DAILY RECORD-UNION

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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

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 boy murderer, Nowlin, has been refused a new hearing, and will hang to-day.

A fifteen-thousand-dollar horse dies in Kentucky.

Ex-Surveyor-General Shanklin is interesting himself in an important enterprise on the Colorado Desert.

A report comes to the effect that Mrs. Burnham has been murdered over some land trouble.

W. Boyd has been arrested, and his bonds are fixed at $15,000.

The Woman's National Suffrage Convention meets in Washington in March.

The weather reports on the Pacific coast are favorable for milder weather.

THE STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The restaurant proprietors of San Francisco, in mass meeting assembled, have resolved not to yield to the strikers, and to stand out against the employment of Union men until the hereafter is clad in ice. The cooks and waiters, they say, had no complaint to make of their employers; their wages and hours were regulated by their own Unions; they struck simply and solely because three or four bakers had a row with their employers concerning hours of labor and wages. The employing restaurant keepers certainly make a strong case, and no one sensible of the tendencies and impulses of human nature will blame them for declaring that they will not hereafter employ Union men, since these employers had supported the Unions and are now made to suffer, while non-Union restaurants are untouched and profiting by the strike. The Union has shown that it can be unjust and tyrannous, and resistance to these is a right and a duty. On the other hand, the strikers having "gone out," and entertaining small hope of being restored to their old places under present demands, are considering plans of establishing co-operative bakeries and restaurants. That is more sensible. It is their unquestioned right. In this land the avenues of business are open to all men. If they can, by capitalizing their skill and labor, serve the public as well as did their old employers, they will command a fair share of public patronage. The American public is liberal; it cares very little for the quarrels of employes and employers, so long as the service it demands is adequate, for it will always bestow its patronage where it gets value received. In co-operating to establish competitive eating and supply houses, the waiters, cooks and bakers will be doing good work in illustrating the value of co-operation. If it fails with them, it will not be chargeable to the principal involved, but due to their possible lack of unanimity and devotion to the co-operative faith. If the establishment and successful and permanent conduct of several good co-operative restaurants and bakeries shall follow this trouble, it will stand out as a notable instance of a strike that resulted beneficially to the strikers, making them independent and provident. All fair men want wage-winners to do well. We believe in high wages, fair hours, justice to all, and the attainment of the best possible condition by all workers, whether with hands or brains. But in attaining these ends there can be no justification of the methods of the strike such as are employed in San Francisco now. For defense of these methods of necessity commits those who make it to defense of like methods if employed by proprietors against workingmen. That which upholds "the strike" cannot refuse support of the "lock-out" or the conspiracy among employers to deprive workers of the reward of their labor, or to oppress and degrade them, or by "blacklisting" to prevent them obtaining employment at all. The workingmen, in protection of their own inalienable rights, must stand for such rights in others; they cannot invoke remedies against employers that they would deny to employers against themselves. We are too much the friend of the workingman to approve courses that experience has demonstrated end in his discomfiture.

SETTLING THE MATTER.

The introduction, by Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, of a bill for the settlement of the financial relations and issues existing between the Federal Government and the aided Pacific Railways indicates that the sentiment is rapidly gaining strength that these matters ought to be settled, and speedily. It is certain that the best and the general thought of the day favors an early adjustment upon such a basis as will not in any wise cripple the roads as great commercial avenues and indispensable agencies of transportation; nor yet deprive the Federal Government of a solitary dollar due to it from the companies. The ascertainment of what is, and is to become due, when the equities of the roads, their obligations to the Government and its duty to them, are weighed and adjusted, cannot be arrived at in a day, but a beginning in that direction can be made in an hour. The Outhwaite bill is said to be more severe in the penalties it imposes, and to be a less helpful measure to a settlement, than the proposition of the Pacific Railway Commission. But we are not now considering any of these projected means, but the sentiment which is daily augmenting, and is shaping the thought of statesmanship, that a just and fair settlement can be and must be early had. Neither the Government nor the companies, nor yet the people of the country, derive benefit by lengthening the period of uncertainty. Nor do we believe that there any longer exists any considerable disposition to resort to harsh measures in dealing with the roads. There is no evidence that they have invited antagonism, and certainly none that they deserve it. Every obligation imposed upon them by their contracts with the Government have been to date faithfully kept, say their chief officials, and no one takes issue with them. The present year, possibly, will see the question of the financial relation of the aided roads to the Federal Government settled upon a basis that will eliminate it from the field of politics and the schemes of demagogues. It has so long been to the latter a means for vicious ends in inflaming the public mind, and for exalting themselves before the people, that we must not expect them to yield readily. But along with those who have used the railroad debt question as a means to influence stock markets, the demagogue who has employed it to aid his own ambition and the accomplishment of his personal schemes, will certainly be retired.

THERE has been no adequate reply to Senator Hale's charge that Federal officials have participated in the work of political conventions and committees, in violation of civil service regulations, and have not been punished therefor. Not only, said Mr. Hale, have there been no removals for these causes, but in some cases the offending officials have been promoted, and in no case has there been a change made except accidentally, or on account of something entirely disconnected with the administration. He did not know a case where the President had put a strong hand upon any of these men, and made it seem that he wanted to perform what he promised. In fact, he added, so gross has been the violation of every principle of reform and of the pledges of the President, that even the *Evening Post*, of New York, has said of these things that they would be used in the campaign with terrible effect. There can be no satisfactory reply to the charge. It is as notoriously true as that the spoils element of the Democratic party has secured the ear of the President. When they have not been able to wholly obstruct the law, they have, in many cases, succeeded in limiting its operations, so as to exclude any but Democrats from its benefits.

THE *Courier-Journal*, of Louisville, Ky., is a representative Democratic leader. When it nods all the lesser lights bow. Here is a fair sample of the rot in which it deals in discussing present political issues, than which, save on one occasion, none have been more important or fraught with profounder interest. After declaring in its "leader" of the 13th inst. that the Republican party is divided upon the tariff question, and that out of the way nothing remains to it except the sectional issue, it says:

To this complexion has it come at last with the party of great moral ideas. The nigger in the wood-pile is its only friend. Forty acres and a mule constitute its political stock in trade. Poor old tramp. It will make one more stagger at the polls, and, beaten there, will melt, thaw, and resolve itself into a party of Protection and Prohibition. That is to be the fate of Republicanism in the United States. Then the nigger will desert it *en masse*. And the Irish likewise. The German has already gone from it. Finally, having done all the mischief possible, it will fade into nothing, and die like the old Federal party.

We submit this as a typical Democratic editorial, a true-blue bourbon leader, a convincing, incisive, conclusive and knock-down argument, after which the Republican party will, of course, strike its colors and retire from the field.

SENATOR COKE'S purpose is good, but his method of settling a boundary controversy between the United States and his State of Texas is novel, and smacks of States' rights in a pronounced manner. There is a strip of land which involves a doubt as to whether it is within the jurisdiction of Texas or of an adjacent territory. To set it at rest Mr. Coke has introduced a bill for the creation of a Board of Arbitration between the United States Government and Texas. Arbitration is the resort of distinct nationalities to solve questions that may involve the nations in war. But disputes between States or between the Federal Government and States should be passed upon by the tribunals of justice provided. To propose arbitration is to presume that the issue is between foreign bodies.

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin*, a careful judge, finds that the new year opened for business more auspiciously than did 1887. It declares that the second week of 1888 shows many indications of business improvement in nearly all the leading lines of trade. This verdict agrees with the judgment of the best observers throughout the Union. We believe that so far as the present can form any basis for forecasts of the future, the year 1888 will be one of prosperity in the United States. The one chief "drawback" will be the Presidential campaign.

THE bill to restore to the States the money collected of them by the Federal Government by direct taxation levied during the civil war, has passed the Senate. It will in all probability pass the House. The money, some $15,000,000, was really never intended to be more than a loan to the United States, to enable the Federal Government to tide over a season of financial distress.

THE proposition to elevate Mr. Walter, of the London *Times*, to the peerage, it is said, will be accepted by that gentleman. From which hour of acceptance the *Times* will cease to be the "Thunderer." Mr. Walter will exchange his independence for a royal collar, and his journal, which has been the chief exponent of public opinion in England, will sink to the level of a crown gazetter.

How Men Die.

If we know all the methods of approach adopted by an enemy we are the better enabled to ward off the danger and postpone the moment when surrender becomes inevitable. In many instances the inherent strength of the body suffices to enable it to oppose the tendency toward death. Many, however, have lost these forces to such an extent that there is little or no help. In other cases a little aid to the weakened lungs will make all the difference between sudden death and many years of useful life. Upon the first symptoms of a cough, cold or any trouble of the throat or lungs, give that old and well-known remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—a careful trial. It will prove what thousands say of it to be, the "benefactor of any home."

THE ORPHANS.

Sacramento Maintains Its Reputation for Liberality and Benevolence.

When the public first learned, through the RECORD-UNION of Thursday of last week, that there was need for special aid to the Orphan Asylum, there was instant response. In a statement published that day in our local columns these facts were set forth: That there were 32 cases of measles among the orphans at the Asylum, and that the sick were not properly provided for, because there was no hospital attached to the building; that the sick were crowded together and could not be separated from the well; that there was lack of necessaries, and that the Board of Directors would be grateful for supplies of bedding, beds, clothing, etc., and we added to the request that money would not come amiss, it being well-known that the income of the institution barely meets current expenses. As an evidence of the instant benevolence of the Sacramento public it is worthy to be stated that before noon of the day on which that item appeared, supplies began to pour into the asylum from all directions, of beds, bedding, clothing, delicacies for the sick, and money. Before nightfall it was evident that the people were fully alive to the needs of the case, and that their charitable sense was thoroughly aroused. It is never needed that special appeals shall be made to the citizens of Sacramento to give, when once the need of aid and the worthiness of the object are plainly set before them.

However, that the Orphan Asylum shall not again be found by epidemic without a hospital, and that the sick children shall not again be huddled together in close quarters and thus encourage the spread of contagion, the sentiment took form that a hospital addition must be built. It has been voiced upon the street, in all the press of the city, in market place and business-houses, in schools, homes, societies—everywhere; and, as a result, money has been flowing in freely both for present necessities and for the purpose of securing hospital accommodations for the unfortunate little ones dependent upon the world's charity for the substitute for a home.

The benevolent sentiment of Sacramentans has frequently quickly taken practical shape. It was manifest instantly in the relief given to Marysville in her sore distress; it was seen in the help given to the sufferers by the Chicago fire; in the aid extended to the unfortunates whose homes were destroyed by the Charleston earthquake; in the money raised and forwarded to relieve distress in France and Ireland; in the generous open hand extend to Virginia City, in the neighboring State on the east and in a score of other cases. But there has been no instance where the giving has been more prompt, or with so little friction and so little effort to induce it as this. There has been and is no jealousy as to who is first and who shall do most. The widow's mite is looked upon with as much gladness and was ins much credit as the rich man's double eagles. The work is an unorganized one, as it ought to be; it is a spontaneous and unasked giving, as it should be; homes, business houses, lodges, societies, clubs, companies, have acted without any uniting or any concert of action—and this is charitable endeavor in its highest, best and purest form. For the people are giving, not by urgency, but because of the humane sympathy that fills their hearts. There is no boasting about it, no seeking after applause, and in many cases the right hand has done that the left knows not of; there is giving that refuses to disclose the giver, and aid extended that does not find its way into print. It is a hundred-fold more gratifying that there is such aiding of the Asylum Association and the suffering inmates of the building, than that the money and goods should have been drawn out by urgent pleading and solicitation. It is not needed, to the honor and charity of Sacramento be it said.

The hospital will be erected, unless we greatly mistake the temper of the people, and the contributions will pour in until the full sum needed is made up. We have no idea what that should be, but probably take a couple of thousand dollars or more, and if more comes there is need for it to enlarge the asylum itself and give the workers in that splendid charity better facilities for the discharge of their duty. Let the noble work continue, and contributions be delivered to officers or Directors of the Asylum, friends, or whosoever is worthy, that the end may be accomplished speedily. This effort should not be a mere temporary impulse, but a continued one until full accomplishment is achieved—the recovery of the sick, the erection of the hospital ward, an absolute necessity in all well-appointed asylums.

The money contributions prior to yesterday, so far as reported amounted to $617 05. The further contributions yesterday were: Captain Siddons, $5; J. F. Calderwood, $2; Mr. Tittle, $1; Wm. Curtis, $5; A. Scheld, $5; Raymond Rotchford, 50 cents; W. J. Irvine, $5; A. Meister, $5; unknown, $2; cash, $10; H. Steinman, $5; Eureka Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., $25; Colonel McNasser, $10; Sacramento Stamm, No. 10, I. O. R. M., $25; Sacramento Turn Verein, $25; Benbow Lodge, No. 220, Sons of St. George, $14; Mrs. Ella A. Folger, $5; Captain F. X. Ebner, $5; cash No. 66, 2; cash, $2; Frances Kreuzberger, $1; W. H., $20; Mrs. A. Miller, $5; Friend & Terry Lumber Company, $20; Isadore Cohen, $7 50; Weinstock & Lubin, $50 (with the proviso that half be used at once); employes of Weinstock & Lubin, $57, making a total of $936 05. Last evening Court Sacramento, No. 6861, Ancient Order of Foresters, voted $30, and it was delivered at the RECORD-UNION office for the Asylum by C. B. Strong and J. Charles Jones. Etham Lodge, No. 37, I. O. B. B., voted $25 last evening, and Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. F., also voted $25. P. Newman contributed $2 50, making a total to this morning of known contributions of $1,018 55.

B. R. Crocker, now sick at Los Angeles, has sent an order for two barrels of sugar to be taken from his house and delivered at the Asylum. W. B. Harlow has placed charity boxes at different points in the city for the reception of cash donations. They ought not to be passed without dropping in a coin. B. U. Steinman has put up a contribution box at the depot, and he proposes it shall be filled and overflow.

Messrs. Barrett & Berkey, proprietors of the Pacific Restaurant and Oyster House, Seventh and J street, authorize the RECORD-UNION to say that their hearts go out to the orphans to this extent—they will give the entire receipts of their business establishment, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. on Sunday, January 22d. It will therefore depend upon the public to say whether Barrett & Berkey shall be broken up root and branch by the rush to give, and still get value received.

In this connection, it should be said that there are 76 children sick at the asylum. Among the givers to the asylum is its physician, Dr. W. A. Hughson, who has during this epidemic and for several years, freely acted as such, and also furnished medicine without fee.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.

THURSDAY, January 19, 1888.

Stephen Dillion, a native of Ireland, was admitted to citizenship upon testimony of Patrick Kelley and R. Feldnusen.

McLaughlin vs. Brown—Ordered that judgment be entered as prayed for in plaintiff's complaint and cross-complaint of defendant, Tryon. Plaintiff allowed $175 attorneys' fees; defendant, Tryon, allowed $50 attorneys' fees.

Charles Stone vs. Jennie Stone—P. Hunter and Jennie Stone examined; plaintiff rests. Defendant introduced Charles Stone.

Department One—Hunt, Judge.

George E. Bates vs. Eugene Gregory et al.—W. E. Chamberlain, E. H. McKee examined; plaintiff rests, and matter submitted on briefs to be filed.

Samuel Davis vs. City of Sacramento—E. H. McKee examined by plaintiff. Further hearing to-morrow.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed January 19, 1888.]

Oak Park Association to Joseph Borles—Lots 14, 15 and 16 of block 24, of Oak Park Addition; $10.

Oak Park Association to C. C. Taft—Lot 12 of block 24, and lot 6 of block 5, of Oak Park Addition; $10.

Frances C. Meyers to Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson—Lots 6, 7 and 8, block N, of Highland Park; $820.

PACIFIC HOPS.—The latest and most reliable hop news is from Emmet Wells' "New York Weekly Hop Circular" of January 6th. It says: "In Pacifics there has been little or no movement, for the reason that holders have been unwilling to part with them at prices corresponding with that paid on the Pacific coast, freight added. Holders of Pacifics should not lose sight of the fact that these hops do not contain the keeping qualities that New York State hops do, consequently there is more or less risk in holding them. Brewers understand this, for they never buy them to carry over, but use them up immediately; and for certain brewing purposes no better hops are grown than Pacifics. Thirteen cents is the top asking price to-day for choice Pacifics, but it would be difficult to draw a bid of over 11½ or 12 cents for the best.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Adjutant-General Orton and C. W. Clark came up from the Bay yesterday.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: L. D. Stotenberg, J. H. Batchelder, Woodland; George Perley, Modesto; Mrs. Mary McBeath, Miss Gertie McBeath, Master George McBeath, Wm. C. Hill, Sacramento; J. P. Klots, F. B. Klots, Detroit, Mich; W. C. Crosette, Folsom; F. A. Holtz, F. B. Alexander and wife, San Francisco; O. P. Clark, Los Angeles.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Frank A. Wheeler, D. Cohn, D. L. Baumgarten, Rochester, N. Y.; Geo. P. Wall, agent Neil Burgess Company; W. O. Watson, Santa Clara; Ben S. Deutsch, Benj. A. Laws, P. Simmonds, W. H. Roden, John Wolff, D. Jacobs, H. Bronson Smith, S. F. Boyle, San Francisco; A. D. Moulton, Ashton, D. T.; W. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Elias, Orleans Bar; J. H. Barbour, A. McDonald, San Jose; James Gulbraeth, Bradford, Pa; Delancy Stone, Oakland; J. R. Powers and wife, Peoria, Ill.; J. L. Fogg, Oakland; Mrs. Alice Stuart, Wallace, Neb.; G. W. Gates, Boston; Frank E. Austin, Stockton; W. L. Woodrow, San Jose; W. DeVere Miller, Cincinnati, O.

A pleasant surprise party was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Manley, near Walsh's Station, Wednesday evening, the 18th. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Sherwood, Misses Eliza Schulze, Ella Reese, Rosa Birch, Electa Bishop, Minnie Neuburg, Susie Gilliarn, Nellie Donevon, Maud Bennett. Among the gentlemen were Messrs. S. Perkins, F. Schofield, C. Dea, J. Buell, R. Schofield, W. Gardner, C. Bartholemew, P. Thomas, F. Schulze, Jack Smith, D. Buell, Joe Smith, J. Barmuly, C. Prichard, E. Schofield, A. Miller, W. Barmuly, N. Schofield, S. Whipple. Music by the Ellis Brothers. Dancing was kept up till the wee sma' hours of morning, when all returned to their homes well satisfied with their evening's sport.

The President and the Pacific Roads.

[S. F. Alta, January 19th.]

The President's message, transmitting the reports of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the Pacific roads, takes the reasonable view which the country has learned to expect of Mr. Cleveland in all matters which concern the business of the Government.

Security for the public money is held to be consistent with the preservation of the property, and all such wasteful and doubtful, and probably corrupting expedients, as a Federal Receivership for the roads, or their seizure out and out by the Government, are excluded from the field of discussion as deserving no consideration.

The measure recommended by the majority report is indorsed to Congress, and that body is reminded of its jurisdiction over important collateral issues. The policy of personal reprisal is not encouraged, because it has no relation to a business adjustment. When it is considered, if at all, it will not be reached along the lines of Eastern prejudice against the independent California capital that has developed our system of railways, and operates them without reference to the stock-jobbing uses of Eastern manipulators.

When the matters are up for adjustment, it will not be forgotten that the managers of the Union Pacific were trustees to an express trust, confided to them by the Government, and that their construction expenditures excited the wrath of the country, because they uselessly overran the estimates of the Government engineer. The difficulties of construction were on the Central Pacific, a California corporation, with no relation of trusteeship to the Government at all. Its relation was that of a contract, and it was bound to keep its part thereof, as was the Government on its side obligated to keep its part. If there have been failures on one side, the Courts can say whether the equities have not been balanced by failures on the other.

To put on trial now these events that are a quarter century gone by, is like the arraignment of Clive and Warren Hastings before an English tribunal for deeds done in India during the preceding generation, which, at the time they were done, were necessary for the conquest by Great Britain of her Asiatic empire. Accepting the conquest, it was proposed to punish the conquerors and their methods.

Had England been reminded that before entering austere judgment against the victor of Plassey and the conqueror of Hyder Ali she should restore India to the state in which they found it, withdraw her commerce and her armies, and so undertake reconquest by meeting Asiatic craft with psalm-singing, the public opinion of her people would not have rallied so slowly against the fervor of Burke and the craft of Sir Philip Francis.

So now it is doubtful whether any proposition outside the strict line along which the Government must seek security for its loans to the Pacific roads would be approved, if it carried with it the obliteration of all that has been created by those enterprises. Great structures are suspended over chasms by throwing one wire across and weaving upon it a cable. So great commercial and industrial consequences have been woven upon the completion of these roads, which had been for thirty years the dream of statesmanship in this country before the work was undertaken. Since then for nearly thirty years more the country has been drummed to action upon controversies rooted in the accomplishment of a work which in its beginning was scoffed at as impossible, while its projectors were hooted as cranks.

The President says, well and wisely: "It is about time that the troublesome complications surrounding this entire subject, which has been transmitted to us as a legacy from former days, should be adjusted and settled. No one, I think, expects that the railroad companies will be able to pay their immense indebtedness to the Government at its maturity. Any proceeding or arrangement that would result now or any other time in putting these roads, or any portion of them, in possession or control of the Government is, in my opinion, to be rejected, certainly as long as there is the least chance for indemnification through any other means. I suppose we are hardly justified in indulging the irritation and indignation naturally arising from the contemplation of malfeasance to such an extent as to lead to the useless destruction of these roads or of the loss of the advances made by the Government."

That is the common sense of it, and it means that a finality is in sight, in which the property in controversy will be saved from destruction, the Government will avoid the dangerous experiment of undertaking the operation of railroads, and the second maturity of the debt will be projected far enough in the future to secure its payment out of the development of the hitherto undeveloped country through which the road runs.

This is all that reasonable people expect, and is all that the managers of the roads should consider feasible.

WORTH MAKING NOTE OF.—Every time I refuse a drink of liquor I am improving my manhood. Every time I spend a dollar foolishly I am opening a pauper's grave. Every time I pay rent I am taking so much away from a home of my own. Every time I speak a kind word I am adding a brick to my temple of manhood. Every time I buy an article I am encouraging the manufacturer or producer. Every time I pay a debt I am doing right and helping to put money in circulation. Every time I refrain speaking in defense of a friend I prove that I am not a friend. Every time I speak cross and impetuously I'm weakening my nerve power and adding to the misery of others.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

FIVE POINTS.—Only a stray sunbeam?—Yet it cheered a wretched abode, gladdened a stricken heart. Only a gentle breeze?—It fanned aching brows; cheered many hearts by its gentle touch. Only a frown?—But it left a sad void in the child's heart, quivering lips and tearful eyes. Only a smile?—But how it cheered the broken heart, engendered hope and cast a halo of light around the sick bed. Only a word of encouragement, a single word?—It gave the drooping spirit new life, and led to victory. Always remember a kind word can make not only human, but all dumb creatures happy.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

PHYSICIAN.—"Patrick, don't you know better than to have your pig pen so close to the house?" "An' phy shuld Oi not, sor?" "It's unhealthy." "Be away wid yer nonsinse! Sure the pig has niver been sick a day in his life."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, AGED ABOUT 15 years. Apply room 9, Sacramento Bank Building. ja20-1t*

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST A GOLD GLOVE Button-hook, with monogram "E. P. H." Finder will please return to this office and be rewarded. ja.0 3t*

$2 REWARD FOR A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG, lost since December 26th; ears clipped. Return to 1631 Seventeenth street, northeast corner of Q. ja20-3t*

FOR SALE—A FINE SEALSKIN CLOAK, almost new; also a beautiful Parrot. Address M. DUBOIS, No. 79 Second street. ja20-1w*

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

GO TO-NIGHT

AND HEAR THE KENTUCKIAN ORATOR, COL. J. J. HICKMAN, lecture in the Sixth-street M. E. church. A rich treat is in store for those who hear him. Admission free. ja20-1t*

PIANO LESSONS.

PROFESSOR ZIFFERER, 510 GEARY ST., San Francisco, comes to Sacramento once a week. Address 1222 J street, Sacramento. ja20-2tned*

THE

HOMELESS!

"He is truly great, that is great in charity."

Mother Goose

PARTY!

—IN AID OF—

☞ SUFFERING CHILDREN! ☜

IN THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

TURNER HALL,

Saturday Evening, Jan. 21st.

TICKETS:

Lady and Gentleman.....$1
Ladies' Tickets.....50 cents

"To pity distress is human; to relieve it is Godlike."

ja20-1t

Public Installation and Entertainment,

GIVEN BY SACRAMENTO PARLOR, NO. 3, N. S. G. W., at Granger Hall, on

Friday Evening, January 20, 1888.

The Parlor will be assisted by the following talent: Mrs. J. C. Bainbridge, Mrs. S. Katzenstein, Mrs. R. H. Auerbach, Mr. Nelson, Charles Kleinsorge, Charles Heisen, Jr., R. T. Cohen. Invitations may be procured of members of the Parlor. ja20-1t

A SACRIFICE.

WAYSIDE SALOON AT BRIGHTON JUNCtion, consisting of Barroom Furniture and Fixtures, stock of Liquors, 2,000 Cigars, Household Furniture and Bedding, Horse, Buckboard, about forty Chickens, Turkeys and Ducks, Horse Trough, Pump, etc. Price, $400. Inquire of SWEETSER & AMSDEN, 1012 Fourth street, between J and K. ja20-3t

AuctionSale

BELL & CO.....Auctioneers,

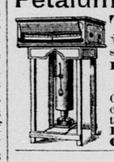
—WILL SELL ON—

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21st, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at salesroom, 927 K street, Furniture, Carpets, Horses, Buggies, Wagons, etc.
☞ Sale Positive. Terms Cash. ☜
ja20-1t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

HATCH CHICKENS

—WITH THE—

Petaluma Incubator!



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL Machine made. Three Gold Medals, one Silver Medal, and sixteen First Premiums.

Hatches All Kinds of Eggs. MADE IN ALL SIZES.

Write us for Large Illustrated Circular FREE, describing Incubators, Brooders, Houses, how to Raise Chickens, etc. Address PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal. d&w-3m

BENSON'S IS THE BEST PLASTER! AVOID IMITATIONS.

For Localized Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Lung and Chest Difficulties, Backache, Spine and Hip Disease, Lumbago, Sprains, Kidney and Liver Affections, Nervous Action of the Heart, Cramps, Lameness, Stiffness or Weakness of the Joints or Muscles, Severe Aches, Pains and Stitches, Inflammation, and all maladies for which Porous Plasters, Liniments, Medicated Oils, Salves, Ointments and Lotions have been found useful. Beware of imitations and worthless substitutes that may be offered. Ask for a "Benson's Plaster" and take no substitute under names similar to "Capcine" or any other name. TTS

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn. ja20-d&w

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 INCONTESTIBLE after two payments.
d16-MWF WM. M. LYON, Agent, 305 J st.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY BONDS.

SACRAMENTO, December 28, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, J. L. HUNTOON, Treasurer of Sacramento County, State of California, will receive bids at my office from DECEMBER 30, 1887, at 12 M., to JANUARY 29, 1888, at 12 M., for the sale of eighty-four (84) Sacramento County Bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each.

Said bonds to run twenty years from the 1st day of February, 1888, and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually at the County Treasurer's office, in the city of Sacramento. No bids will be received for less than par value. The Board of Supervisors reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors, made the 23d day of December, 1887.

J. L. HUNTOON,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County, Cal.

☞ Notice is hereby given that I, J. L. HUNTOON, Treasurer of Sacramento County, Cal., will on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1888, redeem Nos. from 1 to 181, inclusive, Sacramento County Bonds, issued in the year 1859.

J. L. HUNTOON,
Treasurer of Sacramento County, Cal.
Sacramento, December 28, 1887. d30-2p

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

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

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. 1y

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 420 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, 8 ac.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO LET—TWO LARGE SUNNY FRONT rooms, suitable for gentlemen. Apply at 727 K street, upstairs. ja18-3t*

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. DEKING, 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*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—APPLY AT 529 J street, between Fifth and Sixth. 17-3t*

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. [d23-1m*] 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. o14-1m

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, 1004 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.

THE SOIL IS EQUALLY AS FINE AS IN Placer county; adapted to either Fruit or Grain. 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 tracts; fine fruit land. 421
$150 Per Acre—50 Acres four miles from the city, on Lower Stockton Road; good dwelling and barn; small orchard and vineyard; three windmills, four wells; all fenced.
$42 50 Per Acre—720 acres, well improved and located; rich soil 413
$80 Per Acre—240 Acres, near the city; a good tract to subdivide. 405.
$150 Per Acre—60 Acres, two miles from the city. This can