DAILY RECORD-UNION

FRIDAY,.....JANUARY 27, 1888

PUBLISHED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third St., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

Is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted. Double-sheet on Saturdays.

For one year.....$6 00
For six months.....3 50
For three months.....2 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and agents.

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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 has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

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☞ Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

Sad stories of suffering come from the blizzard-stricken sections of Minnesota.

The Grant Monument Committee has awarded and entered upon its work.

Yesterday the House voted unanimously to provide money for repairing the Hartford.

A strong effort is being made by Democrats to prevent Rathbone's confirmation.

Greece wants our Government to take off the duty on foreign currants.

A man and wife were murdered near Santa Ana for their money, and the murderer has been caught and lynched.

Seventy-two lives were lost by the Wellington colliery explosion.

A LIBEL UPON CALIFORNIA MINERS

Professor Appleton Morgan has just issued a fat and critical volume entitled "Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism." Upon page 243 in the criticism of the comedy "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and the share of Queen Elizabeth in the play, Professor Morgan says:

In 1 Henry VI. we have the King's order to bring back his "annointed Queen" from France, and for his

* * * "expenses and sufficient charge
Among the people gather up a tenth."
V., V. 92.

A process which recalls the custom of the miners in California, who, when in need of pocket-money, proceed to levy a tax upon any Chinaman in the vicinity.

In saying this, Professor Morgan's carelessness regarding the truth of the charge he utters is made apparent. Had he cared to satisfy himself of the character of the statement, he could easily have done so. He appears to have accepted as true what some irresponsible person has uttered in his hearing, or that which he has read in some unsupported print. Professor Appleton Morgan, for the sake of a weak and pointless simile, gratuitously insults a large class of the upright citizens of this State; he in fact puts it on record under sanction of scholarly reputation, that the miners in California are desperadoes, highwaymen and petty thieves. A more infamous assertion or calumnious charge could scarce have been conjured from his fancy, or recalled from the rubbish of memory. For if it is assumed that some one has actually told Professor Morgan that such is the "custom" of California miners, or that he has read as much, the information is of the character that comes from the muck heap, and is not treasured in the cabinets of memory as valuable knowledge.

As a matter of fact, there is not a word of truth in the careless charge. The miners of California are neither by custom nor by occasional offense, robbers or oppressors of the weak and defenseless. It is barely possible that in the early days, and in some remote quarter of the State, some debased fellow—as debased and wicked anywhere might do—has wronged a Chinaman out of his goods, or actually taken his purse at the muzzle of a pistol. We have heard of such things happening even within bow-shot of the classic chambers where Professor Appleton Morgan presides over the deliberations of the New York Shakespearean Club. But the distinguished author and critic would feel justly indignant should any allege that it is the custom of people living in that respectable quarter of Manhattandom to rob their fellows upon the highway, or extort money by force of arms from a certain class of residents of that city.

The truth is, Professor Morgan's charge is a clean-cut falsehood no matter who "fathers" it. The miners of California regard the rights of property in their neighbors, be they white or yellow, as sacredly as they do their own. They have not indulged in the "custom" of wringing pocket money from Chinamen. If an attempt to rob a Chinaman is made in the mountain mining section or in the valleys in California, the people are as quick to search out the offender and mete out punishment for the crime as the people of New York could be, and as indignant that human rights are infringed as the author of the "Bankside Shakespeare" could possibly be.

There is a great deal of libel afloat about California of which that just cited is but a type. The impression has been made by the Bret Harte school of novelists and the lesser army of florid and sensational writers of cheap literature that the typical Californian of the mountains is a walking arsenal, a rough, unlettered and vulgar fellow, a whisky-drinking loafer, a renegade, a white-handed and smooth-faced gambler, or a desperate wretch, unrestrained by law, social influences, or any regard for human rights. Even to this day, people otherwise intelligent come upon visits to California fully impressed with the idea that they are to encounter the rudeness, dangers and lawlessness of a wild frontier and an unconquered territory. The evidence is palpable that Professor Morgan has fallen a victim to this amusingly-foolish belief, and with guileless simplicity has swallowed the libel bodily—that California miners replenish their purses by throttling and robbing Chinese. But this cannot excuse him for the carelessness with which he promulgates an amusingly-silly libel, the very face of which should have put him upon inquiry concerning its verity.

GEORGEISM.

A Henry George disciple writes to the Cleveland *Leader and Herald*:

Take up our primary proposition, for instance, and disprove it, viz., "God is the father of all men, and made the earth for their use, and not for the speculative purposes of a few, shrewder or more unscrupulous than the rest." When you have disposed of that, other propositions will be submitted to the light of your overpowering intellect.

It will not make the *Leader* mentally weary to reply to this clap trap in defense of Henry George's absurd propositions. Admit that God is the Father of all men and made the earth for their use, and not for the speculative schemes of the few. What then? He made man a social being also, and of necessity the creature of law. We may not venture to contemplate the ultimate end of God in the creation, but we may view with calm the operation of the laws to which men by nature are made subject. One of these is the desire and right to acquire and possess property, and another gives to the provident and careful the right to possess more than the foolish and idle. Man has the right to convert nature to his use, and the limit to this right is one of capacity only. The command to labor implied the right to enjoy its rewards. But these, too, are subjects of law, which is the result of the experience of social beings. The world's ages have, under these conditions, established the law of right of possession of property. Society has rights belonging to it as a unit in the universe. Georgeism teaches that it has no rights superior to those of the individual—that is the practical outcome of the doctrine. As society has rights necessary to its preservation, laws are a necessity that those may be restrained or coerced in whom such methods alone command respect. As the desire of property is, as we have said, natural, laws are needed to restrain those who would interfere with the right to property, and hence the regulations under which men acquire and hold property. As man has wants, there must be property to supply them, and property carries with it social organization—they are co-existent, and hence, again, the laws for the orderly acquirement of property by the individual. As men find most interest in that only which they can control, it is a wise policy that commands them to recognize property rights in each other; and these commands, through ages of time, have formulated the laws under which men may individually possess. The earliest ages give us glimpses of recognition of property rights, and through all succeeding ones such rights have been more and more clearly recognized, and the laws more and more distinctly stated for their preservation. There is no logical deduction to be drawn from the use and history of property rights, the command to labor and to save, and the prohibition to covet another's, that justifies the Georgeites in claiming that we have arrived at a point of time when all the results of the experience of the past are to be reversed, all natural desires to possess thwarted, and the traditions and laws of the world's history to be undone, that the individual in the George ranks may be recognized as superior to the social organization.

THE Lick monument to be erected in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, to the memory of Francis Scott Key, has arrived by ship at San Francisco from Genoa, after a slow and at times tempestuous voyage. Had the ship been lost, this tribute to the author of the hymn, "The Star-Spangled Banner," would not have been duplicated from the Lick estate funds. James Lick directed that $60,000 be set aside for this monument. It was little enough, and ought to have been at least $75,000 or $100,000, to insure a work fully in keeping with the sentiment for which it will stand. Unfortunately, James Lick's original intentions, as to not a few of his bequests, were changed under counsels that induced him to lessen the sums at first contemplated. This was certainly true of the amount given for the Lick observatory and telescope. The Key monument is, however, a fine achievement, and the result of the work of Story, the American sculptor. According to the drawings made of it, it is a work of art of the best order in that class, and lacks only in massiveness. The monument when placed will stand fifty-one feet in hight—not lofty for such a work. Its character is that for a temple, in Tufacco marble, with groined ceiling and open sides, rising upon a massive pedestal. Within this temple is the bronze figure of the poet, seated. Above, upon a marble pedestal crowning the roof, stands a bronze figure typical of America, and bearing an American flag, which falls in graceful folds about her shoulders. So far as can be judged by drawings, it may be assumed that the monument will find approval in the best art criticism. Had it been more lofty and more massively constructed—which money alone warrants—it would compare more favorably with noted monuments of Europe of like character. As it is, however, what it lacks in towering grandeur is compensated in the gracefulness of the work, the chaste character of the design and the impressiveness and distinctiveness with which it speaks the sentiment it is intended to typify. However, this is considering this work of art from its flat designs; until it rises upon its base accurate judgment cannot be pronounced upon it.

SAN DIEGO is wrestling with the high-license question. The City Council has passed the necessary ordinance. But the Mayor refuses to approve it, and the *Union* openly charges that this declination is due to unworthy influences. The Mayor, on the other hand, denies any improper motives, and declares that he prefers that the law shall become effective, if at all, without his aid, because he doubts its wisdom. There ought to be no quarreling over the matter. The majority of the people, through the action of representatives chosen with that issue clearly in view, have decided to regulate the sale in San Diego of a certain luxury by a license tax. It becomes the duty of the Mayor to aid the experiment the people have resolved upon. He ought not to interpose his objection where the question has been passed upon by the people and decided. The wise thing for him to do, is to permit the trial to be made and lend his aid to that end. If his refusal to approve the ordinance should happen to defeat the law, how can he reply with effect to the majority of the people when they reproach him? He cannot content himself with the argument that the law would have been non-effective, for they will respond, with force, "Why did you not permit us to give it a fair trial?" If the people of San Diego wish to test the virtue of high-license, having the constitutional right to do so, they should not be hindered by their executive officer, and he is unwise to interpose his personal objection.

LOTTERY gaming has broken out afresh in Sacramento. Crowds of white men can be found three and four times a day gathered in the Chinese quarter, watching "drawings" in the ten lottery shops that thrive there, and speculating in tickets without any concealment whatever. Is it possible that the authorities of the city have no knowledge of these offenses? or that, having the knowledge, they propose to flatly refuse to suppress them?

THE Citrus Fair at San Jose is a success, and has impressed our visitors profoundly with the capabilities of Northern and Central California. The horticulturists will return to the East with very greatly enlarged views concerning California, and with many erroneous impressions corrected. The fair is worth to us a thousand fold more than it has cost.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESS.

Many a broadcloth husband owes his prosperity to the fact that he married a gingham girl.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

Just as Dakota has declared for prohibition a blizzard comes along and closes up both the home and the saloon.—*Toronto Globe.*

The New York papers commend Mayor Hewitt because "he tells the truth." That is a rare accomplishment in New York, and the papers do well to encourage it.—*Boston Globe.*

The man who advertises himself as a friend of labor, generally means the labor that other people have to pay for. If he hires any for himself he wants full measure.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

One thing is well defined. Mr. Cleveland intends, for better or for worse, to be leader of his own party. The situation is full of interest and not devoid of consolation for his opponents.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

The condition of our shipyards is the most emphatic object lesson of the stupidity of the system that has protected American ships off the high seas, but it seems to have no sort of effect.—*Providence Journal.*

The only education for which the whole people can properly be taxed is the simple, elementary education which is requisite for every child and essential to the well being of a State governed by universal suffrage, and therefore in danger from the illiteracy of its citizens.—*N. Y. Sun.*

We want to say emphatically, and to doubly emphasize it, that we can't elect Mr. Cleveland, if our own professed friends continue—purposely and willfully—with or without malice—to furnish the Republicans the evidence from their own lips that Mr. Cleveland is a free trader, and the real friends of Mr. Cleveland ought everywhere to repudiate these "pure and simple" free traders as enemies. As enemies we know what to do with them. As friends they are a load we can't carry.—*Nashville (Tenn.) American (Dem.)*

The Atlanta *Constitution* pertinently and forcibly observes that if the whisky and tobacco taxes now collected in Georgia by the Federal Government were turned over to the State, the burden of local taxation would be reduced to a minimum. And the only thing that stands in the way of such a proceeding, it may be added, is the obstinate refusal of the Democratic majority in Congress to vote for any scheme of revenue reform which does not tend to cripple and destroy the protective tariff system.—*Globe-Democrat.*

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

George B. Katzenstein went to Lodi on business yesterday.

W. B. Thorpe, of the Newcastle *News*, was in the city yesterday.

Dr. Harkness went below yesterday morning on the early local train.

J. T. Ralston left for his home at Colusa yesterday, after completing his business here.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: E. H. Adams, New York; J. R. Owens, Ohio; J. H. Vance, Cheyenne, Wyo.; I. de Turk, Santa Rosa; A. Page, Page's; J. H. White, Lakeville; P. A. Finigan, F. J. Mackey, Frank Wells, J. V. Charm, San Francisco; J. A. Howard, New York; W. A. Shippee, Nelson; G. W. Dorn, Chico; J. McM. Shafter, San Francisco; Paris Kilburn, J. R. Iverson, Salinas; John Bogrs, Colusa; W. A. Thompson, manager Webster Brady Company; G. P. Ostrom, Modesto; L. U. Shippee, Stockton; E. C. Singleton, San Jose; F. P. Sheep, Philadelphia; D. P. Hammond, L. Mackey and wife, Mrs. J. W. Day, Miss C. E. Mackey, Mrs. George Hunt, N. Buber, Mrs. C. Mackey, Henry K. Field, San Francisco; M. Holt, Colfax, W. T.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: Annie P. Riley, Lizzie Wymies, San Francisco; Elizabeth Garvey, Mary Carr, Miss Annie Houghton, Mrs. Annie Ryan, M. Ryan, Estella Le Bull, J. M. Summers, Oakland; Chas. McCrystle, San Francisco; Peter Woodcock and wife, Nevada; Eugene Sutherland, Ione; Lizzie Donavan, Mary Lyons, Agnes Lyon, Josie Lyons, Oakland; A. F. Leachman, El Dorado county; Miss McNeil, Sheridan; Miss Maggie Smith, Miss P. O'Brien, Miss B. Callaghan, Miss Annie Downey, Miss Maggie Taylor, Miss M. Dan, Miss E. P. Deney, Miss Lucy Finigan, Miss J. R. Whittiker, Miss Josie Woodward, Miss E. Maguire, Mrs. J. J. Dade, Mrs. R. B. Maguire, Mrs. P. Lobse, Oakland; Mrs. E. S. Cade, Mrs. H. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. M. Colhman, Miss M Donahue, San Francisco; Miss Jennie Barrett, Miss Belle Summers, Maggie Reed, Mrs. D. A. Maloney, Oakland; Herold T. Power, San Francisco.

The Devil Fish Described by Hugo

Is not a more tenacious monster than malaria, whether it takes the form of chills and fever, bilious remittent, ague cake or dumb ague. Like the octopus of the story, it clasps the victim in its tentaculæ, and folds him closer and closer in a horrible embrace. Attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, it gradually relaxes its tremendous grip, finally abandons it, and the quondam sufferer, liberated at last, rejoices in the sense of new-born freedom engendered by the restoration of complete health. Dyspepsia, too, and constipation, those old and remorseless enemies of the human family, give ground, and are finally driven from the field by this Napoleon of remedies, the greatest, the purest in the family pharmacopœia. Rheumatism succumbs to it, so do kidney troubles. The nerves when overstrained regain quietude and vigor by its aid, and the ability to rest tranquilly and eat with zest are increased by it. Resort to it in time and avoid unnecessary suffering.

A RAILROAD TO TAHOE.—From time to time, says the Truckee *Republican*, items have been published stating that the Southern Pacific Company intended to build a railroad from Truckee to Lake Tahoe. Heretofore these statements have lacked reliability, but now we have it from good authority that the road will be built the coming summer, and that the work will be commenced as soon as the snow is off in the spring. This will be a big thing for Tahoe and will make it a great summer resort. It will also be of benefit to the company in that it will be able to reach a large tract of timber suitable for fuel for the railroad. It may be that the Truckee Lumber Company will also use the road for the purpose of getting logs to their mill. It is surmised that the railroad is only a commencement of extensive improvements at Tahoe. They may build a large hotel there like the Hotel del Monte, and possibly put a large steamer on the lake. Be this as it may, the building of the railroad will make it lively for Truckee next summer.

IT SHOULD BE ABSED.—The Washington *Critic* drops into leap year poetry as follows:

We do not hesit8 to st8,
That 1888
Is something very choice and gr8,
For ladies who desire to m8,
And when they meet their proper f8,
You bet we won't exagger8
When boldly we asserv8
That not a woman will be l8
In gobbling up the tempting b8.

WILLING TO REFORM.—"George, you ask me to be your wife—to give you my heart, my all. Think well of what you say, and then tell me if you will grant me one small favor." "Anything you ask, my love." "Then promise me that you will never smoke another cigar as long as you live." "I promise, dear." "And doesn't it cost you a pang?" "Not a pang. I'd rather smoke a pipe anyhow."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

PRINTED MATTER.

An Important Ruling of the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster R. D. Stephens has received a communication from Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, dated Washington, January 19th, regarding permissible writing and printing on second, third and fourth-class matter, which will be read by all with interest, especially merchants. It reads as follows:

By a recent Act of Congress, the former laws regarding permissible writing and printing on second, third and fourth-class matter are repealed, and the following rules and regulations, in conformity with the provision of said Act, will in future prevail:

"Second-class Matter—Matter of this class shall contain no writing, print or sign, thereon or therein, in addition to the original print, except the name and address of the person to whom the matter shall be sent, index figures of subscription book, either printed or written (which figures may indicate the number of copies sent), the printed title of publication and the place where it is published, the printed or written name and address of the publisher or sender, or both (without the addition of any advertisement), and written or printed words or figures, or both, indicating the date on which the subscription to the matter will end, the correction of any typographical error, a mark (except by written or printed words) to designate a word or passage to which it is desired to call attention, the words 'Sample copy' when the matter is sent as such, and the words 'Marked copy' when the matter contains a marked item or article. Any publishers or news agents may inclose in their publications bills, receipts or orders for subscriptions thereto, but the same shall be in such form as to convey no other information than the name, place and subscription price of the publication to which they refer, and the subscription due thereon.

"Third-class Matter.—On matter of this class, or on its wrapper or envelope, or on a tag or label attached, the sender may either write or print his own name, occupation and residence or business address, preceded by the word from, and may make marks (other than by written or printed words) to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical error. There may also be placed upon the blank leaves or covers of any book or other matter of this class a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. There may also be placed upon the envelope, wrapper, tag or label of matter of this class any printing that is not in its character unmailable as third-class matter, provided there be kept sufficient space for a legible superscription and the necessary postage stamps.

"Fourth-class Matter.—With matter of this class, properly prepaid as such, the sender may inclose third-class matter, and he may write or print on the cover, wrapper or label thereof, his name, occupation, residence or business address, preceded by the word 'from,' and any marks, numbers, names or letters for the purpose of description. He may also print upon the same anything that is not unmailable as printed matter, and that is not in the nature of personal correspondence, provided there be left sufficient space for a legible superscription and the necessary postage stamps."

From the above it will be seen that the restrictions as to *writing* upon matter of the third and fourth classes are substantially the same as under the old law; but that in general all restrictions as to printing on these two classes are removed, except as to the reservation of space necessary for addressing the matter and placing thereon of postage stamps.

In all cases directions for transit, delivery, forwarding or returning shall be deemed part of the address.

CLASSIFICATION.

For the benefit of those who do not understand the classification of mail matter, the following is appended:

Second class—All regular newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals issued at intervals not exceeding three months.

Third class—Embraces printed books, pamphlets, circulars, engravings, lithographs, proof-sheets and manuscript accompanying the same, transient newspapers, periodicals, and all matter of the same general character, the printing on which is designed to instruct, amuse, cultivate the mind or taste or impart general information, and not having the character of personal correspondence. Circulars produced by hektograph or similar process, or by electric pen, are rated as third class. The limit of weight for mail matter of the third class is four pounds, except in the case of single books exceeding that weight.

Fourth class.—All mailable matter not included in the three preceding classes, which is so prepared for mailing as to be easily taken from the wrapper and examined. Limit of weight, four pounds. Full prepayment compulsory.

A TEMPERANCE TOWN.

No Liquors to be Sold in the Vicinity of the Stanford University.

It is planned to have a model college town adjoining the site of the Leland Stanford Jr. University in San Mateo county. Among other things assured for this new town of University Park is the important one restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors. The 700 acres of the site is all under one general management. The chief owner is Timothy Hopkins, of the Southern Pacific, and Land Agent Mills, of the Central Pacific, has charged of the sales, and these gentlemen, with Senator Stanford, agreed upon the desirability of the regulation referred to. The lesson taught by the trouble Berkeley people have had in enforcing a restrictive law about the University of California was noted, and a more effective method of gaining the end desired was decided upon. In each deed of allotments of land sold is the following clause, drawn up by the railroad law department:

"Provided always, and this indenture is made upon condition, that the said party of the second part, his heirs or assigns, shall not at any time manufacture, or sell to be used as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors, or permit the same to be done on the premises hereby conveyed; and provided also, and this indenture is made upon the further condition, that if the said party of the second part, his heirs or assigns, shall violate the provision and condition aforesaid, or permit any violation thereof, then this indenture shall be void, and the said premises shall revert to and become the absolute property of the said party of the first part, his heirs or assigns, who may enter into possession thereof and remove the said party of the second part, his heirs or assigns, or any persons holding under him."

A good portion of the town has already been disposed of. A gentleman from Idaho, the owner of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and a mining man from Tuolumne are among recent purchasers there.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

DRIED BY COLD AIR.—A blacksmith at Haywards, according to the Haywards *Journal*, has demonstrated that a blast of cold air is just as effective in drying fruit as a hot blast. His experiments were made in a room adjoining the forge. Directly back of the room occupied by the forge is another apartment, which is used for drying fruit. The cold blast comes from the blower that supplies the wind used in the blacksmith's furnace. The fruit is placed on trays inside of an inclosed frame, and the cold air blast is then turned on. The action of the air is soon noticed, and the fruit is found to be completely dried. Samples of prunes, apricots and apples are shown which were dried two years ago by this process, and which are still in a perfect state of preparation.

SLEEPLESSNESS

Is generally caused by a derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. To enjoy refreshing sleep it is necessary that the larger organs of the body should properly perform their functions. Adults as well as children sometimes eat too much supper or something that does not agree with them, producing

INDIGESTION.

A Dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator will Give Prompt Relief and Insure Refreshing Sleep.

"My wife having suffered a long time with Restlessness and Sleeplessness, and having tried everything recommended without benefiting her, was finally advised to try Simmons' Liver Regulator, and it has acted like a charm. After taking one bottle she improved so much that I sent and bought a half dozen. My wife is now in the enjoyment of excellent health. We keep the Regulator in the house as a family medicine, and recommend it as the best in the world."—T. C. HERRING, Twiggs Co., Ga.
1yMWSdwly

GENERAL NOTICES.

Office of Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, San Francisco, January 23, 1888.—To all whom it may concern: The Danube Insurance Company, of Vienna, Austria, having this day surrendered its certificate of authority, previously granted, thus withdrawing from business in this State, notice of such withdrawal is hereby given, pursuant to the requirements of Section 595 of the Political Code. Said company is no longer authorized to do business in this State.
J. C. L. WADSWORTH,
ja 5-6t Insurance Commissioner.

Office of Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, San Francisco, January 23, 1888.—To all whom it may concern: The Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, having this day surrendered its certificate of authority, previously granted, thus withdrawing from business in this State, notice of such withdrawal is hereby given, pursuant to the requirements of Section 595 of the Political Code. Said company is no longer authorized to do business in this State.
J. C. L. WADSWORTH,
ja25-6t Insurance Commissioner.

In a casket coralline
Pearls of Orient should recline,
If, when the red portals part,
Nature, beautified by art,
Dental gems snow-white displays,
SOZODONT deserves the praise. TThS

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

I have been a sufferer from Catarrh for the past eight years. Having tried a number of remedies advertised as "sure cures" without obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to take any other patent medicines, when a friend advised me to try ELY'S CREAM BALM. I did so with great reluctance, but can now testify with pleasure that after using it for six weeks I believe myself cured. It is a most agreeable remedy—an invaluable Balm.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand avenue, Brooklyn. 1y

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

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Meeting of Harmony Lodge, No. 399, K. and L. of H., at Firemen's Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.
MRS. J. C. PIERSON, Protector.
MRS. M. KELLER, Secretary. ja27-1t*

Winona Council No. 2, Degree of Pocahontas, will hold its regular meeting TO-MORROW EVENING, at Red Men's Hall at 7:30 o'clock. All members requested to be present. By order of
POCAHONTAS.
MRS. CH. REDMAN, K. of R. ja27-1t*

Attention, Court Sutter, No. 7,246, A. O. F.—The members of this Court are urgently requested to be present THIS EVENING. Officers will be installed and other important business transacted. W. P. DICKSON, C. R.
W. S. CHURCH, Secretary. ja27-1t*

WANTED—A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, and other attractive features at the N. M. T. Club entertainment, FRIDAY EVENING, January 27th, at the M. E. Church, Seventh street, between J and K. Admission (including refreshments), 25 cents. 1t*

EDITOR OR BUSINESS MANAGER—CAPable, energetic young man (with experience) wants above position on a paper in Northern or Central California. Might buy later. Address W., "Times Office," Los Angeles, Cal. ja27-6t*

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

MR. AND MRS. E. H. BRADNER, C. S. S.—Christian Science Mind-Healing in strict accordance with the teaching of the Mass. Metaphysical College. Hours, 9 to 5. Consultation free. Office, 1113 Twelfth street, between K and L. ja27-1m

Gymnastic Exhibition and Ball
—GIVEN BY THE—
SARAMENTO TURN VEREIN
For the benefit of their teacher, MR. DAVID BESSER,
Saturday Evening, January 29, 1888,
—AT—
TURNER HALL.
Fifty scholars will participate in the exercises. Entertainment commences at 8 o'clock, sharp. Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, 50 cents. ja27-2t

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.

WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES!

NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS. ORDERS for Paper Hanging and Decorating executed promptly and at lowest rates.

Whittier, Fuller & Co.,
1020 and 1022 Second street,
SACRAMENTO.....[2ptf].....CAL.

$500 REWARD!

.....The above REWARD will be.....
.....paid to the holder of the WIN-.....
.....NING TICKET on the GRAND.....
.....UPRIGHT MATHUSHEK PI-.....
.....ANO. One Ticket given with.....
.....Every Dollar's Worth of Goods.....
.....bought of us. You have a.....
.....chance to get this round sum.....
.....without it costing you anything.....
.....We have a TON of the Genuine.....
.....☞ STAR PLUG TOBACCO. ☜.....
.....Price (THIS WEEK), 45 cents.....
.....per pound. REMEMBER, every.....
.....dollar counts one chance for the.....
.....biggest prize offered in this city.....

O'CONNELL & CO.,
—THE—
Yankee Grocers
730 J Street, Corner Eighth.
2ptf

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sacramento Electric Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, 226½ K street (upstairs), Sacramento, on
Friday, February 17, 1888, at 7:30 P. M.,
For the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such business as may come before the meeting. Every stockholder is requested to be present, as important business will come up for consideration.
ja24-td C. H. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

4 DECADES
HAVE COME AND GONE SINCE THE SUFFERERS FROM COLDS, COUGHS, LUNG AND TROUBLES WERE CURED FIRST BY THE USE OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, AND YET THEY NOT OF CURING. SEE THAT "I. BUTTS" IS ON THE WRAPPER.
WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, AT W. H. WOOD & CO.'S, 117 and 119 J street. Must be good operator and speller. ja25-3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES TO work for a wholesale house on Needlework at their homes. (Sent any distance.) Good pay can be made. Everything furnished. Particulars free. Address Artistic Needlework Co., 135 Eighth street, New York city. MWF

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

WANTED—RANCH HANDS, $26; A SECOND cook, $45; milkers; 2 woodchoppers; cooks and waiters. Female—Two girls to wait; also 12 girls for housework. Apply to Employment Office, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. n28

FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO LET—ONE SMALL TENEMENT, SUITable for a small family, $6 per month; one store and some unfurnished rooms; also, two furnished rooms, all very cheap. Apply to D. GARDNER, wood and coal yard, corner Fourth and I streets. ja21-tf

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—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

FOR SALE.
THE TELEGRAPH HOUSE,
J Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

FINE BUSINESS LOCATION, AND SURE INvestment for future profit. Lot has a frontage of 80 feet on J street and 70 feet on the alley, with a depth of 160 feet. The building can be made, with little expense, to pay a handsome income from store rents. Call and get our terms.

—ALSO—

NICE COTTAGE, WITH MODERN IMPROVements; lot, 80x80; corner of alley. Seventh street, bet. O and P. $4,000; cheap. Apply to

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
ja25-6t 1015 Fourth Street.

CHEAP FARMS

EL DORADO COUNTY.

$5 PER ACRE—160 ACRES GOOD grain and fruit land; abundance of fine timber, which commands ready sale standing; living water; country road through the place; one-quarter of a mile from schoolhouse and postoffice.

$300. PRE-EMPTION RIGHT—160 acres; ten miles from line of Sacramento and Placerville Railroad; house; living spring; all tillable soil; good wagon road; 1½ miles from Postoffice.

AMADOR COUNTY.

$7 50 PER ACRE—160 ACRES, Partially improved; considerable white and live oak; some pine; Plymouth Ditch runs by place, furnishing abundance of water for irrigation; adapted for grapes or fruit; 6½ miles from Ione.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

$20 PER ACRE—EIGHTY ACRES sown to oats; 4½ miles from Corning; 1¼ miles from a good school; house, barn and other outbuildings. Terms: $1,000 down, balance can stand on land.

PLACER COUNTY.

$25 PER ACRE—75 ACRES near Newcastle on American River; partially rolling and level; adapted to grapes, olives, fruit or grain. For a few days only.

WE HAVE 15 ACRES ADJOINING Highland Park Addition to the city, highly improved, which we will sell at a bargain if called for within fifteen days. ALSO, 30 Acres adjoining Oak Park, to be subdivided to suit.

$500. 20 ACRES, HIGHLY IMproved, planted to fruit, vines and berries.

SWEETSER & AMSDEN
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
1012 Fourth street...Between J and K.

Money to Loan. 2ptf

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
(OF SAN FRANCISCO).
BRANCH OFFICE
—AT THE OLD CORNER—
Third and J Streets, Sacramento, Cal.
LAND BOUGHT AND SOLD; LOANS NEGOTIATED, RENTS COLLECTED,
—BY THE—
SACRAMENTO REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Cor. Third and J sts., Sacramento, Cal. 2ptf
W. R. FELTER, Secretary and Manager.

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 be subdivided nicely. 8.
$17 Per Acre—250 Acres, two miles from Folsom. 346.
$70 Per Acre—40 Acres, near Florin some improvements. 406.

Money to Loan.
P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH.
1ptf

ORANGE TREES. ORANGE TREES.

JUST ARRIVED, IN SPLENDID ORDER—The largest and finest lot of Orange and Lemon Trees ever received in this city. Eight or ten of the very best varieties; all budded trees; true to name. Samples of the fruit can be seen at our office. These trees will be sold cheaper than ever before in this market. We also have a full supply of all other Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Vines, etc.
☞ Call and inspect our stock. Send for Catalogue and Price List.
TREE DEPOT—Second street, adjoining Passenger Depot, Sacramento, C