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TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

Nearly all the Reading company's collieries are now in operation.

Mount Vernon, the cyclone-stricken town, is now a scene of desolation.

The struggle in Washington over the place of holding the Democratic Convention is a very warm one.

The statement is made that the wine production of France is increasing.

It is believed the Crown Prince of Germany's days are numbered.

Austria assures Roumania that invasion by Russia in that quarter means war.

EXECUTIONS AND THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Replying to this journal's advocacy of the principle of the New Jersey bill forbidding—under penalty for violation—publication of sensational accounts of executions, our valued contemporary, the Marysville *Appeal*, says:

It may be better to have executions private than public, and the Legislature has an undoubted right to make them private. But the truth remains that no Legislature should have the right to say what events the press shall or shall not publish with attention to details. It was to the denial of any such right of restriction that the *Appeal's* article was directed. This paper does not contend for "sensational" reports of anything, but the RECORD-UNION should remember that an account of a hanging need not be "sensational." If the principle were admitted that Legislatures should have the right to prohibit the publication of particulars of any public event, who could say where the application of right would stop?

Originally, as we understood it, the chief objection of the *Appeal* to the bill, was that the limitation would prevent public knowledge of events relating to executions, essential for the people to know, that these scenes may not become more revolting. The idea was that publicity was a conservator of carefulness and humanity on the part of officials. The *Appeal* dwells with more particularity now upon the danger of the supposed previous restraints to be laid upon publication. When our contemporary admits that it is better that executions be carried out in private, and that the Legislature has "an undoubted right to make them private," it gives away its case. The right and propriety being conceded, it follows that the legislative judgment as to what is private and proper must be the one only standard. If, therefore, that representative body judges that newspaper sensationalism—to use the general term—defeats the end of privacy, it may declare it to be unlawful.

The *Appeal* hastens to disavow advocacy of sensational reports, yet that is all at which the New Jersey bill strikes. It explicitly and affirmatively declares that the press may publish the fact, the official record, the verdict of the witnesses provided by the law, and be protected in so doing. What more need the public know? Is it essential to the liberty of the press that it shall be permitted to indulge in the sickly sentimental twaddle that has so long characterized reports by the sensational newspapers of executions? After admitting the right and propriety of legislation to secure privacy of executions, our worthy contemporary perplexes us by asking in the next breath if the right to prohibit publication of particulars of any public event is conceded, who shall say where the application of the right would stop? Legislative discretion is limited by the Constitution as interpreted by the Courts: when it invades an inalienable right, a constitutional guarantee, the judicial arm of the Government intervenes. The people themselves, the authors and source of all legislative power, stand behind it, for it is but the reflection of the sovereign will, and the sovereign is the people. If we cannot trust our liberties to them, then confidence can be reposed in none.

But, says the *Appeal:*

Why should they not prohibit the publication of the details of murders, suicides, robberies and all other crimes, for the reason that such publication may be supposed to tend to the increase of crime? Why not prohibit even reports of trials of criminal offenses, beyond the mere mention of the result?

If our contemporary will overhaul its knowledge of the law it will find that there are very many so-called "restrictions" upon publication already, and that neither public justice nor the liberties of the people have suffered in consequence. The law of our system excludes the press from executive sessions of one of the branches of the legislative arm; it wisely closes the door to impertinent inquiry into the use of secret service funds of the Federal and every State Government; it prohibits examination of documentary proofs in divorce cases, and shuts the portals of the Courts against the press in scandalous trials. It permits any commission to hold sessions without notice to the press, and leaves only the cold record of their Secretaries for newspapers to publish. In short, the law does not provide for the press being taken into partnership in any official proceeding. Whatever publication the superior authority—the people, through their chosen representatives—deem to be opposed to public policy, injurious to the morals of the people and subversive of peace and order, they may and do prohibit within the constitutional limits. Thus New York expressly prohibits certain publications, and authorizes the seizure of, such as appear, and arraigns the publisher as a criminal, and all the statutes specify publications the issuance of which is made a crime. Georgia goes so far as to forbid the entry into the State of newspapers containing a certain character of literature, and this has been declared by the Courts to be legislation within the Federal and State Constitution, and not abridgement of "the right to freely speak, write and publish one's sentiments on all subjects."

Chief Justice Parker of Massachusetts, probably better than any other constitutional jurist, has defined the "liberty of the press" when he said: "The liberty of the press, not its licentiousness; this is the construction which a just regard to the other parts of the Constitution, and to the wisdom of those who founded it, requires." Cooley defines it to be "complete immunity from legal censure and punishment for the publication, so long as it is not harmful in its character, when tested by such standards as the law affords."

Our contemporary in considering this matter—and it is a question lying at the foundation of our system of free government, and ought to be thoroughly well understood—should not lose sight of the important fact, that there is and should be no censorship of the press. Neither the New Jersey bill, nor any law, in this country of which we have knowledge, exercises previous restraint in the form of censorship. The newspaper is at liberty to publish what it pleases, and can gain access to, but the law holds the publisher responsible for violation of the law, as it does any other violator of any other provision of law to which a penalty attaches for its infraction.

THE BIGGS DEBRIS BILL.

When the dispatches first announced the intention of Congressman Biggs to introduce a bill for an investigation of the debris question by a special Commission, the RECORD-UNION at once pointed out the uselessness of any such step, and the injury it would prove to the country. Since then we have seen nothing advanced in favor of the measure that induces us to modify that judgment. The bill we believe to be absolutely dangerous, though certainly not so intended by Mr. Biggs. The authorities of Yuba and Sutter counties have prepared, and are circulating, a protest against the bill that is clear and concise, and covers the whole ground. The fact that the debris question, in all its phases, has been thoroughly investigated by the Courts, Federal and State, and that their judgments are concurrent in the matter, ought to set at rest any doubts concerning the facts. There is absolutely nothing new to be said upon the question, no new testimony to be adduced, and not a solitary fact to be presented into which the Federal, State and private engineers have not long ago exhaustively inquired. The appointment of a Commission would have but one virtue—it would enable some of the much-talked-of surplus to be expended in meeting the cost of reporting testimony, of travels and sittings of the Commission, and all the incidents of such inquiry. It would be a most unwise policy to set up the proposed Commission, not to say cruelty to reopen the question, and thus revive even faint hopes in the hydraulic mining regions of some possible adjustment under which the hydraulic process might be resumed in quarters where its previous prosecution resulted in damage to the rivers and low lands. While the inquiry would thus stimulate expectation that can never be realized, it would, on the other hand, depress valley interests because of the fear that some experiments might be entered upon by the Government that would put the whole matter of destroying the rivers and low lands by the results of hydraulicking at sea again. The people of the valley have reason to fear any reopening of this question in view of the bitterness of their experience in the last seventeen or eighteen years. Renewal of an agitation that puts two large divisions of the country at industrial antagonism can result only in harm to both. It will entail upon them heavy costs, and strike down the hopes of men of advanced years who have been so long engaged in building homes upon the river valley lands. The point is well taken that the Biggs bill invokes the action of the Government in the interest of a private business. Back of the bill must lie the hope that resumption of hydraulic mining may be permitted. But a moment's consideration will show how delusive that expectation is, for the Courts of the land have declared that where the prosecution of the industry works an irreparable injury to innocent parties below the mines, it is a public nuisance and can be abated by judicial order. The Federal Government has not, therefore, the right to authorize any experiments that would bring that judgment into contempt. At least, it would be the hight of unwisdom to do anything likely to disturb, even in anticipation, the deliberate judgment of Courts before which the issues have been tried. It would be an exceeding poor policy for the hydraulic mining sections which have just begun to recover from the depression consequent upon the cessation of that industry. Anything tending to lead them to entertain hopes of returning to the old order of things must retard, if not kill off, the new energy devoted to the development of other resources and the building up of communities upon a more stable basis. There is, in all the river section, entertained towards the people of the hydraulic mining regions no bitterness of feeling, no animosity. They must not construe the protest of Yuba and Sutter to be enmity. On the contrary, we believe it is the natural and reasonable outcome of the situation, and that the opposition to the bill is for the best interests of the whole State.

THE conviction of Josselyn and his colleagues in San Francisco of a conspiracy to murder is a notable event. We believe it is the first case of the kind in the judicial annals of California. It proves that the Courts and juries of the metropolis are not always crippled in the effort to hunt down the criminal class. The persons involved in the Josselyn case are not of any special importance to society, but the offense charged was none the less interesting and startling. The result of the trial will be to give those who conspire to assassinate in order to realize upon the life insurance of the victim—and there is reason to believe that there are many such conspirators—warning that the arm of the law can reach them, and that its officers are equal to the task of searching them out.

IT may not be modest to be repeatedly boasting in our pride that "We are not as others are," but it is very difficult for the Californian to refrain from comparing conditions in this State with those of the less favored East. Here, for instance, is the recital of the terrible disaster in Illinois on Sunday, by which an entire interior city was leveled before a cyclone, the horrors of the mournful event being almost impossible of exaggeration. We may meet with great disaster in California—no human prescience can assure us that the time may not even now be near at hand. But this we do know, that history gives no account of cyclonic visitations in this section of the continent. Nor are there any physical evidences of such elemental disturbance having occurred here in ages past. We are justified, therefore, in concluding that our climatic conditions exempt us from them, thus rendering life and property more secure here than in the valley of the Mississippi. Such comparison must go to our great credit in the estimation of the people who contemplate immigration to California.

THE outlines given by telegraph of the new fishery treaty impress the reader with a sense of the fairness of the compact. There were, of necessity, mutual concessions, but it appears that more have been made by Great Britain. The hardships that bore upon our fishermen in the matter of procuring supplies in foreign waters are mitigated or mainly removed; the long disputed point of what constitutes the shore line has been settled, so that the measurement is no longer to be made from headland to headland, except in cases where the cross line falls short of ten miles; in all other cases the line of the three-mile limit is to be drawn parallel with the course of the coast of bays and gulfs. The United States on its part, and for these concessions, yields the point for which the American fisherman contended—the right to purchase bait in the waters of the Dominion. It may be taken for granted that the treaty will be ratified, and thus another source of irritation withdrawn. English speaking people of the world are getting farther and farther away from war, and constantly nearing the great pacificator arbitration.

GENERAL SHERIDAN effectually and emphatically puts an end to speculation concerning any ambition on his part to be President of the United States. He is secure for life in an office of the highest character, that involves him in no political tribulations whatever, and that is free from perplexity, patronage and partisanship. He is wise enough to know that he does not, esteemed, honored and loved as he is, fill such a place in the hearts of the people as Grant occupied, and that entry upon a Presidential campaign would rob him of that peace and content he so deservedly enjoys, and result in assaults upon his character which a sensitive nature cannot view with complacency. General Sheridan is wise in his judgment.

NOTES.

Senator Reagan, of Texas, pronounces his name as if it was spelled Raygan, and yet he says he was born in America.

A rumor got afloat that John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was negotiating for the purchase of the New York *Sun*. Mr. Dana, however, denies it, and enforces his denial by setting the price of the New York daily at $5,000,000.

Minnesota has had no such boom in notoriety since Donnelly demonstrated by his famous speech in Congress, that Duluth was the center of the universe, as is now promised by the proposition to build a railroad from St. Paul to Alaska, and thence across Behring's Straits—bridging between islands—and thence to the capitals of Russia and China. The proposition is so solemnly announced that a through time-table may be expected soon.

The City Board of Education, in promoting Miss Watson to the Principalship of the Sacramento Grammar School, chose wisely. She is eminently qualified for the position, and is not only entirely familiar with its duties from long and successful service as Vice-Principal and teacher in the school, but enjoys the highest esteem of all teachers and scholars. The selection of Miss Weeks as Vice-Principal is also an excellent choice, and a well-deserved promotion.

A dispatch announces that Prince Bismarck had an audience with Emperor William on Saturday. The Cabinet officers at Washington call upon the President whenever they have occasion to consult him, and the President frequently calls upon them at their offices when matters of business renders it more convenient to do so, and the fact is not telegraphed to Europe as a State event. It's a glorious thing to live in a republic where "all men are equal"—at least according to their several ability.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESS.

There is nothing so cheap as advice, to the giver, but the receiver often finds it very expensive to act upon. That is the kind of advice Democrats are giving Republicans just now, and the reason they give it is because they hope it will be accepted, for the disaster.—*Stockton Independent.*

McGlynn and George have dissolved partnership, and the latter has concentrated all the affections of his weeping heart upon Grover Cleveland. Grover is welcome to it, and from present appearances affection is all he can expect, for George's party is dwindling like the last run of shad.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The plumbers, the union plumbers of course, who were working upon the Hotel Del Coronado have announced their intention to cease soldering tin except they are permitted to adjudge the value of "the tinker." In fine, they have gone upon a strike. Undoubtedly, they will continue to uphold the rights of the "poor workin'mon" until they have melted all their silver in the pot, and wake up some morning in close proximity to the liquor den from which they have been kicked out penniless the preceeding night.—*The Coronado.*

Mr. Stanford seems to have an apprehension that an out-and-out exclusion Chinese bill will encounter a Presidential veto. He did not express this fear in so many words, but admitted that the question was how to get rid of treaty obligations by legislation that would meet the approval of the Executive. A measure which would help the Pacific coast would be by placing a reasonable limit upon the time within which the prior residence plea shall be valid. The Federal Judges for this State, who certainly cannot be regarded as indifferent to treaty obligations, agree that the go-and-come clause in the treaty may be subjected to a reasonable limit.—*S. F. Call.*

A good farmer will take care of his property. His buildings are kept in good repair. There are no barn doors off the hinges, no shingles off the roof. His gates are in good condition, with proper fastenings. He does not climb over the fence because it is easier than to open a gate. His plows, mowers, reapers, rakes and harrows are put under a shelter when he is through with them. His wagons are under cover. His buggy, if he has one, is in a carriage-house, clean and ready for a trip. The harness is hung upon a peg, also brushed clean. The carriage robe is put away from the dust.—*San Jose Mercury.*

The method pursued by Judge Cheney in determining the question of Anschlag's sanity is one in accord with the dictates of common sense. The man was examined by a number of reputable physicians and they gave their testimony before a jury called simply to decide whether or not he was insane. This is the method pursued by the Courts to determine if a man whose sanity is questioned shall be sent to the asylum or permitted to retain his freedom. The decisions of such juries are entirely satisfactory in such cases, and they should be in cases where insanity is set up in a trial for murder. The ordinary method in such trials is to review the entire family history, though the accused was never suspected of insanity.—*Los Angeles Express.*

The remarks of Senator Stanford on the declination of Mr. Blaine are about the most pertinent of any that we have seen. We are not certain that his forecast, that it is liable to cause the Democrats to nominate someone besides Mr. Cleveland, is not a shrewd one. Against a man like Senator Cullom it will be a pretty tough undertaking to try to carry New York for a man whose platform will be the last annual message of President Cleveland. Of course the South will be solid for the President's renomination, and that is liable to decide the matter, but many a New York Democrat has mighty misgivings of the result when he thinks what the effect of an appeal from that message will have in the workshops and factories of his State.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

REVIVAL MEETINGS.

Short Sermons by a Number of Ministers—Fine Singing.

The cold north wind blew doors shut last night, and many people were indisposed to open them again, even in this glorious climate, where real cold and disagreeable weather are unknown quantities. But the result of the northern zephyr was to considerably diminish the attendance at the Hammond revival meeting at the old Pavilion. It was nearly half-past 7 before much of an audience gathered. At that time, however, the people came in rapidly. The singers had just got into place, when Mr. Hammond came in and pausing at the foot of the platform stairway exclaimed, "Well, its pretty windy outside, but the meeting up on the street corner is going on and there's three times as many there as here." He continued in a pleasant conversational strain, and then the singers upon the high benches began to fill the hall with songs of praise, and made the air resonant with worshipful melodies. Mr. Hammond then took the rostrum and told of the work of the ministers and their colleagues during the day in holding meetings and visiting various points for the sake of the souls of men. The singers again woke the echoes of the great hall with a verse of pleading music, when Mr. Hammond stopped them and preached a half minute sermon of exhortation upon the text of the sacred song. The choir then took up another stanza, and Mr. Hammond invited all the people to pray for the work, and especially for the men at the noon meeting at the "shops," who had shown such interest. The congregation was led in the prayer by Judge Mayhew.

"I heard old Dr. Sprague," said Mr. Hammond, "say more people had been led to Christ by that old hymn, beginning, 'Alas, and did my Savior bleed,' than through any other musical influence. Well, I don't know how that is, but it was one of the means of leading me to Christ, and it was after hearing it that I gave up my heart to Him and wrote to my mother to that effect. Now let us all join in it in the spirit while it is sung." Miss Needham then sang the splendid old hymn in a strong, rich, sweet voice, full of emotion and marked by strong feeling. The audience joined in the chorus at the close of each stanza:

Jesus died for you,
Jesus died for me,
Jesus died for all mankind,
To make salvation free.

Mr. Hammond at the conclusion of the hymn offered a brief, fervent supplication to God that He would lead men to feel that the love of Christ was for all, and that all might come to Him who would.

The evening had been set aside for brief addresses by the clergymen of the city aiding in the services. In accordance with that arrangement, Rev. Mr. Wheeler was the first speaker. The central thoughts of his address were that all things work together for the glory of God; that the love of the Savior is immeasurable; that there is nothing more striking than the difference with which Christianity and self-righteousness deal with sin; that the higher we rise in the scale of intelligence, the more we discover the fitness and elegancies of the religion of Christ. At the conclusion of Mr. Wheeler's remarks the choir sang a hymn and Rev. Mr. Needham made the announcements for the coming week. Tonight; "Recognition of friends in Heaven" will be the subject. To-morrow evening, "The divinity of Christ" will be the topic. Thursday evening a sermon to lawyers will be preached and with it will be told of the conversion of Hon. Thomas A. D. Fessenden. Saturday evening there will be a service for men only. The prayer-meeting will be held at 3 P. M., commencing to-day and at the M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K. The noon meetings will be continued as usual at the shops, and in the evening a street meeting will be held at 7 o'clock at Fourth and K.

Rev. Dr. Merrill spoke a few words to church-goers, urging them to be active and be ever watchful to lend a helping hand and influence to an erring brother or sister and save them to the ranks of Christianity.

Rev. T. A. Bauder addressed the parents of the children recently converted, exhorting them to see that the home influences are made conducive to christianity. He also urged the parents to be more careful of the interests of the children and to help to clear the moral atmosphere of Sacramento. Rev. A. C. Herrick and Rev. Dr. Needham also spoke very earnestly in the cause of religion, and urged the necessity of Christians to be active to anticipate the movements and designs of the devil.

The street meeting was addressed by Rev. O. Summers and Mr. Hammond at Fourth and K streets. The audience was large and listened very attentively to the remarks of the speakers. Rev. Summers told of the town where he came from, that had not a church within its precincts and that within one year eighty-four men had, to use a pioneer phrase, died in their boots. This, he said, was the result of the scarcity of religion and religious demonstrations, and the ignorance of the bible.

The morning meeting yesterday was a "report meeting." All the ministers made reports. They were quite unanimous that the union revival work had made a deep impression and had turned many to the church, and that there was a new, strong current of anxious inquiry and seeking after light. The reports were gratifying, and greatly encouraged the revival workers.

Press Notes.

Mr. Philbrook, editor of "Problems of Nations," is about to take the lecture field of the United States on the subjects of science, religion and history.

The San Francisco *Call* has just issued a new map of California and Nevada, in colors, showing the counties and principal places, railroads, etc., with corrections brought down to date.

Lathrop, San Joaquin county, has a paper, the first number of which has just been issued, under the title of *Lathrop Junction*. It has four pages of seven columns each, and presents a good and newsy appearance. It is published by R. H. Berdine & Co., of Stockton.

The Hampshire county (Mass.) *Journal* has just issued a finely illustrated quarter centennial number, publishing it in the form of a large quarto, and covering about 70 pages. The engraving of Northampton, and leading citizens and public buildings, are fine art work, and the number throughout, in matter and presentation, is worthy of the occasion, and a credit to its enterprising publishers and to the city.

Who is Your Best Friend?

Your stomach, of course. Why? Because if it is out of order you are one of the most miserable creatures living. Give it a fair, honorable chance, and see if it is not the best friend you have in the end. Don't smoke in the morning. Don't drink in the morning. If you must smoke and drink, wait until your stomach is through with breakfast. You can drink more and smoke more in the evening, and it will tell on you less. If your food ferments and does not digest right; if you are troubled with heartburn, dizziness of the head, coming up of the food after eating, biliousness, indigestion or any other trouble of the stomach, you had best use Green's August Flower, as no person can use it without immediate relief.

A SERIOUS HUMORIST.—Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, delivered an interesting sermon at the First Baptist Church last evening. There was a large attendance. After advising his hearers to lead a good and honest life and refrain from dissolute habits, he concluded as follows: "And now I pray that Jesus may be your example; that you may be just rich enough to be useful in the world; just poor enough to be humble; just prosperous enough to be generous; have just enough affection to be tender-hearted, and that you may be just enough like your Master to reach him. God bless you."—*S. F. Post.*

Rev. William Lord, pastor of a Baptist Church at West Creek, N. J., is accused by Miss Carrie Pharo of seduction.

GENERAL NOTICES.

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Unless teeth show ample care;
Gums so healthy, hard and red,
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Six Crystal Sauce Plates	20	Two-Quart Dippers	15
Six Crystal Wine Glasses	35	Two-Quart Pans	10
Six Crystal Goblets	50	Milk Skimmers	10
Six Full-Size Dinner Plates	40	Large Dish Pans	50
Six Handled Cups and Saucers	50	Large Bread Pans	50
Deep Dishes, each	15	Jelly Tins	5
Platters, each	25	A Splendid Egg-beater	10
Glass Syrup Pitchers	15	25-pound spring Balance	20
Six Glass Tumblers	35	Can-opener (new style)	15
Glass Cream Pitchers	15	Potato Mashers	15
Glass Sugar Bowls	20	Hand-painted Slop Pails	50
Glass Butter Dishes	20	Wire Stovepipe Shelves	1 00
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Lamp Chimneys	5	Slushers	15
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A Nice Lamp	40	Shoe Brushes	15
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Mush Bowl	10	Wash Basins (with rings)	10
A Nice Caster	1 50	Twelve Clothes Pins	3
Six Silver-Plated Teaspoons	50	Clothes Lines	15
Six Silver-Plated Tablespoons	1 00	Mustard Spoons	5
Six Silver-Plated Forks	1 00	Nest Eggs	3½
Six Silver-Plated Knives	1 50	Clothes Baskets	1 00
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A No. 7 Cooking Stove (warranted)	10 00	Celery Glasses	35
A Fine Parlor Stove	5 00	Wire Teapot Stands	20
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Tin Coffee Pot	35	Chop Knives	20
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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
SAFE ALWAYS RELIABLE. TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ASK FOR DIAMOND BRAND, CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH AND TAKE NO OTHER. SEE SIGNATURE ON EVERY BOX. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. SOLE PROP. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA. 5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS AND OVER FROM LADIES WHO HAVE USED CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS WITH SUCCESS.
DIAMOND BRAND THE ORIGINAL. THE ONLY GENUINE. BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. ASK DRUGGIST FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER. OR INCLOSE 4c (STAMPS) FOR PARTICULARS IN LETTER BY RETURN MAIL. SEE SIGNATURE ON EVERY BOX.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Meeting of Sacramento Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Sojourning Companions cordially invited. By order of ALEX. J. GARDINER, H. P. WM. B. DAVIS, Secretary. 1t*

Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 11, D. of H., A. O. U. W.—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, after which a social dance will be given. Members and their families cordially invited. MRS. T. C. MAY, C. of H. MRS. J. C. SCROGGS, Recorder. 1t*

The regular meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock prompt. A. LOGAN, Chief. W. WARDLAW, Secretary. 1t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook. Inquire at 1225 I street. fe21-3t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND general housework. Apply at No. 1027 G street. 1t*

ROOM WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED front room, with bath accommodations; must be located near the Capitol. Address "A. M.," at this office. fe21-3t*

WATCH LOST—AT SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to proprietors. No questions asked. fe21-3t

FOUND—ON EVENING OF THE 17TH INST., at Clunie Opera House, LADY'S HAND SATCHEL. Owner can have same by paying for this advertisement and proving property. Call at Capital Hotel. 1t*

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS, DOUBLE PARLORS, with dining room and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 1126 P street. MRS. DEVINE. fe21-6t*

TINSHOP TO RENT,
WITH COMPLETE SET OF TOOLS FOR ALL kinds of tin work. Apply to L. C. CHANDLER, 127 J street. fe21-3tued2p

AMUSEMENTS.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.
BEN COTTON & CO.....Lessees.
☞ POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. ☜
THE FAVORITES.
Ben and Idalene Cotton!
Supported by their Entire
Lyceum Theater Company.
TO-NIGHT:
TRUE DEVOTION!
PRICES:
15, 25, 35 and 50 Cents
NO EXTRA TO RESERVE.
Two Grand Matinees This Week:
Washington's Birthday (Wednesday, Feb. 22).
Saturday.....February 25th.
PRICES FOR MATINEE?...15, 25 and 35 cents.
Box Office open at 10 o'clock each day. fe10-tf

1732. 1888.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
THE IMP'D ORDER OF RED MEN will hold their Annual Celebration and Ball, including Tea Illuminated Patriotic and Historical Tableaux, at ARMORY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 22d,
Commencing.....At 8 o'clock sharp.
Grand March.....At 9:30 P. M.
TICKETS—Admitting Gent and Lady, 50 cents. Extra Ladies' tickets, 25 cents. Special stage and raised seats erected for the occasion. Music by Jones, Fisch and Watson's Orchestra. For particulars see Programmes. fe15-6t

TURNER MASQUERADE.
SEPARATE BIDS FOR THE PRIVILEGES of keeping the Bar, Refreshment and Candy stand at the Turner Masquerade Ball, to be held Tuesday evening, March 6, 1888, at the New Pavilion, will be received until SATURDAY, February 25th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bids to be addressed to Martin Kesler, 1014 Ninth street. The Committee reserves the right to reject one or all bids. THE COMMITTEE]
[B. C.] fe17-1d

KOHLER & CHASE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BAND INSTRUments and Band Supplies. Pianos and Organs a12-3mTuThS&wtf

C. H. HOLMES,
ENGRAVER
On Wood
627 J Street,
Northwest corner Seventh (upstairs).
Fine work a specialty
n1-TThS

AUCTIONS.

Auction Sale
—OF—
Furniture, Carpets, Harness, Crockery, Glass and Tinware, Stoves, Etc.
TUESDAY.....February 21, 1888,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
AT SALESROOM, 323 K STREET,
I WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE THE following goods: One extra fine Marble-top Walnut Bedroom Set; 1 Antique Oak Bedroom Set; 3 Cottage Bedroom Sets; 3 new Brussels Carpets; 1 Walnut Extension Dining-room Table; Chairs; Rockers; 2 Bed Lounges; 1 Single Lounge; Single and Three-quarter Beds and Mattresses; Ranges, Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, and other articles.
☞ Sale Positive. Terms Cash. ☜
W. H. SHERBURN, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale
—OF THE STOCK OF—
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Horse, Buggy, Harness, Etc.
THURSDAY, February 23d,
At 10 o'clock A. M. sharp,
At Store, Corner Tenth and N streets,
By order of S. B. SMITH, Administrator of the estate of J. J. Walsh, deceased,
I WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE, ALL of the stock of Groceries, Liquors, Barroom Fixtures, Scales, Cigars, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Pictures, Bar Mirror and other articles.
Also, at commencement of sale I will sell one Horse, one Buggy, one Harness.
W. H. SHERBURN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
BELL & CO.....AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL—
TUESDAY, February 21, 1888,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. SHARP, ON THE premises, the elegant and almost new Furniture and Carpets of residence No. 1316 Fourth street, between M and N, on account of departure from city, consisting in part as follows: One elegant Plush Parlor Set, late style; Center Tables; Lace Curtains and Cornices; Engravings and Parlor Ornaments; 4 elegant Bedroom Sets—2 Cherry, 1 Walnut, 1 Ash Marble-top, late style, with Plate-glass Mirrors; Spring and Top Mattresses; Feather Pillows and Bolsters; Blankets, Comforts, Spreads, Sheets, Pillowshams; 2 Wardrobes; 6 elegant Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets; 3 fine Toilet Sets; 1 Walnut Hat-tree; Hall and Stair Carpets. Also Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture; Crockery, Glassware, etc. The above goods being late style and almost new and without reserve, should command the attention of all buyers.
☞ Sale Positive. Terms Cash. ☜
fe17-td [B. C.] BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

LENTEN
Perquisites!
Shrimps,
Sardines,
Oysters,
Clams,
Crabs,
Eels,
Lobster,
Salmon,
Mackerel,
Halibut,
Herring,
Codfish.
☞ Tickets on the Grand $500 Piano to be Given Away in March.

O'Connell & Co.,
—THE—
YANKEE GROCERS
730 J Street, Corner Eighth.
2ptf

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

REMOVAL.
MRS. A. J. POMMER WISHES TO INFORM her friends that she has removed her Millinery Parlors to 505 J street, and would be pleased to have them call. fe17-6t

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY FARMS
—FOR SALE BY—
EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
No. 1015 Fourth Street - - - - - - - - - - Sacramento

338. 10 Acres Very Finely Located Land,
Only 2½ miles from Sacramento City. TERMS—$2,000; half cash; balance to suit purchaser.

343. 236⅝ Acres No. 1 Grain and Alfalfa Land,
Near Cosumnes River; Orchard, Vineyard, and plenty of running Water for all uses the year round; large Building, Barn and Granaries. PRICE—$60 per acre; easy terms.

360. 80 Acres Highly Improved Land on Fruit Ridge,
About 4½ miles from the city. Will be sold in a body, or in