DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..............................MARCH 3, 1888

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.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

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

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

A COLLECTION OF OPINIONS.

In the current number of the *North American Review* is a congress of opinions upon the organization of "Permanent Republican Clubs." It is noteworthy, because representative of thought in the party in twenty-two States and Territories of the Union. It will be borne in mind that the question propounded by the writer was simply whether they favored permanent club organization under the National League plan, and if so, why? James Foster, of New York, President of the National League, holds that the forming of a compact body from the local club up through county leagues and State leagues into one national league, has an underlying method and principle which is better adapted to the Republican party at this time than to any other body or at any other time. He was, therefore, for the new system unhesitatingly from the first. William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, in forty lines of hard sense, declares for the plan, because it is needed in this day that public questions shall be treated from the basis of investigation, debate and the dissemination of intelligence. Governor Alger, of Michigan, desires the new system to prevail in every State, because he believes it will result in that thorough discipline essential to success, and because it is the best means of getting the *facts* bearing upon public questions fairly before the voters. John S. Wise, of Virginia, declares that Southern Democracy is not formed on the advocacy of any principle, but represents the agglomeration of prejudices against the Republican party. Club organization in Virginia, as it would include whites and black, would be disadvantageous, where in the North it would be beneficial.

Senator Chandler, speaking for New Hampshire, believes in issuing orders from the bottom upwards in political organization. He therefore favors the League plan, which will work in harmony with the present excellent State Club organization, especially as the League system is based on the fundamental principle that the organizations shall not undertake to influence or control nominations. Governor R. S. Robertson, of Indiana, favors the new idea because it will reduce bossism to the minimum and enable the collective judgment of the party to attain its maximum strength by inviting, collecting and disseminating the best thoughts of the best elements of the party and crystallizing them into declarations of principle. Robert M. LaFolette, of Wisconsin, is for the new principle, because such clubs cannot be used as machines for individuals or factions. "Cliques and rings thrive upon the citizens in deference to the plain duties of representative government. They cannot co-exist with the persistent, continuous, intelligent, personal interest of the individual voter."

A. M. Clapp, of Washington, approves because right organizations is always wise, and because these agencies are inexpensive and efficient. He cites the campaign of 1840 as an instance of effective party work of this order. A. B. Guytil, of Dakota, believes the scheme the worthiest one of unified political organization ever laid before a free people. A well-disciplined soldiery elevates the standard of an army, and it is true in political party management. Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, hopes the organization will be pushed because it will foster that hearty unity of which sinks out of sight and thought any supposed claims or ambitions of particular men. D. H. Hammer, of Illinois, holds that permanent organizations of clubs bound together in leagues, will result in a concentration of unlimited political power, that will mold the opinion of the party in advance of conventions, and thus with the people informed, and expressing their views through established representative mediums, no convention will be able to throw platforms of disastrous resolutions before the intelligent voters. He cites the case of the Franklin clubs which largely determined the policy of the Continental Fathers in the struggle for American Independence.

W. W. Johnson, of Maryland, points out that league clubs are not intended to supplant State, city and county organizations, but rather to supplement them. Ralph W. Breckenridge, of Nebraska, adds: "There is inspiration in organization; organization in politics means success." The scheme will force members to attend caucuses and primary elections which, except in particularly disreputable wards in a few of our largest cities, can easily be managed by the better element within the party, thereby insuring fairness and true representation.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is for the plan as the best means of enlisting the young men in every community, who, while naturally in sympathy with the party, are at present, for various reasons indifferent to their political obligations. J. H. Manley, of Maine, declares the permanent clubs fill a long-needed want. They are the training schools of the party, and will not savor of bossism or the machine. "They are the rallying points for the enthusiasm of youth and the conservatism of middle age." J. G. Slonecker, of Kansas, gives among other reasons of approval the original one that the system will make the wants and interests of the party and people known, thus "the people of California or Kansas will no longer be unknown, or their wants matters of indifference to the Republicans of Massachusetts or Connecticut."

W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, believes nothing will more conserve harmony or better secure effectiveness and victory. He declares that had there been clubs of energetic young men in the sixty-three counties of Kentucky that had no organization, the State would have gone Republican last August. As it was, the Republican vote was increased nearly 38,000 over that of the prior Gubernatorial election, and the Democratic majority of 45,000 reduced to only a little more than 16,000. J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, thinks the new plan provides a system for maintaining the strength and evenness of settled opinion as to party principles or public issues, as against the sudden change or oftentimes artificial decision of a convention or mass meeting. John A. Caldwell, of Ohio, holds that federated clubs will create public sentiment, crystallize that sentiment into principles, and make a knowledge of them a common heritage. T. E. Byrnes, of Minnesota, believes the scheme to be a people's movement. There are two hundred clubs in his State already, with a State League in full affiliation with the National League. None of the clubs are organized in the interest of any individual or faction, and they reach out to and embrace the people who do not make a business of politics.

Morris C. Baum, of Oakland, California, believes permanent clubs will prove the needed regulator of party politics. Because political heresy here commands a premium, the permanent organization is essential.

The view of Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, is the last in the list of twenty-two opinions from as many subdivisions of the Union. He believes that the movement is of especial importance, and if rightly carried on in the spirit in which it has been begun, it will do great good. He has little faith in the mere eleventh hour or campaign clubs. But it is essential to the success of the system that there be rigid observance of the condition that the work of the clubs must be given to the party and its principles, and to nothing else. "The moment the league or any considerable number of clubs advocate the selection of any particular candidate, whether State or National, their power for usefulness, in the only true sense of the word, is gone."

Here are twenty-two opinions, but one of which is adverse, and that only as to locality and because of peculiar social environment. They are forcible, reasonable reasons why the permanent club organization should be adopted in every State. On several occasions the RECORD-UNION has freely expressed itself as warmly approving the league plan, because it supersedes mere ephemeral campaign enthusiasm; because it brings into play forces in the party that hold themselves aloof from ordinary partisan work; because it is a means for the diffusion of political intelligence in a peculiarly effective manner; because it effects discipline, compacts party forces and renders communication between them easy and rapid; because it is most fully and fairly representative of the best thought of the men of the party; because it is beyond the possible control and domination of the ward bosses and political pawnbrokers. In eleven States the Republicans have adopted the plan; California should be the twelfth. That steps have not been taken to put the league plan into operation here already is to be regretted. Unless Republicans who are attached to the principles of the party, and have no individual ambitions to promote in the direction of office-seeking, act very promptly, they will find that the ward bosses and machine clubs have usurped the field and league club formation will in consequence be rendered very difficult.

A QUESTION OF FEELING.

Says the Albany *Journal*:

Talking of sectionalism and party feeling, it is well to recall that the North never has shown anything like the ill-feeling toward the South that the latter has had for the North. Older Republicans will remember that at the Republican Chicago Convention only five border States and Texas sent delegates, and these only partly represented. In the greater portion of the South no one could be found who would risk his life to attend the Republican National Convention as a delegate. Those who attended returned home at the risk of their lives. Could intolerance go farther?

We go farther than the *Journal* and amend by striking out the expression "ill-feeling." The people of the North never have entertained "ill-will" towards the South. On the contrary, all their contention was for the Union which they loved more deeply than any section. It was for a principle of freedom for which they resisted in battle against their brethren of the South, and no spirit of "ill-feeling" entered in. All the vituperation and assault came from the South. It was aimed against those who contended, not for any tyrannous policy; not for revenges; not for hatred; but for the maintenance of an inseparable Union of sovereign States. This was made manifest by the recognition, though having the power to refuse of the sovereigntly of the States that rebelled. Ill-feeling is not the proper term; it never was ill-feeling, nor even so much anger as regret and pity. There was honest indignation over the attempt to destroy the Federal Union; there was loyal cheering for the heroes who did battle, and rebellion was properly entitled; there was severity for flagrant offenders; but no spirit of conquest was manifest, no disposition to put under, or oppress; nothing, in fact, to justify the use of the term "ill-feeling" in its generally accepted meaning. That the heat of contention upon fields where the best blood of the country was poured out, should have engendered hot words and inflammatory appeals, is no evidence that ill feeling existed. When the war was ended every possible overture was made that fraternal love could suggest to win the heart of the South. If any ill feeling has been fostered, it has been at the South and directed towards those who simply proved true to the flag of the nation. If the freedman has been prevented from exercising his sovereign right as a citizen, it is because of no "ill feeling" at the North; if he is cowed, in fear for his personal safety if he comes to the polls, it is not the result of ill feeling at the North toward the people of the South. Let there be perfect fairness in this consideration; there is but one section of the whole Union where intolerance prevails and the voting sovereign is crippled in his effort to manifest his political will, and that is in remote sections of the South, and it is the last remnant of the only "ill feeling," the only hatred that has existed between sections.

THE Health Board of San Francisco has declared Hongkong an infected port, and all vessels hailing from that place are to be quarantined against small-pox and typhus fever. In the meantime there is great activity in the matter of moving upon the Federal Government to establish quarantine grounds and hospitals. It is possible that the Washington authorities may give some temporary aid, but let the people of San Francisco understand, once for all, that the Federal Government will not foot all the cost of a proper quarantine station. It is the duty of the State to pay the whole bill, but by courtesy the Government has made it a practice to aid States in establishing quarantine stations, and the same aid will be given California when it acts as it should. That we have not a quarantine ground with hospital, hotel and common comforts is due, and due alone, to the unpardonable blundering of the San Francisco press. The State Board of Health, as we the other day pointed out, and two Governors of the State, for six years did their utmost to prevail upon the Legislature to join hands with the national authorities and secure and prepare grounds for a quarantine building. The Legislature refused to act because the San Francisco press threatened it and labored with it not to do so. It did this because stupidly ignorant of the subject, and because it lacked the ordinary foresight to perceive that just such a state of affairs must some time come about as now prevails.

MR. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL defends, in a recent paper upon the relations of art and morality, the nude in art, contending that it is really and truthfully modesty. Thus it has, says he "rendered holy the beauty of woman. Every Greek statue pleads for mothers and sisters. From these marbles come strains of music. They have filled the heart of man with tenderness and worship. They have kindled reverence admiration and love." In another place he declares that prudery pretends to have only those passions it cannot feel. That everything except the truth wears a mask, and needs to, and that only little souls are ashamed of nature. Mr. Ingersoll may be as radical in his defense as the prudes in their assault. The worthiness of the nude in art depends at all times upon the environment; upon the expression and upon the thought intended to be conveyed by the work. When we speak of the defensible nude in art, there must always be understood that which breathes only purity. It cannot be said that nudity, because artistically handled, is therefore commendable. True art, as Mr. Ingersoll well says, refines, uplifts, civilizes, enlightens, develops and strengthens. Just so far then, as the nude in art moves in these directions, it is not open to assault. The essayist declares that art creates an atmosphere in which the proprieties, the amenities, and the virtues unconsciously grow. So indeed it does, when its apostles are themselves pure in their conception of ideals, and chaste in the "visible expression and thought" with which they robe them. Mr. Ingersoll's essay is a powerful defense of art as a moral force, and there is not in it a thought that is not the apotheosis of purity, but we think the brilliant essayists has not made clear the distinction that exists between the nude in art that is prostituted to passion, and that which looks upward and above unholy thought and contemplates only lofty ideals.

THE long expected tariff reduction bill has been given to the public at last. Almost simultaneously with its birth we are furnished with the opinions of politicians, Congressmen and others concerning it, and the division of sentiment is unmistakably marked. The general character of the measure has been forshadowed, and pretty thoroughly discussed in advance, and the people are well informed upon the effects that are anticipated by its enemies, and those expected by its advocates. We are promised a bill from Mr. Randall upon the same subject which will probably attempt to occupy a middle ground between the extreme low and high-tariff men. When Mr. Randall's bill is presented, the issues will be clearly defined upon which the platforms for the approaching campaign will be based. Abstractly, the committee bill is not free-trade in the sense in which that doctrine is treated by the philosophical political economists, just as the present tariff schedules are not radically protective along the whole line. This is evidenced by the demands during the last three years from different sections of the county, and determined by immediate local interests, for a higher duty upon certain articles than now obtains and for a lower rate upon others than even the committee bill proposes to grant. Before these measures are finally passed upon in Congress, their operations, were either a law, will be so definitely ascertained that the three classes of disputants contending, respectively for a high protective tariff, tariff for revenue only, and free trade, will be marshaled in distinct columns. The debate that is to follow will probably surpass in interest and intensity of feeling any with which the country has been agitated, excepting only that which culminated in the civil war.

SENATOR VEST thinks it an enormous sum, $800,000,000, that has been paid to the veteran soldiers of the Union. So there has. But what of it? Is the nation poor? Is the surplus disposed of? Is it not true that the men drawing pensions are disabled? Is it not true that thousands disabled receive no pensions because the evidence is destroyed that the law requires? Let Senator Vest take into account the single fact that of all those receiving pensions there are over 35,000 who receive less than seven cents per day. That's a magnanimous allowance to the men who, now aged, and suffering from old wounds, saved the Union and rendered it forever impossible that the soldiers who fought against the flag can be pensioned off at the expense of the Republic, as Senator Vest says would have been done had "God smiled upon the cause," to which he was devoted. Let not the distinguished gentleman be disturbed; for while it may be true that here and there rascals have stolen the Union soldiers' raiment as a means of defrauding the Government, still, as was blazoned on scroll and banner through all the land when Grant's grand army came marching home from Appomatox: "The one debt the nation can never pay is the one it owes its soldiers."

THE Los Angeles real estate man certainly knows how to avail himself of every opportunity to further the sale of his lands.—*Los Angeles Times.*

No one has ever doubted that. The trouble has been that he has created fictitious opportunities, and that thousands must suffer, are suffering now, in consequence of the down-grade of the speculative market having been reached in Los Angeles. In the common sense view of the matter, the dullest can understand that the town lot schemes of the "Los Angeles real estate man" will require a population of a million in order to fulfill the promise of occupancy with which these speculators have deluded the people. Natural rise in values, honest development, uninflated prosperity—these none will decry; but when it is undeniable that the lots outnumber the capacity of the population to occupy and improve a hundred to one, it is evident that speculation must grow weary of waiting for the day of promise, and turn back to realize upon itself. Then retrogression sets in. That must be the outcome in every place "boomed" an inch in advance of its commercial and industrial development.

THE late President of the State University saw fit to reside in San Francisco and to make his appearance at Berkeley of the nature of visits. We cannot but think that in this Professor Holden adopted an unwise policy. The President of a University owes it to the dignity of his office and the character of the University to reside within the atmosphere of the University town. President Horace Davis, we are pleased to learn, has announced that when he takes office in October he will establish his residence in Berkeley, the seat of the University. This action will give more of dignity and importance to his office, conserve orderly procedure and make the University town what it should be, the seat of the chief executive of the leading State institution of learning. The residence of the President at Berkeley insures a supervision over the institution by the official who, of all others, must be relied upon by the Board of Regents. Moreover, it will give the President opportunities for observation of the needs of the University that he could not otherwise enjoy. It will bring him into relations with the students that will command their respect and exercise a beneficial influence upon their conduct.

PRESIDENT JAMES P. FOSTER, of the National League of Republican Clubs, well says: "It would seem as if it were not fully believed by a large mass of our citizens that every voter has a personal and direct interest in the result of every election, and hence it is his duty to array himself on one side or the other of every question forming party issues in a great campaign." While Mr. Foster spoke of a "great" campaign, what he says applies with equal force to the very least of political beginnings. It is even more important that the man who wishes well by his country should take active part in the preliminary meetings and elections of his party, than in the great campaigns. Republicans should remember this to-day, and go to the primary polls in such force that for once the voice of the party shall be felt there.

THAT Wilson, the son-in-law of ex-President Grevy, has been convicted and sentenced to long imprisonment and heavy fine for his rascally transactions in the decoration scandal, is one of the best evidences of recent times of the vitality of justice in the Republic of France. Really, with such a man similarly related on trial in the United States, his conviction would have been a matter of grave doubt.

CLIMATE is the element on which we base all our claims of superiority.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

Central and Northern California have just as good; and in addition better, cheaper, more productive lands, and better related to the great markets. Every claim Southern California makes we can match and add another, without a particle of exaggeration.

REPUBLICAN voters in Sacramento today have an opportunity to rebuke odious bossism. But they cannot do it away from the polls.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESS.

With a few exceptions that we are best without, it is an indisputable fact that we produce about all that can in anywise contribute to the comfort or happiness of man. —*Modesto News.*

The next thing in order, and it is a matter in which every Democrat should take a hand, is to secure a Cleveland delegation of the very best men in the party to send to the St. Louis Convention.—*Stockton Mail.*

The Legislature of Ohio is discussing the question as to the best method of destroying the English sparrow. There is nothing which gives a sparrow so much amusement as seeing statesmen thus employed.—*New York World.*

It is believed in Massachusetts communities that the devil has an immense tobacco patch in the agricultural annex to Hades, and that it is worked by ministers of the gospel who smoked or chewed the weed while on earth.—*Courier-Journal.*

The *World* is the name of a new journal printed at Charleston, S. C. At first it was a puzzle what in the world this *World* was for. The explanation of the matter is now at hand. The *World* is for David B. Hill for President.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Denis Kearney threatens to pelt Congressman Hitt with dead cats. Somebody can confer a favor on this country by taking Kearney up in a balloon and dropping him into Shanghai or Hongkong. Give the Chinese a chance at Kearney.—*New York Graphic.*

It must be remembered that the fisheries treaty is not a treaty covering the whole ground, but merely an agreement about the interpretation to be given to the treaty of 1818, a question which has proved a constant source of irritation to the two countries since 1865.—*S. F. Alta.*

By a system of figuring based on the increase of postal business, the *Chronicle* calculates that Oakland has 72,000 population. By a system of triangulation somewhat similar, John Phœnix discovered that the distance from Oakland to San Francisco is only half a mile.—*Oakland Enquirer.*

The Castor Oil Trust has succeeded in raising the cost of that purgative commodity from 40 cents to $1 24 per gallon. Perhaps this little arrangement shows as well as any other the disposition of speculative capitalists to go through the consumers of the country.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The California high prices, of which Senator Blackburn complains, originate with the climate out that way. There is still a good deal of gold dust floating in the air, and visitors, who necessarily absorb no small quantity of precious metal, must expect to pay for what they get.—*Courier Journal.*

These pitched battles between employers and employes are bound to come sometimes, but they should be made as infrequent as possible and never waged except for good cause and when there is reasonable prospect of success. Industrial wars are like other wars in this respect. Every nation must fight occasionally, but that necessity does not justify a nation in being always engaged in a war or in conducting its warfare with unnecessary cruelty or destructiveness.—*Oakland Enquirer.*

The fault with Central California has been that she is too large and her soil too generous and extensive to be "cornered," but the signs of the times portend a change; a change that will astonish the oldest inhabitant; a change that will substitute the finer breeds of herds and flocks, all requiring more labor and deeper thought, is bound to stir up the lethargy of our people and inaugurate a new era of progress that will fill our State with new population, new industries, new vigor and greater and more enduring prosperity.—*Red Bluff People's Cause.*

The olive is to be a source of great wealth to Northern California. It will flourish here better than in Italy, where about two million acres are devoted to the tree. We say "better" advisedly, because in the new soil of this State the yield is fully double to the acre attained in the worn soil of Italy. There is no tree worthy of so much attention here. It is pre-eminently adapted to the foothill region, since it thrives in the driest and most rocky soils without irrigation, and in such situations gives oil of a finer quality than that obtained from olive orchards on rich alluvial soil. But both valley and foothills are suitable to the olive.—*Oroville Register.*

Senator Mitchell is not apparently disposed to accept the anti-Chinese bill reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as a fair substitute for his own. The difference mainly is this: Senator Mitchell proposes to stop Chinese immigration after two years, while the Stewart bill only proposes to take from Chinese who departed from the United States between November 17, 1880, and June 6, 1882, the right to return unless said right is exercised within ninety days. Both bills are, in a strict sense, a violation of the treaty. Mitchell, however, proposes to violate it after due notice and upon a broad principle, while the Stewart bill proposes to violate it to relieve the country from admitting Chinese in the habeas corpus process. The position of the Stewart bill and the Courts is illogical. The Courts have admitted the Chinese on the previous-residence plea, on the ground that the treaty gave certain Chinese the right to return, and that an Act of Congress could not properly take that right from them. Yet the Stewart bill proposes to do by Act of Congress what the Courts have declared could not be done by an Act of Congress.—*S. F. Call.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Oft Told Story

"I am glad, my child," said the mother to her eldest daughter, "to see you improving in health so rapidly. Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing wonders for you after your long and severe illness. You look better every day."

"Yes, mother, I feel so much stronger, too. Why, I can play all the afternoon and not feel tired. And the medicine is so pleasant to take. Sister always wants a taste when I am taking it."

"Well, it is really a peculiar and remarkable medicine. I have been reading its Phenomenal Record. Every statement is so fair that it carries conviction In fact, Of the peculiar medicinal merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully confirmed by the voluntary testimony of thousands who have tried it. Peculiar in the combination, proportion and preparation of its ingredients, peculiar in the extreme care with which it is put up, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in the unequaled good name it has made at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, the most popular and successful spring medicine and blood purifier before the public to-day is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Seems to be thoroughly honest and reliable."

"Why, mother, Susie Smith says her mother bought some Sarsaparilla last week, which the man said was just as good as Hood's, but they did not like it and have thrown it away. Can anybody else make it as good as Hood's?"

"No. As I have told you very often, HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA IS THE BEST. It possesses merit peculiar to itself. But some men, I am sorry to say, make every possible effort to sell their own in place of Hood's, even using the most unfair means. But I always buy of a regular druggist, on whom I can rely to give me the genuine Hood's Sarsaparilla. I know that Hood's has done us much good, and I will not waste time or money trying any other."

"100 Doses One Dollar," so often told of this peculiar medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is not a catch line only, but is absolutely true of and original with this preparation; and it is as absolutely true that it can honestly be applied only to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the very best spring medicine and blood purifier. Now, reader, prove it. Take a bottle home and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. Thus economy and strength are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it to be the best blood purifier I have ever used." MRS. H. FIELD, Auburn, Cal.

Purifies the Blood

"For malaria I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It has kept my children well right through the summer, and we live in one of the worst places for malaria in Marysville. My children have never before passed a season without having malaria. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to everybody. I take it myself for that all gone feeling with great benefit." MRS. B. F. DAVIS, Marysville, Yuba county, Cal.

"My two children were cured of humor of the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla." E. A. PARKER, Perry and Third streets, San Francisco.

"We could not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best medicine we ever kept in the house. My family are all taking it." MRS. J. M. BARBER, San Joaquin and Fremont streets, Stockton, Cal.

"I have taken one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion, and it has done me a great deal of good." THEODORE WALLACE, Petaluma, Cal.

Indigestion.

"I have used six bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion. It has helped me a great deal. I think it is the best medicine for indigestion and dyspepsia." MRS. N. A. LAUDERDALE, 193 N. Fifth street, San Jose, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $1. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses for One Dollar.

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

Judge Sawyer released twenty-five Chinese yesterday on habeas corpus petitions.

On Thursday night the police raided the Central House and captured a gang of nine burglars and lots of "swag."

Thomas Gibbs, the waiter who was assaulted by four Chinese highbinders on Thursday and stabbed in the back, died yesterday from the effects of the wound.

Supervising Inspector Lubbock and Inspector of Boilers Hellman examined the ferry-boat Oakland and the steamship City of Pueblo yesterday, and reported them in good condition.

The Chinese on the steamship San Pablo were transferred yesterday to the ship Capital. The San Pablo was then placed in charge of a squad of fumigators, and will be allowed to dock next Monday.

The American party of Oakland has nominated the following local ticket: Mayor, J. West Martin; for City Marshal, Edward S. Finch; for City Superintendent of Schools, T. O. Crawford (present Superintendent of the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind); for City Attorney, William Ward Britton.

OLIVES FOR THE FOOTHILLS.—Elwood Cooper, the best-known of California's olive-growers, gets two dollars a quart for his olive oil, and is making money at the rate of about one thousand dollars an acre per annum. His orchard is thirteen years old, and it is down on the coast where he is compelled to fight the black scale, a pest unknown in the foothills. There is no other crop known which returns such a profit as this. An orange orchard does not compare with it—in fact there are many kinds of trees more profitable than the orange. If we divide Mr. Cooper's profits into halves and quarters, olive-growing would still be a wonderfully lucrative industry. To be sure one must wait seven or eight years for an olive tree to pay, while a peach tree will pay when three years old; but the latter is done for in twelve or fifteen years, and the olive goes on forever. The Sierra foothills afford the best ground in the world for the olive.—*Placer County Republican.*

TEMPERANCE DEFINITION.—The temperance measure which has passed the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature is a hybrid affair—a combination of high license and local option. High license is all right. It is in substance the taxation of an injurious luxury bearing with equal weight upon the whole body of the people of the State. Local option is an abandonment of the business of legislation to popular hue and cry, dividing the State into "wet" and "dry" areas, promoting irritation, demoralization, furtive and sneaking trade, and contempt for law. The only local option good for anything is the option every man can exercise for himself.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Simmons Liver Regulator

AS A REMEDY IN

Kidney Affection!

"My kidneys were so affected I have been compelled to get up as much as ten times in one night. I had pains in my side, back and left shoulder, and when down could hardly rise. I was unable to bend my body without great pain. I tried Simmons Liver Regulator, and my condition has improved so much that I hardly ever feel any of my old trouble, and then very slightly, and am satisfied that I shall be entirely cured. I would not take thousands of dollars for my improvement."

MWS&w1t W. JOHNSON, Express Agent.

POND'S EXTRACT

VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Sprains, Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and **Healing.**

Catarrh, It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. **Pond's Extract Catarrh Cure, (75c.)** specially prepared to meet serious cases, should be applied with **Pond's Extract Nasal Syringe, (25c.)**

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the **Extract. Pond's Extract Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Use the **Extract** promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, **Blind, Bleeding or Itching.** It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Ointment, (50c.)** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. *Note our name on every wrapper and label.* Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

PILES.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles,* however severe. Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

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

FRANK M. WOODSON. E. D. WOODSON.

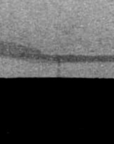
Woodson Brothers,

PRINTERS,

714 M STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

THE FIRM HAS PERMANENTLY ENgaged in the printing business, and having purchased new presses, stock of type, etc., is prepared to receive a share of the public patronage. It guarantees satisfaction, and by promptness and strict attention to business expects to merit support. tf



The Halstead Incubator Co., 1312 Myrtle st., Oakland, Cal. ☞ THOROUGHBRED ☜ Poultry and Eggs Send Stamp for Circular. 3m-1pMWF

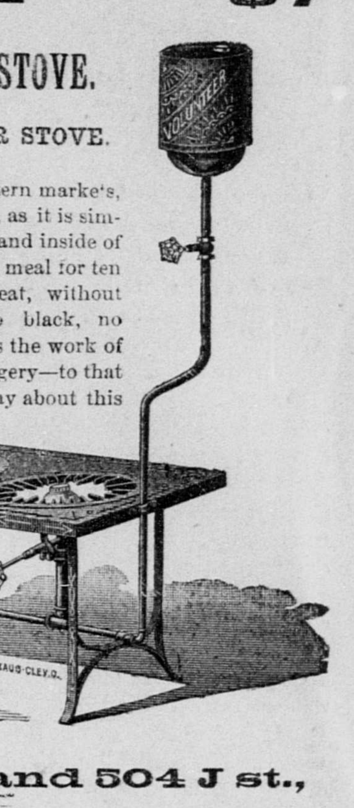
L. L. LEWIS & CO.

GARLAND STOVES RANGES

$7 ONLY $7

THE NEW VOLUNTEER VAPOR STOVE.

$7 BUYS OUR NEW TWO-BURNER VAPOR STOVE.



This stove is the very latest production of the Eastern markets, and is a stove well worth seeing. A child can use it, as it is simplicity itself. Any housekeeper can take this stove, and inside of twenty minutes from the time she begins can cook a meal for ten persons, and do this without creating any heat, without any wood, coal or coke, and has no stove to black, no ashes to take up, no wood to chop; in fact it changes the work of cooking from what it has heretofore been called—drudgery—to that of pleasure. And we will guarantee every word we say about this Vapor Stove to any one who wishes to try them.

WE OFFER FIVE GALLONS of THE BEST EASTERN GASOLINE FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Send for our Price List of Vapor Stoves and other goods.

L. L. LEWIS & CO., 502 and 504 J st.,

And 1009 Fifth street............Sacramento.

GARLAND STOVES RANGES

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—MARCH 3, 1888.

TO-DAY!

☞ WE CLOSE OUR WINTER CLEARING SALE.

FOR THIS DAY WE HAVE MARKED MANY LINES LOWER THAN OUR CLOSING SALE PRICE. THIS IS DONE TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

The balance of SILKS and VELVETS from the Ackerman Stock will be on sale TO-DAY at the former low prices.

A fine lot of REMNANTS of Dress Suitings will be cut in prices for TO-DAY. Also REMNANTS of Flannels, Muslins, White Goods, Prints, etc.

Check Gingham, 5 cents per yard. Towels, two for 5 cents. One lot Crash, 2 cents per yard. Lot Linen Napkins, 3 cents each.

5-4 Pillow-Case Muslin, 9 cents per yard. Heavy Damask Towels, colored border, 10 cents.

MILLINERY.

Ostrich Plumes from the Ackerman Stock, that sold for 75 cents and $1, will be closed TO-DAY for 50 cents; the real value is from $2 to $3. Lot of Ribbon Remnants.

FANCY GOODS.

Crepe Lace Veiling, 10 cents. Lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves, tan colors, 35 cents.

Handsome Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs, embroidered, 25 cents.

Odd lot of Ladies' Corsets, white and colored, 35 cents.

Ladies' all-linen Mourning Handkerchiefs, 12 cents. All-linen Chemisette Collars, 25 cents.

LADIES' SHOES---CLOSING PRICES.

Ladies' Patent Leather Fronts, French Kid Top, Opera Toes, $1 85.

Sizes 2 to 3 1-2 Ladies' Hand-sewed Curacoa Kid, extension soles, $1 75.

Ladies Soft Pebbled-goat Button Shoes, worked soles, $1 25.

Extra fine Hand-turned French Kid-button Shoes, $3 50.

Ladies' American Kid-button Shoes, opera toes, $1 25.

Youths' Kip Riveted Shoes, sizes 11 to 13 1-2, $1 27.

Youths' Lace Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, 95 cents.

Boys' Riveted Shoes, sizes 2 to 6, $1 15.

Men's B-Calf Congress Shoe, tipped, $1 35.

FURNISHING GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Children's Heavy Merino Vests, 25 cents: ages, 8 to 15.

All-wool Red Knit Shirts, 85 cents.

Blue Flannel Overshirts, single-breasted, 95 cents.

Extra heavy fancy striped Merino Shirts and Drawers, 69 cents.

Lot of fancy Socks, 3 cents per pair. Lot of Heavy Seamless Socks, 10c.

Colored Handkerchiefs, 5 cents Lot of four-ply Linen Collars, 20 cents a dozen. Youths' Wool Pants, 75 cents.

Youths' fancy Cottonade Suits, $3 50. Lot of Men's Suits, fancy patterns, $4. Lot of Men's Suits, all-wool, extra good values, $7 to $10 per suit.

Men's heavy all-wool Pants, dark gray, $2 75. Working Pants, 75 cents to $2.

Chemical Olive Soap, 20 bars in box, 25 cents. Twenty-five Adamantine Candles, 25 cents. Five-pound Boxes Tea, 53 cents.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,

AND 713 an 715 OAK AVENUE............SACRAMENTO, CAL.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Iron, Steel and Coal.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING SUPPLIES.

MECHANICS' TOOLS, AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

Sacramento..........[1ptfTuThS]..........San Francisco

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL DIAMOND BRAND PILLS

THE ORIGINAL, THE ONLY GENUINE. BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. SAFE ALWAYS RELIABLE. TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ASK DRUGGIST FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND. TAKE NO OTHER. OR INCLOSE 4¢ (STAMPS) FOR PARTICULARS IN LETTER BY RETURN MAIL. 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 CHICHESTERS ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS WITH SUCCESS.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

—WILL BE HELD ON—

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1888,

At the following named places:

FIRST WARD—No. 218 J street: Inspector, K. F. Wiemeyer; Judges, J. Dreman and J. Corbin.

SECOND WARD—Southeast corner Third and K streets: Inspector, Tom Stevens; Judges, M. McManus and D. Long.

THIRD WARD—Southeast corner Ninth and J streets: Inspector, E. I. Robinson; Judges, D. Gillis and J. Barrett.

FOURTH WARD—State House Hall: Inspector, R. W. Stafford; Judges, W. Fuller and W. C. Graff.

Polls open at 2 P. M. and close at 6 P. M.

☞ The test for voters at the Primary will be: "Will you support the Nominees of the Convention?"

Convention will be held at the Clunie Opera House Monday Evening at 8 o'clock.

F. A. SMITH, Chairman.

F. C. ROEDER, Secretary. fe28-t1u8

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

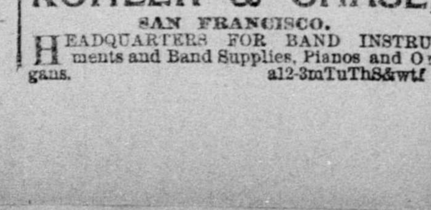
ORANGE TREES. ORANGE TREES.

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, Cal.

1m-2p W. R. STRONG & CO.



KOHLER & CHASE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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