DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....APRIL 14, 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.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

It is somewhat remarkable that, with the success attending kindergarten schools elsewhere in the State, they have awakened little of interest here until very recently. Efforts are now being put forth to establish such schools in this city, and it is to be hopod that these laudable schemes will receive the material support essential to their inauguration and maintenance. Under the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association of San Francisco there were organized thirteen of these schools or classes. Only one of these was adopted by the Public School Department. There are now eleven of the schools in that city and one at Menlo Park. Of these, eight were founded and are maintained by Mrs. Leland Stanford, one by Mrs. Hearst, one by Miss Crocker, one was founded by Miss Flora Sharon, and is still maintained by that lady. Outside of these there are some twenty-nine free kindergartens in San Francisco and environs, including three in Oakland, one in Mayfield, one in San Mateo, and several in orphanages and asylums, while kindergarten classes in several cases are maintained by churches. There are over two thousand children enrolled in these free schools, and the demand for them would justify the establishment of five times as many classes as private benevolence now sustains. It costs about $1,000 a year to sustain a class of sixty children and give them the very best kindergarten training.

The kindergarten really needs no special pleading in its behalf. It must be assumed that the public is informed upon its benefits, and the important part it plays in the earliest stage of developing the intellect of the child, in cultivating its tastes, and training its habits in orderly ways. The whole course of educational advance in the teaching of primary pupils, has in the last thirty years proceeded upon the principle of addressing the reason through the fancy, and cultivating the love of knowledge through the agency of the imagination, the most powerful influence in child-life. In its relation to industrial education the kindergarten occupies a position closer than any other preparatory system to the object sought to be attained. The fundamental idea upon which it proceeds, and that is foremost in all its method, we may term the beauty of order. It does not dissever the education of head, heart and hand, but operates upon them together. It aims to teach the young pupil to accomplish right purposes in an orderly way, and yet in a way most in harmony with its virgin tastes and untarnished fancy. It is not its effort to teach of books or words, but of things about the child, its relation to them, and the laws governing them. Its labor is to teach the child how to think and how to do; how to have and express ideas. To this end it makes observation the key note of all its processes.

The kindergarten pupil does not grow into the world with closed eyes. It is taught how to see and understand *things*, and it requires scarcely more than a week's training in the kindergarten to make little eyes open and keep open for facts as the foundation and spring of ideas. It cultivates the creative faculty; it enlists to this end the playthings of the child and gives the pleasure of their use a teaching purpose. So far from binding a child to its seat and study, or using coercive means to attach it to tasks, it wholly frees the little one body and mind, and by skillfully training of its perceptive faculties in freedom, it quickens, strengthens and fashions the reflective. In other words, as an able advocate of the system has put it, it takes the child with all it surroundings and turns its natural inquisitive disposition concerning them to the very best account in ascertaining the reason for them. It seizes upon the instinct of play and converts it, without divesting it of the "play element," into a means of cultivating constructive skill.

The kindergarten has at its foundation this essential truth, that the best education begins at the earliest age, thus emphasizing the old proverb, "As the twig is bent the tree 's inclined." But it is vitally essential that this bending shall be in the right direction and in harmony, as far as may be, with natural tastes. The kindergarten lies at the very root of industrial education, since it is constant in teaching how to fashion things, the harmony of orderly designs, the power and scope of the creative faculty, and the ability of human intelligence beginning with the simplest process to conquer things to human uses. As Mrs. Cooper, the well-known apostle of the kindergarten has well said, it is a character builder, proceeding upon the belief of Lord Brougham, that a child can and does learn more before the age of six years than it does or can learn after that age during it whole life, however long it may be. It holds with the Spartans, that the life of the child is of most value to the State. The kindergarten is the most potential teacher of self-helpfulness among children known to educational systems, and for that very reason is best adapted to training those children who by reason of the inability of parents or the misfortune of circumstances, are left to that inevitable fashioning by vice, which is the fate of the unguided child in that critical period of life between the nursery and the primary school.

It is an evidence of the slowness of the public to leave beaten paths, that the kindergarten, with all its demonstrated advantages and wonderful influences upon child life, has so long been held away by the public school systems. But it is now making rapid progress to union. Boston, after watching individual experiment with the kindergarten for a decade, has engrafted the private classes upon its system. St. Louis has seventy of these schools under the protection of the public arm, while in Philadelphia and several other large cities, and not a few of the smaller ones, the kindergarten has been incorporated with the public school work. While some favor immediate incorporation of the Kindergarten with the public schools, there are those who, with much strength of reason, hold that for some years to come, at least, the kindergarten will be more fruitful of good, and its ends be more patiently and heartfully worked out through individual benevolence than by official support. The most that these friends of the system ask for at present is that indirect or incidental aid be given by the common school systen; that a sort of allyship shall exist between them. In California there is no reason to expect the kindergarten will be projected or supported by other than benevolent consideration for several years. But there is wealth enough and great heartedness enough in California communities to establish these schools in every considerable town in the State, and make them free to the little children for whose benefit they are conceived.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Pennsylvania oleomargarine case is one of highest importance, and in its legal effect will prove far-reaching. It goes no farther, however, in affirming the power of a State as to police regulations than did the Supreme Court of California some years ago in ex parte Annie Smith, when Judge Sanderson handed down his exhaustive opinion. But that case was, of course, of local importance only, and could not exercise the authoritative influence of such a decision as that of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The present case is simple. A statute of Pennsylvania prohibits the manufacture of bogus butter and cheese. A party was convicted under that statute, and on appeal to the Supreme Court of the State the judgment of conviction was maintained. By writ of error the case then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. That tribunal holds the statute not to be inharmonious with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The judgment of the Court is, that it is within the police powers of the State of Pennsylvania to legislate for the protection of the public health against the manufacture and sale of articles intended for use by the people, which the legislative body of the State in its judgment determines is dangerously injurious to the public health. That the Legislatures of States have the right to pass upon the fact that any article made to be consumed by the people is such a menace to their health, that its suppression is advisable. It is a question of fact, not of law, say the Court, whether the article can be so made as not to be deleterious to health, and the legislative authority of a State is properly the judge of the fact, the judiciary will not interfere with that judgment, except where it infringes upon some right plainly guaranteed by the Constitution.

But it was claimed that if the Legislatures of the States have the right to prohibit the manufacture of whatever they may deem inimical to the general welfare, then nothing stands in the way of the destruction of the constitutional guarantees of liberty and property. To this the Court replies that the judicial arm will protect the citizen in his assertion of all his constitutional rights and will not assent to any exercise of power plainly forbidden by the Constitution. To the plea that the legislation complained of is unwise and oppressive, the Court replies that the remedy is at the ballot-box; in the construction of Legislatures and the ordering of the will of the people into law. Finally it was contended that the statute denies the equal protection of the laws, but the Court replies that this position is untenable, because the same penalties and burdens are imposed by it upon all persons engaged in the same business.

The decision is in line with the rulings of the Supreme Court for a number of years. It affirms opinions expressed in the celebrated "Slaughter-House cases" of New Orleans. But it is noticeable, in the light of the decision sustaining the right of States to set up and enforce prohibitory liquor laws, that the tendency of the Court with each new decision defining "police regulation" is to get closer to a clear definition of that term, and to clear away the doubts and fine shadings that have characterized all debate upon it. Each of these decisions concerning the right of the people of the States to legislate concerning the conservation of the public health, public morals, community peace and quiet and comfort, establishes more firmly the wise doctrine that the safety of American institutions depends upon leaving the government very close to the people. Every effort to take it more distantly from them and to shear the popular will of its power to legislate for itself, in some degree infringes upon the integrity of free government, and tends to centralize instead of distributing governmental powers.

It seems to us that the decision just made would apply directly to the famous laundry ordinance of San Francisco, and that the holding of the Courts in those cases is inharmonious with the decision in the Pennsylvania cases. As we understand it an ordinance was passed in San Francisco prohibiting the establishment and operation of laundries within certain limits, except under certain conditions. The ordinance affirmatively and industriously stated the judgment of the local legislative body to be that promiscuous and unrestrained establishment and conduct of laundries in the heart of the city was prejudicial to the public health, and that the maintenance of drying racks upon the house tops where laundries were kept was dangerous to firemen and increased the risk of conflagrations. But the ordinance was held to be opposed to the Federal Constitution, and in derogation of the right of men to pursue lawful businesses. Though the Supreme Court of the United States now declares that the judgment of the law-making power as to what is deleterious to health will not be reviewed, and that the remedy for unwisdom, of judgment by it is the ballot-box, the decision in the laundry case, if we correctly recall it, was that the laundry business was not such an evil as complained of, and though the ordinance did not name the Chinese, that it was in fact aimed against them as a class, and was therefore special legislation and discriminating. Yet in the Pennsylvania case the Supreme Court especially decides that the claim that the oleomargarine statute is unequal in its operation, is untenable, because the same penalties and burdens are imposed upon all persons engaged in the same business.

It is not necessary to point out in detail how vitally important such decisions are in establishing and maintaining the rights of the States in matters of restriction and regulation by them in those concerns which directly relate to the health of the people, to public sanitation, to the conservation of good morals and the general welfare. The effect of such decisions are apparent to whoever carefully reads them and enters upon the thoughtful process of applying them.

DEFEAT OF THE DIRECT TAX BILL.

The Southern members in the House of Representatives have succeeded by filibustering in defeating desired legislation—for the present—for the return of the direct tax to the States from which it was collected. This tax was called for in the hour of sore trial by the Union. The nation now not only does not need the money, but has in her vaults a very large surplus. The proposition was to return the money to those States which, by demand of the Federal Government, advanced it. A simpler, plainer and more just scheme cannot be fancied. But Southern leaders, representing the sentiment that proposes to have the Confederate debt some day paid, and yet is solicitous the wounds of the war shall heal, antagonized the measure by tactics intended to deprive it of its place upon the House special calendar. In this they have succeeded, and the bill, which had passed the Senate, is now in the storehouse of unfinished work, and will probably remain so to the close of the session, and be left as an heirloom of blundering for the next term. It had been hoped that the South had passed beyond and above that stage of feeling in which it found cause for objecting to the payment of obligations rendered necessary to save the Union from the disruption attempted by the Southern rebellion. That hope is now dissipated; the Southern Representatives have prevented the States which upheld the arms of the nation, from receiving from a national purse now plethoric the sums advanced to it in the interest of the salvation of free government, and the preservation of an indissoluble Union of sovereign States.

The South has effected its purpose by the aid of Northern Democratic votes. This same Democratic party in a very few weeks will be besieging the country to redeliver to it the vantage ground of Federal administration for a new term of four years. This same Democratic party, that this week got down upon its marrow bones at the bidding of the ghost of the Southern Confederacy, which hopes to secure payment from the United States of untold sums for cotton seized during the war, will presently be roundly cursing every Republican who ventures to breath the thought that once upon a time there was an attempt to disrupt the Union. We will be told that the day for the waving of the bloody shirt has forever passed. It will not be mentioned by these Democrats, South or North, who bound themselves hand and foot by caucus rule to do the will of the South in defeating the direct tax bill, that their triumph is in fact an extraordinarily vigorous waving of the bloody shirt. The same sentiment that crushed this bill can quite as well make the excuse sufficient for resisting the payment of any further recompense to the heroes who battled for the Union. The reasons with which the Southern opponents of the bill fortify their position may to them be sufficient, also, for sustaining the advocacy of measures to reward disloyalty. When it comes to that, they will hear the voicing of a verdict by the people against which they will not venture to make a stand.

The Democracy, with its usual caretaking for the Republican party, has committed its usual mistake. It has added to the debt of gratitude the Republican party owes it for numerous blunders at the right time, since it has by defeat of the direct tax bill given its political foe a new weapon with which to pierce the Democratic throat. In fact, the Democracy of the solid South and the Democracy of Northern subserviency have done that which will furnish Republican ammunition for the coming campaign, of the most effective character.

BOULANGER has issued a manifesto in the form of an interview. It was expected, for his is precisely of the vulgar order of statesmanship that puts the individual above country. He denies that he has any ambition to be a dictator, but there is every reason to doubt the sincerity of the denial. He is reported to have said that it is idiotic to declare that "Boulananger is for war. Why should I think of war, when neither France nor Germany wishes it? Prepare to wage war, yes. Declare it, never." This is characteristic of the man. He is nothing if not sensational. He would prepare for war, when he well knows that such preparation in Europe always invites it. France has no need to prepare for war. Her military to-day is second in organized strength to that of Germany only. To augment its strength is but to force other powers to enlarge their military forces, and so the thing would go on until war became inevitable. Boulanger is perfectly aware of this if he is at all sensible, and he knows too that his accession to the Presidency would be the signal for domestic turbulence that would constitute a threat to the Republic and involve radical assaults upon the Constitution itself. There are some hundreds of other Deputies chosen to the Chamber but these do not deem it necessary to assume that the country's fate rests upon their shoulders. There are other deputies who have had ministerial portfolios, but because by the turn of the political wheel they have been thrown out, they do not deem it necessary to arouse the country in vindication of their ambition. Boulanger is a fire-brand; he puts himself above France; his patriotism is that of supreme self, for which he would, if nothing else will do, put the nation into imminent peril of revolution. Behind him and actuating all his movements are the enemies of Republicanism in Europe. There is no reason in politics why the Bonapartists and Orleanists should alike desire his success and contribute to it; nor is there any reason in the politics of France why the anarchists, the remnants of the communistic party and the obstructions of all shades, should all pronounce Boulanger a patriot and a martyr. It is enough to make the lovers of free government suspect any man, backed by such influences. Boulanger's further preferment, viewed from this distance, means the humiliation of the French Republic.

MAYOR HEWETT has written a letter to the Legislature and health authorities of New York city, in which he invites their early action upon the question of cholera importation. It ought to secure instant attention. The shameful experience of last year should not be repeated. New York was warned for months of the danger of admitting ships from cholera infected ports, but she took no action to prevent the incoming of the pest. For the sake of a little trade she "took her chances," and the result was that presently she found her quarantine provisions strained to accommodate the victims of the disease who were attacked while ships were en route from Mediterranean ports to New York. The inadequacy of the quarantine establishment soon developed, and the result was exposure of the whole country to the pest in a reckless manner. It appears that nothing has been done to remedy the defects in the New York quarantine system. Incompetency still rules in the department, and little or no improvement has been made in the quarantine station. Past experience, says Mayor Hewett, warns us that we are now far more likely to suffer from an invasion of the disease than in any preceding years. Common prudence should therefore actuate the people of all American ports to act far in advance and prepare to keep the pest at arm's length, and to prevent, so far as it is possible to do so, the introduction of this terrible plague.

THE Chicago *Times* well says: "The making of more laws proceeds in all the States with unabated vigor. The panacea for social and political ills is found at last in legislation. Each State and Congress spawns statutes regulating all things as easily as as a fish spawns eggs." Nothing is complained of now that the proposition is not at once made to pass a law to meet the evil. Stricter enforcement of the laws we have would serve us better than crowding the statute-books with enactments that in more than half the cases become dead letters. The sins of legislation constitute a grievous burden upon the country.

PRESS EXPRESSIONS.

Mayor Hewitt was right about the display of foreign flags on American public buildings. There should be no such display.—*S. F. Report.*

Uncle Sam should either withdraw his representatives at foreign ports, or else be prepared to back up their reasonable demands at all times with shot and shell.—*Marysville Appeal.*

Taken as a whole, the Republicans have every reason to be satisfied with the general outcome of the April elections. They have more than held their ground and scored no small number of gratifying victories.—*San Diego Union.*

The State should have a local Bureau of Meteorology. No part of the earth is so much the despair of climatologists. No State in the Union has so great a variety of climate, and none is so liable to misrepresent itself to a stranger who visits but a small portion of its area.—*S. F. Alta.*

The fact of the case is very simple and very plain. The result was a non-partisan victory of the most decisive nature over a well-organized and arrogant, and—what makes the victory doubly gratifying—a confident ring of bosses wielding a plethoric sack.—*San Jose Times on the San Jose election.*

Baseball playing upon the Sabbath we deprecate, because we know that it shocks the moral sense of hundreds of good people in our community. A pool or a carcass which would offend the physical sensibilities of one person would be immediately declared a nuisance and abated, but the obnoxious Sabbath desecration is permitted by law, though distasteful to thousands.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

If by-gones must be by-gones, the Democrats ought to let the poor old Federal party rest in the grave to which it was consigned three-quarters of a century ago, and not taunt its silent dust with being responsible for the alien and sedition laws, and numbering in its ranks a man like Hamilton, whose greatest crime seems to have been that he differed with Jefferson on some points.—*Nevada City Herald.*

Do we not act everywhere on the presumption that no special ability is needed to fill the office of legislator? That what is called "good common sense" is better than knowledge or experience; that a man totally ignorant of the law can make wise laws for Courts to enforce; that men who have no business themselves can legislate well for the largest financial interests?—this is the frequent argument and practice of all communities.—*Oakland Enquirer.*

The San Francisco Merchant Tailors' Exchange has forwarded a petition to our Representatives in Congress asking relief from the unjust discriminations in the existing tariff in favor of foreign-made clothing. The petition states that while the average duty on the importation of woolen cloths is over 68 per cent. and the average duty on trimmings about 80 per cent., the duty on imported clothing is only 45½ per cent. The cloth and the trimmings in the form of garments sewed for wear pay a much lower rate of duty than the cloth and trimmings imported to be made into garments. By reason of this lower rate of duty the ready-made clothing merchant is enabled to sell his goods at lower rates than the local trader who buys cloths and trimmings in foreign markets. The tailors say also that the labor they employ in the conversion of cloth into garments is 200 per cent. higher than in the countries where ready-made clothing mostly comes from. The prayer of the tailors, therefore, is that the protection of labor in converting cloth into garments shall be the same as that afforded the manufacturer of cloths and trimmings.—*S. F. Call.*

The Offense of Illegal Voting.

The California *Spirit of the Times* takes up the matter of illegal voting, and treats it upon a plane, and with a vigor, which if adopted and put into execution, would very soon close out the itinerant voters of San Francisco, and prevent their frequent importation for slum work in Sacramento. It says:

"Illegal voting, in our judgment, ought to be made a capital offense; and should an amendment to the Code be adopted, giving it that *status* we doubt if it would be invoked more than once in its punishment. There must be some enactment more effective than the one now in force to deter men from committing a crime so destructive of every interest as that of fraudulent voting. It is one of the very worst crimes against the good order of society, and one the expiation of which should be commensurate with its enormity. A great many people look upon ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent voting, with the same indifference as they do upon smuggling; the latter being viewed with complacent eyes, on the ground of—'Oh! well, there is no crime in it, only the Government is the loser.' One fraudulent vote more or less will not make much difference, and then comes in the free use of that salve which finds application in the conclusion, 'Oh! everything is fair in love, war and politics.' Suspend the operations of a few illegal voters and ballot-box stuffers from the crossbar of a gallows frame; then those who do the hanging can say, 'Oh! It is all right, everything is fair in politics and justice.'"

Southern Pacific Officials Return.

C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker and A. N. Towne of the Southern Pacific returned yesterday from an extended tour through Oregon and Washington Territory. Almost immediately after his return Mr. Huntington left for Monterey, and he will probably proceed, after leaving there, to San Luis Obispo, over the newly-completed Templeton line. To a *Call* reporter yesterday Mr. Towne described the trip as a very agreeable one.

"No one," said he, "who has not traveled through Oregon and Washington Territory has any idea of the vast stretch of fertile country there is north of California. It is being populated with a sturdy, thrifty set of people, who have determined to locate their homes there and grow up with the country. The Pacific coast has now got the ear of the country, and we are attracting a splendid immigration from the East, by which California is not the only State being benefited."

Mr. Towne said the party had gone as far north as Vancouver Island, but that they had not visited the terminus of the Canadian Pacific. Tacoma and Seattle, he says, are growing like two California towns, and are bound to be large cities.

The Carbon Hill mines, from which the Southern Pacific Company derives 22,000 tons of coal monthly, were visited. The mines are situated on a branch of the Northern Pacific, and to reach Seattle they have to pass over a zigzag road with heavy grades. There is a probability, Mr. Towne states, that the company will build a cut-off road, thereby saving a large sum yearly in transportation expenses. The length of road required to be built would only be three miles.

Regarding the probabilities of increased railroad building in Oregon Mr. Towne would not speak. He said he thought the company had its hands full in California at present. The California and Oregon road, he states, it being put into good condition. There are now five trains at work there ballasting the line and preparing it for fast travel.—*S. F. Call, April 13th.*

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best in the world, Jennie."

"And the cheapest, too, Charley. For you see I have figured it out—only a cent a dose."

"Yes, and mother says she never had a medicine last so long or do us so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla."

"That's so. Hurrah for Hood's Sarsaparilla, peculiar to itself."

For a good spring medicine we confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized; that tired feeling is entirely overcome, and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated.

Those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla should do so this spring. It is a thoroughly honest and reliable preparation, purely vegetable, and contains no injurious ingredient whatever. Thousands who have taken it with benefit testify to its peculiar curative power.

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and was much benefited by it. I recommend it to my friends." MRS. J. M. TAYLOR, 1119 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

100 Doses One Dollar

"100 Doses One Dollar" is not a catch line only, but is original with and true only of 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 the evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla is conclusive and unanswerable.

March April May

Are the months in which to purify the blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purifying and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed to expel disease and fortify the system against the debilitating effects of mild weather. Every year increases the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is just what people need at this season. It is the ideal spring medicine. If you have never tried it do so, and you will be convinced of its peculiar merit.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a spring tonic, with most satisfactory results. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have that miserable tired feeling at this season." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Purify Your Blood

We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best medicine to take to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and sooner or later undermine the general health. By its peculiar curative power, Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens and builds up the system, while it eradicates disease.

"My daughter has been very ill with eczema. By reading about Hood's Sarsaparilla I was induced to try this medicine, and was wonderfully surprised by its effects When she had taken half a bottle she was like another child, and when the bottle was all gone she was entirely cured and in perfect health." D. F. KAVANAUGH, 15 Daniel street, Albany, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

THIRTY YEARS AFTER.

A Story with the Southern Flavor and a True Spice of Humor.

One of the most pleasing of the current stories is from the Nashville *American:*

One of the best known citizens, a man of high social standing, and who is as polite as he is ingenuous in his social relations, heard that an old friend, Mrs. Judge D., from a neighboring town in the State of Alabama, was in the city. His remembrance of the charming Mrs. D. when she was Miss ——, and he was the most gallant of all the beaux in that circle of cultivated people in the old town of H. carried him back to youth's fitful frivolities, when the flash of the maiden's eye quickened the heart's throbbings, and to a friend he said: "Well, by George, I will go and see Mattie! I have not seen her in thirty years. Wonder if she will know me? Go with me and see us meet. But don't tell her who I am. Don't—be certain. Wonder if she will know me?" And stepping into a barber's shop he said: "Do me up; do me up nice; make me look as young as possible. Confound these gray whiskers. But never mind, I'll put on the smile of youth."

Reaching the residence, he was met in the hall by the elegant Miss ——. He gave again special instructions not to be introduced, again ejaculating: "I wonder if she will know me?" Entering the parlor, there sat in lovely chat a lively bevy of ladies, the central figure of whom was Mrs. Judge D., and a most lovely woman she was, too, with a head of hair as beautiful as hoar frost, but a bright, smiling face, which marked a charming contrast with the whitening locks above. Approaching her with no introduction, but extended hands and the smile of youth under a frosty beard, and with a keen and lively remembrance of the days long gone by, he said, with the heroic confidence of an Andrew Jackson and with the politeness of a Robert I. Chester, "Mattie, do you know me?" Mrs. Judge D., catching the spirit, and not to be beaten in the open field, politely rose, all smiling. She accepted both hands which he had tendered with the bewitching tenderness of a rejuvenated beau, but said, with coy forgetfulness: "You take me by surprise. Like myself, you can't conceal the creeping years, and one whose head is silvery as mine can't be expected to remember even old friends of the youthful period. Please tell me your name. You keep me in suspense."

"But," said the Nashville friend, with the politeness born with all the true gentlemen of this good old city of social gentleness, "why, Mattie, don't you know me? Look into my eye; think back thirty years ago. Take a good look. I would know you anywhere. Your eye is just the same. You were charmingly beautiful when young, and time has only changed the beauty of youth into the charms of the matron. Well, well, Mattie, I am surprised."

"But," said the lovely woman, whose charms had been so familiarly handled, "my name is not Mattie. Judge D.'s first wife was named Mattie."

Fruit Transportation.

A correspondent writes the *Railway Review* in regard to fruit and refrigerator cars an interesting letter, from which the following selection is made:

"It is a delusion that deceives many business men that, because the family receive good, sound fruit by paying double what it should cost one year, and then buy it very cheaply the next year, this is owing to the dearth or over-production. It is due to the lack of facilities in moving and properly distributing the fruit, and when the weather is propitious we may have a glut, while there is a famine in other localities where less favorable conditions occur. But this is all useless. Properly refrigerated storage and transportation fruit houses, with an even temperature, to receive the fruit plump and with the rich, delicious flavor which nature has imparted to it—that is what is needed, and must come. It is already being introduced, and shows a grand field for safe and profitable investment. Not only do the buyers and handlers of fruit from Florida to California, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, but those in every State where fruit can be raised, need cold-storage warehouses where they may prepare their fruit for shipment and maintain the atmosphere absolutely required to carry the fruit en route at a dry preservative temperature. Products of the soil which are such a necessity to health may be raised profitably in abundance by being safely and widely distributed. There is no fruit produced in any part of the country so tender and perishable that it cannot be transported without any risk, except of railroad accidents, from any part of our continent by such a system of cold-storage and properly-constructed cars."

The Study of the Pleiades.

The discovery of the nebulous condition of the Pleiades has been an almost startling illustration of what may be learned by sheer perseverance in exposing sensitive plates to the sky. Nearly thirty years ago M. Tempel, an exceptionally acute observer, detected a filmy veil thrown around and floating far back from the bright star Merope, and Mr. Common saw, with his three-foot reflector, February 8, 1880, some additional misty patches in the same neighborhood. In general, however, the keen luster of the grouped stars appeared relieved against perfectly dark space. Great, then, was the surprise of the MM. Henry on perceiving a little spiral nebula clinging round the star Maia on a plate exposed during three hours November 16, 1885. The light of this remarkable object possesses far more chemical than visual intensity. Were its analysis possible, it would hence doubtless prove to contain an unusually large proportion of ultra-violet rays. It is of such evanescent faintness that its direct detection was highly improbable; but since it has been known to exist careful looking has brought it into view with several large telescopes. It was first visually observed on February 5, 1886, with the new Pulkowa refractor of thirty inches aperature, and M. Kammermann, by using a fluorescent eye-piece, contrived to get a sight of it with the ten-inch of the Geneva Observatory. The further prosecution of the inquiry is due to Mr. Roberts, of Liverpool. With his twenty-inch reflector he obtained on October 24, 1886, a picture of the Pleiades that can only be described as astounding. The whole group is shown by it as involved in one vast nebulous formation. "Streamers and fleecy masses" extend from star to star. Nebulæ in wings and trains, nebulæ in patches, wisps and streaks seem to fill the system as clouds choke a mountain valley and blend together the overexposed blotches which represent the action of stellar rays. What processes of nature may be indicated by these unexpected appearances we do not yet know; but the upshot of a recent investigation leads us to suppose them connected with the presence of copious meteoric supplies and their infalls upon the associated stars.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

DECAY OF RURAL NEW ENGLAND.—The cultivation of the soil, we have been taught to believe, is the true foundation of national prosperity. If this theory is correct, the fact is, to say the least, startling, that the population of the hill-towns of New England is steadily declining, and its farming lands are becoming unkempt wildernesses. Vast areas in Connecticut and Massachusetts formerly covered with fruitful meadows and grain-fields, are now "unprofitably gay" with tenacious sumac and odorous fern. The once cultivated land is occupied by bush and brake, and the woodman plies his axe where seventy-five years ago were heard the ring of the scythe and the rustle of the sickle.—*American Magazine.*

S.L.R. SIMMONS' LIVER Regulator.

It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks and Despondency, all of which are the offsprings of a diseased liver.

Save Time! Save Health! Save Money!

By keeping this valuable medicine always in the house. As it is a safe and thorough purgative, tonic and alterative, it is always important and acceptable for use, and it cannot do harm.

—NOTHING TO EQUAL IT.—

"I have sold Simmons' Liver Regulator for the past six years. My customers pronounce it the best ever used. One customer whose health was in a wretched condition, from a very bad and stubborn case of Dyspepsia, used the Regulator and was entirely cured. I am using it myself for Torpid Liver, caused by close confinement. I find nothing to equal it, and highly recommend its use."—C. P. HISEY, druggist, Edinburg, Va. MWS&w

Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, and every affection of the **Throat, Lungs and Chest** are speedily and permanently cured by the use of

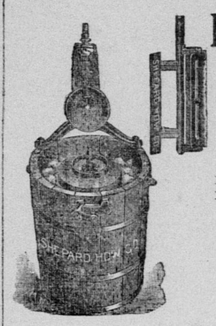
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. **CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED** by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials. The *genuine* is signed "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Prop'rs, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

OUR NEW LIGHTNING FREEZER



IS A WONDER, INdeed. Ice Cream in a LIGHTNING FREEZER in just half the time of any other, and at much less expense

☞ Don't Fail to see the LIGHTNING FREEZER Before Buying.

Two-quart.....Only $2 50
Three-quart.....Only $3 00
Four-quart.....Only $4 00

WE KEEP OTHER FREEZERS MUCH CHEAPER. SO CALL AND SEE OUR ASSORTMENT.

HAMMOCKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM the Union Webb Hammock Company a full line of the finest lot of Hammocks that has ever come to California, and we have them as low in Price as 75 cents, and from that up to $6. Who would be without a Hammock the coming Summer, when such a small sum will buy one.

L. L. LEWIS & CO., 502 and 504 J st., And 1009 Fifth street.....Sacramento.

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—APRIL 14, 1888.

TO-DAY!

(SATURDAY),

The winding up of the Steinhardt Assignee Stock. Grand Bargains will be given, as we shall place sweeping prices on all the lines.

TO-DAY.

Fine Chamber Robes, nicely embroidered; former price, $5; our closing price.....$2 35
Check Plaid Homespuns, all wool, summer weight, double width...25c
Light Brocade Suitings...10 cents | Mohair Pin Checks.....12½ cents
Colored Rhadame Silks.....50 cents
Double-width Cashmeres, new shades.....15 cents

TO-DAY:

Ladies' Silk Mitts.....12½ cents | Tan Buntings.....5 cents
Figured and White Lawns.....5 cents
Children's Finished White Hose.....5 cents
Children's Gingham Dresses, nicely trimmed.....80 cents
Canvas Striped Suitings.....7 cents
Ladies' and Misses' Silk, Lisle and Cotton Hose.....at half price

TO-DAY.

A host of Remnants from the Steinhardt stock, embracing all kinds of Dry Goods—Silks, Satins, Plushes, etc.

TO-DAY.

One hundred Ladies' Corsets.....35 cents
Lot of Extra Fine Ladies' Corsets.....60 and 75 cents
Mixed lot of Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Ladies' and Children's Gauze Vests, extra quality.....25 cents

TO-DAY.

The best bargains in Men's Shirts that you have seen for many a day.
Men's French Percale Shirts, three collars and cuffs, regular $1 50, our price.....85 cents
Fancy Check Overshirts.....45 cents
Imitation Fancy Flannel Overshirts.....60 cents

TO-DAY.

Men's Heavy Fancy Cottonade Pants, regular cassimere patterns and make.....75 cents

SHOES.

Ladies' Patent Leather Foxed French Kid Uppers.....$1 50
Misses' Kid Foxed Bals.....$1
Ladies' Lace Oxfords.....98 cents
Men's Plush Slippers, 39 cts. Ladies' Plush Slippers.....39 cents
Youths' Kip Hook and Lace Shoes.....95 cents
Ladies' and Gents' Brussels Slippers.....20 cents
Men's Congress Gaiters, London toe and tip.....$1 50
Men's Heavy Calf Shoes.....$2

TO-DAY.

100 Men's medium-weight Suits, dark colors.....$5
Men's Wool Summer Pants.....$2 50

Our Millinery Parlors

Are now overflowing with everything beautiful for Ladies', Misses' and Children's Headwear. Our Prices are the very lowest.

TO-DAY,

Opening day for Spring and Summer Parasols.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,

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

A Splendid Shoe.

People will not leave tried and favorite brands of SHOES for new ones unless there are strong reasons for so doing.

Hence a new make of SHOES that at once springs into favor, crowding out old brands, MUST OF NECESSITY possess strong points of superiority.

Such is the history of the B. & H. $4 SHOE. Although a new production, it has already had a large sale, and is probably just what its makers intended it to be--the BEST Shoe of its kind in the market.

It comes in all sizes and several styles.

FOR SALE IN SACRAMENTO ONLY BY

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

mr15-tfTTS