DAILY RECORD-UNION

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

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

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"The only benefit England ever receives from Irishmen is when they emigrate to America and vote for free trade."—*London Times.*

The London "Times," having a letter from President Cleveland in its possession, after quoting passages from it, editorially says: "It would hardly be possible to put the free-trade case more clearly or more strongly. The arguments which Cleveland uses are those which Cable used to employ forty-five years ago, and which any English free-trader would employ now. They are purely free-trade arguments, and as such we are glad to see Cleveland using them, though sorry for the popular infatuation which makes it dangerous to give them their right name."

WAS IT MANLY PRINCIPLE OR HYPOCRITICAL PRETENSE?

Platforms of political parties are mere condensed declaration of principles, having reference to existing and vital issues. They are not essays or arguments. They are meant to be the briefest, most forcible, unqualified and condensed declaration of principles, defining the position of the party making them upon existing issues. They are not to be read by themselves as things abstract and apart, but they are to be read in the light of the issue before the country which calls forth expression. They are, therefore, to be understood as having reference to current discussion, current political movement, and current thought. In nearly one-half of the States of this Union the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks is a burning issue. Referring directly to this issue the Republican and Democratic Conventions have made declarations. These declarations can be understood only by recalling the nature, intensity and opposition of the parties to the conflict. On the one hand, the prohibitionists contend that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks has such relations with society, and inflicts such injury upon the body politic as to wholly justify the States and the nation in restrictive, repressive and prohibitive legislation. Opposed to this, the anti-prohibitionists declare that the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicants is a matter of purely personal concernment, and that to prohibit the manufacture and sale is to prohibit use, and that such prohibition is an invasion of a private right. The anti-prohibitionists also contend that it is none of the business of the Government, whether an individual chooses to drink, or to let drink alone; that the promotion of temperance should be left to the moral sense of each individual member of the community; that to attempt to regulate man's appetites with reference to drinks is opening the door to a regulation of what he shall eat and wear, and that, therefore, prohibitive legislation is in the nature of sumptuary enactments. Sumptuary laws are defined to be laws passed by a Government to restrain the expenditure of its subjects or citizens, either in apparel or otherwise. When, therefore the Democratic National Convention passed a resolution against sumptuary laws, it echoed the leading argument of the anti-prohibitionist and arrayed the National Democratic party against prohibition. Let the real point not escape the attention of the reader. Platform declarations have reference to existing issues, current thought, current opinion and all political activities current at the time the Convention formulating the platform is held. Holding this standard in view, the position of the National Democratic party on the subject of the liquor traffic cannot for a moment be misunderstood. If the Democratic doctrine, as enunciated in the platform, prevails, then the legal restriction, repression and prohibition of the liquor traffic can never occur. The Democratic position is, therefore, distinctively that of the anti-prohibitionists. On the other hand, the Republican platform distinctly declared that the first concernment of all government was sobriety. For the purpose of determining the position of a party on a question, it is not necessary to add any other words used. "Sobriety and virtue" does not in any sense modify the unequivocal position of the party in the declaration that sobriety is a concernment of the Government, and not a matter of personal choice. The key to the whole position resides in this one question, as to whether sobriety is a matter of personal choice or a legitimate subject for governmental regulation, and upon this question the Republican national platform declares in favor of sumptuary regulation to the extent at least of regulating, repressing or prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. This plank in the Republican platform refers directly to the burning issue of prohibition, which exists in many States, and which in the States of Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Massachusetts and Maine are paramount issues. The fact that that plank of the platform was introduced by the Maine delegation throws a flood of light upon its meaning, its breadth and its full significance. The delegation from a State where the question of the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks is a vital, living issue, rises and induces the Republican National Convention to declare that sobriety is a concernment of the Government, and necessarily not a matter of personal choice. But this is only the first portion, the premises so to speak, of the Republican declaration. The correlative declaration is that, therefore, the Republican party sympathizes with all well-directed efforts to promote temperance. Having declared sobriety to be a matter of governmental concernment, the "efforts" referred to in the correlative clause of this plank of the platform must necessarily refer to governmental effort, nor can it be contended that the unrestricted right to manufacture and sell whisky, for illustration, is a well-directed effort to promote temperance. When, therefore, the Republican platform declared that sobriety was the first concernment of a nation, and that it sympathized with all well-directed efforts to promote temperance, it antagonized the Democratic party diametrically, by making a distinctive and well-defined issue with it, and arraying itself as distinctly on the side of prohibition as did the Democratic party against it.

The RECORD-UNION has been censured by some small-beer papers and politicians for having placed this irrefragible interpretation upon the language of the platform. We have been accused even of treachery to the Republican party. Some of our feebly-forcible contemporaries have attempted to place the party in the position of having in this declaration perpetrated a low cunning trick, by the formulation of a platform which could be professed in its full significance in Kansas and Iowa, and be repudiated in the more whisky-loving States; that, in other words, instead of meaning prohibition, the party meant *hypocrisy*. Against this most vicious and scoundrelly interpretation we enter the protest of genuine Republican convictions. The Republican party has never at any time in its National Conventions been guilty of this species of double dealing, and we do not believe it is chargeable with it in this instance. There is not one single declaration in all its platform which will contribute more largely to its success than this prohibition plank. Right here in California the declaration that sobriety is a concernment of the Government, and that the Republican party is in favor, not of the manufacture and sale of liquors, but of well directed efforts to promote temperance, will rally to its standard two votes for every one that it will lose; while on the other hand, the cringing, cowardly, debasing declaration of the Democratic party against the so-called "sumptuary laws" will lose it the respect of manly Democrats everywhere. California will give the Republican ticket a larger majority than it gave four years ago, when Blaine carried the State by over thirteen thousand, and at least ten thousand of that Republican majority is referable to the incoming of Eastern colonists and settlers, and especially in Southern California, where the new towns exhibit a large majority in favor of prohibition.

The prohibition sentiment is a constantly increasing one, and the prohibition vote correspondingly an augmenting one; the Republican party has, therefore, everything to gain and nothing to lose by the position it has taken, and its most sneaking and cowardly enemies are to be found among those who construe its open declaration in favor of legal regulation of the liquor traffic to be hypocritical pretense, intended for consumption in Kansas and Iowa, but to be read backwards in the distilleries, breweries and saloons of California. In all contests which may exist, or may hereafter arise between sobriety on the one hand, and the unrestricted license of the liquor traffic on the other, the RECORD-UNION will, in consonance with the National Republican party, heartily sympathize with all well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance.

TRAINING NURSES.

In a recent number of the RECORD-UNION, we remarked upon the benevolence of Mr. D. O. Mills in establishing a training school for male nurses in New York and the great need and benefit of such institutions. It is not, probably, so generally known as it should be that in San Francisco there is, in connection with the Hospital for Children, a training school for women nurses. Last year a new building for the hospital and school was opened and to its furnishing many merchants of San Francisco contributed, and Mrs. C. P. Huntington sent from New York for the same purpose, the sum of $1,000. There are now about twenty nurses in training in the practical details of the business, the course of instruction covering the period of one year. The Trustees of the institution are well known and reliable citizens, and the Board of Managers is composed entirely of philanthropic ladies. To the Hospital and Training School Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker, of this city, gave $500; Charles Crocker and wife, $1,750; the estate of Wm. Sharon, $3,000, and Mrs. Leland Stanford, $1,000, while many others gave smaller sums, aggregating some $28,000; still others gave a large amount of material for building, while one citizen of San Francisco, Nathaniel Gray, donated the lot upon which the hospital stands. The several leading insurance companies and agencies donated the necessary policies, and several hundred people have given clothing, provisions and monthly contributions for the work.

We have been thus explicit, because the dual scheme of the institution awakens deep interest, and because it is a philanthropic effort deserving of strong encouragement. Wealth cannot better subserve the interests of suffering humanity than by aiding wisely-directed efforts to train men and women to nurse the sick, and dress the wounds of the injured. It is very gratifying to run down the list of names of donors to such institutions as that named and note how well and freely ample means in private possession in California are disbursed in the interest of humanity. But these fields are limitless, and the California School for Nurses ought to be able to report very many more than twenty pupils in attendance, and endowments sufficient to warrant the reception of three or four times that number annually. The advance made in medical science, the discoveries in modes of treatment of disease, the equally positive advance made in methods of caring for the sick and wounded, render trained nurses more and more indispensable; and it is philanthropic, therefore, to encourage men and women to devote their lives to the acquirement and practice of the knowledge of nursing the afflicted. From the reports of the institution made the subject of this article we learn that a very high standard is set by it for graduation of nurses, which probably accounts for the fact that its graduates thus far number but sixteen. This is better far, however, than to turn out two score ill-equipped nurses every two years. There is a desire by the institution for pupils to be trained as nurses; strong, healthy cultivated women of from twenty-one to thirty-one years of age are wanted, and California women are preferred, those familiar from youth or by long residence with the State. Such pupils if found, after a short probationary period, fitted, are paid a small salary for their services in the hospital while undergoing training. It would seem that there ought to be no lack of applicants willing to engage in such a vocation and to freely receive valuable instruction that insures them good employment at excellent wages; nor should there be lack of endowment to maintain institutions of this character. We look upon them of the highest value to society, and upon the men and women contributing to their maintenance and laboring in their interest, as doing work of the noblest order and discharging in a large sense their duties to their neighbor.

THE FLOQUET-BOULANGER DUEL.

The RECORD-UNION, from the time Boulanger first entered prominently upon political activity, has freely expressed distrust of the man; not only questioning his sincerity of declaration of friendship to France, but the honesty of his patriotic assumptions. He has posed as an ardent champion of the republic, when in fact he has been a convenient instrument for the schemes of the whole pack of varied conspirators against self government — Bonapartists, Orleanists, monarchists of all shades, anarchists and communists, and all the riff-raff of opposition to republican institutions.

If General Boulanger has not been conscious of the use to which he has been put then he is more than a knave, and is to be logically reckoned a fool. He has run to the end of his rope somewhat sooner than we anticipated. Covered with medals and vain as a peacock, this man who as a soldier was an eminent success in organizing and disciplining the French army, strode into the Chamber of Deputies inflated with self-importance and fresh from a tour of the provinces, where he had been flattered and puffed up with insincere praise, and mounting the tribune proceeded for the third time to make himself ridiculous and offensive. He assailed the Government of President Carnot rudely, declared the chamber to be the enemy of France, and that the need for a revision of the Constitution was so great that a dissolution of the Chamber was necessary, and this he moved. Floquet, the accomplished legislator and brilliant orator, replied sharply to the bemedaled General, and the House voted down the motion. Thereupon he appears to have lost his head, and indulged in such a tirade of abuse that he was roundly hissed, as he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Not even his political friends interposed in his behalf; the Chamber openly and pointedly manifested its contempt for the man as he angrily left the room, the members crowding after him and hissing and jeering him to the door. The dispatches say he did not appear to have a friend in the body, and no one ventured to lift a voice in his defense.

It was not becoming for the Deputies to indulge in such a demonstration. The mob that howled its contempt, and followed him to his house with hisses, is pardonable. Boulanger invoked and met the justice of an outraged people. Floquet, smarting under the personal insults hurled at him in the Chamber by this would-be dictator, yesterday challenged him and thrust a sword through his throat. This resort to the duello is an appeal to a barbaric method of settling an issue. Floquet could have better left Poulanger to the punishment of public judgment. But since the "code" was invoked, it may be said that had the steel of the irate Republican whipped out the life of the malcontent, the world would not much have mourned, and certainly would have had small loss to complain of, since the attitude of Boulanger has been a menace to free government upon the European continent. The duel was not between the politician and the soldier, but between the Republic and the host of its enemies. Lovers of free institutions and republican government can permit their sympathies to flow in but one direction in such a case.

A GREAT FAIR ASSURED.

The news is of absolutely positive character that the exposition of products at the State Fair, to be held in this city in September, will eclipse any thing of the kind ever attempted upon this coast. We feel warranted in saying that it will be the truest agricultural fair ever held on the Pacific, the largest and the best. When it is recalled that about twenty counties are making ready to place on exhibition grouped specimens of the farm, orchard, vineyard, garden, shop, mine, etc., it will be understood what the fair will be. In former years five or six counties have filled one of the largest wings of the great building and made a magnificent showing; what then may we expect from twenty in enthusiastic competition. We trust that the number of counties to enter may increase until it is found necessary to add a second great annex to the exhibition building, already the largest upon the Pacific slope. The activity in this direction of county exhibits is an indication of what may be expected in the stock, mechanical, and other departments. It is now known, and the people can confidently rely upon the information, that the fair of 1888 will be one of great attractiveness, interest and usefulness to the State, since it is this year to have that attention from producers that it has not heretofore received, but that has always been its due.

WE are unwilling to believe that Emperor William, of Germany, is a party to the alleged detention of his mother in her palace—practically a prisoner. The young man in his hatred of the English is capable of it, but we hardly think he has gone so far as to make his mother a prisoner though probably consenting to strict surveillance over her movements. The hollowness of the claim for the "divine right to rule" was never more vividly illustrated than at this time in Germany, where a people fully capable to rule themselves, competent to administer their own affairs according to the will of the majority, are dominated by a monarch who keeps the country in feverish nervousness because of his ambition to achieve military distinction and his jealousy of other royal houses.

ENGLAND does the graceful thing, and an act of justice, when she proposes a commission of Judges of known ability and probity to sit upon the question of the charges made by the London *Times* against the Irish members of Parliament. This Commission is to ascertain the facts and report an opinion. Parnel cannot wish for a fairer offer than that. It is better than to submit the matter to a Parliamentary committee of investigation, for it insures a judicious and non-political examination. The whole matter has less to do with the Irish question after all than that of the right of a great journal to screen itself from the consequences of a libel, by taking refuge behind the Government itself.

THE London *Star* is frank, though Mr. Cleveland may well wish it had been less open-mouthed. It says: "We may very well re-echo that enthusiasm on this side of the water, for the re-election of President Cleveland means the adoption of his programme of tariff revision, *and his ideas on that subject go a long way towards free trade.*"

The Czar and Czarina met with an enthusiastic reception in Finland.

SACRAMENTO INDUSTRIES.

CAPACITY OF THE FLOURING MILLS IN THIS CITY.

A Brief Sketch of the Pioneer Mills of California from 1847 to Date.

Situated as is Sacramento, in the midst of an extensive valley and rich agricultural district, the place naturally became the seat at an early date of several large flouring mills. The first flouring mill built west of the Rocky mountains was put up in 1847 on the American river three miles east of Sutter's Fort, a short distance east of the present site of the beet sugar factory. Its race was about three miles in length. Owing to the discovery of gold soon thereafter the millers and mill hands abandoned the mill and struck out for the mines. In the winter of 1849 the frame of the mill was purchased for $10,000 by M. D. Winship and taken to Sutter's Fort. It was again removed and put up on Front street, between I and J, where it was transferred into the City Hotel, John S. Fowler, proprietor. A portion of the old building still stands there, and is used as a saloon and coffee stand.

THE SECOND MILL.

The next mill erected was on the north side of J, between Fourth and Fifth. The flour was bolted through gauze, there being no proper cloth for the purpose to be had in the State, and the flour thus produced was nothing more than Graham meal. Afterwards its machinery was removed to the Lower Bay State Mills, of which Polley & Co. were the proprietors. In 1850 Colonel Wilson established the Eureka Mills, in Slater's addition, near the mouth of the American river. This was the largest mill in the State up to that date, having a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. It burned down in 1856. In the fall of 1853 R. D. Carey erected the Levee Mills, which stood on the present site of the Pioneer Mills. In 1855 Carey became involved and the property fell into the hands of E. P. Figg, who manufactured what he called "Haxall flour." This mill was purchased in 1856 by Garfield & Co., who gave it the name of "Pioneer Mills," which burned down in 1862.

In 1852 a German erected the Empire Mills, which were afterwards sold to Polley & Co., who changed its name to Lower Bay State Mills. They made 125 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. In the spring of 1853 Nichols, Polley & Garfield built what was known as the

UPPER BAY STATE MILLS

On the south side of N street, between Front and Second. In the spring of 1857 the boiler of this mill exploded, killing Moore, the engineer, and the proprietor of a bakery who lived next door. The Lambard Flouring Mills were established in 1853, at the corner of I and Second streets. They were rebuilt in 1856, and enlarged to 40x50 feet, having three stories and a basement. It had five run of stone, a capacity of 300 barrels per day and gave employment to 25 men. Soon after the death of General Reddington, one of the owners, the machinery was sold, but the building still stands, and is used as a storehouse.

THE MILLS OF TO-DAY.

The Pioneer Mill, near the eastern end of the Sacramento and Yolo bridge, corner of Broad and First streets, is the third largest mill in the State. It is what is called a full roller mill, is six stories in hight, and has over 400 feet of brick warehouse. A railroad track runs along the entire length of the mill and warehouses, and as they are on the bank of the Sacramento river, steamers and barges load and unload on the other. It has a capacity of 500 barrels per day and runs constantly the year round. Besides flour, this mill manufactures sooje, which is made from the germs of wheat and is a favorite breakfast dish. They also make graham flour and ground feed. They make three brands of flour, "The Pioneer," "The Lambard," and "The Golden State." The latter is a superfine flour manufactured exclusively for the China trade. The firm ships the products of its mill throughout the coast, also to China, Manila, Australia, Central America and Mexico. They employ from 50 to 60 laborers constantly, and use white help exclusively. Up to three years ago this was a burr-stone mill. In 1885 it was entirely rebuilt and made one of the most complete roller mills on the coast.

SACRAMENTO MILLS.

On Front street, between L and M, are the Sacramento Flour Mills, C. McCreary & Co. Like the Pioneer Mills, this has been changed into a new process, or roller mill. It has a capacity of 500 barrels per day, and gives constant employment to from thirty-five to forty men. Their brands are "McCreary's Patent Roller Flour," "Sacramento Mills," "Our Best Eureka" and "Snowflake." They also manufacture graham flour, corn meal, and "Germea," or "Breakfast germ." This firm has an extensive trade throughout the coast, and ships to China, Central America, Alaska, Tahiti, Honolulu and Australia. A railroad track runs along the front of the mill and warehouses, and grain and flour are handled with little expense.

THE PHŒNIX.

The Phœnix Flour Mills were erected completed by Cline & Co. in October, 1853. It had a run of three stone and a capacity of manufacturing forty barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. The mill changed hands many times and some five or six years ago was purchased by its present owners, George Schroth & Co. They tore down the old landmark, which stood on the southeast corner of Thirteenth and J streets, and erected a handsome four-story mill. About one year after its erection it was destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt, and to-day is one of the finest all-roller mills of its size in the State. It has a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day, and besides makes corn meal, buckwheat, graham and rye flour, rye meal, hominy, granulated or breakfast wheat, and in fact everything that is manufactured in a mill of this character. This mill has an extensive local trade and sells all its product at home. From twenty-five to thirty men find constant employment at this mill and no Chinese are allowed around the premises.

STAR MILLS.

Neubourg & Lages are the proprietors of the Star Mills, on Fifth street, between J and K. The firm manufactures corn meal, buckwheat and graham flour, oat meal, hominy, etc. It is one of the oldest firms in the city and does a large business in the malt line. They give employment to from twelve to fifteen men.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York, we have through Secretary William C. Hudson received the fifth annual Report of the Commissioners. It is in two large, full-bound volumes. The first volume presents the full text of the report upon the subjects within the jurisdiction of the Board, as condition of the roads, their relation to each other, completion, pools, accidents, inspections, crossings at grade, increase of capital stock, legislation relating to railroads, etc., together with the full text of all complaints filed and the action had. As a rule the Commission acts by ventilation of complaints and defenses, which results in the best remedies being voluntarily applied. The second and more ponderous volume contains the full statistical reports of all roads in the State, their financial exhibits, etc. These volumes, similar ones having been received for two years prior, are of exceeding interest. They present nearly all issues that arise in railroading, and which are argued in the reports clearly and elaborately. There are few, if any, official reports that come to our notice which are more plainly and intelligently made, and none that contain so much of the useful knowledge that results from the experience of officials and railroads.

"The American Magazine" for July maintains its high literary standing. Preference is given to the class of matter which is appropriate for summer reading. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the eminent brain specialist, contributes an entertaining paper on "Spiritualism and Like Delusions," in which are many statements that Spiritualists will not like to read, inasmuch as the Doctor evidently considers them of unsound mind. A story of Southern life during war-times, by Marah Ellis, a young writer, is forcibly and gracefully told. A symposium discussion, by eminent American authors, of the Chace International Copyright Bill, is given. William Eleroy Curtis has a second paper on "Ecuador and her Cities," which is fully up to the high standard of the first. "Housekeeping by the U. S. Government" is the title to an illustrated paper by Charlotte Reeve Conover, describing the Veterans Home near Dayton, Ohio. Frederic G. Mather furnishes an amusing paper (illustrated) on the "Early New England Choirs and Singing-Schools." The poetry in this number is remarkably fine and the departments are particularly interesting.—[American Magazine Pub. Co., N. Y.

The "North American Review" (3 East Fourteenth street, New York), for July, has no less than twenty-three papers between its covers. Five of these are on the Field-Ingersoll-Gladstone controversy, and are by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, R. H. Proctor, Rev. Robt. Collyer, Rabbi Mendes, and Frederick R. Coudert. Congressmen Reed, writes of "The Democracy at St. Louis;" Capt. Griffin of "Our Sea Coast Defenses;" E. M. Day on "The Personnel of the Stage;" John Ball, Jr., on "The Chinese Wall;" Walter Beasant on "The People's Palace" in London, and other writers on topics of politics, literature, science, etc. The number is one of great interest and fullness.

The "Song Friend," published by S. W. Straub & Co., Chicago, is out for July, and affords its usual large number of choice pieces of music. The selections in the present issue are: "Annie Laurie," with variations for piano, by A. M. Straub; "Come Unto Me," a second piece, by T. Martin Tows; "The Loom of Life," song, by S. W. Straub; "While Thee I Seek," a sacred composition of Schumann, arranged by S. W. Straub; "Sing to Me, Darling," song, by same; "Glorious Things," a selection of church music; "Happy Old Age," by S. W. Straub.

The July number of "Wide Awake" (D. Lothrop Co., Boston), opens with a light, interesting story of little Helen Keller, the deaf and blind mute, now eight years old, giving the account of the method of her education, and fac-simile samples of her writing, etc. It is accompanied with fine engravings of her, and the pages' wonderful, silent, yet active life will touch the hearts of young readers. The present number is a most attractive one throughout, and will be prized and reread by thousands of wide awake boys and girls, as well as by older readers.

The catalogue of Hopkins' Academy, Oakland, for the academic year ending May, 1889, is at hand, bearing the name of Professor W. W. Anderson as head of its faculty. Among the names of instructors are also those of Professor Geo. C. Edwards, Ph. B. (assistant Professor of Mathematics at State University), teacher of senior mathematics, and Chas. H. Clark, B. A., teacher of science and junior mathematics. With such instructors the institution must take a high educational rank.

The "Sanitarian" for June is just at hand. It is principally devoted to these papers: "The Progress of State Medicine," an address by Dr. H. P. Walcott before the American Medical Association in May last; "The National Enemy—Contagious Diseases," a paper by Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia, read at the above-named meeting; "Public Filth is Public Disgrace," by S. E. Chaille; "The Most Important Antisipsis," Dr. L. Barkan, etc. Dr. A. N. Bell, editor, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Babyhood Magazine" for July (published at 5 Beckman street, New York) has among its contents an article by Dr. J. B. Bissell upon "Nose Bleeding;" "Diatetic Treatment of Indigestion and Diarrhœa," by Dr. H. D. Chopin; "The Sterilization of Milk," by Dr. L. M. Yate; "Nursery Observations, Nursery Problems and the Mother's Parliament," "Amusements Which do Not Amuse," etc.

From the Bancroft Company, San Francisco, we have a neat little pocket volume, entitled "A Guide Book to San Francisco." It is by John S. Hitteil, a gentleman of thorough competence for the task of preparing such a work. It is freely illustrated and accompanied by small maps. It contains a great deal of useful information, directory, historical, statistical and otherwise.

The "Forum" for July (253 Fifth avenue, New York), is a capital number. Its leader is a review of the political situation by Senator Edmunds; an article of great ability on the wage question by Edward Atkinson; a paper on politics in the South, by Senator Chandler; "Romanism and the Republic," by Monsignor Bouland; and papers by Dr. Clymer, George Pellew and others.

"North's Musical Journal" for July, in addition to its reading of general information to musicians, has the following pieces of music: Clickety-click March, by Fred T. Baker; Rippling Waltz, by Gilmore W. Bryant; Home Sweet Home, arranged by Webster; The Merry Long Ago, song and refrain, by John Ford. F. A. North & Co., Philadelphia.

The "Swiss Cross" for July, the official paper of the Agassiz Association, published at New York by N. D. C. Hodges, contains very much of interest to youthful and older students and readers of science. Among these are "The History of Almenacs," "Three Days in the Alps," "Curious Natural History Facts in Central Africa," etc.

ARITHMETICAL.

Mental Nuts to Crack, and the Way They Were Cracked.

On June 30th the following arithmetical problem, received for publication, appeared in the RECORD-UNION:

A reservoir contains 3,217,428 cubic feet of water; its depth is one-third of its length, and its breadth is half the difference between the length and one-third of its depth. Find the dimensions.

The following solutions have been received:

No. 1—Let us suppose a tiny reservoir, whose dimensions are in the proportion, say length 9 feet, breadth 4 feet, and depth 3 feet. Its dimensions would be, 9:4:3=108 cubic feet; and since the volumes of similar solids are as the cubes of the corresponding sides, we have 108:3,217,428:: 3 cubed. Hence the cube root of $\frac{3,217,428\times3\times3\times3}{108}$ extracted=93 feet, depth of reservoir.

108:3,217,428:: 4 cubed. Hence the cube root of $\frac{3,217,428\times4\times4\times4}{108}$ extracted=124 feet, breadth of reservoir.

108:3,217,428::9 cubed. Hence the cube root of $\frac{3,217,428\times9\times9\times9}{108}$ extracted=279 feet, length of reservoir.

Proof—⅓ of 279 feet length=93 feet depth. $\frac{(279 \text{ feet length}-(\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 93 \text{ depth})}{2}=124$ breadth; or, 93×124×279=3,217,428 cubic feet.

NICKER NOBS.

No. 2—Representing the length of the reservoir by the unit 1, we can express the other dimensions in terms of the length. Let 1 represent the length. Then will ⅓ of 1, which is ⅓, represent the depth. Then will (1—⅓) divided by 2, which is 4-9, represent the breadth. Multiplying the length 1, the depth ⅓, and the breadth 4-9, together, we have 4-27, which represents the cubic contents of the reservoir in terms of the cube of the length. Hence 4-27 of the cube of the length=3,217,428 cubic feet. 1-27th will be ¼ of 3,217,428 which is 804,357, and 27-27ths, or the cube of the length, will be 27 times 804,357, which is 21,717,839. Extracting the cube root of this last number we have 279 feet, which is the length. The depth equals ⅓ of 279, which is 93. The breadth equals $\frac{(279-93)}{3}$ divided by 2, which is 124. Hence the length is 279 feet, the depth is 93 feet, and the breadth is 124 feet. The product of these 3 numbers, 3,217,428 cubic feet.

MATH. E. MATICS.

An Average Cook.

"How do you like housekeeping, my dear," inquired Mrs. Matron of Mrs. Newlywed.

"Oh, it's just lovely! Charley thinks it's delightful! It's such a pleasant change, he says, from boarding-house fare, and he just raves over my cooking. I love to plan and prepare our little meals. Do stay for tea. You really must. It won't inconvenience me in the least. All I'll have to do will be to lay another plate. I have everything all ready, and will only have to speak to our girl and tell her there is to be one extra."

And when she spoke to the girl she said: "Run around to the baker's and get a dozen fresh rolls, a pound of assorted cake, and some lady fingers. And stop at the grocer's and get some canned beef, and get some cold boiled tongue at the delicatessen store; and a jar of raspberry preserves and ome tarts. I guess that will be all we want but the tea—and you can make that."—*Tid-Bits.*

"Dennis, why don't you strike?" "An' phat should I do that for?" "The work's too hard for the pay you get. The idea of going up that ladder all day long." "But I only go up half the day, sur." "How can you make that appear?" "Because, sur, I spend the other half of it in comin' down."—*Harper's Bazar.*

The nobler the tree the more pliant the twig.

HE MUST HANG.

The Governor Writes a Pointed Letter in the Goldenson Case.

The Governor yesterday addressed the following letter to the Hon. W. H. Jordan, who made application for Executive interference in behalf of Aleck Goldenson, condemned to be hanged for the murder of Mamie Kelley:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO, July 13, 1888.

Hon. W. H. Jordan, No. 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco—DEAR SIR: My Private Secretary has presented for my consideration your letter under date July 10th, relative to a proposed application for pardon or commutation of sentence imposed upon Aleck Goldenson, the cruel murderer of Mamie Kelley. I have studied this case well and faithfully, and there is not a shadow of right or reason why I should interfere with the findings of the law, or why I should be approached in the matter. The subordinate Courts have passed upon the case and the conclusions reached adverse to the criminal. An appeal to the Supreme Court, the highest legal tribunal in the State, resulted in the upholding, and in the strongest manner, the action of the lower tribunals. Another appeal to the Supreme Court met with a refusal, and finally an application to the highest tribunal in the land, composed of able and learned jurists, was dismissed from the portals of the Court, almost without a hearing, there was so little of merit in the proposition. Under these circumstances, to pursue this attempt to set aside the just conclusion of the Courts, would, in my humble judgment, be contumacy on my part, at least, if not on the part of those who know, and fully so, my disposition in the matter.

I desire, in this connection, to say that there seems to be an evident effort to shield criminals from suffering the responsibility which follows in the path of crime; a desire which is on the increase, instead of diminishing. So far as I am concerned I will not tolerate nor sanction it. In this modern dispensation of justice, the criminal labors under the idea that he is an injured member of society, and that everything should be done to render his pathway to a point of escape from the penalty of crime committed, easy and sure; but little thought being given to the victim of his lust, cowardice and passion. I will never be a party to the deification of crime or criminals. The Courts have done nobly in adjudicating upon the case now under consideration, and I will not assume to be the censor of their action by setting it aside when it is entirely in consonance with my own views.

I have reached a conclusion so far as my authority has any bearing upon it in the case of Alexander Goldenson. I have made it public so that there might not be any doubt in regard to it, and I now repeat it: "I will not under any circumstances interfere in the carrying out of the sentence imposed upon Alexander Goldenson." That is my decision, by it I shall abide, and any further appeal to me will not only be unnecessary but unavailing. Yours truly,

R. W. WATERMAN, Governor.

Lye Peeled Peaches.

Not a few who have tried this method of peeling (so called) have been disappointed because the fruit turned dark. This resulted from using too strong a lye, dipped too long, and not thoroughly rinsing or not sulphuring. If concentrated lye (the commercial article, such as the American Concentrated Lye) be used, one pound of lye to 20 gallons of water, and used at boiling heat is sufficient. A good substitute for the commercial article is ordinary "white lye," made from leaching wood ashes. The dipping time should be two seconds and upwards, according to toughness of the skin. After dipping the fruit should be thoroughly rinsed in running water. After rinsing stand the fruit in the shade to drain off; when sulphured set to dry immediately. Keep it carefully in mind to lose no time between dipping and the successive stages up to spreading to dry, and to work in the shade. So with apricots, the best color will be obtained by getting the fruit into the sun not later than 3 P. M. Wherever there are fogs or dews at night, the fruit will be apt to turn dark unless well covered.—*California Fruit Grower.*

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Protection FROM Malaria.

So numerous are the developments from Malaria that people continually suffer from this noxious poison when they least imagine it is lurking in their system.

Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Typhoid Fever, Headache, General Debility, Lassitude, Nausea, are the painful offsprings of Malaria, and have their origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. Simmons Liver Regulator (purely vegetable) is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and acts more promptly in curing all forms of malarial diseases than calomel or quinine, without any of the injurious consequences which follow their use. If taken occasionally by persons exposed to Malaria it will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

MWS&w

Orangevale

—FOR—

$20 Cash and $10 per Month

YOU CAN PROCURE A LOT 50x150 IN THE Townsite of ORANGEVALE, and an opportunity of drawing any one of the following Building Prizes, to cost in the aggregate $62,000:

1 Hotel, to cost	$20,000
1 Store, to cost	6,000
4 Residences, to cost $3,500 each	14,000
4 Residences, to cost $2,500 each	10,000
8 Residences, to cost $1,500 each	$12,000
Total	$62,000

360 Lots at $300 Apiece!

☞ ON THE ABOVE TERMS. ☜

The most Beautiful Townsite in the State; 150 feet above the American river. Pure air; good drainage.

One and one-quarter miles from Folsom Depot, and opposite the millsite of the Folsom Water Power Company.

Water will be piped to the town under a pressure of 55 pounds to the square inch.

3,000 Acres.

FINEST FRUIT AND VINEYARD LAND IN THE WORLD.

All Cleared and Subdivided in

TEN-ACRE TRACTS!

Fronting on SIXTY-FOOT AVENUES and with water piped to each Tract.

PRICE, $125 PER ACRE.

TEN-ACRE TRACTS,

Planted to the Choicest Varieties of Fruits and Vines,

$150 Per Acre!

☞ Parties who desire to view the lands and the improvements made thereon will be taken out any time. Send for Maps and Circulars.

Orangevale Colonization Co.,

214 J Street, Sacramento.

T. B. HALL.....President
R. T. DEVLIN.....Secretary
BRAND & CAMPBELL.....Manager

je5-MWS2ptf

4 DECADES

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

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

IMMENSE REDUCTION!

Look at the following Prices and be convinced that L. L. LEWIS & CO.'S is the place to buy at. Send for our Catalogue.

Six Steel Teaspoons, only	10	Tin Cups, only	5
Six Steel Tablespoons, only	15	Tin Pie Plates	5
Six Knives and Forks	60	Tin Biscuit Cutters	5
Nice Butcher Knife	15	Tin Pepper Box	5
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
Glass Four-quart Water Pitchers	50	White Lamp Shades, 7-inch	15
Glass Fruit Dishes on Stand	30	No. 6 Copper-bottom Teakettles	75
Glass Salts	5	Hatchets (all steel)	50
Large Chambers	50	Fine Meat Saws	70
Lamp Chimneys	5	Slushers	15
Lamp Burners	15	Wisp Brooms	15
A Nice Lamp	40	Shoe Brushes	15
Glass Pickle Dishes	15	Scrub Brushes	10
Mush Bowl	10	Wash Basins (with rings)	10½
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	3
Six Silver-Plated Knives	1 50	Clothes Baskets	1 00
Silver-Plated Butter Knives	85	Clothes Horses	1 00
Silver-Plated Napkin Ring	25	Knife Boxes	25
Silver-Plated Mugs (beautiful)	75	Polka-dot Night Lamps	25
44-Piece Colored Tea Set	3 50	Tubular Lanterns	1 00
100-Piece English Dinner Set	11 00	Good Side Lamps (complete)	1 00
Six Whisky Glasses	40	Beautiful Extension Hanging Lamps	2 50
Paper Lamp Shades	15	Candlesticks	10
A Good Lantern.....50c, 60c and	75	Ten-quart Water Pails	50
Beautiful Parlor Lamps, complete	1 25	Dust Pans	10
Six Soup Plates	50	Soup Strainers (wire)	25
Sieves	25	Brooms (full size)	25
Three-Bottle Wire Caster	1 00	Towel Rollers	25
A No. 7 Cooking Stove (warranted)	10 00	Celery Glasses	35
A Fine Parlor Stove	5 00	Wire Teapot Stands	20
Tin Teapot	35	Earthen Teapot	35
Tin Coffee Pot	35	Chop Knives	20
Washboards	25	Wash Tubs (3 hoops)	1 00
Match Safes	10		

☞ SEND FOR OUR 100-PAGE CATALOGUE. SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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

—A— SICK STOMACH Promptly Regulated BY TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

—AN— ACHING HEAD QUICKLY CURED BY TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

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

Our Stores closed Yesterday at 12 o'clock, in order for us to get out New Lines of Goods in the various departments and mark them down to prices that will insure a quick sale in THIS, OUR 26th SEMI-ANNUAL Summer CLEARING SALE.

TO-DAY EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

OVER 700 LOTS!

Now displayed that has been reduced about half.

A Great Cut—Ladies' Chambray Robes, embroidered, $3 50 to..$1 95
Invisible Flowered Ecru Bunting, cut from 10 cts to...5 cents per yard
38-inch double-width Worsted Diagonal Suiting, cut from 15c to.....8c
Sicilian Silk Rep, in ecru, pink and light blue, extra heavy, cut from 50 cents to.....25 cents
Ladies' Linen Cape Collars.....3 for 25 cents
Mixed lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves, light and dark colors; former price, $1; to-day.....35 cents
Ladies' 25-cent Jersey Lisle-Thread Gloves.....15 cents
Embroidered and Linen Lap Robes reduced one-half in price.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING---CLOSING PRICES.

One lot of Youths' Wool Plaid Pants, cut from 90c to.....50 cents
One lot of Youths' Cassimere Pants marked from 98c to......65 cents
One lot of Men's Silk Coats and Vests; real value, $6; was bought by us under the market price and sold for $3 50; will now be closed in our sale for $2 50; figure the saving.
Men's light-colored fancy Flannel Coats and Vests.....75 cents
GOOD DAY FOR MEN'S DUSTERS—We will offer 200 in Striped and Plain Wash Poplin and Mohairs at 55, 58 and 75 cents each, all sizes.
One lot of Men's Pants, all wool, in fancy stripes, well made, stylish cut, brass buttons; marked down to-day from $2 50 to......$1 98

Special lots of Ladies,' Misses,' Boys' and Gents' SHOES, all reduced for this Sale.

20 lines of Gents' Summer UNDERWEAR, now on sale at one-third below the regular price.

SPECIAL IN MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

$6 Trimmed Hats down to $3. $5 Dress Hats down to $2 50. $4 Dress Hats down to $2. $3 Dress Hats down to $1 50. $1 25 Trimmed Hack Hats for 65 cents. 47-cent Boys' and Girls' Sailor Hats, fancy braid brims, for 25 cents.
10 dozen Ladies' (Poke shape) Sun Hats, for.....7 cents apiece
Infants' Lace and Embroidered Bonnets for 5 and 10 cents, slightly soiled. Sprays of Flowers and Grasses for 3 cents.
No. 4, 5, 7 and 12 Satin and Gros-grain and Fancy Ribbons, 5c a yard.
One lot of Men's Plush Slippers, at 39 cents; regular price, 50 cents.

TO-DAY, between the hours of 1 and 10 o'clock P. M.

20 Pieces Pacific Lawns, yard wide, for 8 cents; regular value, 12½ cents.

20 Bolts of Linen Chambray for 12½ cents per yard; regular price, 35 cts.

10 Bolts of White Piques.....5 cents per yard.

25 Pieces fine Dress Sateens, all new shades, at.....10 cents per yard

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,

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

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE

(The Highest Grade Champagne in the World).

LOUIS ROEDERER UNITED STATES Champagne

"Carte Blanche," (WHITE LABEL) A Magnificent Rich Wine. — "Grand Vin Sec," (BROWN LABEL) Perfection of a Dry Wine.

SEE THAT EVERY BOTTLE BEARS THE PRIVATE LABEL OF MACONDRAY & CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

mr8-6mTTS1,2or3p

☞ GATHER ☜

SAMPLES OF GRAIN DURING HARVEST!

—AND OTHERWISE—

PREPARE COUNTY EXHIBITS

—FOR THE—

State Fair, 1888, - - - - - At Sacramento,

September 3d to 15th.

$2,500 Cash Premiums for County Exhibits,

In Addition to which is $1,500 for Individual Premiums,

THAT MAY BE COMPETED FOR BY THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE COUNTY COLLECTIONS. These exhibits are seen during the Fair by more than 50,000 different people, and are fully described by the press of the State, and written up in detail by the Committee of Awards, which report is printed in the Annual Report of the State Agricultural Society and distributed throughout the civilized world. In no other manner can the counties received such a full, complete and comprehensive notice. The COUNTY EXHIBITS have proved the most effective means of advertising the resources, developments and advantages of the different localities of the State, and should be made by authority and with the aid of the Board of Supervisors of each county. The State Agricultural Society will afford every facility for the exhibition of the products of the State, and would advise those intending to exhibit to WRITE FOR SPACE AT ONCE. The first come will be the first served. Premium Lists now ready. Address the Secretary for information.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. [jy3-12t&w4t] L. U. SHIPPEE, President.