DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..........................JULY 21, 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.

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 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."

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—*London Spectator.*

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

THE REPRESSION OF POLITICAL RIGHTS

The San Francisco *Alta* takes exception to the application by the Record-Union of the declaration that in all places in the land, and at all elections, the citizen should be secured in his right to freely deposit his ballot and to have it honestly counted. The *Alta* insists that the Republican party cannot claim this as party "doctrine," since all good citizens must admit the proposition. It adds that there is no political party that does not desire a free ballot and a fair count. Upon this affirmation we take issue with our esteemed contemporary. The evidences are such as would convince any reasonable person of any physical fact that there is a political party which, judged by its acts and acquiescence, does not desire in certain sections a free ballot nor a fair count, and that it is the party of which our contemporary is so able and adroit an advocate. An issue could not, we think, be more squarely made. Desiring to be perfectly fair in this consideration, we quote from the *Alta:*

> It is true that partisans of every political party have at different times and places, perpetrated frauds on the ballot-box, but these are local incidents in the main. So far as we know, the only party that ever, as an organized body, justified and upheld a national swindle on the elective franchise was the Republican party. Professions of purity from such a source resemble the extreme piety of murderers on the gallows. * * * All decent men of whatever political complexion, will promptly declare themselves in favor of a free ballot and a fair count. The genius of our institutions provides for it and the laws of our country guard it. But the Republican party has assumed that in the South there are extraordinary frauds on the ballot-box, and acting upon this assumption it attempts to pose before the country as the especial guardian of the suffrage. Its virtue in this respect is a fraud, because its pretense is a humbug. The whole thing is based upon the theory that because there are more colored voters in South Carolina and Mississippi than there are white voters, those States are necessarily Republican. To bolster up this theory they assert that if a colored voter stays away from the polls he is intimidated, and that if he votes the Democratic ticket he does so under fear of violence. In other words, the whole basis of the Republican contention is that a Democratic majority is evidence of force and fraud.

In support of the proposition we affirm let us see if there are any evidences that may be cited off-hand and without descent into minute detail and complexity of statistics. In at least one of the Southern States, as we the other day showed, the Legislature fixes the number and location of polling places, and in such cities as Atlanta, with 60,000 inhabitants and nearly 14,000 voters, there are but two polling booths. It is therefore physically impossible for the voters to freely reach the polls, and it follows that the weaker will be restrained and the less intelligent be cowed by the conditions.

Again, in the same State and in other States, several ballot-boxes and distinct ballots are used. The former are located behind a lofty screen. To these the voter enters alone. The Election Board must not aid him in any respect. He must deposit each ballot in the proper box, and a misplaced ballot is not counted. The tickets of one party are conspicuously placed upon each of the boxes. The voter who is illiterate and antagonistic to the Democracy must deposit his ballots by count kept in order in mind, or upon his fingers. Should the ballot-boxes be shifted just before he enters he is certain to misplace his ballots, and that this is done is susceptible of proof. If no more were cited, these outrageous restrictions and provisions would be sufficient to establish the fact that a free ballot is not secured in Georgia to all the people. Against these shameful regulations, which have a common purpose, the Republican party has repeatedly declared, while the Democratic party remains significantly silent concerning them. It makes no sort of difference what the political faith of the white or the black—it is sufficient to know that the regulations give undue advantage to the intelligent and the white, and cow and keep from the polls the illiterate and the black.

In Georgia for several years the vote for Congressmen in the several districts have been representative of but a mere trifle of the whole number of electors. Thus, Georgia had 321,438 electors in 1880, but only 158,000 of them voted. Four years later, with 360,000 but 40 per cent., and in 1886, but 30 per cent., while only 7 per cent. voted for Congressmen. This, we affirm, is indicative of restraint upon voters, and it makes no sort of difference whatever, whether we assume that the non-voting are mainly Republicans or not. It is sufficient to know that it is opposed to the genius of our institutions, and to the theory of a Republican form of government that Representatives should be selected in such a manner and by so small a minority of the people represented. That it is an abnormal condition, is established by the fact that no such phenomena are manifest in States where the Democracy is not autocratically powerful, and that they obtain in States only where the Democracy is dominant.

But another State may be taken—for instance, Louisiana, where such remarkable fluctuations in election results take place, as to justify the assumption that they are born of fraud, and as they contribute wholly to the dominance of one party, it is justifiable to charge them to its account. Thus, in April last the Democratic majority in that State was 85,786. In 1884, a Presidential year, it was 16,182. Again the Republican vote rose from 46,247 in 1884, to 51,470 in 1888, while the Democratic vote rose from 62,529 to 137,367. And, strange as it may appear, the total vote of Louisiana in four years increased 90,000, without the population having been materially augmented. We submit that the figures justify the conclusion that there is not to be had in Louisiana a free ballot and a fair count, and further more that these facts justify the assumption that the white Democrats do subvert the privileges and prevent the free exercise of the suffrage rights of their political opponents, since it is not true to political experience that such results as those given obtain where there is non-restraint.

If further evidence were needed to show that ballot-box frauds and vote repression at the South and in States uniformly Democratic are not merely occasional and locally incidental to campaigning, it is to be found in the fact: First—That the Southern Democrats do not only not advance any reason why the black voter remains away from the polls, but that they approve his discretion, and in Congress and elsewhere declare that it is essential to the peace and comfort of the social organism that the whites—thereby meaning the Democrats—shall maintain their dominance. Unless we wholly misread, the *Alta* but the other day had the temerity to utter a sentiment in correspondence with that idea, and to add that the peace and good government of the United States might be menaced if the existing order of things were disturbed.

It is ungenerous and illogical to assert that the Republican party, in protesting where the Democracy is silent, draws the color line. If the assertion of a vital principle of a representative form of government—that every citizen shall be secure in his right to freely cast his ballot, and to have it honestly counted—is drawing the color line, then it is full time that it be sharply defined.

If the *Alta* were not so intent upon denial that subversion of political rights is a fact at the South, it would recall it as a fact that Southern leaders no longer deny that there is repression of the political rights of voters in many, if not all Southern States, but admitting, justify and defend it upon the ground that the control of the Government in such States, in the interests of society, must be maintained by the Democratic white voters, and that such a condition is essential to the social welfare. The plea is, indeed advanced, that this must be so, because of the higher intelligence of the whites, and that it is of vital importance that control shall not come into the hands of ignorance. Yet the theory of our government proceeds upon the doctrine that all citizens, intelligent and ignorant alike, shall freely participate, through the ballot, in the determination of the political character of the States and communities, and that only danger and disaster will result from any departure from that principle.

We submit to the intelligence of the reader that it makes no sort of difference whether the prepared vote of the South is Republican or Democratic, whether there is actual violence used to cow the voter, or only political chicane resorted to to discourage his approach to the ballot-box, it remains that non-participation by the great majority of voters in the affairs of government is indicative of social conditions that are unhealthy and abnormal.

It is not necessary to reply to the unworthy fling of the *Alta* concerning the election of 1876, or to call attention to the fact that even if it be admitted, to please our contemporary, that all it says of that event is true, it cuts no figure in the question of 1888, whether in the solid Democratic States of the South there is that free exercise of the suffrage right contemplated under our form of government and vitally essential to its existence.

Were we inclined to extend this article, columns of proof of the repression against which the Republican party so wisely and strongly disclaims in its platform, might be cited from the history of the past and the present in many other States, of political outrages, violence and bloodshed, imprisonment and exile, torture and assassination, prosecuted in the interest of the Democratic party. But we hesitate to invoke the anethemas which the average Democratic journal hurls upon those who approach the subject of the "bloody shirt." Not but that the stained garment has a "cause," and that its dyes may be established in truth as the colors of organized crime, repression of the rights of citizens of the United States, against which neither the Democratic platforms nor journals protest. But it is unprofitable to discuss these matters with our Democratic contemporaries when even the more intelligent of them, like the *Alta*, resort to the dogmatic and partisan assertion that the aim of the Republican party is to "perpetuate a political antagonism on race lines." It is demanded that a broader and more humane comprehension of the purposes of Republicans and of their sincerity as lovers of free institutions shall characterize those who engage in the debate of the question of a free ballot and fair count in every precinct of the Union, North and South.

INQUIRING INTO EVASION OF THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

On the 13th of July, in the House of Representatives, the question was before the House of erecting a Commission of inquiry concerning the charge by prominent journals that the laws prohibiting the importation of contract laborers, convicts, paupers and other classes, are being extensively evaded, owing to the lack of machinery to enforce the provisions of said law. Mr. Vandever, of California, asked the opinion of the House if the resolution creating the Commission went to the extent of embracing the question of evasions of the law in reference to Chinese immigration, and it was agreed that it did, since the preamble reads: "Convicts, paupers, and *other classes.*" The proposition met with favor, and the committee was ordered by a vote practically unanimous. In the course of the debate Mr. Oates said that he deemed the matter one of first importance, and declared that he knew classes of immigrants are brought into the United States practically in slavery in violation of every principle of our statutes, and greatly to the injury of the public. Mr. Cox, of New York, affirmed the statement that there is urgent need for legislation upon the subject, and went so far as to add:

> When I went to New York City, the week before last, I was surprised to find the condition of things with reference to Italian immigration in that city. I was called upon by a gentleman who had collected facts in relation to this matter, facts certified by the Italian Consul and others in New York, showing evils and abuses which the best Italian people, as well as the officials of our Government charged with these matters, desire to have corrected. Those facts disclose an abnormal immigration to this country by a class of men who are persuaded to come here by false and fraudulent pretenses; so that, instead of the ordinary healthful immigration which might be readily and advantageously assimilated, we have eighty thousand persons a year coming here under these improper influences.

Mr. Morrow, of California, speaking to the resolution, expressed his gratification that the question at last fairly confronted Congress, and drew attention to the peculiar interest it possessed for California. In the course of his remarks he said:

> If it has now become a national question, affecting the more populous East as well as the extreme West, we may reasonably hope for effective measures of relief in the protection of the whole country against this foreign invasion. On the Pacific coast we have confronted this condition of affairs relating to foreign labor for more than thirty years, during which time our laborers have been compelled to come into competition with the imported cheap and degraded labor of Asia, and yet our people have protested, and until recently, in vain against this Chinese immigration. We have shown that it does not assimilate and is not incorporated into the industrial system of the country. You are now confronted with the same condition of things arising out of an invasion from another direction. A large part of this excessive immigration into New York, it is said, consists of contract laborers or hired slaves, precisely as the Chinese are brought into San Francisco. There has been an effort to restrict Chinese immigration, but the law is evaded. It is a fact that while prior to the adoption of the present law the average annual Chinese immigration into San Francisco was about eight thousand, yet under the operation of the present restriction law it amounted last year to about eleven thousand, so that this law that was intended to be restrictive has resulted in permitting an increase of immigration of these people whose labor is sold before they leave Hongkong.

The spirit of the House plainly indicated the desire that the committee, when named, should go to work at once and make a report at as early a day as is possible. Mr. Morrow's statement of the importance of the investigation to the Pacific coast was not overdrawn. The need for official determination of the question of involuntary servitude by Chinese coolies sent to this country is great. We know precisely what the report will be; the facts are undeniable, but their official promulgation will clear away a world of doubt and false sympathy at the East, and purify the public sentiment upon the whole Chinese question.

But even more important is that branch of the inquiry suggested by Mr. Morrow, the evasion of the Restriction Act. That it operates ill, and is practically nullified by the chicanery of the Chinese brokers and the perjury of their clients is indisputable. We may hope for such a report from the committee, after the facts are laid before it, as will remove any hesitancy any Congressmen may have about giving us legislation equal to the need. We should have had now, if the restriction bill of Fair and Morrow, reported and voted for by General Harrison in the Senate, where it passed, had not been throttled in the House by Mr. Belmont. However that has gone into history, and the conditions are such to-day that there is reason to believe the distance between hope and realization is not great.

PARDONING CRIMINALS.

A few days ago we expressed the universal public commendation of the emphatic resolution of the Governor of California not to interfere with the course of the law in the case of the murderer Goldenson. The course of Governor Waterman continues to draw forth similar expressions from the press of the State. The subject suggests the thought that more of this emphasis in dealing with criminals would give vigor to our Courts, and certainty to the execution of their decrees. The application to the Executive in the case of Goldenson was an impudent thing. There was not even the shadow of an excuse for it. It has become altogether too much like established "practice" throughout the United States, to include an application for pardon in all murder cases, as a part of the regular proceedings in dealing with those who willfully take human life. The Executives are much to blame for it; they have been so lenient in granting reprieves and in staying the execution of the law, that criminals have been encouraged, and the Courts in like degree discouraged.

In the case of Maxwell, the Preller murderer, the Governor of Missouri has granted a reprieve, yet there can be no mercy in that, unless he intends to pardon him eventually. On the contrary it awakens hopes that it will be cruel to crush. In that case there is no question of the guilt of Maxwell. His trial was exhaustive, was spread over much time; his defense was made by the best of counsel and backed by money and influences of great weight. Out of pity for Maxwell's mother his execution has been postponed.

But is it the intention in giving the Executive the pardoning power that it shall be thus exercised? While his absolute right is to reprieve or pardon out of hand and without reason, yet the unwritten law of custom has set up a code that demands stated reasons for such acts. Certainly mercy to any other than the criminal was not in contemplation when the pardoning power was bestowed. It would appear that the right rule of action for Executives is, in exercising this grave trust, to adhere to the rule that a pardon will not be granted to a murderer unless it can be shown that there was some substantial right of the condemned infringed at the trial; that newly-discovered evidence has cast doubt upon the guilt of the defendant; that the circumstances of conviction were such as to raise a serious doubt as to whether or not the defendant was guilty as charged, and such doubts ought to be certified by the trial Court. Beyond this, there are remarkably few cases in which the Executive ought to step between the law and the hangman. The less Governors interfere with the law's course the better for society.

THE TEACHERS' GATHERING.

The gathering at San Francisco of the members of the National Education Association has been a complete success. In fact, there has been no large body of people brought together in this State from abroad that has represented so much of cultivated intelligence or been more brainy. It is impossible to read the reports of the addresses, reports, papers and debates, without being deeply impressed with the high character of thought that pervades them all. There are some ideas advanced, it is true, that are worn and have been proven indefensible; but the great mass of thought is of the advanced type, and is valuable for its vigor, freshness and the strength of the manner of its presentation. That educational science is advancing abreast with all research, discovery and ideas is indisputable, and no better evidence of it is to be advanced than that now presented at San Francisco in the deliberations of the teachers and in the exposition made of the teaching results.

A Steel Railroad Car.

The Steel Car Company, which, it is said, will soon erect works near Chicago, is constructing a fire-proof steel car at Boston. Greater strength, together with a reduction of the dead weight, are anticipated from these cars, and the dangers of telescoping and of fire are hoped to be lessened. There is nothing to burn except the upholstery, and even that consists largely of uninflammable material. The car now being built contains an observation room, parlor, smoking room, buffet, ladies' and gentlemen's toilets, etc., and is promised to be as handsome as those finished in wood.—*Evening Journal.*

FOLSOM'S DOWER.

THE MOST IMPERISHABLE MONUMENT OF INDUSTRY.

A Center of Textile Industries—Proposed State Reformatory—Inexhaustible Quarries

The following ably-written communication from a correspondent at Folsom furnishes food for thought upon some very important subjects:

Eds. Record-Union: No one can read the masterly report of State Prison Director Luttrell, published in the Record-Union of the 16th instant, without being suffused with the glow of enthusiasm which the writer must have felt while preparing it. Mr. Luttrell's enumeration of the advantages to accrue from the construction of the canal are by no means overestimated, and he reads its future with the prevision of inspiration. Engineering feats of the kind contemplated by the Folsom Water-Power Company give California better advertisement, and do more to attract capital hither, than any other form of enterprise it is possible to name. Temples may be overthrown and colosseums tumble into dust, but canals and aqueducts are among the most imperishable monuments of industry which it is within the power of man to erect. To this day the aqueducts of the Romans are the best preserved of the various momentos left behind by that ancient people. Canals and aqueducts have this special claim to recommend them—that, being practically indestructible, successive generations of mankind reap as much or more benefit from their utility as the people who exhumed them themselves. Architecture may decline and its masterpieces be eroded by time, but artificial waterways constitute the most useful and durable of legacies by which a grateful posterity may remember its benefactors.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

As yet the textile industries of California amount to very little. There is a mill here and there, but practically the output of our domestic looms is inappreciable, and for supplies of cloths and carpets we are largely dependent on the importations from foreign countries. The very isolation of the few factories we have, points to the conclusion that on this Pacific coast there is no recognized home of the industry, such as Lowell in Massachusetts and Bradford in England. The textile industry differs from all others in this: that it must have a local habitation where the principal factories composing it are united by easy distance, and where marriage among the operatives of the adjacent mills produces a generation inheriting all the acquired skill and deftness of their parents. These remarks apply with almost equal force to the paper industry, which in its higher branches *seeks company*, a truth illustrated by the fact that three parts of all the paper manufactured by Great Britain comes from the score or so of factories which line the Medway. For these the Kentish stream is literally a nourishing mother, the constancy of whose current is the milk of their existence. There is no reason why these twin industries should not be made to flourish on the banks of the American river with all the success which has attended their introduction into older countries. Where constancy of pressure is a desideratum, as in the case of paper-making, water has advantages over steam. The force which the latter exerts is in variable quantity, a fatal objection to its application where the turning of highly sensitive and delicate machinery is concerned. Manufactures in California, which at present are almost stifled in their growth by Eastern and foreign competition, would by the completion of the canal be stimulated into new life, and the novel spectacle would be afforded of the shuttle competing with the scythe for the honor of making this State the richest in the Union.

THE LOCAL AND IMMEDIATE BENEFITS

To be reaped from the completion of the canal are even more patent than the remote advantages which we have been citing. By its aid, the prison could be made autonomous and self supporting, to an extent approached by no other penitentiary in the United States. As the recollection of pioneer days grows fainter, and the prosperity of the State more assured, the substitution of stone edifices for temporary ones of brick and stucco, will be among the first wants of the community which it will be within the power of the prison to satisfy with an inexhaustible supply of granite, and with appropriate means to work the same; from the quarry of Folsom could be hewn the blocks for the most princely Federal building this side of Chicago. That a structure of this kind is wanted is apparent to all, and if Sacramento should be determined on as its site, then it is reasonable to assume that the proximity of the Folsom quarries will recommend them as being the appropriate basis of supply.

The crying need for the erection of a State reformatory for boys has found expression in every journal published in this State, which has the interests of the juvenile community at heart. Cities are wholly unsuitable for institutions of this kind, which in the country enjoy fresh air and conditions it is impossible to secure in the towns. At present there is nothing of the nature of a juvenile reformatory in the State, unless we include the Industrial School, owned and controlled by the county of San Francisco. That the latter is not reformatory at all, but on the contrary a mere forcing-house for criminals, is well known to the urban police and magistracy, and is thus reflected on by Mr. Wines in the April number of the *International Record:* "I was disgusted with the institution, which does not appear to possess a single feature that ought to attach to it, except that some of the boys have been organized into a brass band. The title of the establishment is a misnomer, and anything more dreary and forlorn than the life of the boys here can scarcely be imagined." Even if the Industrial School at San Francisco was properly conducted,

THE WANT OF A STATE INSTITUTE

Of this kind, but run very differently, would still be experienced. The prison domain offers a suitable site for the erection of a Boys' Home of such proportions that it will afford asylum for all the destitute boys of the State who may be committed to it. The material for its erection lies close at hand in the Folsom quarry; the labor for the same could be furnished by convicts, and no Legislature which had the salvation of our youth at heart would grudge the making of an appropriation sufficient to cover the cost of furnishing it. The latter's proximity to the State Penitentiary would not in any way militate against the site, the inmates of both institutions being as practically isolated as if they were hundreds of miles apart.

Irrigated by means of the canal, the land adjacent to the projected reformatory could be brought under a very high state of culture and the boys trained in husbandry and those peaceful arts the acquaintance with which makes honest men and valued citizens.

A form of wealth exists at the prison the value of which is liable to none of those fluctuations which affect artificial merchandise or even raw products like jute and cotton. Stone has always a value, which increases with the community's growth, and which is never in bad taste or out of fashion. The dressing of it inculcates lessons of thoroughness and perseverance as the preparation of no other material does, and the man who is taught the trade in prison will be in no hurry to steal when he can earn $4 a day by the lawful exercise of his craft outside.

In conclusion, the best interests of the State demand the speedy completion of the canal and the utilization of all the wealth which, whether hidden in the bowels of hills or exposed on their slopes, form the natural dowry of Folsom. M.

Folsom, July 19, 1888.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.

Friday, July 20, 1888.

Wright, Need & Co. vs. Brewster & Co.—Continued one week.

W. W. Brison vs. C. M. Brison—Continued one week.

Estate of H. A. Caulfield, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of J. T. Bailey, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of E. Bryte, deceased—Continued one week, with leave to file proper account and order to pay reporter's fees of $932.

Estate of J. J. Fasler, deceased—Order made settling final account and for distribution.

Estate of F. Appel, deceased—Letters of administration granted S. B. Smith. Appraisers—T. H. Berkey, Peter Newmann and J. P. Counts.

Estate of P. Hoey, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of W. Atkins, deceased—Same order.

Estate of M. Mott, deceased—Order for citation to compel administrator to file account.

Estates of E. Waterman, G. Haines, A. S. Woods, Mary M. Marshall, W. S. Hunt, Elvira E. Marshall, J. B. Mc ntyre and W. Sayles—Orders for decree of due notice to creditors.

Department One—Armstrong, Judge.

Friday, July 20, 1888.

People vs. Chas. Barry—Verdict of guilty; sentence to be pronounced Monday at 10 A. M.

Wm. F. Ashby vs. A. B. Blair—Demurrer sustained.

People vs. John Kurtz—Prisoner pleads guilty of assault with a deadly weapon.

People vs. Ah Own—Sentence postponed until Friday next.

Woodburn, Barnes & Miles vs. J. W. Wilson et al.—Dismissed for want of prosecution.

Edna W. Harvey vs. Sacramento Glass and Crockery Company—Motion to retax cost bill continued one week.

Catherine McGrath vs. Mary A. Wallace et al.—Continued one week.

Board of Fire Commissioners vs. Board of Trustees—Continued one week.

Peter J. Shields vs. Ben Cohen—Continued.

Charles E. Pinkham vs. S. P. R. R. Co.—Continued one week.

H. F. Dillman vs. City of Sacramento—Submitted and taken under advisement.

In re Christian Schaeffer, an insolvent—Petition of insolvency dismissed.

People vs. Joe Franklin—Sentenced to eight years at Folsom.

The Chinese in the United States.

Thos. E. Hill writes as follows in the July issue of the *National Builder*, the result of a recent trip through California:

The Chinaman is an ever present factor in all portions of California. We began, during a first visit to the State, seven years ago, to investigate his condition with feelings of pity. Since then our opinions have changed materially. To admit the Celestials without restraint would be to drive out the whites of the Pacific Coast. In their own country the laboring classes earn each but a few pennies per day. The wages paid here would attract hundreds of thousands if they were free to come. Once in the country, the Chinaman can underbid for work any white man living and make money then. He asks for none of the accessories of civilized life. He will sleep in any place where he can have shelter; will live on $20 a year for clothing and $50 for food.

At these figures he can work for thirty cents a day and make money. Take the bars down and give free ingress for the Chinaman into the United States and the rate of pay for our laboring classes will be fifty cents per day in a brief time, and even then the Chinaman will cut under and do the work, compelling the white laborer to don a blue shirt, live on rice and sleep like a savage, or go to the wall.

The Celestial is simply a servile imitator, without a particle of originating genius. His distinctive peculiarities of mind and habit are the result of certain teachings of Confucius, over two thousand years ago. He taught that the noblest attribute of mind was obedience and imitation of the methods and habits of those in elevated positions. He further taught that filial love and desire to rest after death beside kindred was a most noble quality, essential to eternal happiness. The effect of that teaching has filtered down through twenty centuries, during which time the Chinaman has worn his blouse on the outside of his pantaloons, had his head shaved, preserved his queue, and gone home to die as his forefathers have done for thousands of years. These habits make the Chinaman of but little worth as a citizen. His notion of architecture and building are of the jimcrack order. He originates nothing. He has nothing new to offer by way of suggestion or idea. He patronizes no new fashion. He simply works for money to go home to his kindred with, where he expects to die. He is a sponge, absorbing all he can lay his hands on, with which he will return when opportunity offers to his native land.

Old lady—"I'm sorry to hear a little boy use such shocking language. Do you know what becomes of little boys who swear?" Urchin—"Yes'm. Dey gits to be boss car-drivers."

DYSPEPSIA.

Is that misery experienced when we suddenly become aware that we possess a diabolical arrangement called a stomach. The stomach is the reservoir from which every fiber and tissue must be nourished, and any trouble with it is soon felt throughout the whole system.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

It Will Correct Acidity of the Stomach, Expel Foul Gases, allay Irritation, Assist Digestion, and, at the same time

Start the Liver to working, when all other troubles soon disappear.

"My wife was a confirmed dyspeptic. Some three years ago by the advice of Dr. Steiner, of Augusta, she was induced to try Simmons' Liver Regulator. I feel grateful for the relief it has given her, and may all who read this and are afflicted in anyway, whether chronic or otherwise, use Simmons' Liver Regulator, and I feel confident health will be restored to all who will be advised."—Wm. M. Kersh, Fort Valley, Ga.

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Orangevale

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$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
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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,

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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

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TRY IT AT ONCE. IT WILL CURE YOU. IS VERY PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. IT

Coughs, Colds and Consumption are the dreaded C's which seize upon our health. They can be cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY which cures all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET of TESTIMONIALS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON, Prop'rs.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

FOR INFORMATION IN REGARD TO LANDS IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA, THE "RECORD-UNION" RECOMMENDS THE FOLLOWING AS BEING RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE REAL ESTATE FIRMS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE LOCALITIES.

W. W. CAMRON,
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD.
465 NINTH STREET, OAKLAND, CAL.

LAND-ROBBING ASSOCIATION,
HALL & AUSTIN..........Managers,
TRAVER, TULARE COUNTY, CAL.
Write to us once, just for luck.

GEO. T. CONNER,
TULARE..........TULARE COUNTY, CAL.
Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Timber Claims, in Tulare and Kern counties, from $200 to $1,000.

J. W. SMITH. F. D. ADAMS.
ADAMS & SMITH,
Searchers of Records and Real Estate AGENTS, AUBURN,
PLACER COUNTY..........CAL.

J. E. WHITSON,
(Proprietor of the Original Townsite),
SELMA, FRESNO COUNTY..........CAL.
My new $50,000 Brick Hotel nearly completed and ready for rent. City Property; outside Lands. Investments made and improvements managed.

J. P. AGLER. F. D. ADAMS. JOHN SWEENEY.
SWEENEY, ADAMS & CO.,
Farming, Fruit and Vine Lands,
Office, near Railroad Depot, ROCKLIN,
PLACER COUNTY..........CAL.

R. DILLER. ALLEN HENRY.
HENRY & DILLER,
Farms, Stock Ranges and Town Property FOR SALE. CHICO, BUTTE CO., CAL.

J. M. MARTIN, President. J. W. CONGER, Secretary. G. N. FREMAN, Treasurer.
FRESNO INVESTMENT CO.
(INCORPORATED). Full line of City and Country Property.
FRESNO CITY, FRESNO COUNTY, CAL.

ROBERT JONES. B. M. BERRY,
JONES & BERRY,
Real Estate Agents..........Newcastle,
PLACER COUNTY..........CAL.

FOR STOCK FARMS, GRAIN, VINE, FRUIT AND COLONY LANDS, ADDRESS THE
HONN LAND COMPANY
REDDING, SHASTA COUNTY, CAL.

A. F. ABBOTT. J. V. W. MONTAGUE.
ABBOTT & MONTAGUE,
Real Estate, Fruit Vine & Grain Land.
MARYSVILLE..........CAL.

M. R. HOOK.
FARMING, CITRUS AND DECIDUOUS FRUIT Lands in Any Sized Tracts.
RED BLUFF..........TEHAMA CO., CAL.

T. B. LUDLUM & CO.,
Citrus Fruit Lands, Orchards & Vineyards a Specialty. Agents for the Palermo Colony.
OROVILLE..........BUTTE COUNTY, CAL.

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.,
Dealers in Yolo County Real Estate.
Fruit, Vine and Colony Lands a Specialty.
WOODLAND..........CAL.

A. NIVENS, JR.,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
FOOTHILL FARMING & FRUIT LANDS.
GRASS VALLEY..........CAL.

ED. H. FLEMMING. A. J. MEANY.
MEANY & FLEMMING,
Real Estate Brokers and Investment BANKERS..........MERCED, CAL.

FOR FOOTHILL FRUIT LANDS ADDRESS THE
NEVADA COUNTY
LAND & IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,
NEVADA CITY..........CAL.

LAND FOR SALE IN THE
FAMOUS LODI COUNTRY.
BURR & PARSONS,
LODI..........CAL.

AUCTIONS.

BELL & CO..........AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL ON—
Saturday, July 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At Salesroom, No. 927 K street, two A1 Fresh Milch Cows; also, Horses, Buggies, Wagons, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, etc. Sale positive. Terms cash.
jy20-2t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

LANDS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

16,000 ACRES OF CHOICE FARMING, Fruit, Alfalfa and Dairy Lands, of the "RANCHO LA COLONIA" in Ventura county, in tracts of from 10 to 160 acres each. Lands level, and are now under cultivation.

ALSO, TOWN LOTS in the growing town of HUENEME, the chief grain-shipping port of Southern California.

ALSO, LOTS IN SAN BUENAVENTURA, the county seat of Ventura county.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, by order of the Superior Court of Ventura county, to close the estate of THOMAS A. SCOTT, deceased, at

Hueneme, Ventura County, California,
—ON—
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1888,

And continuing, if necessary, from day to day until all the property is sold. SALE POSITIVE AND NO POSTPONEMENT.

Such an opportunity never was offered before for men of small capital to acquire homes in this garden spot of California. GOOD LANDS! GOOD CLIMATE! GOOD WATER! Artesian wells only 140 feet deep.

TITLE PERFECT—U. S. Patent.

EASY TERMS—only ten per cent. required at time of sale.

For Maps and further particulars address
THOMAS R. BARD, Administrator, etc., Hueneme, Cal.

Special round-trip tickets, at reduced prices, will be issued by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company from San Francisco and way ports to Hueneme or San Buenaventura to persons intending to attend the sale. jy7-2p3w

W. H. SHERBURN,
Auctioneer.

SALESROOM, 323 K STREET.

REGULAR SALESDAYS,
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

Owing to the great increase in my Auction business, I have determined to close out at private sale all of my large stock of CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, etc., etc.

Bedrock prices on Plates, Cups and Saucers, Goblets, Fruit Dishes, Hotel Ware, in fact everything in the above line. Call and get bargains.

No. 323 K Street.

SNOWFLAKE PARK.

SUNDAY..........July 22, 1888,
FOURTEENTH LEAGUE GAME.
ALTAS..........Of Sacramento,
—VERSUS—
TRIBUNES..........Of Oakland.

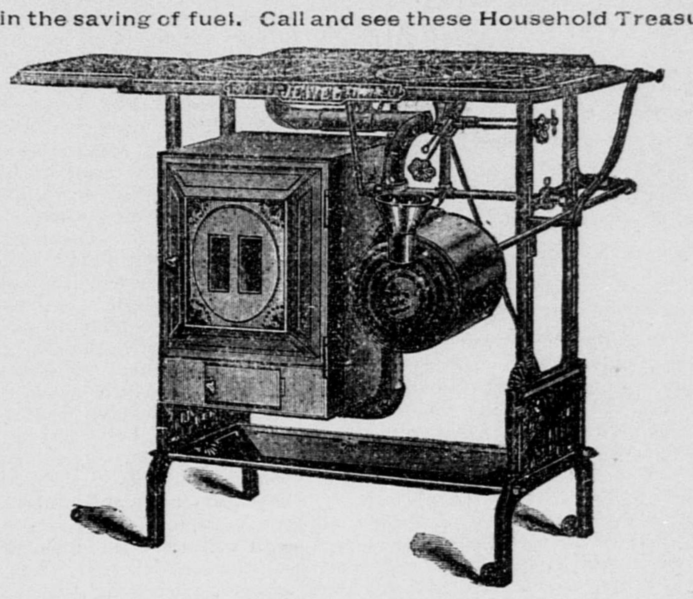
GAME CALLED AT 2:15 P. M.

ADMISSION—25 cents; Ladies, Free; Boys, 10 cents. Trains will leave depot at 12:55, 1:25 and 1:55 P. M. One train only will leave grounds after the game. jy20-2t

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

DON'T WAIT!

We venture to say, if any lady in Sacramento wanted a new hat or dress, she would get it or know the reason why. And what bothers us is, why every housekeeper, instead of buying these expensive luxuries, don't call at our stores and get one of our NEW JEWEL VAPOR STOVES. They are ABSOLUTELY SAFE; omit no odor; no wood to chop; no stove to black; create no heat, and save one-half the labor in cooking, and fully half the expense in the saving of fuel. Call and see these Household Treasures.



Send for our 100-Page CATALOGUE, just published. Sent Free on Application.

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

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT — TRAVELERS —OF— Experience ALWAYS CARRY TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT | THE EVIL EFFECTS —OF— Irregular Meals or Bad Cooking NEUTRALIZED BY TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT — TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—JULY 21, 1888.

TO-DAY

Will be one of the most attractive during our sale. Not only the BANKRUPT STOCK of Hartman & Co. will be displayed, but hundreds of lines in our CLEARING SALE. ODD LOTS, REMNANTS and SINGLE PIECES of every kind will be thrown on our counters at RUINOUS PRICES. Short Lengths and Remnants of Summer Silks, Trimming Silks, Satins in various colors, plain and striped Silks, Velvets, Lawns; Dress Suitings in light and heavy goods; Prints, Ginghams; a large lot of White Goods, Piques, Nainsook, Swisses, etc.

One lot of Ladies' Mohair Dusters, dark gray..........25 cents
Odd lot of Ladies' Corsets, opera shades..........38 cents
Odd lot of Dr. Warner's Coraline Corsets..........50 cents
Genuine C. P. French Corsets..........$1
Small lot of Nottingham Lace Curtain Net..........10 cents
One lot extra fine, satin-finished, all pure linen Table Damask..35 cents
Odds and Ends of Linen and Huck Towels. One lot of extra heavy, all-linen Crash..........7½ cents

More than 2,000 pairs of Ladies and Misses' Hose, all kinds and qualities. The handsomest lot of Hosiery we have ever had on sale, all full-finished, 19 cents and up. Ladies' Hose, patent seams, 10 cents and up.
Children's gray Mohair Dusters..........49 cents

Great Reductions in Gents' Summer Underwear, Ties and Socks.

90-cent Jersey Undervest and Drawers, 49 cents each. 50-cent Silk Scarfs for 19 cents. 40-cent silk-end Suspenders, 18 cents. 10-cent fancy Socks for 3 cents. 50-cent Lisle Socks for 18 cents. $1 25 Night Shirts, embroidered front, 67 cents.

SPECIALS IN LADIES' SHOES.

$2 50 Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes, for..........$1 75
$3 00 Ladies' French Kid Langtry Tip Shoes, for..........$1 95
$1 70 Ladies' Glove Kid Congress Gaiters, for..........$1 15
$2 00 Ladies' Glove Kid Button Shoes, for..........$1 45
$2 50 Misses' French Kid Button Shoes, for..........$1 50
$2 00 Men's Congress Gaiters, for..........$1 39
$2 50 Men's Congress Gaiters, glove kid, for..........$1 75
$2 00 Men's Oxfords, glove kid, for..........$1 35

CLOTHING PARTICULARS.

We have quite a lot of odd suits. These have all been reduced one-half in price.

33, 34 and 35 Young Men's All-wool Suits, for..........$5
Lot of Men's Medium Weight Suits..........$3 50
Lot of Men's Fine Suits, broken sizes, reduced from..........$25 50 to $15
Lot of Men's Seal Mixed Suits, cut from..........$12 to $8
Odd lot of Boys' Suits, ages 5 to 9, mixed patterns, wool goods..........$2 50
See our lot of Men's pants, cut from..........$4 to $2 50
Men's Dusters, gray poplin..........65 cents

IN OUR MILLINERY.

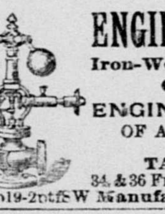
It has got to be an understood fact throughout the city and country that we are really selling our fine Dress Trimmed Hats and Bonnets at cost. Many people think that the millinery trade is over by July 1st. No doubt but what we would think the same, if the customers did not flock in for the bargains we now have.

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 1 O'CLOCK AND 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

Flowered Japanese Fireplace Screens..........67 cents, after to-day 90 cents
Gents' All-wool Dark Striped Pants..........$1 82, after to-day $2 50
Fine quality Fancy Striped Seersuckers..........6 cents, after to-day 10 cents
Avonsdale Flowered Lawns..........3 cents
Lot of Men's Flowered and Fancy Striped Summer Vests, extra well made, pearl buttons..........52 cents
Lot of Ladies' Gray Wash Poplin Skirts, embroidered and plaited...39 cents
Ladies half-bleached, full finished, pink and hair-line striped, extra length, Hose..........19 cents

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,
AND 713 and 715 OAK AVENUE..........SACRAMENTO, CAL.



Wood-working MACHINERY
Of all kinds, of Best Make, at LOWEST PRICE.
SAWMILL AND SHINGLE MACHINERY, Hoe Chisel Tooth Saws, etc.

ENGINE GOVERNORS
Iron-Working Tools, Crosby Steam Gauges
ENGINES and BOILERS OF ANY CAPACITY, Etc
TATUM & BOWEN,
34 & 36 Fremont st., San Francisco.
an19-2ptfSW Manufacturers and Agents.

KOHLER & CHASE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BAND INSTRUMENTS and Band Supplies, Pianos and Organs.
al2-3mTuThS&w

BEACH HILL COTTAGES,

Bay State, Rosebush and Ivy, Santa Cruz.

All newly furnished, surrounded by spacious and beautifully laid out grounds, nice lawns, etc., close to beach. A very desirable family and tourists' home in all respects. Superior table. Reasonable. Open the year round.
jy10-1pTTStf MRS. E. WHITE, Santa Cruz, Cal.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON J STREET, FOR SALE

ON EASY TERMS.

RENTS, $100 PER MONTH.

Also, choice Building Lots, Dwellings, etc.

TO LET—Six Good Dwellings.

Sweetser & Amsden,

Real Estate Agents, 1012 Fourth street,
Between J and K Sacramento, Cal.

Sealed Proposals.

Will be received by the Board of Trustees of the city of Sacramento until 10 o'clock A. M. MONDAY, 23d day of July, 1888, for furnishing PUMPING MACHINERY for City Water Works, the capacity of machinery to be 10,000,000 gallons for 24 hours. Each bid must include cost of all steam and water connections and foundation for machinery.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

Sacramento, June 25, 1888. H. C. WOLF,
jy2-2ptd Superintendent of City Water Works.

EBNER BROS.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.
1p1m