DAILY RECORD-UNION

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 3, 1888

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, 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: A. 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.

"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 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 Cobden 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."

DR. BRIGGS' IDEA.

There is a great good sense in the fashion Dr. Briggs, of New York, is endeavoring to introduce. He wears in his lapel an olive-colored button. It is intended to indicate his professional calling, not for the solicitation of business—on the contrary, it is simply in the interest of humanity. It is of the ethics of the medical profession that its members shall not extravagantly advertise; that they shall not go about soliciting business; that they shall, whenever called upon in a case of emergency, freely and at the sacrifice of personal pleasures and comforts, minister of their skill to the relief of human suffering. It is this last, more than all other requisitions of the medical code, that ennobles the profession and puts it abreast with the most humane efforts. It is to be said, also, that the instances are extremely rare in which a physician has refused to respond to the appeal of the suffering.

The reason for Dr. Briggs' olive button springs out of the humane disposition of his profession. He holds that, as clergymen are known by the cut of their coat and the style of their collar, there is far more reason for the physician being recognizable by some insignia in his wearing apparel. It often happens in case of accident upon the street, in the cars and upon the ocean, that there is pressing need for the ministrations of a physician, and then the cry goes up, "Is there a doctor here?" Dr. Briggs tells of a single instance of a man being sent twenty miles away to summon a physician when, unknown to those who dispatched the messenger, a doctor was stopping in the place and but a few rods away from the scene of suffering, but whom they had long daily met. We have in this city seen a man running wildly to quite a distant office to find a physician to render aid to one stricken down upon the street, and yet upon his way he passed two or three medical men, any one of whom, had the messenger known their calling, would have responded to the appeal, for at least temporary purposes. In nearly all cases of accident immediate attention upon the victim is the chief essential, and delay means death, or at least prolonged human agony. It is then, of all times, desirable that if a physician is near that he may be recognized as such by some insignia.

The idea of Dr. Briggs is a good one, but we fear that it will be a task of great difficulty to induce the profession to adopt the olive button. The physician belongs to a profession that is plated over by generations of conservatism, and held fast by one of the severest codes of ethics known. Obtrusive advertising is so obnoxious to him that he will hesitate a long time, we fear, before he will adopt the suggestion of his bolder brother, Dr. Briggs.

Eventually he will yield to it, for the thought of the plan is meritorious and the proposal so genuinely in line with the humane sentiment that doctors will be convinced in time that no advertising feature is embraced in the proposed fashion; that it is, indeed, a suggestion that adds to the dignity of the profession, and that the wearing of a distinctive badge of some kind by doctors and surgeons is not in antagonism to any of the strict rules that hedge the profession about, and will not in any sense involve personal dignity or professional honor.

THE THRIFTY ATLANTANS.

A thrifty spirit has evidently taken root in Georgia at last. In the case of Congressman R. Q. Mills, it did not agreeably manifest itself, but that something of new ideas of gain have developed in that region was amusingly manifest in Atlanta when Mr. Mills and his lieutenant went there by invitation to speak to the people upon the tariff question. They were invited to come to Atlanta as was Mr. McKinley and others to debate in a series of mass meetings the tariff issues before the people. Until Mr. Mills was stopped at the door of the hall and asked to pay an admission fee of fifty cents it had not been revealed to the visiting statesmen that they were being used as figure-pieces in a show for an admission fee. It then dawned upon them that the thrifty Yankee had not been immigrating to Georgia for the last few years to no purpose. Mr. Mills ought not to have lost his temper and have made the air blue with his epithetical rage, as it is confessed he did, for it is not every orator who is paid so high a compliment as to be asked to plank down a round fee for the privilege of listening to his own discourse. Mr. Mills, we regret to say, did not appreciate the delicacy of the flattery, but stormed loudly and deeply. His lieutenant was more philosophical and realized that it meant a good deal when a large audience in the solid South would pay a heavy fee to hear the poetic and entrancing beauties of the Mills tariff bill debated. He prevailed upon Mr. Mills to swallow his rage and deliver the lecture according to programme, and he did. But it is safe to forecast that hereafter Mr. Mills will enjoy the distinction of a prefix to his name indicating the fee charged to hear him preach of the beneficence of his tariff bill. There is but one way in which the distinguished Congressman can offset the chaffing of his fellow-members—let him call upon the Atlanta managers of the tariff show for a division of the profits, and then devote his share to a fund for the relief of American industries should the calamity of his bill becoming a law be visited upon the people.

THERE is a good deal of speculation afoot concerning the delay of President Cleveland to send in his letter of acceptance. Can it be that he has found the impassable barrier to a satisfactory answer to be that explanation about a second term? We confess that we cannot by greatest ingenuity of thought conceive of any other excuse Mr. Cleveland can offer for his remarkable change of front. He denounced a second-term possibility as dangerous to the Republic, and declared that the organic act should be amended so as to prohibit a President succeeding himself. On that pledge—for one—Mr. Cleveland ran into office. Once seated, however, he immediately began to plan for re-election, wholly ignoring the preaching of his campaign, and not once suggesting to Congress the propriety of early submitting to the people the proposed amendment. There is not of record another instance anywhere of an executive having acceded to power upon a definite and affirmatively stated proposition, and when installed coolly casting it aside without deigning one word of excuse.

THE dispatches announce that the Chicago scheme to purchase Libby prison and remove it to Chicago for exhibition has fallen through. We are glad of it—any such scheme to coin money out of cruel memories of the war between people of the same nation is offensive. Panoramas, engravings, etc., of war scenes, etc., stand upon a different basis. They relate to history as object lessons, while the proposition to exhibit Libby prison can have no other basis than that of speculation upon the curiosity of the people to look upon a building where Union prisoners suffered indignity, hunger and cruel confinement. It would add nothing to historical knowledge, recall no valuable recollections, and in no sense tend to narrow the gulf that still marks the unfortunate distinction between the North and South.

IT is seldom that any Congressional investigating committee gets so speedily to work, or so deeply into the business in hand, as that now engaged in inquiry into the importation of contract laborers. It is essentially a working committee and intent upon doing its duty speedily. Let it be hoped that it will manifest its desire for thoroughness of research into the question in hand, also. Thus far it has not brought to light much concerning importation of Italian laborers that was not already known. But the facts now have official character and will unquestionably be supplemented by new revelations placing beyond all question the proof that Italian immigrants are brought to this country under the most slavish of contracts, induced to immigrate by misrepresentation of the grossest character, and once here are robbed and thrown upon the charity of the country.

IT is one of the deplorable evidences of the demoralizing influence of hot political contention that so able, finished, and generally dignified a journal as *Harper's Weekly* should be led into the folly of speaking of the Republican as the party of "free whisky." The accomplished editor of that journal knows perfectly well that the charge has not a leg to stand upon; that in declaring for the abolition of all internal revenue taxes in preference to the abandonment of protection to American industries, the Republican party has not declared for free whisky. On the contrary, it has expressly uttered a contrary sentiment. Mr. Curtis knows perfectly well that to withdraw the national tax from liquors will result in a heavier tax being laid upon them by the States, and thus the sobriety of the people be promoted so far as taxation can do it.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* is convinced by a multitude of evidences that Central and Northern California are bound to make greater progress than any other sections of the State, and that they have already entered upon the highway to great prosperity. The *Bulletin* is correct in its judgment. It is wholly unnecessary to recapitulate the reasons for it. The center and north, notably the central, sections are to contain the greater portion of the population of the State. Here it is to be the densest; here are to be the largest investments of capital and the busiest industrial communities. Natural advantages of climate, location, soil, rainfall, and the artificial ones of commercial relation and transportation, insure to Central California a near future of the highest state of prosperity to be attained upon the Pacific coast.

DURING the recent Teachers' Convention in San Francisco some of the foremost amongst the, Eastern "Educators" bitterly opposed State control and manufacture of school text books. It is lamentable that there was not a single voice raised in the debate by the California teacheer in response. Have our "educators" nothing to say for the California system, or are they all "of a mind" with ex-Superintendent F. M. Campbell, who has at least the courage to announce his enmity to the California scheme? But though California had no defender in the Convention, the people may confidently rely upon the wisdom of their decision at the polls. Theorists have time out of mind been upset by practical experience, and it will so prove in the case of California's school text-books.

THE San Francisco *Alta* asks what there is to fear from the Mills bill when it reduces tariff taxation but 7 per cent., and then that journal proceeds to arraign the Republican State Convention for insincerity in denouncing the bill. It ought to be clear by this time to Democratic comprehension that the Republican party has not opposed and does not now antagonize the reduction of the tariff rates, except where their removal will endanger home industries and producing interests by bringing them into unequal and ruinous competition with those of foreign lands. It is not merely the question of reduction, but the character of that proposed and the undisguised drift and tendency of the party influences that promote the Mills bill.

FIVE States of the Union now have laws making the mother joint guardian with the father, of the children of the marriage. Why should not all the States have such laws? They are wise, recognize natural dictates and affections, and are a [illegible] the spirit of the age that [illegible] toward the consum[illegible] political equality be[illegible]ed and w[illegible]

THE FRUIT PACKERS.

The New Scheme to Employ Children in the Work.

The claim is frequently made by the fruit-grower and the vineyardist that if the Chinese are driven out the fruit will rot on the trees for labor to pick it. The answer is that there are thousands of men, women and children in the large towns of the State able and willing to do the work now done by the Chinese in orchard and vineyard. This year a determined effort is to be made to oust the Chinese from this branch of industry. From talking and suggesting the important move to acting is now on the point of being made. Cooperation is the basis on which the move is to be made. The farmer and the vineyardist are to undertake to care for and pay the white employes, the railroad company is to afford them reduced transportation rates, and the authorities in the towns are to send only those anxious and able to do the work required of them. The State Board of Trade, backed by the Southern Pacific Company, recently issued a number of printed circulars to the boards of trade of the different towns and to the fruit-growers of the State. In these circulars the statements are made that a large number of boys from 12 to 18 years of age, and of girls suitable to be of service in the packing and drying establishments of the State, are idle in the larger cities and towns. Apart from ousting the Chinese, the youths of both sexes will, by being employed instead of the Mongols, add to the wealth of the State and acquire habits of industry. Transportation facilities are offered from San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento and Los Angeles to any part of the State where the services of the boys or girls may be required. The benefit of reduced rates can only be had, however, by requisition made upon the Board of Trade in one of the cities named. This requisition will be forwarded to the State Board of Trade in this city, and will have to be indorsed by the forwarding Board; as guaranteeing that such employment is to be had, and also by the employer's name making the requisition. Boys or girls accepting such employment will be forwarded to their destination at half rates and, provided they have certificates to the fact that they really have been so employed, will be returned to their homes free of charge.

In order to facilitate matters, registration books have been opened at the cities named for boys and girls who wish employment. At Stockton the applicants number 127, at Sacramento 190, in this city over 500 since July 23d. The applications from members thus far include 75 boys for Vacaville, all of whom have been placed and are doing well; 25 for the Napa valley, concerning whom equally favorable reports have been received. On August 10th a batch of 200 boys will be sent to Senator Stanford's Vina ranch, the requisition having been received here through the Chico Board of Trade. If these boys do the work well, a second batch of 200 will be called for ten days later. The first experiment with boys in any number was made on the fruit ranch of Harry Meeks, near Haywards, in Alameda county, when the cherries were ripe. The results of the experiment were very satisfactory, and a number of boys are still employed there.

Mr. Meeks gives it as his experience that ten boys will pick as much as fifteen Chinese in the same time, and will do the work quite as well. Of the boys on the local employment register, by far the greater number are Americans, and nine-tenths of them are clean, intelligent and decently dressed.

A matter of vital importance to an employe of almost any class is the amount of his or her hire. With great uniformity of opinion a fixed rate seems to have been tacitly decided upon by vineyardist and orchardist alike. The boys and girls, who in all cases will work separately, and be housed separately, will all be furnished board and bed gratuitously. At Vina a large frame building has been specially constructed for the accommodation of the boys, and similar structures have been put up elsewhere. The one rate of wages paid on all the ranches alike for boys and girls is $1 a day clear. Chinese doing the same work receive about $1 50 for a day's labor of ten hours, but find their own board and lodging, usually carrying their tents with them and squatting anywhere near their work. The only objection raised hitherto by the fruit-growers is in the matter of housing the boys and girls. They say that with the Chinamen they have no trouble, while the young whites need civilized food and proper lodging.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

A Chat With a Prominent Member of that Fraternity.

That Sacramento is regarded as one of the best trading communities on the coast is evidenced by the daily influx of commercial men, which is steadily growing. One of our leading hotels booked no less than forty traveling agents in one day last week, and a retail dealer informed a reporter that he alone had given an order to one of these agents—representing a firm that deals in holiday goods—for $5,000 worth of goods. These commercial men are generally keen-witted and observing. They travel all over the country, and have unusual opportunities for observing the condition of the people and the drift of trade, and they invariably say that they look forward with pleasure to their arrival in this favored part of the Pacific coast.

Among other arrivals in Sacramento yesterday was Colonel Harry Comstock, a gentleman who enjoys the reputation of being perhaps the best-traveled commercial man on the continent. He has spent years in India, China, Egypt, and other far foreign lands, while pushing American manufactures to the front, and is better known among the nobility in those distant lands than many of our diplomatic agents, as his dealings have always been with Government officials. It is owing largely to Colonel Comstock's energy and business abilities that American-made arms are so largely used in the armies of China, Japan and other foreign lands, as it is in this department of commerce that his talents have been usually employed. Our readers will perhaps recall a very interesting and extended interview with this gentleman, published in these columns a couple of years ago on his return from a three years' journey through the interior of China, in which the habits and customs of the people were more fully and clearly described than by any other modern traveler in that mysterious land.

Since then Colonel Comstock has established himself at Syracuse, N. Y., as one of the firm manufacturing the New Baker fowling-piece. His long experience as a commercial traveler, he says, had convinced him that a great demand existed for a gun that would equal in shooting qualities and durability the higher-priced arms and at the same time be within the reach of sportsmen of moderate means, and this demand he claims his firm is now engaged in supplying. In the manufacture of the New Baker gun the full value is put into the material and shooting qualities, so that the sportsman gets the best possible results at the least possible cost. Persons who have used these guns speak in the highest terms of their shooting qualities.

Having placed some orders here, Colonel Comstock departed for San Francisco, whence he will go through Texas, New Mexico and the Southern States, and will be in Sacramento again in the spring.

Speaking of Sacramento, he said yesterday that nowhere—in all his travels—has he ever found a more delightful climate at all seasons of the year than in the Sacramento valley, and nowhere in the Union (for its population) has he found a community more business-like and flourishing than the Capital city.

The New Postoffice.

A letter signed by many citizens, urging early action in the purchase of the extra frontage for the new Government building on K street, was reeently published in the RECORD-UNION. A subsequent similar letter, also addressed to Congressman McKenna, with a view to procure as early commencement of the work upon the building as possible, was forwarded, and yesterday Postmaster Stephens received the following letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1888.

Hon. R. D. Stephens, Sacramento—MY DEAR SIR: Replying to letter concerning the Postoffice at Sacramento, permit me to say that the delay with matters has been caused by a press of work at the department where the subject is in charge and under consideration. I do not think there will be any doubt about the extra frontage being purchased, and I am in hopes the whole matter will be closed next Monday or Tuesday. I have been pressing the matter as rapidly as possible. Very truly yours,

JOSEPH MCKENNA.

When the Energies Flag Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C., says: "An invaluable nerve tonic, a delight [illegible] and one of the best restorers [illegible] the energies flag and the spirits droop."

He that is rich and lives poorly is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

NEW REGISTRATIONS.

Continuation of Names Entered Upon the New Great Register.

The following additional names have been entered upon the city list of the new Great Register, under the letters N, O and P:

Neale, George, England, 1704 M.
Neely, Thomas R., Ireland, 815 M.
Negus, Vernon, Massachusetts, 1721 Fourth.
Neff, J. W., Indiana, 919 Twelfth.
Neil, John, England, 1919 P.
Nesbitt, W., Cal., northwest cor. Fifth and M.
Nelson, N. C., Sweden, southeast cor. 10th and F.
Newman, John O., California, 806 I.
Newbert, Willie E., California, 1018 J.
Neuman, George, Maryland, 228 M.
Nelson, Bryan F., New York, 1505 L.
Nelson, George, Germany, 412 K.
Nichols, George, Greece, Second, J and K.
Nilson, C., Sweden, S. W. cor. Twenty-fifth & O.
Nixon, Alexander B., California, 920 M.
Nicolaus, Henry, Germany, 725 K.
Nielson, Peter, Sweden, Twelfth, A and B.
Nightingale, W., California, Mansion House.
Nicholson, F., Mass., northeast cor. Sixth & L.
Nolan, Stephen, Canada, 331 J.
Norto , Barney, Ireland, 610 P.
Noblet, Peter, France, 1016 K.
Noething, W., Germany, 1316 Seventeenth.
Nolan, Walter, California, 1313 O.
Nonemacher, G., Cal., southwest cor. Sixth & I.
Nutting, B. F., N. H., northwest cor. Tenth & I.
Nunan, M. H., California, 817 Sixth.
Nergent, E. J., Maine, alley, F & G, 9th & 10th.
Oatman, I. E., Indiana, northwest cor. 11th & G.
O'Brien, John, Ireland, 815 Ninth.
O'Brien, Thomas, Ireland, 721 J.
O'Brien, Thomas F., Cal., N. W. cor. 31st and B.
O'Brien, Wm. R., Cal., N. W. cor. 31st and B.
O'Brien, Wm. Pa., 1713 O.
Ober, Harry, Cal., 23d and F.
Ober, Worth, Iowa, 23d and F.
O'Connor, Patrick, Ireland, 510 M.
O'Connor, James J., Ireland, 1300 K.
O'Connor, Maurice, Ireland, 616 Seventh.
Oettinger, Jno. J., Germany, old Wm. Tell House.
Odell, George F., Cal., 1024 H.
O'Hare, Patrick, Ireland, 8th, R and S.
Olsen, Goodman, Norway, 6th and Q.
O'Neil, Thos. W., Cal., 1304 Q.
O'Neil, Charles, Cal., 915 Front.
O'Neil, Benjamin, Cal., Western Hotel.
Osborn, Wm. E., Cal., 1031 E.
Osborne, Thomas H., Wis., 728 M.
Ott, Charles S., Iowa, 1307 O.
Overly, Wm. C., Oregon, 1316 F.
Palmer, James F., Ohio, 1222 Third.
Palmer, Rolin H., N. Y., 821 N.
Paddison, Edward, England, 715 Twelfth.
Painter, Thomas E., Mo., 818 L.
Palm, Henry, Cal., N. W. cor. 11th and I.
Packwood, Wm. M., Iowa, City Hotel.
Palm, John T., Cal., 1529 G.
Page, Calvin J., Ill, 1017 K.
Panabaker, Charles S., Iowa, Central House.
Parsons, John F., New York, 318½ K.
Parsons, Everett C., Connecticut, 1703 G.
Parks, George G., California, K, 7th and 8th.
Parker, Clarence E., Iowa, 2927 K.
Parker, William J., New York, 2501 H.
Parsons, James, England, 603 J.
Parmeter, David O., Michigan, 2425 O.
Parkinson, Sheridan S., Cal., Eldred House.
Patchen, Thaddeus A., New York, 1023 Ninth.
Patton, Thomas J., Tennessee, 1112 D.
Pearl, Charles G. Jr., England, 1708 H.
Peck, Cornelius, Maryland, 613 P.
Perry, James F., California, 1521 Seventh.
Petrie, Alexander H., Scotland, 1222 Third.
Perry, Manuel A., Greece, alley, L & M, 3d & 4th.
Peulsh, Martin, Germany, Fifth, W and X.
Perry, Joseph A., Azores Islands, alley, M and N, Third and Fourth.
Perry, William, New York, N. E. Cor. 3d and K.
Pettuish, Timothy, J., California 2122 N.
Peterson, Charles, Sweden, 1819 P.
Peterson, Gustat, Sweden, 1615 Twentieth.
Pfund, Bartold G., Illinois, 1013½ J.
Phipps, Charles E., Pennsylvania, 715 Eleventh.
Philips, Robert, England, 831 J.
Phillips, Julius B., Mississippi, 1312 Third.
Phatigan, Edward, Ireland, 1423 Nineteenth.
Phillips, William John, Cal., Albion House.
Phillips, Charles L., England, 627 J.

If readers discover that any person named does not reside at the number of street given, please report the fact to the County Clerk, and thus aid in preventing illegal registration.

SCHOOL MONEY.

Apportionment to the Different Counties Throughout the State.

Yesterday Superintendent Hoitt apportioned $421,980 00 to the different counties at the rate of $1 56 per each census child as follows:

COUNTIES.	APPOR'MT.	1887.	1888	Gain.	Loss.
Alameda	33,128 16	21,389	21,285	.....	108
Alpine	134 16	85	86	1	.....
Amador	4,756 44	3,096	3,049	.....	49
Butte	6,530 16	4,068	4,186	118	.....
Calaveras	3,684 72	2,373	2,362	.....	11
Colusa	5 084 04	3,254	3,259	5	.....
C. Costa	5,230 68	3,381	3,353	.....	28
Del Norte	792 48	481	508	27	.....
El Dorado	3,547 44	2,227	2,274	47	.....
Fresno	9,148 16	4,717	5,861	1,144	.....
Humboldt	8,728 20	5,262	5,596	333	.....
Inyo	931 32	538	597	59	.....
Kern	2,538 12	1,473	1,627	154	.....
Lake	2,763 04	1,810	1,784	.....	26
Lassen	1,550 64	956	994	38	.....
L. Angeles	42,510 00	19,380	27,250	7,870	.....
Marin	3,577 08	2,290	2,293	3	.....
Mariposa	1,556 60	951	985	34	.....
M'docino	6,580 08	4,063	4,218	155	.....
Merced	2,460 76	1,538	1,571	33	.....
Modoc	2,235 48	1,476	1,433	.....	43
Mono	496 08	341	318	.....	23
Monterey	6,793 80	4,236	4,355	119	.....
Napa	5,536 72	3,473	3,562	89	.....
Nevada	7,361 64	4,639	4,719	80	.....
Placer	4,573 92	2,924	2,932	8	.....
Plumas	1,628 64	1,013	1,044	31	.....
Sac'to	13,422 24	8,510	8,604	94	.....
S'n Benito	3,040 44	1,982	1,919	.....	33
San Ber'o	9,177 48	4,606	5,883	1,277	.....
San Diego	12,593 88	5,299	8,073	2,774	.....
S'n Frisco	93,152 28	78,246	59,713	.....	18,533
S'n Joa'n	9,831 12	6,070	6,372	302	.....
S. L. O'bis	6,472 44	3,881	4,149	268	.....
San Mateo	4,018 56	2,484	2,576	92	.....
S Barbara	6,477 12	3,948	4,152	204	.....
S'ta Clara	17,564 04	10,739	11,259	520	.....
S'ta Cruz	6,800 04	4,202	4,359	157	.....
Shasta	5,087 16	3,127	3,261	134	.....
Sierra	1,720 68	1,108	1,103	.....	5
Siskiyou	3,836 68	2,207	2,453	246	.....
Solano	7,062 12	4,659	4,527	.....	132
Sonoma	13,186 68	8,441	8,453	12	.....
Stanislaus	3,744 60	2,379	2,400	21	.....
Sutter	2,063 88	1,329	1,323	.....	6
Tehama	4,171 44	2,695	2,674	.....	21
Trinity	1,176 24	742	754	12	.....
Tulare	9,041 76	5,517	5,796	279	.....
Tuolumne	2,471 04	1,525	1,584	59	.....
Ventura	3,563 04	2,021	2,284	263	.....
Yolo	5,024 76	3,244	3,221	.....	23
Yuba	3,427 32	2,176	2,197	21	.....
Totals	$421,980 00	272,448	270,506	$17,088	19,036

No Chicken On It.

A Chinaman entered a store on J street yesterday and in payment for an article purchased laid down a $5-piece, receiving in change several half-dollars. He looked them over carefully, and detecting one that was worn rather smooth, he threw it back on the counter and remarked: "No likee."

"What is the matter with that half-dollar?" asked the clerk.

"No likee," said John. "No can see chicken on it."

Loss from Insects.

The annual loss to productive industries in the United States caused by insects is estimated at $150,000,000. Here is a fair battle between man and another sort of earth occupiers. They are smaller, but if they can whip us, have undoubtedly as good a right to the world as we have. As civilization advances new insects make their appearance, marching sometimes eastward, but generally westward. There are few, if any, forms of vegetation that have no parasites that devour either foliage or fruit. The loss to the cotton crop is estimated at $15,000,000 a year, while that to the apple crop is not much less, and that to the potato crop at least one-half as much. But the estimate is not a fair one until into the loss is counted the time spent in fighting to secure the proportion that is saved.—*Exchange.*

How to Reduce Your Expenses.

You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily; cut down your doctor's bills. When you lose your appetite, and become bilious and constipated, and therefore low-spirited, don't rush off to the family physician for a prescription, or, on the other hand, wait until you are sick abed before doing anything at all; but just go to the druggist's and for twenty-five cents get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and, our word for it, your unpleasant symptoms will disappear as if by magic, you will have no big doctor's bill to pay, and everybody interested (except the doctor) will feel happy.

AGAINST MOSQUITOS.—Take a small quantity of a 2 per cent. carbolic acid solution, and sprinkle sheets, coverlet, pillow and bolster, on both sides, the edges of bed curtains and the wall next the bed. The face and neck may also be slightly wetted with the solution. Not a single gnat or mosquito will come near.—*The Union Medicale.*

In Carlisle, Eng., tall factory chimneys are being used as sewer ventilators with good results, twenty-nine now being used. The velocity of the rising air has been measured by Surveyor Mekie, and it is found to be 1,202 feet a minute in ordinary weather. The owners of the factories make no objection to this use of their chimneys, and the practical effect seems to meet with general approval.—*Eng. News.*

LESS FOOD IN SUMMER.—Growth and waste and repair go on in a nearly uniform way the whole year through, but the generation of bodily heat requires a more variable quantity of food. It must be evident to every one that the force needed to keep up the temperature of the body in winter is no longer needed in summer.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

GENERAL NOTICES.

Sacramento County Democratic Club.—At the regular FRIDAY EVENING meeting of the Club at Headquarters, on Seventh street, JUDGE J. H. MCKUNE will address the Club on the issues of the campaign. All are cordially invited to attend.

MATT. F. JOHNSON, President.
J. W. HUGHES, Secretary. [B. C.] au2 2t

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWFly

Fresh sweet Buttermilk at Smith's "Milk Shake," 1120 J st. The genuine article. jl2-1m*

F. Baumle, 723 J street,—Lunches a specialty. Canned goods, ham, cheese, butter. Also, large variety of choice Sausage. my15-

John Eitel, Assayer and Chemist, corner Seventeenth and J streets. Also buys gold. tf

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 520 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stated Meeting of Sacramento Lodge No. 40, F. and A. M., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

J. R. BROWN, W. M.
J. T. GRIFFITTS, Secretary. 1t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family. Call at 405 K street. au3-2t

WANTED—CLERKSHIP IN ATTORNEY'S office by a young man who has had a good legal training, and is a capable, industrious and thorough worker; very small salary expected first six months; references. Address "Law," RECORD-UNION office. au3-2t*

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN to earn $2 50 a day. Address "D." this office. 1t

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAN who has had some business experience to take charge of the interests of a well-known firm; wages according to the man. Address "A.," this office. 1t

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, FOR $750. Lot 40 by 160; house in good condition. Apply at 916 C street. au2-6t-ned

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF SEVEN ROOMS, complete for housekeeping. Call at 614 Thirteenth street. au3-2t*

FOR SALE—A SOUND, GENTLE MARE, weighing about 900 pounds; will drive single or double; can be driven by ladies or children; will be sold cheap. Apply 1210 F. au3-tf

LOST!

CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE No. 230, issued August 1, 1859, for 51 81-100 acres of land in section 27, township 7 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian, and more particularly described in Swamp Land Survey No. 268, Sacramento county. Notice is hereby given that I shall apply at the Land Office in Sacramento on SATURDAY, September 1, 1888, for a patent on said land. [au3-4tF*] D. T. LUFKIN.

RACES AT AGRICULTURAL PARK,

On Saturday, August 4th

First Race—For stake of $300.
C. H. Gilman names blk. m. Solitaire.
W. Gardner names br. s. Alpha.

Second Race—Double team. Purse, $50. Mile heats, two in three.
J. W. Wilson names Gray Team.
McCord names Sorrel Team, 3 years old, by Tommy Benton.

Third—Match race. Purse, $50.
J. H. Jones of Florin names Charlie Collins, the earth-breaker.
W. Gardner names b. h. Dandy Jim.
Last-named race, owners to drive, three in five, to harness.

Admission, 50 cents. Ladies free. au3-2t

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers,

—WILL SELL ON—

Monday.....August 6th,

At 10:30 o'clock, on the premises,

☞ **The Valuable Day Property,** ☜

Being the north 70 feet of west three-quarters, and the east quarter of lot 2, I and J, Sixth and Seventh streets, with all the improvements thereon, bringing in a rental of nearly $200 per month. This is an important sale, and the special attention of capitalists and others is called to the sale. Terms at sale.

Also, lot 5, L and M, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers.
au3 3t

Auction Sale

BELL & CO.....AUCTIONEERS,

—WILL SELL ON—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

AT SALESROOM, 927 K STREET,

As follows: Six elegant Body Brussels Carpets, only two months in use; two Body Brussels Hall Carpets twenty five yards Linoleum; one elegant Hatrack, with marble top, round glass mirror, very handsome; one Patent Kitchen Table; one Mantel Mirror; one Plush Parlor Set; Black Walnut Chairs; Chicago Cottage Organ, eleven stops, perfect order, cost $400; Black Walnut Extension Table; Bedroom Sets; Wardrobes; Bed Lounges; Garland Range; Crockery; Glassware, etc. Also, at the opening sale, one Meister Business Buggy, new; one Meister Road Cart; Horses, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, etc.

☞ Sale positive. Terms cash. ☜

au3-2t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

REPORT

—OF THE—

State Board of Examiners.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, SACRAMENTO, August 2, 1888.

R. W. WATERMAN, GOVERNOR; WM. C. Hendricks, Secretary of State, comprising a majority of the State Board of Examiners, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 676 and 677 of the Political Code, do hereby publish and say that they have counted the money in the State Treasury, including the transactions of the said Department to the close of business on MONDAY, July 30, 1888; that they ascertained the amount required to be on hand by an official statement of the Controller, and that they found the condition of the State Treasury to be as follows:

Amount of money that ought to be in the State Treasury (as shown by statement of Controller)		$2,034,160 14
Amount and kind of money "actually" therein (as shown by count):		
Gold	$1,648,190 00	
Silver	1,801 25	
Warrants paid since July 1, 1883	287,115 58	
January receipts	53,752 77	
Currency	43,802 00	
Excess on hand		1 45
Total		$2,034,161 60 $2,034,161 60

R. W. WATERMAN, Governor,
WM. C. HENDRICKS, Secretary of State,
State Board of Examiners.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of July, A. D. 1888.
S. P. MARSH,
Secretary of the State Board of Examiners.
1t

A. MEISTER,

910 Ninth Street (opposite the Plaza),

MANUFACTURER AND dealer in Phaetons, Buggies, Carriages and all kinds of Wagons. A large assortment always in stock. Call and examine for yourselves. 4ptf

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

Bids will be received and opened

Wednesday, August 8, 1888,

At 2 P. M., by the Board of Supervisors, for the following supplies for the County Hospital for three months:

MEAT, BREAD, GROCERIES.

GEO. C. MCMULLIN,
au2-td Chairman Hospital Committee.

KOHLER & CHASE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BAND INSTRUments and Band Supplies, Pianos and Organs au2-3mTuThSSw

CHANGED DAILY FOR HALE BROS. & CO.—AUGUST 3, 1888.

READ THIS **Advertisement** DAILY.

A DAILY **Change of Price** IN BOTH PAPERS.

ANY HOUR OF THE DAY, OLIVE TOILET SOAP, THREE CAKES IN BOX. PRICE PER BOX, 10 CENTS. NOTION DEPARTMENT.

—AT—

HALE'S CLEARANCE SALE.

A BIG DROP-DOWN IN LADIES' JACKETS. Old prices are nowhere. We must close them out. Necessity knows no law. These Jackets are not out of fashion, but a trifle out of season. Excellent goods, though, for the Fall, as they were bought with an eye to California's cool evenings, and they are consequently of good weight. We wish every lady who reads this could see for herself the extraordinary values we are offering in these goods. The reductions are not of cents, but of dollars!

Black and White Striped Jackets, reduced from...$2 to $1 30
Tailor-made Striped Jackets, reduced from.....$3 50 to $2 50
Herring-bone Striped Jackets, reduced from.....$3 25 to $2 25
French Cloth Jackets, in Terra Cotta, Gobelin Blue, Mahogany, Black, Brown, Navy and Garnet, reduced from.....$4 to $3
Tailor-made All-wool Jackets, in Light Stripes and Checks, reduced from.....$5 50 to $4
Stockinet Jackets, in Checks and Hairline Stripes, reduced from.....$5 to $3 25
French Cloth Jackets, tailor-made, reduced from.....$7 to $5
Heavy French Cloth in many shades,