DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..........AUGUST 4, 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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"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."

THE STATE RELIGION PROPOSITION IN JAPAN.

The ruling powers of Japan are discussing the question of declaring Christianity the State religion. The probabilities are that the Imperial decree will be made to that effect. If so, it will have a potent influence in shaping the destinies of that progressive people. There can scarcely be said to be a State religion in Japan, because there is a division between two, Shintoism and Buddhism, the latter having been admitted to full toleration A. D. 593, and is to-day the most popular among the people. But it has always had strong antagonism in Japan, and at one time its priests were all but suppressed. It is, however, in influence, and the number of followers the dominant, though Shintoism is the ancient faith.

If the Court adopts Christianity it will mean, therefore, the eventual extinction of Buddhism and all other so-called heathenisms, for it is the history of Christianity in later ages that it displaces in progressive countries heathen faiths. If the statesmen of Japan agree, and the Council advises the adoption of Christianity by the court, it must be understood that it will be a matter of policy not of spirituality, though it will have the effect of greatly stimulating growth and enlarging freedom of the Christian doctrine. But just how much of growth from policy to sincerity in faith may result, must remain for a long period speculative.

The adoption of Christianity as the State religion will be the further acceptance of civilizing influences, as Japan understands their operation in the United States, England, Germany and other "Christian nations," and without, as we have said, any special concernment as to religious conviction. It is not easy for the people of a Republic where tolerance is complete to fully conceive of the force of an imperial decree upon a people accustomed to be ruled by an absolute monarch. In Japan such an edict will mean, of course, to the people, that official Japan will worship hereafter neither idols nor ancestors; that to be in harmony with the religion of the thronegods that are but types of human conception of good, and of forces, are to be overthrown; that the "official" Buddhist is to bow no more in the temples, and that there must be no more looking back over the shoulder to ancestors as objects of worshipful devotion. But Japan has been for a long time tolerant in the matter of permitting the introduction of "foreign religions;" the spirit of progress that has touched Japan recently has removed still more of the barriers to missionary laborers.

According to Baron Hubner, before the arrival of Christians in Japan the people were contented and happy, and they have been made since neither better nor worse, so far as habits of life go. Public order was well preserved prior to the advent of Caucasians, and life and property had greater security in Japan than in any other pagan nation. There was a civilization that spoke of long-established culture, of an industrious and provident spirit; but it was tarnished by certain barbarous customs, and impenetrable superstition held most of a people in slavish subserviency to Buddhism, who are naturally amiable, chivalrous and light-hearted, and ready to adapt themselves to any new conditions, provided they promise them greater intelligence, comfort and thrift. In this respect the Japanese are the very opposite of the Chinese.

Buddhism with the Japanese, who are lovers of nature and almost worshippers of the beautiful in nature, is as it was with its founder—obedience to natural law; a belief, as Freeman Clarke so concisely defines it, that "every good act is rewarded; and every bad one punished with inevitable certainty. Every time one does right he goes up; whenever he does wrong he goes down. But it is a vast mass of metaphysics, ritual and outward forms. It is not a moral struggle for right against wrong in the hope of a triumph of good—it is simply first discovering, and then submitting to the laws of the universe. It is true in what it sees, it is false in what it omits to see; it is right in asserting nature, wrong in omitting spirit; right in affirming time, wrong in denying eternity, and so Buddhism generates an imperfect civilization."

This chief religion of present Japan, then, which is an ethical code of morals, a belief in the personal ego and its continued existence hereafter, it is proposed to bring into unobstructed attrition with Christianity, which is the chief religion of the most civilized and progressive nations of the world, no matter what the varying forms of expression it takes. It represents progression, where Buddhism represents rest and non-advancement. It is the religion that essentially introduces soul, that clings to the law of love, and looks to an immortal spirit life beyond this.

Assuming that the State decree proposed will be issued, the "Christian nations," so-called, will look upon the development of results with profound interest. It will enable them to witness in this age the processes by which, among others, two of the mightiest empires of the earth passed from paganism to a religion at first contemned and reviled, and that was the object of scoffing by nearly all of the dominating classes. In the one case the transition was effected gradually and not without a division of the Roman Empire, and it brought about ultimate unity through the patience, diplomacy and sincerity of Constantine. In the other it was the result of autocratic decree. But in this day any such method will be modified by the civilizing spirit of the age, and therefore will not be signalized by any violent resolution, or the disturbance of progressive marches. The example of Russia will be found scarcely parallel with that Japan may furnish, yet it is the most striking instance in history of change of State religion by imperial decree from paganism to Christianity.

Vladimir, the Russian saint, was a worshipper of idols, and his people were the slaves of pagan superstition. He chose Feodor by lot for a human sacrifice. The latter's father was a Christian Varagian, mocked the heathen and defied the monarch, declaring the God of the Greeks to be the only true God; but his courage availed him nothing, and both father and son died martyrs to Christian faith. From their blood, Vladimir's fame as a warrior and the courage and devotion of Christian Greeks sprang events of mighty moment for Russia. The teachers of all great religions sought Vladimir to lay their creeds before him. After many shrewdly-conducted and hot contests with the priests and advocates, all of whom he heard and most of whom he confounded, he gave patient ear to the story of the Greek Christians. It is probable that he was influenced in this direction by the example of his grandmother, Olga, who had been converted to Christian faith at Constantinople in 955. He resolved finally, as a matter of policy, and not from spiritual conviction, that the Christian religion promised the best results to him and his people, and was most likely to aid his ambitious designs. He accordingly promised to accept the faith, but signalized his resolution by merciless acts and assaults. Besieging Kherson, the crafty ruler made a vow to be baptized if his arms were triumphant. The city was overcome, but the heartless warrior attached as a condition to peace and his conversion the hand of Anna, sister of Basil II. The Greek Emperor consented but unwillingly, however excusing himself by the acquisition of Vladimir to the army of the cross. When Anna, accompanied by priests and bishops, reached Vladimir, he was suffering from sudden blindness. The prelates laid hands upon him in baptism and his sight was restored. He then declared that he was, indeed, converted, and at once decreed the overthrow of the idols, the establishment of Christianity as the religion of the State and under threat of his anger, bade his people embrace the new faith. They being docile, careless as to results, the entire nation suddenly became Christians, and with speed and unanimity not paralleled in history abandoned the stone and wooden idols for the unseen God and the faith of Christ followers. The Russian Prince proved true to his new belief, became sincere in his devotion to the faith, and from a voluptuary, a worshipper of idols, a cruel pagan warrior, he became one of the wisest, most gentle and beneficent of monarchs, laboring to elevate his people, to cultivate art tastes, to enlarge commerce, to promulgate good laws, administer exact justice, and to surround his people with the admosphere of all civilizing influence then possible to be commanded. Dying, he left a record imperishable in Russia, was canonized, and to this day the loyal Russian esteems the name of Vladimir as the synonym for all that is good.

In Japan, absolute monarchy as it is, no such turning of the nation is possible by royal decree, but the effects may not be less beneficent, even if the merely politic is the underlying motive, since christian nations—so-called—stand the foremost in progressive marches, in intellectual power, mechanical ingenuity, and the achievements of human skill. If the Imperial edict is issued in Japan as expected, toleration will be as absolute as here, since the age of intolerant Christianity has passed for any effective ends. The London *Spectator*, referring to this proposal by Japan, believes that the effect of the promulgation of the decree will be to stimulate inquiry among the Japanese, and lead them to accept as matter of faith that which is first accepted as a matter of law; that the result of the decree will be, also, to change the basis of Japanese legislation, substituting a Christian for a pagan system, and that we may see in this proposal, therefore, the wisdom of the politicians who look at religion simply as an instrument in the development of the State.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE FRUIT HARVEST.

There has been no more commendable movement set on foot lately than that which is the result of the conjoint action of the Southern Pacific Company and the State Board of Trade, the movement to gather and send boys and girls into the fruit fields to labor in fruit harvesting. There was no difficulty in gathering willing young workers in San Francisco and in Sacramento, but no demand worth the mention compared with the whole number of ready workers has been made for them.

The people by this deplorable outcome have been brought face to face with the fact that the Chinese occupy the places our boys and girls ought to fill in the economy of fruit gathering; that Chinese cheap labor does put back its white competitors, and does bar the way to honorable and useful disciplinary labor by our youths.

It would be supposed that the fruit-grower, if he is a philanthropist, and looks forward to the future of the country and the betterment of social conditions; if he has at least the desire to promote industrious habits among our boys and girls, would, even at some personal discomfort, second the effort referred to, and give the preference to the white lads and girls. But as a matter of fact, while his disposition to do well by society is strong, he is reached just as quickly as any other man through the "pocket nerve." So long as he is brought into competition with a fellow grower who insists upon employing coolie labor "whether or no," the larger-hearted fruit-grower feels that he too must do so, or lose in the race for the market. The Chinaman takes care of himself, lives in a rude tent, and sleeps upon a bit of matting on the ground; no dormitories are to be prepared and no table spread for him. But if the orchardist employs twenty or thirty boys and girls in the harvest season he must provide for them a decent board, and fair sleeping accommodations. Even if the wages were equal, the Chinaman presents to selfishness superior claims.

We are not therefore to condemn the fruit-grower out of hand for this condition of affairs. He is human, and actuated as are most men in the struggle for good profits upon invested capital and years of waiting. He does not raise fruit for philanthropic purposes, and while his action in prefering the Chinese is detrimental to the best interests of society, and must tend to degrade labor in the estimation of the rising generation, and turn it in undesirable directions, he is but availing himself of what he believes to be the means to the largest gain with the least outlay of money, and the smallest sacrifice of personal comfort. But it is not the most economic policy; by excluding willing laborers of his own race from the field, he is narrowing the possibilities for himself in the future. If he persists in this course, and the Chinese labor supply does not diminish, he will succeed in "Chinaizing" the horticultural industry, and to just the extent that he does this he will debase Caucassian labor, discourage American homes, put the menial stamp upon honest work of the hands, and make it distasteful to the very class of our own who should seek and engage in it, and regard it as honorable and dignifying.

The fruit-growers ought to see that their interest, in common with that of all the people, lies in encouraging honest industry among our youths. But as self-interest has the highest claim in private estimation, we must not expect any considerable displacement of the Chinese in the fruit fields by California girls and boys so long as the Chinese supply continues. It will not make much difference that here and there a horticulturist testifies, as does Mr. Work, that he has tried white boys and girls, finds them easily taught, readily disciplined, tractable and capable, and that ten stout California boys or girls will do as much work in the orchard in harvest season as fifteen Chinamen. Despite such testimony, the Chinaman, we fear, with but few exceptions, will labor in most of the California orchards, as long as he is permitted to remain in the State. The hope for the labor with which we would supplant him lies in effectually barring the doors against his entry, and in the legitimate encouragement of the departure of those now here. The one thing to do is to keep hammering away with restriction Acts and treaties until we have accomplished the end desired, and given willing white labor opportunity to enter one of the chief employing industries of the State.

BARBAROUS FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

The recent incineration of the remains of a distinguished citizen of New York brings the question of our funeral customs again to the front. It may be accepted that the defense of burial is losing its force and that cremation is looked upon with very much more favor now than it was even three years ago. Crematories have been erected in communities, without protest, where but a few months since the bare proposition to do so would have been deemed intolerable.

In the August *Forum* Rev. John Snyder takes occasion to sharply criticise our funeral customs, pronouncing some of them about which cluster tenderest sentiments, as nothing less than barbarous. He makes the point that the hired mutes and mourners of the past were but parts of barbaric funeral ceremonies of a remote past, but the companion customs of which remain with us, and that this fact is inconsistent with the progress we have made in other directions in moving away from and above the lower planes of civilization. Thus, what we "in unconscious satire term Christian burial," is by our customs placed at enmity with sanitary science, and is, as Mr. Snyder sharply puts it, condemned by sane religion. Thus, while Christianity teaches the immortality of the soul, and that death is departure of the believer into a better state, and means dwelling in peace and joy forever, that same Christianity, by its customs, "condemns Paul's exultant outcry of victory over the grave by muffling his glad music with the raven feathers of funeral plumes."

He protests that in the interest of consistency the black standard of death should not wave at the household door, nor the undertaker's art be availed of to express emblematically "the lowest depths of hopeless bereavment." He concludes that whoever calmly and impartially compares our funeral customs with those of savage and barbaric races, will find the balance of credit against us. The withholding of the body from the grave until it becomes a menace to health is very justly condemned, while the inclosure in a costly casket is pronounced uneconomic and useless expense. The extravagance of funeral display, from floral decoration to inhumation, is hurtful in its effect upon those who are ambitious to make an equal showing with the rich, but can do so only by seriously crippling their domestic economy.

A number of other specific customs are condemned without mercy; as, the closing of the house of the mourner for a year, as long prevailed in Philadelphia, and perhaps still does; the dramatic and agonizing prolongation of the scene at the grave; the exposure of the health in deference to the etiquette of funerals; the wearing of deep mourning, and the adoption of the symbols of woe even in one's stationery, visiting cards and jewelry; the symbolizing of the passage through various stages of grief by the gradual abandonment of the somber black for bright colors, etc.

But while Mr. Snyder finds so much to condemn in our adherence to funeral customs that ought to be abandoned, at least by those who profess a living faith that should "shrink from the symbols of despair and hopeless death," he has not one word to say against the most abhorrent, senseless and uneconomic of all our funeral customs—that of burial. His flashing blade is turned, edge forward, against abuses and indefensible customs incidental to a traditional method of disposing of the dead; but he has no condemnation for the chief evil which consigns the bodies of our loved to decay in its most repulsive form. It is difficult to understand how Rev. Mr. Snyder escaped the logical leading of his thesis up to incineration. It follows irresistibly and must be abandoned contemporaneously with most, if not all, of the superstitious and depressing and demoralizing customs he has arraigned at the bar of reason. It is inevitable that the sequestration of ground for human burial shall cease; that the menace of cemeteries to the living shall be removed; that the spread of infectious and contagious diseases shall not be promoted by cultivating their germs by burial of victims of such diseases; that the extravagant cost of funerals under the burial system must yield to the more speedy, economic, reasonable, cleanly and generally satisfactory method of doing that quickly and inoffensively by exposure to the great heat, which the grave does for the body by slow and repulsive natural process; for the final results of inhumation and cremation are the same.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Sunday contains a vigorous protest against news sensationalism in the press, a trenchant and timely rebuke to the increasing habit of the daily press to treat all personality in a flippant and sneering manner. That the news of the day is tricked out by many news editors in the broadest and most unctious of headlines is the observation of every thoughtful man. That the people will continue to submit to it is unthinkable. The day will come, we believe it is not for distant, when publishers will find their clientage demanding not less witty, but less suggestive, sneering, flippant styles. Our contemporary quotes Charles Dudley Warner's explanation of the cause of sensational journalism "that it results from misconception of what is news." We think not; no newspaper man of any considerable experience can make any mistake as to what is news. If he caters to the taste for that which at the least is of doubtful news quality, but racy, with debauching suggestion, he does it premeditatedly and with clear comprehension of its real if any news value.

General Harrison has the happy faculty of saying what he has to say well. He goes directly to the point, and in no instance of interview or reception has he "slopped over." On Saturday he said to a body of a thousand citizens who called upon him:

> I believe that in reducing our revenue to the level of our needful and proper expenditures we can and should continue to favor and protect our own industries. I do not like to intrust this work to those who declare protective duties to be vicious, legalized robbery. The Republican party has, by legislation, shown its capacity wisely to reduce our revenues, and at the same time to preserve the American system. It can be trusted to do the work that remains, and do it wisely.

In thus speaking he put the question of the surplus and of national revenue into a nutshell. The Republican party has proved equal to any question that could confront it, and this of the surplus will be healed by by it without endangering our industries, disturbing vital financial interests of the country, or continuing the unnecessary accumulation of treasure in the national vaults.

That the Mills bill menaces the wool-growing industry in California with calamity is evidenced by the figures of wool-growing in the United States in the past. In 1849 we grew, under a low tariff, 52,516,959 pounds of wool, and in 1859, 60,364,913 pounds, in the decade gaining by .014 per cent. Under high tariff for thirteen years we grew, in 1870, 160,000,000, and in 1884, 300,000,080 pounds, in that time gaining by .087 per cent., or by six-fold greater percentage than under a low tariff. In 1850 we had 21,700,000 sheep, in 1860 we had 22,100,000 sheep, or a gain of 400,000, or an annual rate of one-fifth of one per cent. in the ten years under a low tariff. But under a high tariff for thirteen years this showing is made: Number of sheep in 1870, 28,500,000; in 1883, 49,237,291—a gain of 20,737,291, or an annual rate of 5½ per cent.

Says a San Francisco contemporary: "Chicago appears to have a worse class of hoodlums than San Francisco." Then Heaven help Chicago! With her dynamiters and her thieves Chicago has a fearfully dangerous crew of criminals to deal with, but when it comes to downright petty meanness, rowdyism and inhumanity the San Francisco hoodlum takes the palm against all the world. The causes that in San Francisco make the hoodlum possible do not obtain in any other American city, for no other is so cosmopolitan, and in no other are social restraints so light and the necessity for exertion to maintain existence so small.

The San Francisco public owes its involvement in this whole matter of the school census and apportionment to pernicious bossism. The School Marshal who brought it on was a legitimate fruit of boss marriage with school politics. His methods were precisely those of the unscrupulous boss; he deceived the public and sought to tap the treasury according to the most approved code of bossism, that commands its adherents to get the most possible out of the public for the least possible service.

They are having another "heated spell" in the East, and men and animals, overcome by the sultriness of the atmosphere, are dying in the streets and fields. In California, while we have some few hot days, owing to the exceeding dryness of our atmosphere, evaporation and radiation from the body are promoted, and we suffer no ill effects from a torrid sun. Is not this our heritage an inestimable blessing, that we cannot too highly prize?

The dispatches announce that Mr. Blaine has declared his intention to speak at the great Republican mass meeting to be held at Augusta, Me., August 15th. It may be taken for granted that Mr. Blaine will take the stump for Harrison and Morton after that date, and the result will be to enlist all his following in enthusiastic labor for the success of the Republican ticket.

The Season's Vintage.

As the vintage season approaches all wine-grape-growers, who have not cellars of their own where they may make their own wine and keep it, are perplexed as to how they can realize a fair profit on their crop. The season has been very favorable, and most vineyards will bear so well that low prices for grapes for wine are thought to be certain. At viticultural headquarters to-day several producers were considering the situation. The feeling is that many growers, not thinking of any other method of disposal, will sell their grapes at from $9 to $12 per ton. The recent suggestions of Viticultural Officer Wheeler, to make grapes into vinegar, brandy or sirup, dry or sell fresh, are attracting much attention. Livermore growers have agreed to dry at least half of their product, and at a recent meeting they pledged themselves to withhold fully 500 tons unless they were paid $18 a ton. In the Sonoma vineyard district the failure of Wm. T. Coleman & Co. is felt indirectly at this time, because that firm has always marketed all the wine I. de Durk of Santa Rosa could make. De Durk has always relied on the Sonoma vineyards and always took all the grapes he could get at good prices. The failure of Coleman has checked this outlet temporarily. The condensed-must apparatus at Geyserville will operate this season, but the must company will pay only a slight advance over the prevailing price of wine-makers. The must company planned last year to erect more condensing plants in various vineyard districts. This will not be done at present, the single apparatus being sufficient for the present demand abroad, which, however, is expected to largely increase.—*San Francisco Bullentin.*

The canning of shrimp is becoming a great industry in New Orleans. Fully 10,000 cans a day are packed there during the season.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "Popular Science Monthly," New York, D. Appleton & Co., is doing splendid service in showing the aspect of the great questions of the day from the scientific standpoint. The August number opens with an article, "The Octroi at Issoire, a City Made Rich by Taxation," by Professor Jordan, University of Indiana. The paper will be welcomed as a campaign document by tariff-reformers. There are also "The Home of the Great Auk," by Frederick A. Lucas, describing an expedition to procure bones of this extinct water fowl. "Ainu Houses and Their Furnishing," by J. K. Goodrich. Herbert Spencer contributes a paper on "The Ethics of Kant." Natural history is represented by Professor G. Haberlandt's article on "Mosses and Their Water Supply," and "Something About Snakes," by C. T. Buckland. Walter B. Platt, M. D., calls attention to "Injurious Influences of City Life." There is a practical article on "Teaching Physiology in the Public Schools." Rev. Thomas Hill, ex-President of Harvard University, describes and recommends "The Parlor-Game Cure." "The Unity of Science," by M. J. Moleschott, "Drift-Sands and Their Formations," "The Future of the Negro," and the "Editor's Table," complete an admirable number.

The "Forum" for August (253 Fifth avenue, New York) contains eleven valuable papers. Editor Metcalf is more and more demonstrating his capacity in the management of this admirable review. In this issue the adaptation of topic to the chief thoughts of the day is notable in the selection of papers. "Trial of Popular Government" is by Judge James M. Lowe, "What Shall the Negro Do?" is by George W. Cable. Edward Atkinson, the accomplished statistician, treats of the question, "Must Humanity Starve at Last?" Judge W. D. Kelly treats of the "Sources of Natural Thrift," G. R. Blanchard of "Railway Pooling," Rev. J. M. Snyder of "Barbarous Funeral Customs," Charles W. Penrose of "Church Rule in Utah," Leonard Woolsey Bacon of "The Faith Cure Delusion," Dr. Felix L. Oswald of "Longevity," and Prof. Warren of "What the Public Schools Should Teach."

The "Overland Monthly," for August, opens with an article about the great artesian belt of the upper San Joaquin valley, by Charles H. Shinn. D. S. Richardson tells of the stirring work done by Harry Morse as Sheriff of Alameda in the sixties, in exterminating the Spanish desperadoes. The series of industrial articles, before spoken of, is kept up by a paper by Professor Henry G. Hanks, on the "Coal and Iron Interests of the Pacific Coast." Abbot Kinney discusses "Protection" from the adverse standpoint. There are a series of exciting Indian yarns of "Overland Staging on the Thirty-Second Parallel Route in the Fifties," by Jesse Edward Thompson. The stories of the number are varied and strong. A negro sketch in the Harris vein; a tale of a Japanese missionary; a pathetic Spanish story of Martinez; and a natural story of student life at Ann Arbor. The poems are excellent, and the departments well kept up.

From Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia, we have the "American Catholic Quarterly Review," for July, with this table of contents: "The Latest Historian of the Inquisition," Rev. R. S. Dewey, S. J.; "Art and Religion," Peter L. Foy; "Johannes Janssen, Germany's Great Historian," John A. Mooney; "Buddhism and Christianity Compared," Rev. R. Parsons, D. D.; "Twenty-four years in Buenos Ayres;" "Induction, Ancient and Modern," Rev. R. F. Clarke, S. J.; "The Battle with Antichrist in France," Rt. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, D. D., L. D.; "The New Penal Code in Italy," John Gilmary Shea, L. L. D.; "The Attack on Freedom of Education in Massachusetts," Prof. Thomas Dwight, M. D.; "The Concord School of Philosophy," Conde Benoist Pallen, Ph. D.

The opening article in the August "Magazine of American History," New York, 743 Broadway, is an interesting and valuable study of the career of "Roscoe Conklin," by Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, D. D. The second article is a readable sketch "About Philadelphia in 1750," by the editor. This is followed with "Personal Recollections of General Grant," by Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman. "The Conquest of the Mayas" is the fourth paper in Mrs. Alice D. LePlongeon's historical sketches of Yucatan. "Incidents of Border Life in Ohio," is by E. W. B. Canning. The "Journal of Lieutenant Tjerck Beekman, 1779," is a document of special value. A chapter of Washingtonia will attract attention, with an unpublished portrait of Washington.

From Samuel Carson & Co., 208 Post street, San Francisco, we have a handsome little volume, "Noble Deeds of our Fathers, as Told by Soldiers of the Revolution, Gathered Around the Old Bell of Independence," an interesting book, revised and adapted for supplementary reading in schools, and for school libraries. It is published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. The purpose of this book is to awaken in the minds of young people a deep veneration of the patriots and heroes of the American Revolution. It is a well-written little volume.

In 1883 we had occasion to notice extendedly the work of Simon Sterne, entitled "Constitutional History and Political Development of the United States." The volume then deeply impressed us as one of originality in the method of treatment of the subject, and notable ability in the reasoning employed and the research and scholarship manifest. The success of the work has induced G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, to issue what is now the fourth edition of this excellent treatise, with addenda bringing the commentary down to the close of the year 1887. It is for sale by the Bancroft Company, of San Francisco.

The "Quarterly Journal of Economics" for July, George H. Ellis, 141 Franklin street, Boston, has these valuable papers, which are elaborated and exhaustive: "Wage Statistics and the Next Census of the United States," Richmond Mayo Smith; "Ruskin as a Political Economist," F. J. Stimson; "The Distribution of Products," "Business Profits and Wages: A Rejoinder," "The Rate of Interest," "Tariff Acts under the Confederation," "Notes on Early Banking Schemes," "A Letter by Henry Clay."

The "Illustrated Weekly Magazine," published by John B. Alden, New York, entitled literature, is one of the cheapest publications for its merit that is being issued at the present day. It is largely devoted to biographical sketches, literary criticism, and selections from the best writers. The magazine is issued in small quarto form, and each number contains about twenty-five pages of choice reading matter, all of which is furnished at $1 per annum.

From Cassell & Co., New York, through the Bancroft Company, San Francisco, we have of the Sunshine series of Cassell's weekly issue of choice fiction, the following novels in paper covers: "Without Blemish," by Mrs. J. H. Walworth; "No. 19 State Street," by David Graham Adee; "As Common Mortals." Also, of Cassell's "Rainbow Series," "The Silent Witness," a novel, by Mrs. J. H. Walworth.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, have issued an octavo illustrated volume, "Abraham Lincoln; a Biography for Young People." It is by Noah Brooks, the accomplished writer, and who is so skillful in addressing the young. It must not be supposed, however, that this is a book for children; it addresses rather the taste and capacity of young men and women. For sale by Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, the publishers, we have the Globe Library series, paper covers, with the following contents: "Tracking the Truth," by the author of "Barbara;" "Lady Hutton's Ward," by Bertha M. Clay; "By Misadventure," by Frank Barrett; "Doctor Glennie's Daughter," by B. L. Farjeon.

"Lajla, a Tale of Finmark," is by Professor J. A. Friis, and is translated from the Norwegian by Ingerid Markhus. It is a tale of the north land of singular beauty and grace, and exercises almost a magical charm upon the reader's attention. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. San Francisco: The Bancroft Company.

Of the Century Company's (N. Y.) series of volumes, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," we have Nos. 19 and 20. The numbers are richly illustrated, and in the matter of printing are admirable examples of fine work. Of the high character of the text of the series we have heretofore fully spoken.

The Sacramento "Medical Times" for August contains many articles in practice of surgery and medicine of especial interest and value to the profession, several of which are from local members of the medical fraternity.

The August number of the "Quiver," Cassell & Co., New York, publishers, is an excellent one. It affords an unusually large amount of choice Sunday and general reading, and more than sustains the high standing of this publication.

"The False Three" is a novel by M. E. Braddon, and is one of the 30 cent volumes of Harper Bros', 8vo form of the Franklin Square Library.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

F. Marion Wells, the sculptor, is in the city.

Ed. M. Martin is lying very ill at his residence.

Mrs. Andrew J. Clunie has returned to San Francisco.

G. A. Putnam, City Collector, is still confined to his bed.

Miss Bertie Fisher is visiting friends in San Francisco.

Mrs. A. Meyer and Miss Celia K. Meyer have gone to the Bay.

Mrs. John Brissell of this city is paying a visit to her parents at El Dorado.

F. E. Blue, of this city, has gone on a visit of a few weeks to Blue Canyon.

Mrs. H. P. Briscoe and Mrs. Worthington, of Chico, are visiting Sacramento.

Misses Leonard and Williamson have returned from a week's visit at San Francisco.

Mrs. James Muir, of this city, is visiting San Francisco, the guest of Mrs. J. Z. Davis.

Mrs. Mary L. Jones, of Ceres, is visiting Placerville, the guest of Mrs. G. A. Richardson.

H. K. McLennan and Herman Greenland, of Chico, were visitors to Sacramento yesterday.

Ex-Surveyor-General William Minis, of Woodland, was among the visitors to the city yesterday.

Major Barter, recently of the San Diego *Union*, came up from San Francisco last evening on his way to Oregon.

Misses Alice and Eva Kies, of Shasta, nieces of Mr. and Mrs. George O. Kies, are visiting the latter at Placerville.

Mrs. Chauncey H. Dunn, who has been visiting in Oakland for the past six weeks, returned home Wednesday evening.

Miss Mamie Rhatigan and Miss Jessie Addison have returned to Sacramento, after a month's visit to friends in Lincoln.

Jerry Long, the originator of the Sacramento Transfer Company, subsequently a passenger conductor of the Southern Pacific, is in town.

E. G. Blessing, A. H. Estill, I. Danielwitz, M. O'Reilly, John P. Dunn, F. J. Clark and other stalwart Democrats go to the Bay this morning in order to be able to participate in the jubilee to-night.

The last number of the *Overland Monthly* contains several poems from the pen of Miss Virna Woods. Miss Woods for some time was a teacher in the public schools of this county. For the next term she is engaged to teach the school in Upper Placerville, El Dorado county.

A few evenings since the residence of Dr. Clayton was well filled with guests, invited by Mrs. Clara M. Byrne, to meet Miss Maude Byrne, of San Francisco. The parlors were tastefully decorated with choice cut flowers. Music and games were indulged in until a late hour, when refreshments were served. Also one of the most enjoyable boating parties of the season was given in honor of the same young lady a few evenings since.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: Al. Sutherland, Mills City, Nevada; E. B. Keem, Cisco; Wm. Minnis, Woodland; W. E. Hudson, Carrollton, Mo.; Miss Hattie Bullard, Woodland; John M. Miller, Philadelphia; J. Follansbee, San Francisco; L. B. Clark, Sacramento county; J. O'Conner, Woodland; J. A. Spencer, Arbuckle; J. Marion Wells and W. C. Wing, San Francisco; J. J. Stewart, Tehama; J. L. Clark and wife, Ogden, Utah; Miss Mae Hood, Oakland; Wm. H. Armstrong, Philadelphia; A. J. Clunie, San Francisco; S. E. Corbin, John Butler and son, Auburn.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: E. W. Tucker, Louis Hager, A. Bergeon, M. A. Chauncy, George Vatrue and wife, James A. Blundin, San Francisco; J. C. Fitzgerald, San Francisco *Wasp*; W. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Wheaton, Master Ned Wheaton, R. E. Carter, M. Roschen, Mrs. C. P. Hall, C. P. Hall, San Francisco; J. M. C. Jasper, Wheatland; Mrs. H. P. Brisca, Mrs. Worthington, Chico; Miss Ida Siddons, Lillian Markham, New York; T. B. Wheaton, Smartsville; Charles V. Seamen, New York; R. Livers, Drytown; William Brand, St. Louis; A. T. Hatch, Solano; H. C. Bush, C. H. Speels, San Francisco.

Arrivals at the State House Hotel yesterday: W. L. Perkins, city; J. W. McCleery, Oleta; Mrs. M. F. Caldwell, Chico; J. W. Roden and wife, Elk Grove; H. M. Hamilton and wife, San Francisco; J. W. Anderson, Franklin; I. L. Godfrey, Redding; G. W. Kelly, A. Hill, Elk Grove; G. U. Reuchstler, San Francisco; S. W. Marks, Placerville; W. E. Eastman, wife and daughter, Walnut Grove; Fred Williams, Stockton; Robt. Born, Wm. T Williams, Florin; I. N. Brock, Wheatland; Alex. Delap, Sheridan; Louis Meiss, Montana; Paul Turner, Nicolaus; Andrew Morton, city; Isadore Joseph, San Francisco; W. K. Lindsay, Cosumnes; Harry Blanchard, Elk Grove; L. Green, Hicksville; Francis Witthack and wife, C. Buch, H. Namanny, D. Jogels, San Francisco.

"I was a drummer during the war," said a member of the crowd as a G. A. R. Post was passing in parade. "Indeed? What company did you belong to?" "Didn't belong to any company. I was drumming for Brewster & Smith's Yankee notion house."—*Harper's Bazar.*

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Time and Doctors' Bills Saved

By always keeping Simmons' Liver Regulator in the house.

"I have found Simmons' Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen. Have used it in indigestion, colic, diarrhœa, biliousness, and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a heavy supper, if, on going to bed, I take a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.—O. H. Sparks, ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

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

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

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

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

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

$10 NO. 7 COOK STOVE. $10

COMMENCING TO-DAY, WE OFFER THE CELEBRATED NO. 7 ECLIPSE COOK STOVE, with four holes, sliding front hearth, ventilated oven doors, mottled iron finished, and in fact one of the prettiest and best Baking Stoves in

the market for $10. This is a big bargain—a No. 7 Cook Stove for only $10. Think over this, all who are in need of a new stove. We are the Sole Agents for the world-famed GARLAND STOVES and RANGES, and we have them from $18 upwards.

☞ Send for our new 100-Page CATALOGUE, just published. ☜

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

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN THE BEST MEDICINE IS TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A Delightful Substitute For nauseous drugs is TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—AUGUST 4, 1888.

EACH CUSTOMER WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A HANDSOME PARCHMENT NOTE BOOK (EIGHT PAGES SILICA SLATE), DELIVERED AT CASHIER'S DESK.

TO-DAY

Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. and Closing at 10 P. M., OUR GREAT SATURDAY'S SALE.

Such a variety is seldom ever seen in one house. Hardware, Tinware, Soaps, Tea, Glassware, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Camping Outfits, including the Harrison and Cleveland Stiff Hat, in extra quality, for $1 45; Straw Hats at August prices; Summer Lawns, 3, 5 and 7 cts; White Victoria Lawns, 3½ cents; Buntings in colored stripes, 4 cents per yard. See show-window for 37-cent Dress Goods. Swisses with a worked leaf, 10 cents per yard, and the largest variety of Sateens in the city have had a special cut, so good and deep that a few warm days will carry them away. 37½-cent Sateens, for 15 cents; 22-cent Sateens, for 12½ cents. Our $3 50 and $4 Embroidered Chambray Robes cut to $2. 25, 35 and 50-cent Hose, full-finished, will be sold to-day for 10 to 25 cents.

SPECIAL LINES OF BLACK GOODS.

Fast Black Cashmere, 38 inches wide, fine quality 40 cents: sale price..........29 cents
Black Alpaca Duster, 35 cents; sale price..........19 cents
Extra fine Silk-finished Black Duster, 65 cts; sale price..........49 cents
Black Brocaded Alpacas, 25 cents; sale price..........12½ cents
Black English Serge, 25 cents; sale price..........12½ cents
Ladies' Jersey Lisle Vests, in tan, pink and blue, 75 cents; sale price..........25 cents
Lot of Children's Lisle Hose, black, 50 cents; sale price..........25 cents
Ladies' White Victoria Lawn Aprons, four rows tucks and embroidery all around..........45 cents
Ladies' Lawn Aprons, scalloped bottoms..........20 cents

SHOES ON SALE TO-DAY.

$2 50 Ladies' French Kid-button; $1 75; $2 Ladies' Glove Kid-button, $1 45; $2 Ladies' American Kid-button, $1 45; $1 70 Ladies' Glove Kid Congress, $1 15; $2 50 Ladies' Glove Calf-button, $1 45; $2 50 Misses' French Kid-button, $1 50; $1 Infants' Bronze Kid Ties, 25 cents; $2 50 Gents' Glove-kid Congress, $1 75; $2 Gents' Calf-kid Congress, $1 35; $2 Gents' Glove-kid Oxfords, $1 35.

FURNISHING GOODS ON SALE TO-DAY.

Large lot of odds and ends 0f Gents' Summer Underwear: 50 cent Four-in-hand Ties, 18 cents; 50-cent Silk Scarfs, 19 cents; 50 cent Silk-end Suspenders, 18 cents; 25-cent Gauze Shirts, 15 cents; 50-cent Overshirts, 35 cents.

CLOTHING ON SALE TO-DAY.

Lot of $5 Suits, for $3 50; $7 50 Suits, for $5; $12 Suits, $8; $15 Suits, for $10; $20 Suits, for $15; $1 Dusters, 65 cents; $1 Working Pants, 75 cents; $7 50 Youths' Suits, $5; $6 Boys' Suits, $4; $4 Boys' Suits, knee pants, $2 18. Special lot of Medium-weight Summer Suits, color gray, $5.

FIRST FLOOR (BASEMENT) BAZAR.

Our celebrated new-crop Red House Tea..........25 cents per pound
Choice Natural Leaf Uncolored Japan Tea, regular price, 75 cents; for..........30 cents per pound
King Savon Soap, 20 bars in box (wrapped)..........75 cents
Chemical Olive Soap, 20 bars in box..........25 cents
Brown Castile Soap, 4-pound bars..........35 cents
Fancy Japan Fire Screens, slightly damaged..........52 cents
Walnut Coat Racks, six iron hooks..........20 cents
Walnut Coat Racks, four iron hooks..........15 cents
Wooden Hat Rack, ten pins..........15 cents
London Toilet Soap, long bars..........3 cents
1½-quart Dairy Pans, 4 cents; 2-quart Dairy Pans..........5 cents
1½-quart Pudding Pans, 4 cents; 10-quart Dairy Pans..........10 cents
5-quart Dairy Pans, 8 cents; 12 quart Dairy Pans..........12½ cents
A thousand and one handy household articles are to be found on our Five and Ten-cent Counters.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,

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

AUCTIONS.

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.

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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.

AUCTIONS.

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 CROCKERY-WARE, 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.

Placer County Land Office

AND INSURANCE AGENCY,

A. D. Bowley & Co.,

505 K Street..........[tf]..........Sacramento, Cal.