# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..................AUGUST 25, 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.


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

**"The demand for cheaper coats seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat."**—*Benjamin Harrison.*

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

### THE MESSAGE.

The message of the President on the subject of the fishery treaty and retaliation, while framed with care and replete with protestations that the honor and rights of the country must be maintained, nevertheless reveals the grevious disappointment of the Executive over the rejection of the treaty, and discloses some petulance of spirit which the Executive should ill afford to entertain. For instance, after reciting the facts of the rejection of the treaty and that the Senate did not manifest any disposition to amend its provisions, the President says: "I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and rights of our people in the premises or neglect their grievances, and, therefore, turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as the only mode which still remains of treating the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity of responsibility assumed in the adoption of this line of conduct, nor do I fail to appreciate its seriousness."

Certainly the President would not have anyone suppose that because of disappointment with him by the Senate as to the wisdom of a treaty he had negotiated, he would therefore "abandon the interests and rights of the people." He could scarcely expect even his political enemies to thus estimate his character and his loyalty to duty—certainly we have a very much better opinion of the President than that.

It is singularly significant that the President should, after commending the treaty so warmly, and declaring his belief that it would have terminated our difficulties with the Dominion Government, add these words:

I deem it my duty, therefore, to call the attention of Congress to certain particulars in the action of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada in addition to general allegations already made, which appear to be in such marked contrast to the friendly position of our country, as in my opinion to call for such legislation as will, upon principles stated, properly supplement the power to inaugurate retaliation already vested in the Executive.

He then points out that the Dominion has discriminated unjustly, even meanly and cowardly against American commerce upon the great lakes, in the use of locks and canals under Canadian control, and advises that we apply the rule of doing by Canadian shipping and commerce precisely as the Dominion Government does by ours. This charge is true, but how could the ratification of the treaty have affected it? Being true, why has the Administration been so long silent before Congress, concerning the injustice of Canada? Why, having a statute at hand giving it ample power to act in retaliation, has not the Administration long ago applied it to the righting of American commercial and border interests?

However, on the whole, the message is timely and will, we believe, bring to clearly defined issue questions that have long been festering. There is a good deal of politics in the message, and it will be used to popularize the candidacy of the President. But it will not be forgotten by the people that the situation was brought about by the action of the Senate; that the injustice for which we are to punish Canada has no direct relation whatever to the treaty, and has existed a long time, without having excited the indignation of the Administration until its treaty went "by the board." Yet the message occupies strong ground and has patriotic vigor. Its purpose is unmistakable, and whatever political credit it can carry to President Cleveland's account beyond the limit of duty incumbent upon him to discharge, he should have. The manner in which he has presented the questions in the message will bring the country face to face with Canadian shrewdness, and a long line of Canadian injustice to the United States and we believe will result in permanent and satisfactory adjustment of our relations with the Dominion Government. There will be no war over the retaliatory measures, since the latter are acts within our legal rights that none may question; there will be no war over the fishery issue, for before England will permit that she will compel the Dominion Government to recede from its demands, which unquestionably invade American rights. Let the honor of bringing all these matters to the point where adjustment begins be credited where it belongs, and if thereby the United States Senate secures the greater share, it will be because the people know precisely where to bestow it.

### CALIFORNIA YOUTH WINS.

Three weeks ago we felt called upon to express the regret everywhere manifest that the hundreds of boys and girls who registered in San Francisco and Sacramento as ready to work in the fruit fields and vineyards in vacation months were not being received by orchardists or vine-growers. It looked then as if the experiment of putting the Chinamen out of and white labor into orchard and vineyard was about to fail. The Chinaman slept on the ground beneath a piece of matting, boarded himself and gave the grower no "bother" about his personal comforts. The orchardists reasoned that the boys and girls would prove quarrelsome, noisy or indolent, would demand too many attentions and require too great an outlay to provide accommodations for them, and, above all, would not prove equal workers with the Chinese.

The gentlemen of the State Board of Trade who projected the idea of putting the boys and girls of the cities into the fruit harvest were not discouraged by the refusal to accept the children, though they were mortified. Sixty of the new laborers were presently sent to Governor Stanford's vineyard at Vina, where decent apartments were provided for them, and good food prepared for their table. Before the close of a week the Superintendent reported the experiment a complete success, and presently a second group of juvenile workers was forwarded by his request. These have proved just as industrious and profitable as their predecessors. They work with greater spirit than Chinese, do more and with greater celerity, and give to the work a character it does not possess where Chinese are employed. In Alameda and in Placer counties large groups of boys and girls, employed to the displacement of Chinese, have also done honor to American labor. In several small orchards and vineyards these new workers, who are being gradually received, are proving eminently successful. In one county the Chinese manifested their proverbially selfish character by "striking," and demanding that all white boys and girls employed in that section should at once be discharged. Nothing could have been more fortunate for white labor. The strike convinces the people that the Chinese fear the new element, and that is in itself a confession that the labor is as well if not better done than formerly. A Solano county fruit-grower is reported to have spoken in response to inquiry:

"I have 100 acres set out in apricots and peaches, and employ thirty-two girls to cut the fruits for drying purposes. I use none of the patent new-fangled drying apparatuses, but depend upon the effulgent orb of day for drying my fruits." When asked how he was pleased with the work performed by the girls as compared to the same number of Chinamen, he replied: "I wouldn't give one girl for a whole shedful of Chinamen, and I have no objection to stating the size of the shed to be one mile square by two miles high and four miles underneath the ground."

"What wages do you pay these girls, and how many hours do you require of them for a day's work?" "I pay the girls by the pound. They work eleven hours per day—from 6 A. M. to 12 noon, and from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. The slowest cutters make $1 50 and the fastest cutters make $2 85 per day. The girls are neat, clean and tidy about their work; all of them polite, quiet and respectful—in a word, nice as new pins. Their engagement began July 15th and will last until October 1st.

"I employ white men to do the heavier part of the work, which is handling boxes, trays, etc., and pay them $1 per day and board. I can get all the help I want, and in the case of these girls I find they suit much better than either boys or Chinamen. They reside in our neighborhood, and enjoy their vacation, beside earning considerable money. In the interim they attend the common schools, which are first-class. The ages of these girls range from 12 to 18 years. There are eight or ten additional orchardists in that locality who employ girls in the same manner. It occurs to me that we have partially solved the problem of what to do with our girls."

Every report from the orchards and vineyards where the boys and girls have been at work is now gratifying. The children are, under reasonably firm and kindly discipline, orderly, neat, rapid, cleanly, and work as if they themselves owned the fields and meant to make the utmost profit out of them. Let the friends of white labor continue in their well-doing. It is probable that the question is already and finally answered that was propounded with such alarm last year and the year before and for several years, "If you exclude the Chinese, how are we to gather our fruit crops?"

### THE HEATED TERM.

The people of the great valleys have for some days been experiencing an excessively heated weather term—it is a phenomenal extravagance of temperature, and astonishes the earliest comers. The official statisticians tell us we have had no such hot weather for all years in which a record has been kept.

It certainly is very warm just now throughout the interior, and the common salutation of inquiry is, "Is it hot enough for you?" We have yet to hear of any one responding in the negative—it is hot enough for the chilliest and thinnest-blooded of beings. But there is a feature of the heated term, with all its inconveniences and discomforts, that cannot escape attention—it does not do harm. We hear of no such results as would follow such a visitation at the East; men do not fall dead in the streets; nor animals in the stall; nor do workshops close and business suspend; people do not seek the house-tops at night, nor pass the dark hours in sultry misery. Hot as it is, the wheel is not stayed, the everyday vocations are pursued as usual and the valley world moves on in its accustoned groove.

The reason for the marked distinction between excessive heat here and at the East is obvious and furnishes a splendid testimonial to the California climate—the atmosphere is very dry, hence radiation and evaporation are not checked in the body, and so 106° Farenheit here causes us less discomfort than 85° visits upon the people of a humid climate. Our heated terms are not numerous nor long. They seldom extend beyond three or four days. By that time the rarified air rising from the great valley plains induces incoming cool currents. Moreover, however hot the day, the night hours enable us to gain recuperating sleep, for they become cool and refreshing long before the dawn. These "spells" of excessive heat are not without compensation. It is ripening weather, it induces great evaporation and encourages the hope of plentiful rainfall when the wet season comes on—at least it is remarked that very warm summers are followed by better rain seasons than cool summers months. Then, too, heat desiccates and destroys germs and deposits that would be liable to poison the atmosphere and load its wings with poison. There are other compensations, but after all, since we suffer no more by our heated terms than by exclamatory explosions and resort to fans and light clothing, there is no need to excuse conditions. We are situated too well to do that; the heritage we enjoy is too rich and bountiful to justify one word of complaint. Let us content ourselves with joining the common chorus, "It is hot," and go as usual about our business, which the gracious California climate enables us to do without losing a stroke.

### POLITICAL EXPRESSIONS.

Perhaps the President will find it just as hard writing his Thanksgiving proclamation next November.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Democratic clergymen are not now preaching on the text: "Feed my sheep." A sheep is a holy terror to Democrats.—*Dayton Journal.*

Unrestricted reciprocity may be the good thing which our Canadian liberal neighbors picture it, but the genius who will tell us how we can abolish our Custom-houses along the boundary line without abolishing the boundary also hasn't yet made his appearance.—*Boston Journal.*

The efforts of Chairman Brice to capture the National Convention of the so-called "American" party caused its break-up in a row. Brice's scheme was too thin. His idea was to have the Convention indorse Harrison and Morton, and then raise a howl about Know-nothingism. Brice apparently believes everybody to be a fool but himself.—*Toledo Blade.*

If under the present system of protective duties Canada is yet able to find her best market in the United States rather than in England, although England levies no duties on Canada's products, what would be the condition of the American farmer on the Canadian border under the free-trade policy of the Mills bill and the President's message?—*Portland Oregonian.*

It is a little rough on Cal Brice to have the New York *Herald* pitching savagely into him for his inefficiency so early in the campaign. The *Herald* is usually a well-posted paper, but it doesn't seem yet to have caught onto the fact that Cal was put at the head of the committee to supply the "grease," and that others are expected to furnish the efficiency.—*Ohio State Journal.*

One of the despicable things of the present campaign is the story that the shipload of provisions, to which Levi P. Morton contributed one-fourth of the total, for the suffering Irish in 1880, was not contributed freely, but was a commercial transaction, and the provisions were sold at usurious terms. It is to the credit of the Democratic press that so few papers were found willing to go down in the dirt and repeat this story. The story, of course, is absolutely false, as everybody knows or should know.—*Sioux City Journal.*

The *Republican* has only this word of advice to Prohibitionists at this time: Look the situation over dispassionately and candidly, and act upon your honest judgment of the best way to accomplish good. If the Republican party has not always come up to your standard, has it not approached it nearer than the Democratic party? Has it not done more for the home, and for the cause of decency and sobriety? Is it not to-day the most powerful agency for reform in this country? Can any good end be served by defeating it, and maintaining the Democratic party in power? Think the matter over, and see if your judgment does not tell you that it will be a mistake to weaken the Republican party by withdrawing your support from it at this time.
*Omaha Republican.*

### KEMEY'S COURAGE.

**He Disarms a Woman But Flies From a Man.**

Constable Frank Swift came up from Franklin yesterday having in custody George Bailey, whom he had arrested on a warrant issued on the previous day by Justice Devine, on a complaint sworn to by J. A. Wenck, charging Bailey with an assault to commit murder, as mentioned in the RECORD-UNION yesterday morning. A. C. Bloom and Jessie Derr became sureties upon a bond for Bailey's appearance on Wednesday next at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer to the charge.

Bailey gives the following account of the trouble which led to his arrest: "I live on Mr. Bloom's ranch, and have charge of it. Wenck worked there for seven weeks and we treated him like a brother, but work got a little slack and Mr. Bloom let him go. He then went to work for a man named Fritz Kemey, who lives about a half mile from Bloom's place. We had a lot of grain piled upon the place and Kemey's hogs have been trespassing. One day Mr. Bloom caught one of them and took it home and told Mr. Kemey he must take care of his hogs. He also told me to see that they were kept out. Last Sunday evening the hogs were in our field and Kemey and Wenck passed on the road. I called out to them to tell them about the hogs, but I guess they had been drinking, and they only replied by waving their hands and yelling at me. I got a horse and went and got two of the hogs and put them in the corral, and Monday morning I went over and told Kemey's wife about it. He came over right away and acknowledged that they were his hogs, and said that if I would get a man he would get one and they would decide the amount of damage. I told him that when he paid the damage he would have the hogs, and not before.

"Wednesday evening Kemey and Wenck came over, and Wenck demanded the hogs. I told him he could not have them. We got into a little 'scrap' between ourselves, and he hallooed for help and Kemey came up with a revolver in his hand and pointed it at my wife, and told her to stand back. She went into the house and got my revolver, but when she came out Kemey pointed his revolver at her and made her give it up. He then handed it to Wenck and they knocked down the fence to get the hogs out. While they were doing that I went into the house and got a hammer to nail the boards on again so that the pigs could not get out. Wenck then drew my own revolver on me, and I threw the hammer and knocked it out of his hand. I picked it up and hit him over the head once with it. I started off and left him there at first, but then I went back and picked him up and told him to go on home. Seeing his hat lying on the ground I called him back and gave it to him, and told him I wanted him to shake hands before he went. We shook hands, and he started home like a little man.

"While this was going on Kemey's horse broke loose. I do not know whether he went after the horse or not, but anyway he disappeared, revolver and all, leaving his hired man there. He dropped his meerschaum-pipe and did not come back after it. I have got it yet."

Mr. Bloom stated that Bailey was in charge of his property, and had a right to corral the trespassing hogs.

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. T. B. Hall, of this city, is visiting friends in Woodland.

Miss May Dameron, of Knight's Landing, is visiting relatives in this city.

Miss Emma Hughes, of Sacramento, is visiting Mrs. Mary E. Millat at Dixon.

A. A. Ellis, an old-time resident of this city, who has been here on a visit for a few days, left for his home at El Paso yesterday.

John Patrick Parnell Cahill, the well-known baseball player, passed through from the East to San Francisco yesterday morning.

Thomas Price and General W. H. Brown came down from El Dorado county yesterday morning. They went to the Bay in the afternoon.

A camping party, composed of Billy Sayers and Ira Woodworth, of the Brightons; Fred. Martin, George Murray and Arch Mengies returned yesterday from Silver Creek, after a three week's stay. They report deer and trout plentiful.

Miss Dr. Goes, of San Francisco, but formerly of this city, came up from the Bay yesterday morning to visit Sacramento friends. Last evening she continued her journey to the East, accompanied by her mother. The doctor's many friends will be pleased to learn that she has almost recovered from her long and serious illness, which threatened her life. She expects to return to Sacramento next spring.

Arrivals at the State House Hotel yesterday: C. Briggs and wife, Pleasant Grove; Emil Schillege, Woodland; J. P. Thompson and wife, Lincoln; H. D. Halstead, W. J. McLeod, John Billiou, Sacramento; E. Barrett, Olinda, Col.; G. T. Conner, Tulare; Frank Newton, J. M. Holden, Stockton; Samuel Penter, Latrobe, F. M. Wiley, A. Craig, J. Lally, R. H. Bradley, Los Angelos; Isaac Ralphs, Clay Station; Mrs. Frank Lytle, Franklin.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: J. S. Rice, Samuel J. Era, James Era and wife, T. Era, William Era, L. Euphrat, Rube Colun, DeLancy Stone, A. B. Spright, J. H. Beasley, Mrs. P. Hefner and daughters, George J. Bulershein, San Francisco; D. J. Oullahan, Stockton; H. Hermann and wife, E. Thurnaer, New York; M. C. Clark and wife, Yuba City; J. W. Lively, Fresno; Mrs. T. B. Warren, Los Angeles; D. S. Parkhunt, San Pedro.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: J. M. Stephenson, Franklin; J. Colins, Miss M. A. Collins, Courtland; L. B. Clarke, Sacramento county; P. Kelly, city; A. F. Williams, Freeport; Sol Runyon, Courtland; J. P. Mansfield, Oakland; S. J. Allard, San Francisco; Reuben Clark, N. P. Marshall, Williams; D. H. Gillis, Dunsmuir; T. B. Gibson and wife, Woodland; A. H. Exman and wife, Mrs. M. D. Exman, Decatur, Ill.; Benjamin Webster, city; W. H. Praslee, Boston, Mass.; George W. Austin, city; Louis Farwell, San Francisco; John Beiman, city; Mrs. G. W. Caples, Folsom; C. P. Berry, Sutter county; M. Biggs, Jr., Biggs; W. Barnes and wife, Mrs. Sarah Hour, Blacks, Yolo county; James W. Wilcoxson, Carrollton, Mo.; G. H. Wilcoxson, Fayette, Mo., P. Plasser, Sioux Falls, Dak.; Robert E. Murray, Stockton.

## THE EL DORADO FAIR.

### CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION AT PLACERVILLE.

**A Fine Pavilion of Exhibits—The Products of a Prosperous and Growing County.**

The El Dorado Fair closes at Placerville to-day. It opened on Tuesday last with racing at the park and a fine exhibit of horticultural, agricultural, mechanical and other arts in Sigwart's Opera House. Just at this time the people of that county are busier than ever before in handling their immense fruit crop, which is being forwarded to the East daily. Cars are loaded for Chicago every day at Diamond, Placerville, El Dorado and Shingle Springs stations, and the two freight trains on that road find that they have all they can do to handle this season's crop. The fruit-growers are realizing handsome profits, and as the fruit must be handled at certain times or be lost, they are staying away from the fair to look after that which adds most to their financial prosperity. Very few people were present from the north side of the county, and Coloma and Union Town were not represented as in former years. However, there was a good attendance and the exhibits were worthy the people and section.

Placerville is improving rapidly, her population steadily increasing, and it is gaining in popularity as a summer resort. The hotels are all doing a good business, and the merchants generally claim that they are doing as well.

Quite a number of Sacramentans were in attendance. All the "tin horn" gamblers in Sacramento were there also, but they returned early in the week, their business not proving profitable. The miner would rather tackle the "tiger" than the "wheel of fortune," and two faro banks did a large business throughout the week. One of them won over $2,000. The races at the track were good, but as the betting fraternity was not there to back the favorites there was but little interest manifested at the track.

Dan Dennison of this city and Hi Barton of Latrobe were there with their stables. Barton was pinning his faith to Painkiller, while Dennison did not take a long breath until Blue Bonnet took the first money. U. S. Gregory of Ione was there with Barnie G., who is a neat racehorse, and he won a couple of the best races. Bob Allen of this city as auctioneer and Galusha Carpenter, the good-looking editor of the *Observer*, as his clerk, graced the pool-box, but they did not get rich from the percentage. Allen said to a RECORD-UNION reporter: "I'll be gol darned if you could get those El Dorado people to bet that twice two are four."

THE PAVILION.

Below is given a list of the exhibits at the Pavilion as far as obtainable:

Mrs. W. H. H. Fellows—Flowering plants in bloom, ornamental foliage plants, fruit in glass, jellies, jams.

Miss Addie Fellows (juvenile)—Braid-work.

Weatherwax & Morey—Windmills, stoves, kitchenware silverware, queensware, table cutlery, tools, hardware, refrigerator.

Mrs. John Kirk—Silk patchwork quilt, 5,470 pieces.

Mrs. J. O'Donnell—Knitted bed-spread.

J. C. Bartlett—Dynamo electric machine, first built in Placerville.

Mrs. J. B. Thomas—Millinery.

Mattie Williams—Pin cushions, braid and crochet work, and silk embroidery.

Miss Manilla Turman—Bead work (pin cushions), crochet work (scarf and lace).

Mrs. Mattie Maynard—Bread, five varieties.

J. C. Marsh—Apples, pears, nectarines, peaches, prunes, cucumbers, green peppers, tomatoes.

Miss Rena Barlow—Home-made underwear, infants' clothing and dress, embroidered handkerchief.

George Hilbert, Arcade Bakery—Cakes.

John Martin—Horseshoes.

John Waters—Blackberries, raspberries, flowering plants, foliage, hanging baskets.

Anna L. Tindal—Flowering plants, foliage, hanging baskets, cut flowers, ferns, floral designs.

Miss Lulu Weatherwax—Crayon drawing, pencil drawing, landscape drawing in crayon, animal drawing in crayon, animal drawing in pencil, landscape drawing in pencil, map.

Mrs. Etta Dedman—Paintings in oil, portraits.

Miss Susie Staples—Embroidery, fine lace work, crazy quilt, water-color paintings, oil paintings, pastil.

G. L. Blakeley—Barley, rye, wheat, apples, nectarines, peaches.

Steve Weymouth—Forty varieties of apples, six of pears, ten of plums, three of prunes, two of chestnuts, English walnuts, black walnuts.

Jacob Lyon—Apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, crab apples, prunes, nuts, dried fruits, beets, turnips, carrots, watermelons, muskmelons, pumpkins, cucumbers, peppers, sweet corn, cabbage, beans, squash, potatoes.

Mrs. I. S. Bamber—Fruit in glass, preserves, jellies, jams, pickles.

I. S. Bamber—Eight varieties of wine and five varieties of table grapes; varieties of apples, pears, plums, prunes, figs, nectarines, sweet corn, peaches: dried apples, apricots, peaches, pears, plums, figs, berries (four varieties), raisins, seedless raisins.

Schumert Bros.—Peaches (shade dried).

C. H. McCune, Jr.—Citron, peppers, apples, pears, plums, prunes, garden seed, parsnips, oats, wheat, flax, hemp; dried apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, berries, cherries; Indian, sweet, brown and pop-corn: seven varieties of potatoes; sweet potatoes, tomatoes, carrots (stock), beets (table and stock), cucumbers, squashes, bayo beans, water and musk-melons, cultivated wild plums, kali rabi, vegetable oyster, pumpkins.

James Askew—Apples, peaches, pears, nectarines, raspberries, tomatoes, musk-melons, butter.

John Askew—Wheat, oats, beans, 24 varieties garden seeds, butter, apples, peaches, blackberries, butternuts.

Mrs. John Askew—Table fruit in glass, preserves, jam, jelly, pickles, ladies' underwear.

C. P. H. Buck—Roofing slate, slate work, house (Eastlake style.)

Geo. Mathercole—Roofing slate, slate work.

Walter D. Carpenter—Apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, nectarines, evaporated fruit, 8 varieties black walnuts, soft-shelled almonds, sun-dried fruit, 7 varieties fruit in glass.

A. Koch—Wines—Angelica, port, claret, white. Brandies—Cherry and grape; almonds, black and English walnuts.

Phillip Kramp, Diamond Springs—Wheat, potatoes, onions, beets (stock and table), beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, apples, pears, peaches, prunes, wine grapes, almonds, grape brandy, apple brandy, peach brandy, dry white wine, sweet wine, claret, port and sherry wine, champagne.

Mrs. P. Kramp—Bread, butter and lard.

Peter Wilkinson—Pumpkins, squash, onions, potatoes, cabbage, kelsey, Japan plums, sunflowers (ten inches in diameter).

William Hendrix—Peaches, pears, plums, nectarines, lard, chestnuts and softsoap.

S. L. Wakins—Comb honey.

J. Wentz—Five large squashes.

A. Eldinger—Walnuts (English) and lard.

F. Fraser—Peaches, prunes and plums.

Gertie Fraser—Bread—five varieties.

Miss Maggie Frasier—Crochet and knit work, patchwork quilt, crazy table scarf.

G. W. Spalding—Soapstone.

Charles Silback, El Dorado flour mills—Flour, wheat, graham and cornmeal.

S. R. Tripp—Plums, peaches, pears, and apples, watermelons, muskmelons, squashes and beets.

Mrs. J. J. Crawford—Silk embroidery, outline embroidery, embroidered banner, table scarf, ribbon work, applique work, chenille work, Panels (ornamental), Kensington, ornamental grasses, ferns.

Miss Nina Lezotte—Fine lace work, crochet work, plaque (ornamental), painted shovel, dressing sacque, knit woolen stockings.

T. O. Hardie—Raisins, seedling raisins, grapes.

Mrs. T. O. Hardie—Pillow shams.

A. S. Cook—Corn on stalk, potatoes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, nectarines, figs, raspberries, blackberries, dried fruits, five varieties.

J. P. Allen—Corn, cabbage, tomatoes, watermelons, blackberries, and soft-shelled almonds.

George Van Vleck—Potatoes, sweet corn, beets and carrots (stock).

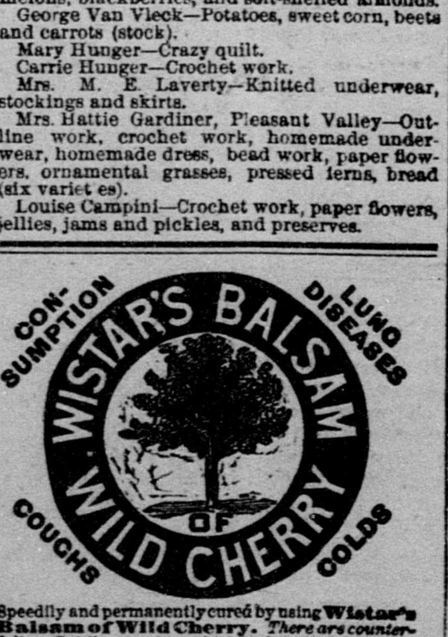
Mary Hunger—Crazy quilt.

Carrie Hunger—Crochet work.

Mrs. M. E. Laverty—Knitted underwear, stockings and skirts.

Mrs. Hattie Gardiner, Pleasant Valley—Outline work, crochet work, homemade underwear, homemade dress, bead work, paper flowers, ornamental grasses, pressed ferns, bread (six varieties).

Louise Campini—Crochet work, paper flowers, jellies, jams and pickles, and preserves.


Speedily and permanently cured by using Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. There are counterfeits. Get the genuine, which is signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON. Sold by all dealers.


### SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

Lawyer Kowalsky is on his way home, vowing vengeance against those who started the report that he had absconded.

The American party will probably indorse Searls for Chief Justice and Work for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Crittenden Robinson, the attorney and well-known sportsman, has sued his wife for divorce on the ground of cruelty and intemperance.


SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

**No Household should be without it,**

And by being kept ready for immediate use, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bill.

**"My only Family Medicine."**

"I have been a user of Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my own Family Medicine. It is a pure, good and reliable medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. I find the Regulator very safe, harmless and reliable as a Family Medicine, and have used it for any disorder of the system and found it to act like a charm. I believe if it was used in time it would prove a great preventive of sickness. I have often recommended it to my friends and shall continue to do so."—REV. J. M. ROLLINS Pastor M. E. Church South, Fairfield, Va. To J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Proprietors Simmons Liver Regulator.
MWS&w

### AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

CHAS. P. HALL..............................Lessee
L. HENRY.....................Business Manager

Last Time To-Night

Immense Success of the World-Famous

# HERRMANN!

Assisted by MADAME HERRMANN and the Fantasieste D'ALVINI, in

BLACK ART!

TO-NIGHT, in addition to above, Herrmann's Latest Sensation,

LE COCON!

☞ NO MATINEE TO-DAY, on account of warm weather and change of night programme.

PRICES............50 and 75 cents and $1.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL (Masonic Block).

SATURDAY EVENINGS, August 25th,

ENTERTAINMENT OF SONGS AND SCENES. Three hundred Scenes in Europe, Egypt and India brilliantly illuminated and graphically described by Mr. V. T. BENNETT, the renowned traveler. A Royal Photo-Opticon, using the most powerful lime light, with wonderful dissolving view process, will be used. Hindostanee Songs, with accompaniment on an Egyptian Bajah will be sung by Mr. Bennett in full Oriental Dress. These exhibitions have been most highly indorsed by the press wherever presented. ADMISSION—Single Tickets, 25 cents; Session, 50 cents. au23-3t

Second Grand Bundes Fest

—OF THE—

*EINTRACHT BUND*

(Union of the Eintracht Societies of the Pacific Coast),

Assisted by many of the leading Singing and Gymnastic Societies and Rifle Clubs of San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, Woodland and Sacramento, etc., at

SACRAMENTO

—ON—

AUGUST 25, 26, 27, 1888.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th.—Reception of the guests from Stockton, San Francisco, Oakland, etc., with procession and fireworks through the principal streets of the city.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 26th.—Reception of the guests from Woodland, Yolo county. Grand procession of all the participating Societies through the principal streets of the city. Grand Picnic during the day, and grand Summer night Festival, and grand display of Fireworks in the evening at Richmond Grove.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27th.—Grand Prize Shooting at Twelfth-street Bridge. Promenades through the city and excursions to the outskirts. In the evening Grand Concert and Ball at Turner Hall, and distribution of prizes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

To the Picnic and Summer-night Festival, 25 cents each. To the Concert and Ball—Gentlemen, 50 cents; Ladies free.

☞ The Sacramento "Verein Eintracht" extends a cordial invitation to the citizens of Sacramento to assist in making this Festival a grand success, worthy of the Capital of California, by decorating and illuminating their places of business and residences on the evening of the reception. [B. C.] au23-3t

*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
je6-MWS2ptf

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

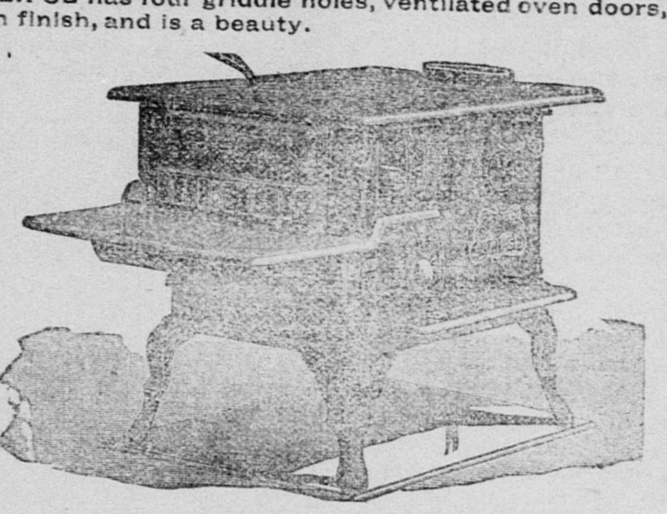
GARLAND STOVES RANGES

$10---Look at this Grand Offer!

$10 BUYS A NO. 7 NEW ECLIPSE COOK STOVE,

Warranted to be a perfect baker, and to cook as fine a meal as ever was eaten, and this STOVE ONLY $10. Now is your time. The ECLIPSE has four griddle holes, ventilated oven doors, mottled iron finish, and is a beauty.

NO. 7 ECLIPSE---$10.



NO. 7 ECLIPSE---$10.

☞ Many farmers are paying $60 for wrought-iron Stoves peddled around the country, when they could buy an ECLIPSE STOVE fully as good at our store for $10. Why is this thus? We ask it as a special favor that the many thousands who will visit our State Fair the coming month will call on us at our stores, 502 and 504 J street, and see the largest and most complete stock of CROCKERY, STOVES and RANGES, GLASS and PLATEDWARE, etc., to be found in the State.

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

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—AUGUST 24, 1888.

☞ OUR GREAT BARGAIN DAY---TO-DAY. ☜

FROM 7:30 A. M TO 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

The field is clear! Every gauntlet is thrown down! Each Department streaming with prizes worthy of every good lady's and man's attention! GREAT PREPARATIONS are being made for our STATE FAIR TRADE, which is creeping in, and will be heard from in the near future.

PLACED IN STOCK YESTERDAY:

25 bolts Carpet; 18 bolts Matting; 1 case Men's Neckwear; 2 cases Ladies' Muslin Underwear; 20 mats Japanese Tea.

The following lots are to be closed at sale prices:

American black Silks, 18 inches wide; was 75 cents; now...50 cents
A fine quality of Alexandre French black Silk, 22 inches wide; was $2; now..............................................$1 25
Striped Satin for Summer Suitings..............................23 cents

CUT RATES IN FANCY GOODS.

Ladies' heavy Muslin Chemises..............................25 cents
Ladies' all-wool black Jerseys, with fancy garnet embroidered fronts, cut from $1 to..............................62 cents
Ladies' dark-color Jersey Lisle-Thread Gloves, down from 35 to..20c
Special lot of Children's and Misses' unbleached Hose, full-finished; regular, 25 cents; to-day..............................10 cents

Special lot of Ladies' full-finished Hose, fancy stripes, 3 pairs for 50c
Ladies black-silk taffeta Jersey Gloves, from 50 to..............25 cents
40 different styles Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose on sale to-day.

MILLINERY SPECIALS.

No. 4, 5, 7, 9 and 12 Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, all closing at 5 cents per yard. Wire Frames covered with silk illusion, 49 cents. Children's Jersey Toboggan Caps, 15 cents. Dude Hats, 3 cents. Jet Head Hat Pins, 1 cent. $1 50 and $2 Sprays of French Flowers, 50 and 75 cents. Children's 50-cent trimmed Sailor Hat, 25 cents. 15 dozen Ladies' and Misses' stylish Dress and Sun Hats, in plain and fancy braid, at 25 cents. All the latest shapes in Turban Frames, 25 cents. Lot of Ladies' poke-shape Sun Hats, 7 cents.

SPECIAL—All the trimmed Hats that have been in stock over one week, will be marked to-day at such low figures that it will be a great inducement to ladies to purchase a new Hat for Fair week.

FURNISHING GOODS SPECIALS.

Silks Scarfs, Suspenders, Summer Underwear, Socks, Percale Shirts, a large lot of Odds and Ends in light-weight Underwear. All very low in price.

Gents' fine Glove Kid Congress Shoes, $1 75. Boys' Kip Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, $1. Men's B Calf Congress Gaiters, $1 39. Men's brown Canvass Shoes, 6, 7, 8 sizes, 75 cents. Lot of Ladies' French Kid Shoes, patent leather fronts, sizes 2 to 3½, widths D and E, $1 35.

GRAND BARGAINS IN CLOTHING ON SALE TO-DAY.

100 pairs Men's Cottonade Pants, 50 cents. 150 pairs Men's Moleskin Pants, 69 cents per pair. 200 pairs Men's fancy stripe Pants, $1 and $1 25 per pair. 50 pairs Youths' stylish, all-wool Pants, $1 50 per pair. 75 pairs Men's all-wool Pants, $2 per pair. 175 pairs Men's all-wool Pants, $2 50 per pair. 350 pairs Men's all-wool Pants, $3 per pair. Men's heavy Union Suits, $5. Men's all-wool San Jose Woolen Mills Suits, $10. $25 Gents' fine Worsted Suits, dark neat patterns, closing at $15.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,

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

Huntington Hopkins Company,

—DEALERS IN—

General Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, Rubber Hose, Belting, etc.; Philadelphia and New Model Lawn Mowers; Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods.

Sacramento..............[1ptfTuThS]..............San Francisco

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE

(The Highest Grade Champagne in the World).

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

SEE THAT EVERY BOTTLE BEARS THE PRIVATE LABEL OF

MACONDRAY & CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

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REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL REAL estate go to W. P. HARLOW, 1002 J st. 2plm

ODELL & HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

FIRST-CLASS MEATS OF ALL KINDS AT lowest prices. NEW YORK MARKET, 1020 and 1022 K street. Special rates to hotels and farmers. jy31 1mlp

Dr. Ricord's Restorative PILLS.

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE; SPECIFIC for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, nervous derangements, constitutional weakness, etc; approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities of the world. Agents, J. G. STEELE & CO., 635 Market street, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. Sent by mail or express anywhere. Box of 50 Pills, $1 25; of 100 Pills, $2; of 200 Pills, $3 50; of 400 Pills, $6. Preparatory Pills, $2. ☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

3plm JAMES G. STEELE & CO.