RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....MARCH 29, 1889.

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 either in its influence or in its home and general circulation throughout the State.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; the principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.

☞ Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

CONVICT IDLENESS AND FREE LABOR.

An intelligent correspondent of the RECORD-UNION discusses with remarkable lucidity the problem of prison labor, largely from the standpoint of the conclusions of Herbert Spencer, but with original force and clearness. The writer defines the issue between the RECORD-UNION and the Trades Unions, and commends the attitude of the RECORD-UNION. He furnishes a text for the correction of some misapprehension in the following:

With the moral side of the question, which colors the editorial of the RECORD-UNION, the Trades Unions do not concern themselves, clamoring for the adoption of their resolutions on economical grounds alone.

There is a very large class of well-meaning men who are constantly pluming themselves upon being practical, and denouncing those who see beyond the limits of their vision as impractical. The so-called practical man who declares that he has nothing to do with the moral issues presented by any question, that he is taking a practical view, simply proves the limitation of his range of vision. Such an one may, without further inquiry, be set down as having seen the material side of the question. A practical fruit-grower may be said to be one who digs in the earth, roots up weeds, prunes trees—but there are other aspects of fruit-growing than its industrial phase. There is a merchandising side of the account; there are questions of competition betwen fruit as a food use and fruit as a luxury; there are broad questions of dietetics, relative to the superior value of fruit as a human food, and on and beyond this there are political and social questions which intertwine themselves with the question of fruit-growing and wine-growing, and their practicability as found in the latest analysis. The men who, therefore, plume themselves as having mastered the practical phases of the question, simply prove that they have obtained but a limited and partial view of a subject. To justify these strictures, let us take the matters under consideration, not because the correspondent from whose article the quotation is made comes within the list of those who do not concern themselves with the moral phase of this question, but because he has formulated with considerable clearness the supposed issue between the penologists and the State Jailer.

The Trades Unions are represented to be clamoring for the adoption of their resolutions on economical grounds alone. The shoe-maker, the stone-cutter, the cabinet-maker, the carpenter, and all other artisans are members of society. The value of their labor is dependent upon the moral condition of society in which they live. This is not a theory; it is a fact, as practical, as hard, as obdurate and as rigid as a block of granite. It will be controverted only by people who have but a partial view of the subject. The prevalence of crime, the uncertainty of titles, the instability of government, the bad administration of government, legislative extravagance, executive flabbiness, venality, bossism, and all other forms of crime against society entail a loss of value to each individual member of society. A man's labor is worth more to him in a high state of civilization than in a low state. With the advancement of civilization the value of industrial skill rises, and with its recession it recedes. The cost of maintaining government is charged against the actual labor of the country; by this we mean the manual labor of the country. Let us make this clear. If it costs the State of California $400,000 a year to maintain its prisons under the present State jailer policy, that is to say, the policy of corralling the convicted criminals of society and holding them in confinement—if it costs $400,000 per year the actual manual labor pays it. To the superficial view property pays it, but obvious appearances must always be read backwards. To uninformed observation the earth is the center of the universe, and the sun and stars revolve around it, but the supposition that the cost of maintaining criminals is charged against the taxable property of the State is quite as far from the truth as the old geocentric system of astronomy. The merchant charges to the value of his goods the rent, the gas, the clerks' hire, the State, county and municipal taxes, and the wearer of his goods pays these taxes in the purchase price of the article. The retail merchant pays the wholesale merchant's taxes in the payment of the first cost, and the purchaser of a suit of clothes finds charged to that suit of clothes the taxes of the manufacturer, the jobber, and the retailer. The manufacturer charges against the profit and loss of his account his State, county and municipal taxes. If the cost of the wares he is producing will not carry this load, he takes it out of labor by reduction of the rate of wages. In short, the manufacturer charges all the cost of doing business to the wares he produces, and the payment of taxes is a part of the cost, just as much a part as the material used in the manufacture of the wares, or as the labor bill paid, or as the rent, or as the interest on the capital employed. Hence, when the wares go forth to the consumer, they go forth loaded with the taxes the manufacturer has paid. The occupations among men which cannot escape this taxation are those pursued by the employed class. It is charged to them inevitably in one of two ways: either by a reduction of the rate of their wages, or an advance in the price of everything they consume. The rate of taxes influences the rent rate, influences the rate of interest, the cost of wearing apparel, the cost of lessons, the cost of education; in fact, the entire cost of living has charged against it the taxes for the support of government. These taxes can be charged by the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the speculator, the dealer in breadstuffs, the grocer, the butcher, the producer of building materials. Since all these classes charge the taxes against the wares and commodities in which they deal, and since they are paid by somebody, it follows inevitably that they are paid by labor. The late Legislature of this State appropriated for the support of the State government alone, to say nothing of the cost of the county government and municipal taxes, nearly thirteen million dollars, and in the next two years the men who work with their hands must raise and pay that thirteen million dollars. All wealth is the product of labor; therefore, labor will produce for the next two years not only the taxes which have been assessed against property, but all the profit on all enterprise. Primarily production rests upon the shoulders of labor. Now the convict who is sent to the State Prison is maintained in that prison at the expense of labor, and the economical question involved is to be formulated in this way: "Is the competition of the convict in the prison a greater injury than the cost of his maintenance in idleness?" If it costs more to maintain a criminal in idleness than the reduction of wages which would ensue to labor by reason of employing him in a skilled trade, then the folly of the objection to prison manufacture becomes apparent. If, on the other hand, the competition of the convict inflicts a financial punishment upon labor greater than the cost of his maintenance, then the position of the Trades Unions is right. Even this formulation is from a superficial standpoint, because as an actual fact every drone in society, whether in prison or out of it, is maintained at the expense of labor.

Every demand made upon the productive energies of a people, every extravagance, every wastefulness, every loss of property by fire or flood, inflicts an additional burden upon the laboring classes. The loss of all property is charged to labor. It follows, then, that the convict maintained in idleness is an absolutely clear loss to the shoemaker, the stonecutter, the tailor, the cabinet-maker and all other artisans. The industrious convict, the one who is forced not only to maintain himself, but to assist in the maintenance of society and add to the general productiveness of a people, confers an actual pecuniary benefit upon labor, because the condition of labor rises with the augmentation of the productive capacity of a people. The moral side of this question, therefore, becomes the most practical view of it, and the so-called economical view become the theoretical, the uninformed, the partial view of the subject. The prison which is so conducted as to expand itself constantly, to make the establishment of branch prisons necessary, to increase the annual crop of crime, to add to the cost of maintaining peace, or to protect society against the criminal tendencies constantly working within it; such an institution is continually augmenting the burden of labor. Add to such a condition the maintenance of the constantly increasing number of convicts in idleness, and you have the sum of the supreme folly contended for by the Trades Unions.

There is a great truth underlying this discussion. It ought to be met boldly and discussed candidly and fairly. The Trades Unions are most grievously mistaken in the position they have taken on the whole subject. They will come into a knowledge of the truth by obtaining broader views. No intelligence gains the mastery of a subject by dividing it into its ethical, its moral, its spiritual, its financial and practical subdivisions, and then selecting one of these, airily pluming itself upon having rejected all considerations of the others, thus admitting that it is blindly groping in the dark corner of a subject, instead of putting a sky with its broad expanse of thought over the mind.

A small element of truth may become so apparent to the mind as to be mistaken for the whole truth. The Trades Unions have perceived that there is a measure of competition between the product of prison industry and free industry, and they have looked so steadily at this truth, have discussed it under the duress of popularity within the trades, under the encouragement of demagogism which always turns a willing ear to every conceivable mistake of labor or of labor organizations, that it has become magnified until it is mistaken for the whole truth.

The discussion of this prison problem is not in its incipient beginning when it begins and ends with the competitive view between prison industry and free industry, and those who suppose they are covering the entire range of considerations involved, and acquiring just views of this great question when they refuse to admit to a place among its highest practicalities the moral element involved, proclaim the narrowness of their perceptions, and their inability to grasp the most practical phase of the whole subject.

A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS.

The dispatches are meager that tell us of the new anti-tolerant law of Germany, but enough is recited of the measure to give the reader some idea of the intolerant sentiment of the Government. Primarily, the law is aimed at the Socialists, but it cuts a broader swathe, and will, if it can be enforced, operate against the discussion of any reforms in government that in the slightest degree will tend to weaken the monarchial power. The new code provides that "persons found guilty of inciting one class against another or of publicly attacking the bases of public and social order, especially of religion, monarchy, marriage or property, shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years. Persons convicted of a second offense may be forbidden to reside in certain places. A newspaper which shall have been twice convicted of any of the offenses mentioned in the code shall be suppressed. Socialists who have been expelled from the country shall not be allowed to return within five years after the adoption of the code unless by special permission of the police."

In this country, where political crimes do not enter into the consideration of our laws, we find the ordinary penal enactments for the punishment of criminals to afford us ample protection. But in the Empire a sense of fear that the Imperial power is in need of special police protection, inspires such attempts as that now under consideration. When a state finds that a public sentiment is so strong that it cannot be allowed expression in criticism of the forms of government without fear of a change being effected, it is at the threshold of imminent danger. From an American standpoint Germany could not do a more ill-advised thing than to prohibit the public debate, as it has resolved to do, of the question of the right of kings to rule. So, too, the state is in great danger when the ruling power feels obliged for its own perpetuation to throw the guards of special enactments about any form of religion with a view of preventing free debate. The truth at no time finds need for protection, except against schemes to prevent its discussion. We can imagine what an upheaval there would be throughout Great Britain if the Government should attempt to prevent "public attack upon religion," be it that of the state or other. The religion that must take such shelter, confesses its inability to maintain itself upon the basis of truth. We may not be moved to protest against enactments to punish those who invade, and seek to trample down human rights; to unsettle, by incitement to violence, the right to acquire hold and enjoy property; to overthrow order and law and substitute disorder and anarchy; but to say that no one shall publicly wrestle with his neighbor in an effort to convince him that existing government is wrong, or seek to lead him to despise the state religion, or to convert him to the doctrine that all right government springs from the consent of the governed, is intolerence, against which the spirit of the age rebels. The march of ideas is not to be impeded by any efforts of that order. Indeed all attempts of that kind operate as new motors to propel society nearer and nearer to democracy, as known in a republic in which the government is delegated by the people to a few chosen by the many, since experience proves that there is a greater freedom and greater wisdom, where a few are chosen for the expression of the will of the community, than if all the people were convened for that purpose. The cohesion of interests in Germany is growing feeble when the wise men in power can find no safety for the existing order of things but in limitation of debate upon subjects all mankind is thinking upon and speaking of. The frontier of free thought and free speech may be said under her new penal code to be the boundary lines of the German Empire, but not for long. Civilization must turn backward upon its course if the obstacles to progress which the arrogance of the apostles of the "Divine Right" to rule interpose, are not eventually swept away in Germany, and the pioneers of republican ideas advanced far beyond the restricted territory of the human freedom in the present. Ages may pass before such a consummation is reached, yet less than a century may find it accomplished.

DISCUSSION OF SUFFRAGE QUESTIONS.

Mr. Washington Gladden, in the *Century*, puts a pertinent inquiry to the people in the question, "Do you think that you will convince the average election officer that it is a great crime to cheat in the return of the votes when he knows that a good share of these votes have been purchased with money?" Of course not. What is the remedy, then, for the atmosphere of corruption that surrounds so many of our elections? The philosophic response is: The elevation of the moral sense of the people concerning the heniousness and great danger of such assaults upon the ballot-box. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that so long as a people in a government by the people submit year after year to corrupt invasion of the right of suffrage and steadily reject the plans proposed as remedial agents, they are not awake to the danger that threatens them. The awakening must come some day, however, and the longer it is put off the more the body of the patient will be racked by the administration of drastic remedies. For it is absurd to entertain the thought for a moment that things can go on without change, and the American's birthright continue to be made an article of corrupt commerce and nothing come of it. Mr. Gladden asserts that if no improvement should take place in the rank and file of the voters, the Government, in its present form, would not last long. But we think it will last very much longer without material decrease of illiteracy than it will without radical correction of election abuses. The bow of promise is seen, however, in the fact that the people are already seriously discussing the question. It is good promise when a score of pages in a popular magazine, for instance, can be had for the thoughtful presentation of the subject. It indicates that there is a healthful demand for that kind of political literature. We come back, therefore, to the statement that the day of public awakening must come, and supplement the forecast with this other, that the indications all point to the early serious arousing of the body of public opinion. The labors in the direction of reform of the ballot were not lost in the last Legislature—they accomplished at least this much, that the people of California are very much better informed than ever before upon the methods proposed to correct acknowledged abuses of the ballot. Mr. Gladden holds that if we could purge our voting lists of the ignorant and the vicious we would have plain sailing. Perhaps, but it would not eliminate all corruption. There is unfortunately a class neither so ignorant as to be classed as illiterate nor so vicious in the eye of the law as to fall under the ban of exclusion from the ballot-box, which is as dangerous to the integrity of the suffrage scheme, as are the illiterates and the criminal classes. Mr. Gladden meets this fact by the proposition to enlarge the proscriptive list. He would deprive the citizen of the right of suffrage, for a time at least, who comes under the censure of the criminal laws for any misdemeanor; he would establish a high educational standard for the voter—that is, such a one as would be a fair test of his capacity to understand the scheme of free government; he would sift the European contingent and admit to citizenship those only who give some evidence of being fitted for its responsibilities. These suggestions are up for debate, and it is through discussion that the true way is opened for securing remedies for the ills complained of—that avenue is the quickened moral sense of the nation, as stated in the outset. That once manifest, we have not the slightest fear that there will be unreasonable delay in applying remedies, or that the remedies will not be sufficient for the correction of the evil. For this reason all manner of debate, through the press, in the pulpit, upon the rostrum on this subject should be encouraged. It is in the passivity of the people that there is danger; in their agitation upon any question relating to methods of better government there is always hope.

AN IMPOTENT CONCLUSION.

Caution and investigation, said Publius in the *Federalist* 101 years ago, are a necessary armor against error and imposition. But the caution and investigation that leads Mr. Merwin in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April to the conclusion that "the people" have the capacity to govern in all matters save those involving ordinary business questions, and the choosing of representatives, leads him into gross error. In his endeavor to reconcile two extreme schools of political philosophy, he reaches this conclusion and puts it forward as a text for the guidance of the young men now coming on the stage of political action with no clearly defined ideas of the fundamental truths underlying the declaration that this is "a government by the people for the people." In a limited sense the experience of the people with the late Legislature of California may seem to support the conclusion the essayist reaches concerning the capacity of the people to wisely choose representatives, but as a matter of fact the proof of capacity to so choose and wisely, is established by the admission of the essayist that the philosophers err who insist that the majority is morally corrupt, therefore it cannot be safely trusted to exercise political functions. For, as he shows, personal lack of moral uprightness, even if admitted to characterize the majority, is not inconsistent with capacity to govern well, though, to be fair, he limits that capacity to decide rightly to questions of humanity, justice and war. But what is the fact? From Plato down the young man finds political philosophers declaring the incapacity of the people to make and execute laws; to rise above a given level, and asserting that level to be below the intellectual plane from which successful government must come. Yet he witnesses the fact that in this country the people do select from among themselves representatives who make their laws, and under which orderly government by consent of all is maintained. And this in the face of such political critics as De Tocqueville, who declared "the people have neither the time nor the means to make the investigation necessary to form a just estimate of the character of a single individual" who assumes to be competent and fit for an office. But the student of the day will find that what Dr. Holland so fitly termed "the national heart," is right. That is to say, the heart of the people, as a mass, is right and their ultimate judgment is sound. The people did not fail Jackson or Monroe or Lincoln or Grant, either in war, justice or business economics. The great majority in this country, the young man finds as he reads the history of the nation, has been right—at times wavering and in doubt, at times departing from wise policies, but ultimately right. And this because with the people ruling through the submission of the minority to the expressed will of the majority, our drift has been steadily forward and upward to better things. It is very true, as has been said already, that the majority may be morally corrupt, in a sense, and yet remain politically sound. As Mr. Merwin puts it, according to the idea of Arnold and those thinking with him, the moral corruption of the majority is confined to personal morality. And in the light of the difference between a man as a political agent and as an individual, it may be admitted that the majority is corrupt, and still it is true that it maintains its capacity to wisely exercise political power, for the natural impulse is to go wrong in the matter of personal duties, but in matters political the natural tendency is to go right. It is not necessary to go over the familiar reasoning by which such conclusion has been reached. The element of pity that Rousseau found to be the motor of the impulse to go right is supplemented by Mr. Merwin, with the disposition on the part of the majority to resent insult, and from these premises he reaches the erroneous conclusion stated in the outset. But it flies in the face of the experience of the people of this Republic, and, as remarked, is not justified by the progress the nation has made. It is good advice to the young men of the day to "clear their minds of cant and to discover what they really hold to be true in political and social science," but they should be on their guard against the sophisms that lead up to the denial of the capacity of the people to choose their representatives. When they reach that conclusion they are ready to surrender their liberties. To paraphrase an expression of Dr. Phelps, beyond that, for such a people as ours there is nothing but anarchy.

IT is one of the strange things about prohibition in Rhode Island, where it was adopted in 1886, that while the bar-rooms have been shut up, drunkenness has not ceased, nor the liquor traffic stopped. This is due to the private club rooms and the drinking associations, which no law can touch. The result has been that the Legislature has resolved to re-submit the question to the people, but as such resolution must be approved by two Legislatures, the re-submission is not possible before 1891. It is just possible that after a time the Prohibitionists will awake to the truth, that, as society is now constituted, prohibition does not prohibit.

IF, AS the dispatches assert, the French Cabinet has resolved to arrest General Boulanger, the American friends of the Republic of France will experience keen regret. In this country, such a malcontent as the General could howl himself hoarse and occasion no concern on the part of the Government. The French Republic will never attain full strength until it accords perfect liberty of speech to the people, and refuses to recognize political crimes. If the French Cabinet desires to further the purposes of the agitator, it will continue to make him the object of assault.

THE "White Caps" of Missouri are becoming as bad as those of Indiana. It is now reported that they have whipped an old man until it is feared he will die. If that had happened in California, and a Chinaman had been the victim, how our brethren of the Eastern press would have roared about "the hoodlums of the Pacific coast," and the inhumanity of the people among whom such a thing could take place.

THE Cleveland *Leader* says:

The lower house of the Michigan Legislature has passed a bill, by almost a unanimous vote, making women eligible to vote for school officers and to fill such offices. It would take a very smart man to devise a sound reason why the upper house should not pass the bill as well.

That was the situation in the late Legislature of this State, but some one did find means to defeat the bill, and it went into the charnel house of dead measures—the more shame to the Legislature.

MRS. GENERAL GRANT has made a small contribution to the support of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, at Austin, Texas. Which proves that Mrs. Grant is in full sympathy with the sentiments of her husband, and which he so solicitously preached to his countrymen from his death bed; that the war is over; the Union is unbroken, and we are brethren of a national family, not forgetting, but forgiving.

OF SIX leading cities in New Hampshire where prohibition has just met defeat, but one gave it a majority. No other conclusion can be reached than this, that the State rejected prohibition as the result of experience and of observation of its operation in near States, and that it is believed to be impracticable.

Few persons live to-day, but are preparing to do so to-morrow.—*Diderot.*

Forest Restoration.

The *Forest and Stream* is publishing a series of practical papers on forest restoration. It concludes the last one by saying: "Systematic planting on a national scale must wait, and will be sure to wait, until the little remnant of our forests shall be administered economically, and at such a profit on costs of exportation as will justify the outlay required to cover costs of replanting, but meantime millions of acres of denuded forest land may be preserved from the destruction of its soil by fire, or its erosion by water, for the trifling cost of collecting and scattering the seed over their surface. The winds and the birds annually redeem thousands of acres in this way, and we need only open our eyes to the importance of their labors, to realize how much may be done in the same way by systematic intelligent effort."

In the parlor at 12:30 A. M. "Excuse me, Harry; papa is calling." "Certainly, Eveline." Eveline (on her return to the parlor)—"I'm sorry, Harry, but you'd better go. Papa says he hasn't got a license for running an all-night place." *Chicago Herald.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITARIAN SERVICES.

PIONEER HALL, SUNDAY, MARCH 31ST. Subjects of discourse: Morning, at 11—"The Pulpit and the Drama;" evening, at 7:30—"The Data of an Intelligent Spiritualism." 1t*

POND'S EXTRACT
VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER
INVALUABLE FOR
ALL PAINS AND INFLAMMATIONS.
Sore Throat, Diphtheria. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous. Relief assured.
Sores, Sprains, Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing, and Healing.
Catarrh. Pond's Extract is unsurpassed for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, &c. (See page 11, in Book of Directions wrapped around each bottle.)
Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than Pond's Extract. Try it!
Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.
Piles. Pond's Extract is undoubtedly the best remedy known for Piles. The use of Pond's Extract Ointment in connection with the Extract is highly recommended. (See p. 15, Book of Directions wrapped around each bottle.)
Female Complaints. In the majority of *female* diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.
Pond's Extract is Known Everywhere.
It is used in the household of the President as well as that of the humblest citizen; by members of the army and the navy, the Bar and the Bench, the pulpit and the press—all ranks and classes of people.
CAUTION.
Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation.
It is never sold in bulk or by measure.
Sold everywhere, Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
76 5th Ave., New York.

WISTAR'S Balsam
Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Influenza and Consumption yield at once to the wonderful power of this remedy. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS."
OF WILD CHERRY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LECTURE BY SAM. JONES

AT THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH TONIGHT; will be the last opportunity to hear this eminent speaker. As a lecturer he is unexcelled. The proceeds will go to the improvement fund of the M. E. Church South. Tickets, $1. Children (under 15 years), 50 cents. 1t

Y. M. I. No. 11.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE No. 11 WILL hold their annual ball at Armory Hall, Monday evening, April 2d (Easter Monday), at which time the interesting ceremony of the presentation of the magnificent banner won at the late festival will take place. 1t [S. C.]

WESTERN STAR PRAUSN VEREIN BALL
Thursday, April 4th,
AT TURNER HALL, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets, 25 Cents a person.
mr30, apr1, 4.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I WILL ACCEPT challenge of Steve White for a beef-killing match, for $150, and will make it for more money if he desires. [1t*] F. FONTON.

Fortune-Teller.

MME. UZO, THE MOST WONDERFUL Card-reader and Trance Medium, reads your entire life, past, present and future. Advises on business and family troubles, love and marriage. Owing to rush of business, will remain one week longer. Ladies, 50 cents; Gents, $1. No. 421 J street, room 4. mr12-nedtf

BELL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 927 K street.
AUCTION SALE.
BELL & CO.....AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL—
TO-DAY (Saturday), March 30, 1889,
At 10 o'clock A. M. sharp,
AT SALESROOM, 927 K STREET,
ONE HOUSE OF FURNITURE, REMOVED from storehouse for convenience of sale, consisting in part as follows: One fine Parlor Set, one Silver-plated Show-case, one fine Walnut Marble-top Bedroom Set, Spring and Top Mattresses, one Wardrobe, one Bookcase, one fine Bed Lounge, Walnut Center Tables, Single Lounge, one Gasoline Stove, three Walnut Bedsteads and Mattresses, Dining-room and Kitchen furniture, Crockery and Glassware, Oil Paintings, eight new Remnant Carpets. Also, Harness, Buggies, Phaetons, etc.
☞ Sale positive. ☜ 1t

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of sale duly made in the Superior Court in and for the County of Sacramento, State of California, on the 22d day of MARCH, 1889, in the matter of the estate of ROBERT MILLER, deceased, the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation by said Court, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of April, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the Court-house door in said county, Seventh and I streets, in the City of Sacramento, all the right, title and interest of the estate of said deceased in and to all that certain real estate situated in the County of Sacramento, State of California, and described as follows, to wit: Lots seven (7) and eight (8), in the block between O and P and Fourteenth (14th) and Fifteenth (15th) streets, in the City of Sacramento; undivided half of block between North B and C and Twelfth (12th) and Thirteenth (13th) streets; the undivided one-quarter of the block between North B and C and Fourteenth (14th) and Fifteenth (15th) streets, Sacramento City. Also, 253 acres of land bounded on the north by lands of Maggie C. Morris, on the east by lands of A. C. Freeman, on the south by lands of Jared Campbell, and on the west by lands of W. E. Terry, and being parts of sections Nos. 22 and 23, in township 8 north, range 6 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, and known as the "Miller Ranch."
TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent on the day of sale, and balance on the confirmation of such sale by the said Court.
Dated March 23, 1889.
PHILIP HERZOG,
Administrator of the estate of ROBERT MILLER, deceased, with the will annexed.
TAYLOR & HOLL, Attorneys for Administrator.
mr30-3t8

C/B Bela Spirite C/B
BEST FITTING CORSET IN THE WORLD
FOR SALE BY LEADING MERCHANTS.
MAYER, STROUSE & CO.
MFRS.-412 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE NONPAREIL.

*THE*NONPAREIL!*

CORNER OF FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

PEERLESS
FAST-BLACK
HOSIERY!

☞ THIS IS A LINE OF GOODS that we hold the sole control of in this section of the State. They are guaranteed to be absolutely stainless and free from all poisonous matter. Our assortment runs in four grades: 50 cents, 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pair. The Hose is imported from Germany in its unbleached condition and dyed PEERLESS BLACK in Philadelphia. It is positively the BEST BLACK HOSE sold in the market, and you will be satisfied with our assertion if you TRY THEM.

AGENCY FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

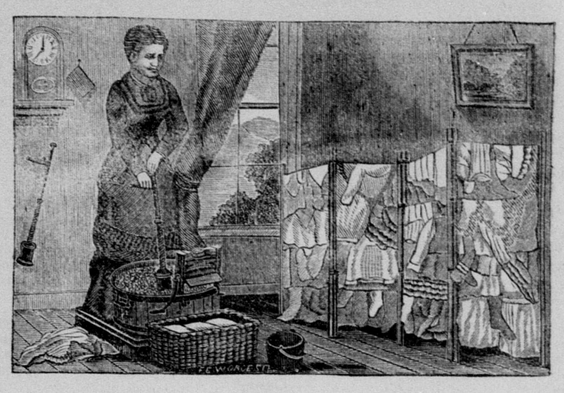
THE NONPAREIL,
Corner of Fifth a J Streets, Sacramento.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

Only $10!---Revolution in Washing---Only $10!

WE WARRANT THE "NEW ERA WASHER" TO DO THE WASHING of any ordinary family in fifteen minutes, without rubbing or wearing the clothes. A child can use them. Over 200 sold in the past four weeks. Here are a few families who are using them:

C. H. CUMMINGS, 829 O street.
MRS. J. DRAKE, Grand Hotel.
MRS. L. L. LEWIS, 1627 H street.
MRS. L. FOOTE, K st., Ninth and Tenth.
T. J. STEPHENSON, Franklin.
D. F. PARKER, Elmira.
J. ASHER, Second and P streets.
W. H. MILLER, 2219 J street.
J. KAMINSKY, 1 11 G street.
T. B. CARGILE, 1014 G street.
MEN. WELCH, 817 H street.
A. C. TUFTS, cor. Sixteenth and H sts.
J. F. DUNN, Dutch Flat.
G. OLMSTEAD, Dixon.



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

Sale! Sale! Sale!

EVERYTHING LISTED IS UNDER PRICE, AND MORE THAN TWICE THE QUANTITY ON SALE THAT IS NOT LISTED. IT WILL PAY YOU TO WADE THROUGH THIS LIST, AND LATER ON CALL AROUND.

MILLINERY AND RIBBON SALE TO-DAY:
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING LINES:
175 bolts of fancy 50 and 60-cent Ribbons at.....10 cents a yard
50 fine Black Silk Lace Dress Hats, handsomely trimmed with sprays or tips, for.....$3 95 and $4 50
75 Straw Hats and Bonnets, all this season's shapes, but there being no two alike; you can have your choice to-day at.....70 cents
80 Ladies' and Misses' trimmed Straw Hats on sale at.....$1 95 and $2 50
An odd lot of slightly-soiled Infants' White Sun Bonnets.....10 cents
10 dozen Sailor Hats.....10 cents each
☞ LIMIT: Three Yards of Ribbon, and not over Two Hats to each Customer. ☜
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
60 Directoire Windsor Silk Parasols marked at.....$1 95 in our sale to-day
REMEMBER, we have a sale all over the House To-day of Goods Under Value.

SPLENDID VALUES IN LADIES' SUMMER WEAR.
Ladies' French Kid Oxford Ties, common-sense heel, Langtry tip, neat, dressy and comfortable, at the low price of.....$1 75
Ladies' Curacoa Kid, hand-turned, Newport Button Shoes, opera and square toe, all sizes.....$1 45
Ladies' Glove-Grain, half low Lace Shoes, for house wear or garden use, a comfortable, strong shoe.....$1 25
Mixed lot of Gents' high and low cut Shoes. These goods are of the best quality of fine French Calf and of the best makes. The old prices were from $4 to $5. We will close them from.....$1 50 to $2 50 per pair

BARGAIN COUNTER.
Gents' Light and Dark Silk 50-cent Scarfs.....15 cents
Gents' Negligee Colored Overshirts, plaited bosoms.....50 cents
Gents Fancy Flannel Overshirts, in bright colors, plaited bosoms, neat and dressy.....85 cents
An extra bargain—Gents' finished, solid colors, British Light Merino Half Hose, cheap for.....25 cents to-day; three pairs for 50 cents
25 bolts Turkey-red Linen Table Damask, extra quality.....25 cents per yard
Genuine Imported French Sateens, in plain and figured.....25 cents per yard
Extra quality in Domestic Sateens.....12½ and 15 cents per yard
Handsome Flowered Challis.....14 yards for $1
Double-width Cashmeres, in all shades.....12½ cents per yard
Double-width Corkscrew Suitings, in all shades.....15 cents per yard
The celebrated Gem Curling Irons, Bissell's patent.....19 cents each
Front Counter, Fancy Goods Department.
Children's Lisle Gauntlet Gloves, tan colors.....5 cents a pair
White Cambric Handkerchiefs, large size.....2 for 5 cents
Fancy Goods Department.
Odd lot of Genuine French Corsets, slightly soiled, sizes, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27 and 28.....Price from 39 cents to $1 50
Cashmere Scarf Shawls, handsomely embroidered, with worsted fringe, 75c each
Ladies' White Muslin Drawers, tucked.....25 cents
Ladies' White Muslin Chemise.....25 cents
Oxidized Silver-bangeled Glove Buttoners.....3 cents each
Special lot of Children's and Misses' Fancy Striped Cotton Hose.....9c a pair
Two other lots of solid colors, finished.....12½ and 15 cents a pair
Children's School Ruching, for the neck. Box containing six yards...25 cents
One lot of Ladies' bright-colored, fancy-striped Cotton Hose, full-finished.....22 cents a pair; worth 35
Two cases of Ladies' Jersey Undervests (in ecru), high neck and sleeveless, to close for.....25 cents
Gents' Medium-weight Gossamer Overshirts, a good one, dark colors.....85 cts
Lot of Gents' Light-weight Long Dusters.....65 cents
Gents' Heavy Working Pants, extra well cut and made.....85 cents
A fine value in a line of Gents' Medium-weight Summer Sack Suits, good color for the dust.....$6 75
Only for to-day—300 pairs of Boys' Knee Pants.....30 cents per pair
$15 and $18 Men's All-wool Cheviot Sack Suits.....$9 and $9 75
Extra qualities in Boys' Straw Hats.....25 cents
100 different styles in Men's Straw Hats, all new shapes.....25 to 50 cents
100 Crusher Hats, from wool to fur.....25 cents to $1

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

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.
CHAS. P. HALL.....Proprietor and Manager
L. HENRY.....Business Manager
REILLY---&---WOOD'S
New Big Show!
Friday and Saturday, March 29 and 30.
☞ No old features retained! Ideas newer! Company better! A prize effort! The World's Greatest Marvels,
VAIDIS TWIN SISTERS!
In their brilliant entertainment, entitled "TRAPEZONE ROTAIRE," a wonderful and novel performance on an entirely new apparatus, revolving in full circular motion during the act. The spider-web like construction is made of Solid Silver, at a cost of $5,000, and is the most surprising invention in the gymnastic annals of the world. This superb mechanical effect is patented in Europe and America.
☞ MISS LIZZIE will make her thrilling dive from the dome of the theater. This lady has accomplished the most wonderful dives of any artiste in the world. In Seville, Spain, 165 feet; Royal Aquarium, London, 150 feet; Hippodrome, Paris, 148 feet; Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., 115 feet; Academy of Music, New York City, 95 feet.
The Best Company ever brought to California. Brass Band and Orchestra, with Street Parade.
POPULAR PRICES—75 and 50 cents. No higher. mr27 1d

6 Days'.....SIX DAYS'
6 Days'.....GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE
6 Days'.....RACE! RACE!
6 Days'.....Open to all!
6 Days'.....Open to all!
6 Days'.....Four hours per night!
6 Days'.....Four hours per night!
6 Days'.....For the Championship
6 Days'.....Of Sacramento!
6 Days'.....Old Pavilion,
6 Days'.....Kink Building,
6 Days'.....Commencing TUESDAY EVENING,
6 Days'.....APRIL 2d, 7:15 P. M.,
6 Days'.....And continuing each
6 Days'.....Evening during the week,
RACE.....And ending on SUNDAY EVENING,
RACE.....April 7th, at 11:15 P. M.
RACE.....Remember, each evening,
RACE.....From 7:15 to 11:15,
RACE.....Four hours a night.
RACE.....Among the starters are
RACE...Frank Hart, E. C. Moore, Bobby Vint,
RACE.....Tom Howarth and 12 others.
RACE.....A Special Prize to the
RACE.....Sacramento man
RACE.....Covering the most miles.
RACE.....Entries now open at the Rink.
RACE.....FRANK HALL, Manager.
mr27-6t

AMUSEMENTS.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.
☞ One Week, Commencing ☜
MONDAY, APRIL 1st,
ENGAGEMENT OF
MISS GEORGIE
WOODTHORPE!
Supported by a First-class Dramatic Company, in the following POPULAR DRAMAS:
Monday.....TWO ORPHANS
Tuesday.....M'LISS
Wednesday.....MAY BLOSSOM
Thursday.....LITTLE DETECTIVE
Friday.....AMONG THE PINES
Saturday Matinee.....FANCHON
Saturday Evening.....GOLDEN GIANT
POPULAR PRICES—10, 20 and 30 cents. Seats now on sale. mr29-8t

METROPOLITAN THEATER.
CHAS. P. HALL.....Proprietor and Manager
L. HENRY.....Business Manager
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
APRIL 2d and 3d,
THE OVIDE MUSIN
GRAND CONCERT CO.
OVIDE MUSIN, The Great Violin Virtuoso.
ANNIE LOUISE TANNER, The American Prima Donna Soprano.
WHITNEY MOCKRIDGE, The Celebrated Lyric Tenor.
EDWIN M. SHONERT, The Eminent Pianist.
☞ Acknowledged by the leading musical critics to be the most artistic combination traveling.
Admission.....50 cents and $1.
No extra charge from reserved seats. On sale Monday. mr29-1d