SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXI.--NO. 52. SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1889. WHOLE NO. 11,831.

Pig in the Pen Puzzle..........5 cents.

In order to accommodate those who wish goods for the Odd Fellows' Picnic, Friday, our stores will remain open this and to-morrow evening until 9 o'clock.

NOVELTIES IN SATEEN-FINISHED CALICOES,

Suitable for picnic wear, in cream, ecru and tan shades, with handsome designs, flowered, figured and striped..........14 yards for $1
ALSO, two cases of Spring shades in Calicoes, standard brands, new designs..........16 yards for $1
Cream-colored Challis, with vines and flowers, garnet, navy blue and brown, in white figures..........14 yards for $1
New lot of full-width Sateens, in the late spring shades..........12½ cents a yard

ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.

First of the season, Friday next. All kinds of goods suitable for picnic wear can be found here in great abundance. We can please you.

FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.—Ladies' and Misses' All-silk Mitts, in all the new summer shades and in black..........15 cents
FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.—Japanese Folding Flowered Fans..........3 cents and up
FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.—Ladies' Satin Parasols, in garnet, brown, tan, cardinal, drab..........$1 25 and up—La Tosca handles.
FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.—Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, a hundred different designs in figured and flowered borders, a splendid value..........5, 8 and 10 cents

MILLINERY FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.

Cartwheels, 16 cents. Pearl and Fancy-braid Sun Hats, all shapes.....25 cents
Milan and Lace Braid Sun Hats, 70 cents. Shell Hats..........75 cents
Rough-and-Ready Braid Hats, trimmed with mull and flowers..........$1
Lace Straws, nicely trimmed, for..........$2 and $3
Black Silk Lace Hats, trimmed, for..........$3 95
Misses' Trimmed Picnic Hats, 75 cents. Sailors..........25 cents
Children's Corded Wash Sun Hats..........99 cents
French Flowers, 50 cents per spray. Crushed Roses..........3 cents each
Violets, 3 cents per dozen. Leaves and Grasses..........10 cents per spray

FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.—Men's Feather-weight Brown Straw Hats, 10 cents. Men's Straw Hats in different colors and shapes.....20 cents and up
FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.—A thousand varieties in Boys' Straw Hats..........10 and 25 cents
FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.—Men's Summer Coats and Vests.....$1, $1 25, $1 50, $2 and up
FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.—Men's Dusters in gray color, 75 cents. In Brown Linen..........$1 45 and up
FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.—Boys' Sailor Suits in blue and brown, knee pants, ages 3 to 12..........$1
FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.—Fancy String Ties, 15 cents per dozen and up. Pique Scarfs..........10 cents each
FOR THE ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.—Gents' Summer Underwear in large varieties..........25 cents and up

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,

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

THE NONPAREIL.

THE NONPAREIL,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

CONTINUED THIS WEEK.

Fancy Silk Parasols - - - - - $2.
Fancy Silk Ribbons - - 25 cents a yard.
Fine Black Silk Mitts - 25 cents a pair.
Ladies' Black Silk Hose - 50 cents a pair.
Children's White Jaconet Dresses - 35 cents.
Nonpareil Summer Corsets - - $1 50.
5-4 Table Oilcloth (best) - - 20 cents.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBlic that our stock of

SPRING * GOODS

IS NOW AT ITS BEST.

THE NONPAREIL,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

NEW TO-DAY.

Advertisements of Meeting Notices, Wants, Lost, Found, For Sale, To Let and similar notices under this head are inserted for 5 cents per line the first time and 3 cents per line each subsequent time. All notices of this character will be found under this heading.

Bonbon Party, by Sumner Corps, at Turner Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24th, for the benefit of the Sons of Veterans. Tickets, including refreshments, 50 cents. Dancing at 8 o'clock. ap20, 24

Festival of Roses.—A Beautiful Entertainment is offered for Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, April 25th, 26th and 27th, at Turner Hall. Exquisite floral arrangement. Grand "Rose March" at 8:30. Single admission, 50 cents; season tickets, $1; children, 25 cents. 1t

Steam Baths given of Bitter-herb, Sulphur or salt; are all good for Spring Diseases. ap24-1m MRS. E. M. CARLY, 715 I street.

Entertainment and Ball given by Eureka Social Club at Y. M. I. Hall, Seventh, K and L, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 25, 1889, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, admitting lady and gent, 50 cents. Extra ladies' tickets 25 cents. 1t*

O. E. S.—Regular meeting of Naomi Chapter, No. 36, O. E. S., THIS EVENING, April 24th, at 8 o'clock.
HANNAH WRIGHT, W. M.
MARY J. CRAVENS, Secretary. 1t*

WANTED—ALL PERSONS WHO CAN DO so to send roses to Turner Hall on Thursday morning. 1t

WANTED—AT DODGE'S SACRAMENTO Glove Factory 20 girls to make gloves by hand. Office 1017 Ninth street, I. O. O. F. Temple, Sacramento. ap24-3t*

SOLICITORS WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN for canvassing. Call at Room 2, 422 K street, between 10 and 12 o'clock. 1t*

LOST—TWO RINGS. ONE SIX PEARLS around, with diamond in the center; the other with one diamond and ruby and gold heart in the center. Finder will be well rewarded by returning to 409 M street. 1t*

FOR SALE—NO. 1 HAY WILL BE SOLD cheap. Inquire of J. HEGELEY, 1916 J street. ap24-2w*

TO LET—HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT rooms, in suit or single, at the CLARENDON HOUSE, 621 J street. Also, fine unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. ap24-1w

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS old for two children. Apply 308 O street. ap23-3t

WANTED—VIOLIN PUPILS, FIRST-CLASS tuition. For terms inquire of GEORGE FRANZ, Leader Clunie and Metropolitan Theater Orchestra, or at Hammer's music store, 820 J street. ap22-1m*

WANTED—BOYS BETWEEN 15 AND 18 years of age as stock-keepers, and eventually to train in for more important positions. Apply to CHAS. E. PHIPPS, Weinstock, Lubin & Co. ap22-3t

WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY CAN FIND profitable employment by calling at room 13, Pacific Hotel, from 10 to 12. ap20-6t*

LOST ON SUNDAY, APRIL 21ST, A PHOTOgraphic lens with Prosch duplex shutter and rubber bulb. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to GREGORY, Photographer, Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. ap22-3t

LOST—NOTE FOR $3,000, DATED APRIL 16, 1888, interest at 8 per cent., payable two years after date; indorsement of one year's interest paid on back of note; made by P. W. Butler, payable to L. N. Scott: dated at Lincoln, Cal., payable at D. O. Mills' Bank, at Sacramento, Cal. I hereby caution all parties against purchasing said note, as I am the sole owner of the same. L. N. SCOTT.
Note was lost between the Bank of Woodland and my residence, on Fourth street, between Main and Court streets, Woodland. ap20-6t

WANTED—WORK BY CARPENTER; A general workman; work by the job or day; will call on any persons in city. Address P. O. box 270. ap18-6t*

WANTED—MEN FOR VINEYARDS; SIX ranch hands; a wagon-maker; a general blacksmith; two cooks; two waiters; a man and wife, $50. Female—Twelve girls for house work; a waitress. Apply to EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO LET—STABLE ROOM FOR HORSE AND buggy. Apply at 1831 N street. ap23-3t*

TO LET—HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS AT 1207 D street. Inquire at grocery corner Twelfth and D streets. ap23-3t*

FOR SALE—THREE ACRES OF LAND ON J-street road, few minutes' walk from Thirty-first street House. Barn and other buildings, fine young orchard in full bearing, horse, buggy and spring wagon, two cows, 300 chickens. All for $3,500; terms easy. ap23-2w*

TO LET—LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen. Apply 604 J street. ap2?-tf

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping and nice single rooms. Apply at Brown House, Fourth and K streets. ap18-6t*

FOR SALE—LELAND HOTEL, GRIDLEY, Butte county, Cal.; this is a new brick building of 23 rooms; the furniture for sale; this is the only hotel or boarding-house in town and it is full all the time; rent, $80 per month; this is the best chance in the state for any hotel man; population, 1,500; must be sold. Call on or address J. G. LEWIS, Gridley, Cal. ap17-12t*

CHANGED HANDS.—THE SACRAMENTO House, 925 Front street, between I and J streets. One of the most quiet houses in the city. Furnished rooms; also, rooms for housekeeping. [ap13-1m*] MRS. M. J. NICHOLS.

TO LET—FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT 1109 Eighth street; no children, and none but neat and respectable people need apply. [ap11-tf]

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED ROOMS over Fabian Bros.' store, at corner Ninth and J streets, consisting of dining-room, kitchen, bed-room and bath-room; a party without children preferred. ap11-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS AND ELEGANT FRONT suites; also, lower floor to rent as boarding-house. RUSS HOUSE, 1009 J street. ap10-1m*

FOR SALE—300 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS foot-hill land. all fenced and cross-fenced; good house and dairy houses, cellars, etc.; price, $20 per acre, including crop of 30 acres in hay. For particulars call at the CALIFORNIA MARKET, 712 K street, Sacramento. ap6-tf

TO RENT—ONE TENEMENT OF THREE rooms, suitable for housekeeping for man and wife; also one furnished room. Apply to D. GARDNER, Woodyard, Fourth and I. mr7-tf

FOR SALE—ABOUT FIFTY LOADS HORSE Manure; will be sold cheap if called for soon. C. O. D. Woodyard, Fourth and I. mr7-tf

FOR SALE—A NEW UPRIGHT MATHUSHEK Piano; cost $1 000; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office. fe28-tf

GENERAL NOTICES.

Mme. Hart, the Wonderful Magnetic healer and fortune-teller, reads the past, present and future, develops the form and removes superfluous hair. Hours, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. HOWARD HOUSE, room 7, 109 K st. ap22 1m

Don't buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the Improved New White. Agency, 804 J street. The White is king. ap8-1m

Riding Academy.—Lessons given in riding to both ladies and gentlemen at Fifteenth and N sts. MR. AND MRS. GEO. SHERMAN. mr28-tf

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane, almost invariably originating in the nasal passages, and maintaining its stronghold in the head. Ely's Cream Balm will cure catarrh in its worst stages, and gives immediate relief from cold in the head. It contains no injurious drugs. Price fifty cents. MWF

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWF1y

I was a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. The disease worked down upon my lungs. I used Ely's Cream Balm with gratifying results, am apparently cured.—Z. C. Warren, Rutland, Vt.

Burlington Route Excursions.

Commencing Friday, March 1st, at 7:30 P. M. and every alternate Friday, excursionists will leave Sacramento for all points East, via Salt Lake City, where stop will be made one day. The sleeping cars are provided with mattresses, blankets, pillows, curtains, etc. For full particulars and descriptive folder, call on or address, TICKET AGENT SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, Sacramento. fe23-tf

John Eitel, Assayer and Chemist, has returned to 317 J street. Gold bought.

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 410 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

Just Arrived! A large shipment of genuine German Braunsschweiger and Eastern Mettworst, fine Italian Salomi. Also, a large variety of different kinds of Cheese, at 723 J street. F. BAUMLE. Give us a call. d20-1m

The best place in California to have your printing done. A. J. Johnston & Co., 410 J street, Sacramento.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

CAPTAIN ARMES TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Corporal Tanner Endears Himself to Every Old Soldier—Gladstone on the Centennial.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

RECKLESS BOOMERS.

A Horse Falls and Breaks His Rider's Neck—Accidents Without Number.

POND CREEK (I. T.), April 23d.—C. B. Ragan and George R. Cochrane returned here this morning from the Oklahoma line. They gave an interesting account of how the start for the King-Fisher District was made from the camp, under command of Captain Woodson, at the Caldwell trail. There were 2,000 wagons and several hundred horsemen drawn up in line two miles this side of Oklahoma. At 10 o'clock Captain Woodson gave the command to advance, and before noon all were in position before the Oklahoma boundary.

Captain Woodson then addressed the boomers in the name of the United States Government, and thanked them for their good behavior. At precisely 12 the 3-o'clock bugle sounded the command for soldiers to rally on colors. This was the signal agreed upon, and immediately the thousands commenced the race over the prairies. The horse of one man stumbled and fell, breaking the man's neck.

A man in a buggy fired off a shotgun, in order to incite his horse to greater exertions, and killed a neighbor boomer. Six thousand settlers on the southwest line of the Cherokee strip entered Oklahoma yesterday.

THE OKLAHOMA RUSH.

Many Boomers Succeed in Outwitting the Authorities.

GUTHRIE, April 23d.—The rush at the Land Office is terrific. The building is surrounded by a mob of howling men, which is being constantly augmented by arrivals of horsemen galloping in from every quarter. Land Agent Lilly and his force of assistants are unable to give attention to a hundredth part of the business forced on them. The detachment of troopers which has been detailed around the building with a view of keeping the mob in line is completely worn out.

It is certain that hundreds of boomers have been in the Territory for several days. Proofs of this fact are abundant. One, however, will suffice. When the rush was made into the Territory yesterday a number of people were found plowing quietly, every new-made farmer carrying a small armory on his person. Of course the authorities could do nothing with these people.

A TOWN TAKING FORM.

No one who has never seen a western town take form and shape can comprehend how quickly a full-rigged city with a double-deck boom can be put in running motion. Guthrie already has its Main street, its Harrison street, its Guthrie avenue and its Oklahoma avenue, and yesterday it was a wilderness, where the antelope sported and the jackrabbit flapped its ears in the sun. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock the first municipal election occurred. The election notice appeared yesterday in the Oklahoma *Herald*, a daily paper published at Guthrie on the first day of its existence. A Council was elected at the same time. Nearly 10,000 votes were polled, as there are about that many men in Guthrie with the intention of becoming citizens. The leading candidates for Mayor were Adjutant-General Reice of Illinois, William Constantine of Springfield, O., and T. L. Summer, of Arkansas City. A strong dark horse was T. Volney Haggatt of Huron, D. T.

The Bank of Oklahoma opened for business at Guthrie yesterday, with a capital stock of $50,000. M. W. Levy, a Wichita banker, is President. The new city is flooded with business cards of all descriptions, representing every line of trade and business, every profession and every occupation imaginable. A mass of mail is expected to reach the Guthrie postoffice every day. It is now being run by a postal clerk detailed for that purpose, but Mr. Flinn, the lately appointed Postmaster, will take charge in a day or two.

CALIFORNIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

PURCELL, April 23d.—Capitalists from San Francisco sent their agent, George W. Perkins, to find a site for the town which they intend to call Frisco. Perkins and his party stood upon the rear platform after leaving Purcell, and just after the Canadian river was crossed they leaped off the train and disappeared in the bushes. The chances are that the site of Frisco will be near the bridge.

Two young ladies, Louisa and Amelia Jennings, came all the way from California to take a claim and engage in the dress-making business.

THREE MEN MURDERED.

ARKANSAS CITY (Kan.), April 23d.—A special from Guthrie at 1 o'clock this morning states that three men who took claims yesterday were foully murdered by claim-jumpers. The names of the assailants and victims were not learned. A vigilance committee is scouring the territory in search of the miscreants, who will be summarily dealt with if caught.

FEARFUL SUFFERING.

Freezing Nights, Scorching Days, and No Shelter.

CHICAGO, April 23d.—The *Daily News'* special from Guthrie, Oklahoma, via Arkansas City, says: Guthrie is plunged in a seemingly inextricable confusion. The differences of the rival factions which desire to control the town have baffled the efforts of half a dozen public meetings to settle them. The excitement is at a very high pitch, and confidence is beginning to waver.

The suffering of 15,000 unsheltered and unprovisioned people is something that could be endured only amid such a furore. The scenes of night and day are unexampled. Thousands are fleeing the town and country and thousands more are pouring in. There is a feeling of wild uncertainty and apprehension that amounts to distraction. There is no food, no water, no cover from the bitter cold nights and the sweltering heat of the day. The railroad is gorged with business and is temporarily inoperative.

The townsite is changed every hour by rival parties, as each secures temporary dominance. No buildings have been started, and but a few more tents have been reared. Nobody knows where the streets are, and everyone just now is yielding everthing for food, drink and shelter or means of light.

To complete this tremendous excitement, a disastrous wreck occurred just south of town during the forenoon. The freight and passenger train met, and both engines went into the ditch. No one was hurt, but the track is blockaded for hours.

Such a sight at Guthrie upon which the sun rose this morning probably was never before witnessed in the world. A majority of the 15,000 people lay blanketless upon the ground, either guarding their claims or slumbering where they had fallen of fatigue. On the depot platform they lay as close as corded wood, and in a few tents they crowded in huddled masses. As many as could took the meager shelter afforded, but these quickly came to the limit of their capacity, beyond which neither tears nor bribes could prevail.

Among the thousands stretched upon the ground, many of them were of a respectable quality. Those who could not sleep, and they were legion, in the stinging cold crouched in groups, swearing or weeping, as suited their spirit. The sun fairly leaps out of the prairie, and within two hours the cold had been supplanted with Sahara heat. The wind rose, but without a cooling effect. It blew a hot sirrocco that scorched the flesh and filled the air with blinding alkali dust. To complete the general misfortnnes the only large tent, accommodating 150 people, fell under the stress of the furnace blast. It could not be repaired, and other tents could scarcely be mounted.

The climate provoked an insatiable thirst and water was the first supply to fail. There is a little stream hard by, but the water is too strongly alkaline to drink. The railroad tank that takes its supply by a gravity-pipe from a distance, afforded the only possible drinkable water, and it is brackish. It was attacked by thousands of people until the railway officials called on the military to protect it, under the pretense that they needed the water to operate the road. The tank-man, however, sold water at five cents a pint thereafter, as did the locomotive engineers, from the tanks of their engines. The railroad company seems to be completely protrated, and does not deliver the baggage of the suffering throng.

Pneumonia and sun-stroke are beginning to claim their victims, but the sick have neither refuge nor sympathy. The whole scene, in its countless varied and painful details, is indescribable.

Here stands a big city out of doors, and without supplies. Only one train left over the crippled road, and it was crowded beyond the additional space of a mouse on the floor or a sparrow on the roof. Those who could not get on cheered defiantly as the train pulled out, and another, just as crowded, pulled in from the north.

The *Daily News* correspondent secured a footing on the pilot of the locomotive to reach Arkansas City, nearly eighty miles north, with this dispatch. Along the route, during the long hours of the laggard ride, scores of boomers' wagons could be seen forging northward across the Cherokee strip. They are strapped and desperate, and the Government must yield this line region now, uselessly sequestered, or cause great trouble.

Good humor is splendidly maintained in the face of these hardships. One boomer hailed from the train as to whether he was northward bound shouted back, "I am going back to my wife's people." Everybody of whom inquiries were made on the train declared he was disappointed in the country and would not put up with the suffering for the scant chance sf gain.

CAPTAIN ARMES.

He Testifies in His Own Behalf Before the Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, April 23d.—Captain Armes took the witness' stand to-day before the Armes Court-martial Board, and testified in his own behalf. He said that General Barnum had invited him to become a member of his staff, but he had declined, as he expected to serve on Governor Beaver's Staff. He made an application in writing for the place on Governor Beaver's Staff, and on the 13th of February received an appointment, which he accepted. A few days later several gentlemen were, on his recommendation, appointed on the Governor's Staff. On the 27th of February, General Hastings told the witness his appointment was a mistake, and when the witness asked why his name was taken from the list, General Hastings said he did not want to talk about it. Captain Armes said then he sent a letter demanding a written explanation. General Hastings, in reply, wrote that witness had not been appointed on the staff.

He called at the inauguration headquarters the next day, and after some words General Hastings lost his temper and ordered the witness out of the office, but afterwards apologized. Subsequently witness was tendered a commission as a special aide, which brought him nearer to the President. While riding alongside the Vice-President's carriage Mr. Morton and Senator Cullom bowed to him, and he returned the salute. Captain Gibson and Captain Bourke dashed up at this instance, and in a boisterous and drunken condition ordered the witness out of the parade, and called on the police to aid them in ejecting him.

The next day he swore out a warrant against Captain Bourke, and sent it to Lieutenant Guy. Three days after this his brother told him the case had not been pressed the day before on account of a lack of witnesses. He then went to see the Adjutant-General, and after being informed that Captain Bourke had preferred charges against him, witness said he would send in a letter preferring charges against Captain Bourke and Colonel Gibson.

Of the assault on Governor Beaver in the Riggs House Armes testified that he urged Governor Beaver to apologize, to which the Governor replied that he, Armes, must bear in mind that he was here as a private citizen and not as the Governor of Pennsylvania. They were on the same platform, but he did not propose to do anything about that matter. As he turned to go away, Armes reached up his hand to stop him. The Governor considered it as an insult and some words followed.

Witnesses asked the Court to notice he had not reflected on General Beaver in the letters he had written. He added: "But I did not hesitate to reflect on General Hastings, I said he was not a gentleman. I should have added that he was a liar and a coward."

In the course of a sketch of his career Captain Armes revealed the nature of the secret testimony given by Colonel Swords and Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday. In effect it was that Armes was one of ten picked men, sworn to secrecy, who were to act as a special body guard of the President. His orders were secret and even Governor Beaver did not know about them.

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.)

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. *Note our name on every wrapper and label.* Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

PILES. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

This *Ointment* is specially recommended for *Piles*. If used in connection with *Pond's Extract* it will be found invaluable. Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, &c., &c.* Testimonials from all classes. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

DR. McNULTY.

This EMINENT SPECIALIST cures **Private Chronic and Nervous Diseases** with absolute certainty. **Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Youthful Follies, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Vigor and Manhood, Prostatitis** and all **Special Bladder and Kidney Troubles** *positively cured*. He has made these Diseases a life-study. Question List and Book **"Life's Secret Errors" Free** to all who write him the nature of their trouble. Patients treated at Home. Terms reasonable. Consultation Free and Confidential. Hours 9 to 3 daily; 6:30 to 8 ev'gs. Sundays, 10 to 12. Call or address **P. Roscoe McNulty, M.D. No. 11 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal**

Beware of all persons who under any pretense try to lead or "steer" you to other doctors.

TAXATION IN CHINA.

Henry George's Ideas Originated With Confucius.

WASHINGTON, April 23d.—Charles Denby, United States Minister to China, in his report to the Department of State, says the system of taxation in China presents some decided contrasts to the systems in other countries. The taxes outside of Pekin are paid on arable land only, the tax varying with the crop and quality of the soil. Inside of the city of Pekin there is no tax on the land, houses or personal property. The goods passing through the city gates pay a tax, but are exempt from taxation afterwards. The only tax on land and houses in Pekin is on the sale of real estate. Ten per cent. being charged on the price obtained for the property sold.

There is also a tax resembling license fees. Outside of Pekin the Chinese subjects are liable to be called on to perform certain duties, whenever the Emperor passes through their districts, but this duty may be avoided by the payment of a small tax. All the moneys spent on the public account in Pekin comes from the Imperial treasury, and the expenditure is not limited to the funds raised by taxation within the city. In Pekin they pay no taxes whatever, and a man who owns his house and lot and his implements of labor, enjoys his earnings without toll or deduction. The Minister closes with the following comment on the Chinese taxation as contrasted with the system of taxation in the United States:

"How different the condition is from that in our own cities, where sometimes three per cent. on a high valuation is exacted for public purposes. To the absence of the taxation of the body of the people may well be ascribed the permanence of the Government, and of the tranquillity and contentment of the Chinese race. A lesson of taxation in China might be profitably studied by the civilized world. But in view of the national, State, county, township and city indebtedness piled mountain high, the lesson must now be valueless to the United States."

A JUST DECISION.

Corporal Tanner Continues to Gladden the Hearts of ex Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, April 23d.—Corporal Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions, to-day rendered an important decision in passing upon the application of John Webb, private of Company D, Indiana cavalry, for an increase of pensions from $24 to $30 per month. Webb is receiving the former rate of pension for vericose veins of the left leg, and asked for an increase on the ground that a total disability in his foot now exists. In granting the increase asked for, the Commissioner says, in his opinion, that it was not the intention of Congress in using the words total disability to debar the claimants for pensions from the benefits of the Act until the hand, foot, arm or leg is a worthless incumbrance, incapable of motion and completely useless for any purpose whatever. He says that total disability shall be held to exist when the affected member by reason of a wound, injury or disease is useless in performing ordinary manual labor.

AGAINST PROHIBITION.

It Gets a Serious Setback in the Old Bay State.

BOSTON, April 23d.—The Prohibitionists spent lots of money yesterday, had religious services in the churches, women at all the polls personally soliciting votes, and gave strong hot lunches to those who voted for them, while the Sunday-school children, carrying flags and prohibition banners, marched through the streets headed by a brass band. They would visit each poll and cheer for the amendment, but all this had no result, the vote in Boston being 59,890 for and 96,749 against. This 93 per cent. decrease on the November vote. The change of sentiment in the State is startling. Worcester county, where the best cider in the State is made, gave 4,000 majority against prohibition. The majority in the whole State is 44 500. The Prohibitionists are very much disheartened.

Gladstone on the Centennial.

BUFFALO, April 23d.—A letter from Gladstone is printed in the *Courier* to-day. Therein Gladstone speaks hopefully of the Irish question, and in conclusion says: "When your great country is about to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the American Commonwealth, I have been requested from Chicago and elsewhere to intimate the assurance of my participation in your national joy. It is a real and grateful participation, for statesmen of the American Revolution have taken their place for aye, and among the greatest political instructors of the world. George Washington was their acknowledged and illustrious head, and to him and to them I have long felt that I owed no trivial part of my own public education. Long, without limit of length, may that union flourish, under the blessing and favor of God, with the foundation with which their names are inseparably associated."

Washington Items in Brief.

WASHINGTON, April 23d.—The President to-day appointed a number of Postmasters, among whom were the following: Edward Angel, at Hailey, Idaho, and George H. Cook, at Flagstaff, Arizona.

The Acting Comptroller of Currency today authorized the Washington National Bank at Tacoma, W. T., to begin business with a capital of $100,000.

The Secretary of War has ordered the commanding officers at all military posts to fire a national salute of thirty-eight guns on April 30th, in honor of the centenary of the inauguration of Washington.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Whitford has under consideration the establishment of several star mail routes through Oklahoma. It is expected one or more will be decided upon to-morrow.

The United Kingdom Prosperous.

WASHINGTON, April 23d.—The Consul, General Waller, at London, in his report to the Department of State, says there has been a general revival of trade and commerce of the United Kingdom. The returns, he says, clearly show a decided improvement in both the volume and character of business done in 1888 over the previous year, and this increased prosperity, which promises to continue, is not confined to any particular industry. It is apparently due to legitimate trade, and not to speculation. The improvement in business is especially noticeable in the building industry.

A Collision.

NEWPORT, April 23d.—The largest passenger steamboat on the Atlantic coast, "The Pilgrim," of the Fall River line, collided near Hell Gate, last night, with a freight steamer. The latter was so badly injured that she was run ashore and sunk. The passenger steamer came here for repairs.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Armstrong, Judge.

SACRAMENTO, April 23, 1889.

Alma Mayberry vs. George W. Mayberry—Decree of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Reliable Testimony.

Among those who testify to the merits of Allcock's Porous Plasters are Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., Hon. James W. Husted, Charles D. Fredericks, Henry King, Manager Seaside Sanitarium, Hon. E. L. Pitts, General F. B. Spinola, George Augustus Sala, Marion Harian and Sisters of Charity, Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's and let no explan ation or solicita tion induce you to accept a substitute.

Funeral of Postmaster Pearson.

NEW YORK, April 23d.—The funeral of Postmaster Pearson occurred at Englewood, N. J., this afternoon. The pallbearers were Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Mayor Grace, Frederick Kuhne, James McLain, Edward Cary, E. L. Godkin, Carl Schurz, Warner Muler, Howard Carroll and Dorman B. Eaton.

ASTHMATIC troubles and soreness of the lungs or throat are usually overcome by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure curative for colds.

LORD LONSDALE.

THE RETURN OF THE ARCTIC EXPLORER YESTERDAY.

He Reaches 75 Degrees North Latitude—Magnificent Arctic Scenery—A Thrilling Experience.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23d.—The steamer Bertha arrived from Kodiac at 3 A. M to-day. Among the passengers were Lord Lonsdale, whose journey across the continent from Winnipeg is the subject of world-wide interest.

In an interview with a reporter to-day, regarding this trip, he said:

"I was very unlucky with game; in fact, there is no game at all. I sent 300 specimens of birds—mostly ducks and water-fowl—home. Among them were several new species, at least new to me, and judging by the late Professor Baird's books, new to him also. From New York I went to Montreal and there called upon Sir Donald Smith, one of the heads of the Hudson Bay Company, who treated me with the greatest kindness and gave me letters of introduction which were exceedingly valuable to me. I then went to Ottawa and saw Lord Lansdowne and the members of the Geographical and Geological Society, among them Dr. Dawson and Dr. Bell, who supplied me with the latest maps.

"All the maps I found wrong—very, very wrong, more especially those of Alaska. Schwatka's map is as incorrect as any of them. His map of the Yukon, which is supposed to be a military one, is a most ridiculous affair. For military purposes it would not be a particle of use. There are passes and ravines without number and not one of them down on his map. The Indians have from 200 to 300 stands of arms and from 2,000 to 3,000 rounds of ammunition.

"When I left Ottawa I started for Winnipeg, but was detained three days, owing to a severe snow-storm which snowed the train in. This made me very late, and it was the middle of March before I got to Winnipeg. While there they told me I could not get through; that it was too late in the season, and that I might get as far as Green Lake, but I could have got a great deal further had it not been for starvation among the Indians. In a radius of, say, 270 miles I found 230 dead Indians. This was between the Isle La Crosse and Athabasca Lake.

"I left Winnipeg on the 20th of March, and went by train to Troy. I was determined to get as far north as possible before the ice broke. I meant to travel day and night, and if I could get far enough north I thought there would be no particular difficulties.

"At Troy I hired horses and sleds and traveled to Prince Albert, on the north Saskatchewan. The journey occupied three days and the distance was 300 miles. It was accomplished with rough teams, and I slept only two hours in the three days, at a little hut on the road. We procured fresh sleds, and started through the forest. Owing to the dense growth we could use only one sled and one horse. From Prince Albert to Green lake is 270 miles, and we covered that distance in a week.

"From this point I had to send back my servant with all my luggage, only keeping one change of clothes. I also sent back all my sporting dogs. From that time I have had no change of clothes and had to use native furs. At this point the traveling was very hard, and I could not get the Indians to go the pace. A half-soft spell came up and made the snow bad for traveling. Sometimes the glass would be 40° below zero, and in twenty-four hours it would register 30° above. This made it terrible hard work, and kept us wet from morning till night. I kept the Indians traveling all the time. When we couldn't get along in the day I made them tackle it at night. They were very good chaps and deserve great credit for their perseverance.

"From Green lake I went to Islais La Crosse, across Buffalo lake. During this part of the journey a tremendous storm arose, during which three Indians had their faces frozen. We then went across to Metha Portage, the place spoken of by Sir John Franklin and Sir John Richardson, who went in searbh of him. From there I made my way to Clear Water river, but found it difficult to make headway, as there was no food for the dogs and none for the men. I made my way down to the forks of the Athabaska and Clear Water rivers—marked on the maps as Fort McMurray—and stayed there a month hunting moose, of which I found none worth speaking about. I found it impossible to get the Indians to travel, as we had come across so many dead men, and they were afraid of their lives. I stayed to take observations of the habits of the birds, water fowl, etc. The ice did not begin to break until May the 7th, and I then took a boat and we made 280 miles to Chippewayar, on Lake Athabaska. This distance we made in five days. We had great difficulty, as I only had two Indians with me, who did not know the way. The ice was running hard at the time and forming dams. Once we nearly all went under a dam which had backed the water up, and if we had not one of us would ever have come out alive.

"In Athabaska lake, which is 175 miles long, we lost ourselves two days in the fog, owing to the Indians making a mistake. The Indians thought we were on the lake and that the ice had broken, instead of which when the fog lifted we were on the low tundra land which was flooded, while the ice was a solid, as at Christmas. For two nights we were unable to sleep or to cook anything, as we could get no driftwood. It rained and snowed alternately all the time. When the sun came out I saw a crack in the ice, and against the advice of the Indians I determined to follow it. By its means we crossed the lake. I knew the lake was only twenty-five miles across, and if the worst came to the worst it could only have squashed the boat. We had only arrived a quarter of an hour when the creek closed, and remained closed a week.

"For the next 800 miles we had difficulties like this constantly, but luckily we were never more than four days at a time without food. We again came across Indians dead from starvation, but not in as great numbers as at first.

"After I struck the Peace river I followed the ice down it to save time. From this time to Great Slave Lake the Indians appeared to have plenty to eat.

"I reached Great Slave Lake on June 1st, the ice being then solid, but Peace river having broken up, there was water around the lake for a space of about 100 yards wide. It must be remembered that Great Slave Lake is 300 miles wide and 400 odd miles long. I got a boat from the Hudson Bay Company and two Indians, and tried to get around the edge of the lake, but it was terrible work, and sometimes we would be twenty hours in ice water portaging the boat in and out and moving supplies.

"Our next piece of hard work was crossing Sulphur Bay—so-called because of the sulphur springs around it. When we started across it there was no sign of ice, but before we had started one-quarter of an hour a strong gale sprang up from the north and we took refuge behind a rock. While there two blocks of ice caught our boat and kept us there for twenty-eight days. I made a bridge across the openings and got to land, but could not find any game. On July 9th the ice broke, and I determined to cross, ice or no ice. The Indians were terribly frightened, and lay down in the boat useless. Billy and I hoisted the sail, made out of a tarpaulin, and at 8 o'clock one evening we made a start, and though jammed and knocked about, we went into the lake and reached Hay river the next day. Here I found the Hudson Bay Company's steamer that was put on last year for the first time to run freight up the McKenzie river.

"While on the Hay river I saw the most beautiful waterfall in the world. It is horseshoe shaped, and has a sheer fall of 200 feet, and a step with another fall above it. It is about one and a half miles wide at the top and one and three-fourth miles wide at the bottom. It is far more beautiful than Niagara, although there is not the same weight of water. Who can picture it, as great block after block of ice and iceberg after iceberg come whirling over and down into the abyss below?

"I went to Peel river in the steamer and there I got a boat and eight natives and started for the Arctic ocean.

"It was with the greatest difficulty that I could get the Indians to go with me, as they were terribly afraid of the Esquimaux, who up there are called Huskeys. These Huskeys seem to be a race of Esquimaux all by themselves. Instead of being small of stature and dark, as at Liverpool bay and Cape Bathurst, they are big and tall, some of them taller than myself, and I stand 6 feet.

"When we arrived in their part of the country my interpreter advised me not to go among them, as Sir John Robinson and all other travelers had made circuits to escape them. I was determined, so I went. They made a half-circle as I advanced and all held long knives in their hands about six inches long. One fellow walked right up to me and tried to stick me, but I hit him in the nose with my fist and he went down like a ninepin. He said afterward he wanted to see if I was made the same inside as they were.

"Against the advice of my interpreter I went into their chasm snow house, or place where all public meetings are held, and sat down. The natives told my interpreter that they heard all white men were brave and that they were going to try me. The braves formed in a line before me as I sat on a box, and each, drawing his knife, with a frightful war whoop, rushed at me with their knives ready to strike. They stopped right at my feet, and then the leader, advancing, put his ear over my heart to hear how it was beating. I didn't take the slightest notice, but asked them to show me how they danced. This they did, but would stop right in the middle and make a rush at me with their knives. The chief was so surprised at what he called my courage that he gave me a present of his state clothes. I went into their little snow houses and made myself at home with them. I was the first white man who had ever visited them in their village.

"That night as I was going home a fellow was watching for me. He had killed three or four men and had vowed to kill me. He was hiding behind an omaha (a boat) and as I passed jumped out at me with a knife. I straightened out my right arm and he went down. He then skulked into his house and I went after him. I offered him some tobacco, but instead of taking it he rushed at me again with knife uplifted. I struck him again and knocked him into a corner dazed. The other natives then rushed in, and when they saw their bad man lying in a corner quite stupid they could not understand it. They took his knife from him and gave it to me, but as I thought this was meant as an act of submission I gave it back to him again. After this I had no more trouble, and they treated me with the greatest kindness. When I left they begged me to come back and see them again. I only went owing to the prayers of the Hudson Bay men, who were afraid of their lives.

"After leaving we went round Banks Land on to the edge of Melville Island, and then back to the McKenzie, where I expected letters and fresh clothes. The steamer, however, had left all those things 1,500 miles south, and had gone back for them, so I had to go on without them.

"I determined to walk to the Yukon across the mountains, a distance of eighty miles. Each of my men carried forty pounds of provisions, and I carried fifty pounds. I got a boat on the Porcupine river and descended into Alaska. I hoped to catch the revenue cutter about the middle of October at St. Michaels, but expected difficulties on the way, as the Indians had killed two miners a short time before. I descended the Ajuko, but as the ice began to set when 1,200 miles on my journey when near the Russian Mission I had to stop there. The question was, could I get any further? The missionaries said I could not get as far as Katmai, which is just the other side of Kodiak, and told me all kinds of stories to deter me, but I was determined. I got dogs and sleds and started. After many difficulties I arrived at Katmai about the 10th of February.

"During the journey we encountered many difficulties, and it was bitterly cold weather. The coldest it was was 64° below zero. It was worst after walking and running all day to have to lie in the snow to sleep. There was no wood to warm one's clothes, and we had the greatest difficulty in crossing the mountains. People said it was impossible—that twelve men had died trying. I started with nine sleds and sixty-nine dogs. At the foot of the mountains the Indians refused to cross, and tried to desert in the night, but I took one by the neck and made him go before and I walked after him. I took all their rifles and snowshoes, put them in my sled and sat on it. At 3 o'clock in the morning, when they got up to abandon me in the dark, they were surprised to find me before them. I started at 5 o'clock that morning in the dark, and had to cross ranges the highest point of whose pass was 5,200 feet. The cold was intense, and terrible storms would come up at times.

"When I got across I had only twenty-nine dogs left—all the others had frozen to death. There were seven Indians missing and five sleds. After waiting two days I set out to look for the missing men, and found them in a terrible condition. All the dogs were dead. I brought them down safe and sound, they only being frozen about the hands and feet. I waited at Katmoi until Saturday, the 16th of March, when the Alaska Company sent the Lettie for me. Then I waited for the Bertha, on which I have just arrived."

In conclusion, Lord Lonsdale said he did not think anything would ever be made out of the Yukon mines. There was gold, but only in small quantities. The miners were suffering greatly.

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