DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....JUNEE 1, 1889.

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,

Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,

Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

For one year.....$6 00
For six months.....3 00
For three months.....1 50

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To-day's Weather Indications.

California—Fair; northwesterly winds; cooler in the extreme northern portion.

Oregon and Washington—Fair; warmer; northerly winds.

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.

"CORRUPT POLITICAL METHODS."

In the *Forum* United States Senator Edmunds discusses the matter of corrupt political methods. He asks a question that has presented itself to every thinking lover of republican institutions, "To what extent is it wise and proper to reward political workers; and how can the use of money in elections be suppressed?" The inquiry is itself a note of warning. When the people become wholly insensible to the enormity of political corruption, they will have reached the level where their liberties may be seized upon without possibility of reclamation, except through violent and bloody revolution against the usurpation.

The Senator is sound in his judgment that the root of the evil is in the pursuit of politics as a means to personal ends only, and regardless of the welfare of the people. The real judgment of the citizens, whether wise or unwise, must make the Government that we speak of, as "of, for and by the people." If in this division of government, ascertainable through the ballot-box, votes enough are bought and sold to control the result, then the government fashioned by that result, is a thing of bargain and price—a commodity.

Where, as is frequently the case, the division of opinion between the people is very close, a few votes bought may turn the scale either way, and that it is thus adjusted often is undeniable, since the temptation is strong, and the venal are always to be found in number sufficient to avail of the opportunity. For, as the Senator says, there are unfortunately those of our countrymen who consider politics as tacticians do war, and that the "other party" is to be treated as an enemy, against whom it is permissible to employ any agencies that will compass its overthrow. That such should consider places of trust and emolument as the spoil of war is not surprising. The danger most menacing that has presented itself in recent years to the thoughtful is the passivity of the people in the face of the enormity of such doctrines and sentiments and the heinousness of the unconcealed political corruption of the day—the apparent indifference, that really seems to be augmenting and spreading, to the dishonest methods employed by the low-level order of politicians. It is this lack of wakefulness to the true character of such crimes and their inevitable result if persisted in and unrebuked, that alarms the Senator and causes him to appeal to the people in the paper referred to.

Senator Edmunds declares that there is nothing to be gained by closing our eyes to the truth concerning the political corruption of day, and the fact that the integrity of the ballot-box is at the mercy of registration and election officers, who are now so chosen and disciplined as to make them autocrats of the results of our elections. It is a fact that a great many people who would abhor any such policy in their relations with each other in business, do not scruple to justify or at least excuse the corrupt means employed in modern politics, on the ground that the interests of the country are at stake according to this or that view, and that it is necessary to prevent the proposed policy of the opposing party being forced upon the nation or State. This is a bad enough excuse, says the Senator, in a Presidential contest for use of vicious means, but it would be infinitely worse were the President chosen by the popular vote. The force and strength of this assertion of the inexcusableness of such means is demonstrated in the proposition he formulates, that if these methods are defensible, as alleged, then the right thing to do is to have the facts made public, the sums expended for bribery and corruption published, and the bribers and the bribed rewarded with place and honor for their services in the cause of the country.

Senator Edmunds believes that there were about $5,000,000 collected and expended in the late Presidential campaign, and that after all due allowance is made for legitimate expenses, parades, printing, street spectacles, etc., a great sum will still remain unaccounted for, that in all probability was expended in ways and for purposes condemned by the laws and the moral sense of mankind. The causes for such corruption are found, in his opinion, in the intensity of party feeling that leads many men who have no personal ends in view to consent to procedure in party interest that in their relations of business with men they would deem the very essence of dishonesty and dishonor; that is, there has grown up a sentiment that in politics the principles of morality do not apply, and that violation of the penal laws in political activity is nothing of importance unless the operator is discovered. The second cause is the activity of a class without principles and that engages in politics for what can be made out of the campaigns and the control of positions. These men very often become leaders and enjoy a reputation for patriotism and as party workers of great value and energy, whom it is right to reward for their services. When they attain to place they usually have a corps of subordinates who sail for favor as their principals direct, and the latter thus become the heads of political machines and as such "powers."

The body of the people, Senator Edmunds thinks, want their officers selected for capacity and fitness, and do not wish the political worker to be feed with a place he is unfitted to fill; at the same time they do recognize the propriety of acknowledging the services of such men as have been unselfishly active politically. This is a correct conclusion, but it does not cross the purpose of a wise civil service reform, which must obtain with us if we are not to surrender our liberties, a judgment which the Senator does not in so many words pronounce, but which it is easy to discern between the lines of his paper. He well says that we cannot hope to suppress the thirst for power, but we may control and limit its gratification.

To this end the demand for displacement of faithful and competent public servants, merely to reward political workers must be boldly antagonized by an awakened moral sense of the people, who must be made to realize that the policy of "spoils" lies at the root of the danger threatening them by the usurpation of their rights at the ballot-box. This is the difficult problem now before the nation, and upon its correct solution may turn the fate of the nation. It is simply impossible to continue in prosperity and safety, and at the same time laugh to scorn the truths of history and the experience of mankind, which teach that such practices as the Senator catalogues, are motors of decadence and instruments for the undermining of a representative form of government. It is true, as he says, that we want no office-holding class, but we may add that a corrupt class dominating official patronage is more to be feared. However, civil service reform contemplates no office-holding class. The great bulk of the small administrative employments, says the Senator, involve no governmental policy, and relate only to strictly defined business work. Civil service reform demands, as the RECORD-UNION has uniformly held, that for all such there shall be applied business principles, the accurate, rapid and honest discharge of the public business standing always superior to the demands of party servitors for reward. The citizen must feel as concerned that the business of his Government is as well discharged as he would in his own private enterprises. This is the pith of civil service reform, and the Senator gives its friends comfort by the statement that despite avoidance by party, and the open opposition of a large class, the reform has made material progress, and encourages the hope that before many years the great body of the civil employment will cease to be the spoil of party contention.

The removal of the spoils system will greatly purify political methods by withdrawal of the incentive for corruption, but it will not wholly eliminate the evils that the thoughtful consider as present menaces to the integrity of representative forms. As Senator Edmunds says—and we interject other possible reforms—registration laws must be such as will conserve the well-springs of true liberty; elections must be conducted by men of high character and tried ability, and under provisions putting it as far as is possible out of the power of the corrupt to pervert the verdict of the people; the secresy of the ballot must be assured, and thereby the protection of the voter from cow by those interested in coercing him; there should be public canvassing of votes and the publication of all election expenses and their verification under oath; there should be speedy hearing of election contests; drastic punishment of bribers and the bribed, and of all who illegally register or vote; discreet reformation of the naturalization laws; limitation of immigration to those classes assimilative and sincerely eschewing foreign allegiance, and not likely to become public charges and public terrors; and finally, more attention must be given to the instruction of youth in civil government and the substructural principles of the republic, instead of trusting them to the haphazard and "pick-up" methods of acquiring a knowledge of their rights and the origin of the same, and of their duties and obligations to each other and to their country. No one expects to reform human nature by legal regulation, nor by law to lessen the greed and venality of men, but we may make the gratification very difficult, the knowledge and love of free institutions broader and reverence for their sanctity greater.

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

The magazine literature for the month of June presents two papers upon the subject of the relations of the Canadian States to those of the American Union and the possible changes that the future has in store for them. Mr. Charles H. Lugrin, a Canadian, in the *Century*, claims that according to all topographical conditions and natural environment, the North American continent is a unit; that is to say, if the country had been originally developed as a political unit, the suggestion to draw arbitrary lines east and west across it to divide it into rival sections, hampered by regulations artificial and variable, would be treated as the hight of absurdity, because opposed by nature and common sense. They are in principle one now; the difference between their people is not greater than that between the people of the several States of the Union, and therefore, while annexation is very problematical, commercial union should be established.

Under the old reciprocity treaty trade was fostered, and commerce between Canada and the United States flourished greatly. When it expired and tariffs were set up at "the line," they did not break down the trade, and to-day half the business the Canadians do is done with the United States. He holds that the two countries are necessary to each other, and a formidable array of statistics is marshaled to prove that we of the United States will in time need the productive capacity of the Canadas to supplement our own; that by 1920 we will have 120,000,000 of people, and that to maintain our present rate of stock production, food-supply and export, we must have 980,000,000 of acres under tillage and pasture, whereas but 500,000,000 acres are available to us; that at the close of this century this area will about all be held in private ownership, and that a large proportion of it is below the line of profitable wheat culture, and not adapted to stock-raising. Therefore, if Canada has fertile virgin soil to our needs, we must become a purchaser of supplies from her—and he declares that Canada is thus possessed.

We cannot enter into even a slight examination of the proofs adduced by Mr. Lugrin to establish the immensity of the fertile area of the Canadas, the discovery of the remarkable productiveness, and the magnificent climatic advantages they possess—for instance, the proof of the fact that in the great Mackenzie river basin there are no less than 800,000 square miles suitable for grazing, and of which 316,000 square miles are adapted to the cultivation of wheat. The essayist at much length dwells upon the surprises the great Northwest has for the people of the continent, and the gross misconceptions that have been entertained concerning its character and capacity. He does not commit himself to annexation, avoiding it purposively, but he does make a strong plea for the clearing away of the tariff barriers and the destruction of all obstacles to perfect reciprocity, since, he holds, that commercially the two countries are by nature intended to be in harmony and practically a unit.

JUSTICE HARLAN'S ORATION.

We invite attention to the masterly oration of Justice Harlan, which is published in full in another column. It was delivered at the Centennial Banquet of the Union League Club, Chicago, in response to the toast, "Washington and the Constitution." It is a paper that should be deliberately read by all Americans, young and old. The popular estimate of Washington is rather that of the patriotic soldier than as the statesman; but Justice Harlan, in a most eloquent and polished oration, remarkable for its vigor and conciseness, and for its exhaustive character, recalls the historical record and presents it in the strongest possible light that establishes Washington as a champion of the Constitution, and that proves that but for his splendid defense of it, it might not have been adopted. Washington foresaw that the possibilities of the new nation for all success resided in a Federal arm as strong over the whole Union as the independent powers of the States within their individual jurisdictions. The oration sets forth in the clearest manner the proofs of the wonderful foresight and breadth of vision of the sage of Mount Vernon. For, as the orator establishes, his prescience revealed to him the great truth that the essential guarantee of an indissoluble union of States was a Federal head with all needed power to maintain the form and vigor of national existence as an independent power among the nations of the earth. We commend the speech of Justice Harlan to our readers as a fine example of pure English, and as a patriotic delivery of the best order.

THERE has been contributed upon the important subject of Canadian reciprocity no more exhaustive and well sustained paper than that of Mr. Lugrin, not excepting even the pamphlets of Erastus Wiman of New York upon commercial union with Canada, and which have been several times approvingly considered by the RECORD-UNION. This latter advocate of trade reciprocity with the Dominion contributes to the *North American Review* for June a paper upon the destiny of Canada, in which he holds that a vast majority of the people of the United States believe in the wisdom of the proposition to annex, and that such an acquisition would not imperil or disturb our existing system. On the other hand his testimony is, and few men are better informed upon the subject, that eight out of ten men in Canada prefer to remain either independent of the United States and of England also, or else to maintain present relations with the mother country. Quebec, with its immense preponderance of Catholics, who oppose any political change that would tend to reduce their dominance, is a formidable obstacle to any political revolution such as would result from annexation. England would most certainly oppose the surrender of territory equal to nearly half her domain; consent by her to annexation would be a reversal of her policy that is unthinkable, in view of the expenditure of blood and treasure on her part to acquire what she has. But Mr. Wiman adheres to his old belief that commercial union is possible, and now declares that the idea is making material progress on both sides of the line. As an evidence of this he recalls the passage of the Hitt resolution in Congress last spring, authorizing the appointment of a Commission, whenever Canada signifies a willingness to co-operate, to inquire into and report upon the whole subject of commercial union. He believes that such a union is not only possible, but probable, and that the result will have an amazing beneficial influence upon both countries, and in all likelihood will lead to the independence of Canada.

THERE are constantly presented evidences of the superior esteem in which much American machinery is held abroad. One of the latest instances of this is the testimony of the Superintendent of the Mission at Rangoon, who said to a visitor recently, "We get all our presses from the United States. They cost twice as much as those of the English make, but they last more than four times as long." In every instance where the pride of good workmanship rises superior to greed of gain, we can and do lead in the manufacture of practical machinery. We ought to be able to say that we have taken care in this matter to make and keep a trade also for our vehicles, tools and implements in Mexico and in the South American states. But in truth we have not done so because we do not manufacture for the needs of those countries. While it is true that the vehicles and implements we send to them are superior to those of the Germans and the English, being lighter and yet as strong, the Mexicans and the South Americans cling to their old designs and will not be convinced that serviceability, weight and ponderosity are not inseparable. The English and the Germans, shrewder than are our manufacturers, make machines and vehicles, tools and farm implements to suit the tastes of our neighbors, regardless of the improvements that mechanical science approves. The result is that the manufacturers of those nations control the trade in the countries named that we ought to dominate. In the matter of the printing press, however, neither the English nor the German inventors or manufacturers have been able to outdo us. And so it is, that where our other machinery is largely excluded, the American press finds its way. The reason is obvious: the American users of presses will accept only the most serviceable; our manufacturers, under the stimulus of hot competition, produce a high class of work, and the same quality is sent abroad that is sold at home, for the printers of the hemisphere are in constant communication and engaged in mutual criticism, and are instantly informed as to every advance step made in the art. In the Old World there is no such general perfection attained in printing machinery as with us, and while it is true that the French give us some of the best examples of achievement in the art of printing, notably in colors, it is also true that they do not employ machinery of their own manufacture that is in anywise superior to that turned out of the factories of the United States.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* well enough says:

The theater, in its wholesome state, is the highest and noblest amusement to which the great public can be invited. It is a liberal education to the humble, a means of refinement to the fortune-favored. The most vital and complete of arts, in music and the drama, in the expression and play of emotions, in the illustration of character, and in the manifestation of mind is that of the stage, and it should be guarded and preserved to the benefit, the spiritual, moral, and intellectual service of man when it is other than a harmless and recreating amusement. The press has suddenly become false to the trust reposed in it, and the public should reassert its old prerogative. Stage offenders now account newspaper condemnation as so much advertising to help their monetary chances with managers another season—for it must be remembered the press has created a liking in vulgar minds for the theatrical parade of malodorous persons.

But how does our contemporary propose to reform the press that is thus guilty? We can freely admit that the method of the "slam-bang" and sensational press has brought the dirty linen of the stage into disgusting prominence. But how would it do to begin a cleansing process on the stage as well as in the press? Suppose the decent newspapers of the day bend their energies to the task of making the dirty linen less possible of being flaunted upon the stage? Let it say to managers that they shall not have their countenance, but will have their enmity, if they continue to foster a class of characters on the stage whose reputations are vile. Suppose that our contemporary proceed to inaugurate a crusade upon the filth of the stage that enables the nasty press to rake in a muck heap, and drag out to light revolting specimens of social bestiality and rottenness? The newspaper has led in more formidable tasks, and it is in its power to apply at least partial correctives to a great deal of the vileness of the stage, and to make the boards slippery for any considerable foothold by the class of loose people that constitute, next to the sensational trash written for the theater, the reproach of the dramatic profession of to-day.

IT WILL be remembered that when Mr. Bayard accepted the conference, the Republican press denounced him and demanded instead a declaration of war. Mr. Blaine has not succeeded in amending Mr. Bayard, policy in the smallest particular.—*S. F. Alta.*

Nothing of the kind. At no time has there been any demand for a declaration of war. The people, irrespective of party, approved the course of Mr. Bayard in consenting to a conference two and a half years ago. But they did condemn him, and justly, for permitting Bismarck to bulldoze him into an abandonment of the Conference. Had he stood firm against Germany, have risen in indignation at the deportation of Malietoa, and have stood by Greenebaum and Sewall, Bismarck would have abandoned his bullying, just as he did, eventually. Very true, after public opinion grew red-hot, and the temper of the American people was made manifest, Mr. Bayard did renew the demand for reassembling of the Conference. It is also true that the Administration of President Harrison placed upon that Conference Board, Bates, whose advice Bayard rejected and stigmatized as unsound and unwise; and that it attached to the Board Sewall, whom Bayard removed because he contended that our Government had not kept faith with the Samoans, and had been overridden by the Germans. And the judgment of these two men has now been confirmed by the decision of the Conference. If that is anything less than a condemnation of the policy of Mr. Bayard, we are unable to see it. It certainly is true that originally Mr. Bayard's policy was sound, and that that original intention of our Government is now likely to be made effective. But it is also true, beyond possibility of successful denial, that between intention and performance, Mr. Bayard "fell down," woefully, prone and flat.

THE dispatch of English war ships to the Arctic and to Behring Sea should not occasion any fear that there is a threat of war in the movement. England has every year sent ships to that region, changed her commands, and relieved her vessels on this side the globe. That nation is not going to war with us over the seal fisheries. In the first place she would not do so without protest against the "closed sea" order; nor would she do so if the response proved unsatisfactory without the usual notice to neutrals, and the formality of warning to non-combatants. There is more reason to believe that the purpose of English authorities, if they have any special end in view in the present movement other than that we have suggested, is to hold the excitable Canadian fishermen in check. They are far more likely to cause us trouble than the guns of the British ships.

A site has been selected for the erection of the Confederate Veteran Home. It will be located at Atlanta, near Grant Park, on a tract of land containing one hundred and twenty-five acres.

DISEASED BLOOD.

Humors, Blotches, Sores, Scales, Crusts and Loss of Hair Cured.

Terrible Blood Poison. Suffered all a man could suffer and live. Face and body covered with awful sores. Used the Cuticura Remedies ten weeks and is practically cured. A remarkable case.

I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man could suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your book, and I would say to any one in the same condition, to use CUTICURA, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity.

E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

Covered with Running Sores 17 Years.

I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above case.

L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

Dug and Scratched 38 Years.

I go Mr. Dennis Downing ten years better. I have dug and scratched for thirty-eight years. I had what is termed pruritis, and have suffered everything, and tried a number of doctors but got no relief. Anybody could have got $500 had they cured me. The CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me. God bless the man who invented CUTICURA.

CHENEY GREEN, Cambridge, Mass.

Cuticura Remedies

Are Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK,

Hip, kidney, and uterine pains and weaknesses **relieved in one minute** by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster**, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

JUNE 1st, '89.

FIRST DAY, FIRST MONTH AND FIRST SUMMER SALE!

To-day and Next Week!

20 DRAW LOADS OF SUMMER GOODS TO DISPOSE OF AT ABOUT HALF THEIR VALUE!

Jobbers fearing a cold Summer, as the season was late, began to unload at Cut Prices. We were prepared for it, and laid in an immense stock of SATEENS, LAWNS, SWISSES and other SUMMER GOODS.

TO-DAY WILL BE OUR GRAND OPENING of these Goods, all at Under Prices, in every Department.

ALL PRICES HOLD GOOD UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD.

Double-width Dotted Swisses, cream.....for 10 cents
One case Lawns.....4 cents per yard
One case Challis, in light and dark colors.....16 yards for $1

MOQUET RUGS on sale To-day at Closing Prices.

There are as many Goods on Sale To-day not advertised. An endless variety of Women's SHOES.

American Sateen Prints in Persian Drapery and Flowered, same designs as the French fabrics, at.....6¼ cents per yard
Six-yards-for-a-dollar Sateens at 12½ cents per yard, in all new shades and latest designs.
Six-yards-for-a-dollar Sateens at 9, 9½, and 10 cents per yard, in tan, plain black, and black with white flowers.
20-cent Sateens for 15 cents per yard, in brown, sapphire, blue, garnet, black, navy; flowered, striped, and plaids. The latest designs.
25-cent-Sateens for 17 and 18 cents. Extra fine twilled black with old gold, vines and flowers; also all new shades.
35-cent French Sateens for 20 cents, in nile green, fawn drab, goblin blue, terra cotta, striped, with flowers and polka dots. The finest Imported Sateens in the market.
1,000 pairs of Boys' Moleskin Knee Pants, ages 4 to 12, in handsome fancy and plain designs.....25 and 30 cents
500 pairs of Boys' Wool Knee Pants, in light, medium and heavy weights, 50 and 75 cents, $1.
Boys' Knee Pants Suits, ages 4 to 12, in dark gray hair-line designs, Union Cassimeres.....$2 50
Boys' Black Diagonal Worsted Suits, long Pants, ages 10 to 13.....$4 75
200 pairs of Men's Union Cassimere Pants, per pair.....$1 50
1,200 Men's fancy Calico Dress Shirts, separate collar, in neat patterns, all sizes.....25 cents
800 Men's fancy Calico Shirts of extra quality, separate collars, all sizes..40 cts
500 Men's fancy Percale Dress Shirts, separate collar and cuffs.....59 cents
50 dozen Men's extra quality, full-finished Cotton Half Hose, color black...20c (Worth 40 cents).
500 pairs of Men's Genuine Buck Gloves, light, medium and heavy weight, 50 and 75 cents.
Men's tan-color Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, just the articles for hot weather ware. Sold at half prices.....35 cents
Men's Genuine Kid Driving and Dress Gloves.....50 cents
Men's full finished Black Half Hose, an extra superior grade.....20 cents
Men's Fine Fancy Jersey Overshirts, $2 50 quality for.....$1 50

CUT PRICES IN MEN'S SHOES.

Men's Kip Buckle Alexis Shoes.....$1 00
Burt's Fine Button French Calf Dress Shoe.....3 00
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Canvas Shoes, good qualities.....59 cents

GOOD VALUES IN LADIES' SHOES.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Shoes, English toe.....$1 45
Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Shoes, extra quality.....1 75
Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes, medium toe and heel.....2 25

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,

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

THE NONPAREIL.

SPECIAL * SALE

—OF—

DRESS * GOODS.

To-day, at 8 O'Clock:

About 300 pieces of 36 and 40-inch Woolen Dress Goods, for 25 Cents a Yard.

We warrant that you have never seen better goods for 75 cents a yard. We stake our reputation on it that you don't get as good a value anywhere as you do here. We know if you make your appearance at our counters to-day you will be most agreeably surprised. If you ask for the cause we will tell you: Owing to the phenomenal demand for Sateens, White Goods, etc., the sale of Woolens has suffered severely. We do not intend to carry over this class of goods. We will, indeed, make such price that will close them out in short order.

☞ SALE CONTINUED SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

The Nonpareil, FIFTH AND J STREETS,

SACRAMENTO.....CAL.

$500 REWARD!

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE Board of Supervisors of Sacramento county, adopted May 7, 1889, said Board will pay the sum of **Five Hundred Dollars** ($500) for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any party illegally carrying on the business of hydraulic mining on the American river or its tributaries, in any and all mines or claims which have been heretofore enjoined by any Court of competent jurisdiction. Provided, however, that said Board will pay but one reward for the arrest and conviction of person or persons operating the same mine or claim.

Attest: F. F. TEBBETS, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.
[SEAL.] W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk of Board.
my8-30t2p

Eagle * Winery,

M. S. NEVIS & CO.,

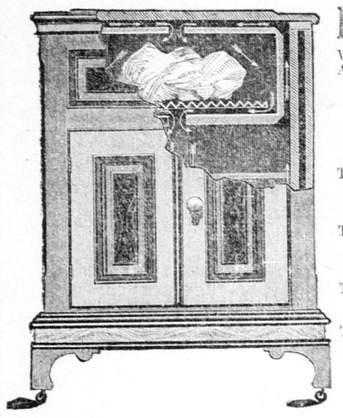
PROPRIETORS OF THE EAGLE WINERY, Twenty-first and R streets, Sacramento, are prepared to fill orders at wholesale for all kinds of California Wines and Brandies upon the shortest notice. Office: 1517 Eighteenth street. The patronage of my friends and the public is solicited. my13-4ptf

Perfection Carpet-cleaner Beats them all.

CARPETS CLEANED AND RELAID THE same day, at O'NEAL & SONS, 1205 Second street. Telephone 204. my13-1m

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

FACTS WORTH CONSIDERING.



EVERY FAMILY SHOULD have a Refrigerator or an Ice Chest. The next question is: WHICH IS THE BEST TO GET? And we say: Get an

ALASKA REFRIGERATOR

FOR THESE REASONS:

THE ALASKA has preserved Fresh Meats perfectly for three weeks in hottest weather.

THE ALASKA produces a DRY, COLD AIR, which no other Refrigerator can do.

THE ALASKA possesses the ONLY provision chamber free from odor.

THE ALASKA is constructed upon strictly Scientific Principles, by which LOW TEMPERATURE and DRYNESS OF AIR are naturally and inevitably obtained.

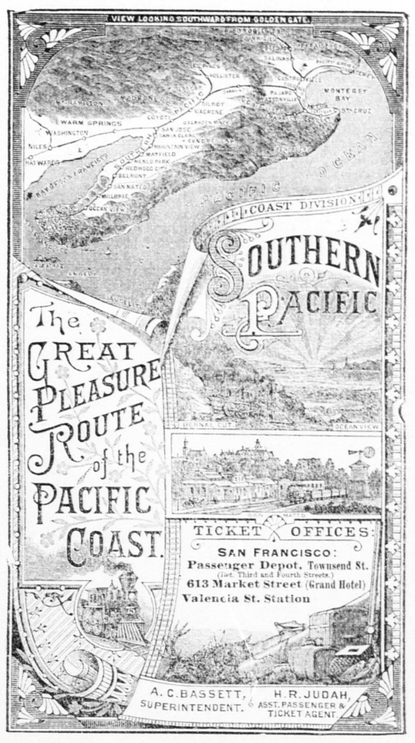
The principal causes of decay in Meats and Fruits are dampness and varying temperature, causing the expansion and contraction of tissues, which hasten decay; hence the Dry Atmosphere and Uniform Temperature of the ALASKA conduce to their preservation.

The economical use of ice depends upon the principle involved, the construction of the Refrigerator, and in utilizing all the cold air, such as in the ALASKA.

The qualities sought in a Refrigerator are preservation of perishable foods and an economical use of ice, all to be found in the ALASKA.

CALL AND SEE THE ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, AS THEY ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. WE HAVE THEM FROM $10 UP.

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



GRAND OPENING!

P. F. NOLAN & SONS,

☞ THE WELL-KNOWN ☜

Boot and Shoe Dealers,

—OF—

MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE REOPENED THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SO MANY YEARS OCCUPIED BY JAMES PARSONS, ESQ.,

603 J St., Sacramento,

☞ WITH THE FINEST STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES ☜

Ever Shown in Sacramento.

☞ THE PEOPLE OF SACRAMENTO AND VICINITY ☜ Need not pay any more high prices for Fine Shoes. We propose to sell our Shoes direct from our factory to the public, thereby saving the people the jobbers' and drummers' profit, which at the very least is twenty-five per cent.

☞ NOW TO PROVE THAT SATISFACTORILY TO THE ☜ Shoe-buying public we will quote the prices that we propose to sell LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS OF OUR OWN MAKE, which are well known all over the Pacific coast. Every lady knows the price of French Kid Boots.

☞ NOW WE PROPOSE TO SELL YOU FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS AT ONE DOLLAR A PAIR LESS THAN YOU HAVE BEEN PAYING. ☜

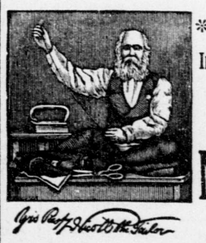
WE WILL SELL our own make of French Kid Button Boots at $2 50 per pair; you pay $3 50 for a shoe not as well made or finished.
WE WILL SELL you our own make of Fine French Kid Button Boots at $3 per pair; you pay $4 for a shoe not as well made or finished.
WE WILL SELL you our own make Extra Quality French Kid Button Boots for $4 per pair; you pay $5 for a shoe not as well made or finished.
WE WILL SELL you Misses' French Kid Button Boots (our own make), heel and spring-heel (sizes 11 to 2) for $2 50 per pair; you pay $3 50 for a shoe not as well made or finished.
WE WILL SELL you Children's French Kid Button Boots (our own make), heel and spring heel; size, 5 to 7½, $1 50 per pair; 8 to 10½, $2 per pair; you pay $2 and $2 50 for shoes not as well made or finished. The above shoes we can give you in widths from AA to EEE.
WE WILL SELL our own make, Laird, Schober & Mitchell's, F. Pinet, Paris, and Ph. Herber, Paris, Hand-turn Shoes, at $6 per pair; you pay $7 for a shoe not as well made or finished.
WE WILL SELL our own make of Extra Fine French Calf Button Bals and Congress, all styles of toes, at $4 50; regular price, $6 per pair.
WE WILL SELL our own make of the Best Calf Button Bals and Congress, known as "Our Famous $3 Shoe," at $3 per pair; this shoe will outwear any $6 shoe made.
WE WILL SELL our own make Gents' Fine Calf Hand sewed Button, Bals and Congress, London, Spanish and French toe, for $6 50 per pair.
WE WILL SELL James A. Banister's Hand-sewed Bals, Button and Congress, best quality, at $6 per pair; regular price, $8.
WE WILL SELL Gents' Fine Calf Bals, Button and Congress, London toe and tip and French toe, for $2 50 per pair; regular price, $4.
WE SELL ALL other Boots and Shoes in proportion. Too numerous to quote prices.
WE HAVE a large stock of Canvas, Colored and seaside Shoes.
TWENTY CASES of Men's Canvas Shoes, for 75 cents per pair.

☞ It Will Cost You Nothing to Call and Examine Stock and Prices. Country Orders Will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

P. F. NOLAN & SONS,

603 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

FACTORY: 63, 65, 67, 69 and 71 STEVENSON STREET.....
SALE-ROOM: 812 and 814 MARKET STREET..... } SAN FRANCISCO.



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☞ LATEST PATTERNS OF ☜

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC WOOLENS for the Season of 1889.

SAMPLES, WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, SENT FREE.

TROUSERS (TO ORDER), FROM $5. SUITS (TO ORDER), FROM $20.

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