DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY..............SEPTEMBER 23, 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

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.
The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every subscriber to the WEEKLY UNION.

Terms for both one year..............................$2 00
The WEEKLY UNION alone per year............ 1 50
The SUNDAY UNION alone per year............ 1 00

All these publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers, with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.
The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence o 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.

THE NEW PROPOSITION.

The proposition of Senator Caminetti, to which we referred on Saturday, to have the counties at the next State Fair exhibit in two or three grand groups, has met with much favor, and some opposition. It is gratifying to know that it is discussed warmly. The objections raised to it are two in number, and neither, we think, are of sufficient force to overthrow the proposition. First, that the competition between valley and foothill and mountain counties would generate ill feeling; second, that it is impracticable to handle all the counties of one class in an exhibit, as local jealousies would develop, and, as a result, there would be inharmony. Now, as to the first, it is to be said that it is an unwarranted fear, and that there is nothing to justify ill feeling between sections in the proposition to group exhibits, more than in the present successful scheme of competition between counties. Secondly, there is very little likelihood that the growers of apples the manufacturers of textile fabrics, the cultivators of flowers, the raisers of hops, would quarrel if their exhibits were grouped, any more than the exhibitors of live stock do now, who are and for years have been grouped at the Park; nor than the agricultural implement men, who occupy the same annex without any manifestation of jealousy. As to the inability to handle many counties in one group, that is unworthy timorousness. In the Centennial Exposition, in the World's Fair at New Orleans, in the great exposition held in Brazil, in the present Paris Exposition, the orderly arrangement of kinds together proved on trial uniformly to equalize the exhibitors, to lessen their individual expenses, and to stimulate better exhibitions. It happens that our foothill and mountain counties are of mixed character as to products; they show minerals, woods, fruits and cereals, clays and building stone, while the purely valley counties are confined to agricultural products. When these two exhibit as counties, therefore, there is inequality of competition, and really not that fair test that there should be. Thus we find in the premium lists that grasses and woods are grouped for a single premium. A hill county unquestionably excels in woods, and a valley county is superior in grasses, yet the award for both objects must be made to one county. So, too, a mountain county produces fruits and minerals, a valley county shows fruits without minerals. Yet between those two there must be an award made. But if all the articles of growth and manufacture were grouped by sections, in grand division, but retaining the county credit in labeling, it would make the competition as it should be, between kinds. Moreover the county character would be preserved as now, but the competition would be between those producing minerals for the mineral awards alone, between those producing fruit for the fruit awards alone, between manufacturers for manufacture premiums, etc. Then in the sections, there would be a grand contest for the distribution of the money award, according to the merit of exhibition, and that this would excite the liveliest and most generous competition, goes without saying. In addition there would be special premiums for counties, as such, judged by their exhibits as a whole. We can conceive of the feasibility of the scheme, all the valley counties uniting in one grand display of aggregated groups, and all the foothills and mountain counties doing likewise, the whole making such an exposition of the products of California as would draw visitors from the most distant parts to witness it, and excite among our own people an interest in our productive capacity they have not felt before, in generous and lively competition. Besides, as we said on Saturday, the scheme will bring into the field a great many special premiums, offered by men of wealth in their respective counties, to stimulate exhibits in particular branches. We are satisfied that the more the idea is examined, the more favorable it will appear. As to its feasibility, we believe that it will call for less output of energy than to secure county exhibits upon the present plan, but the abandonment of which is not suggested. On the contrary, it is simply proposed to extend and amplify, to improve and give more importance to county exhibits, by equalizing conditions and making just and fair competition between them.

THE PROPOSED PRESS "FRANCHISE."

Referring to the recent Press Convention in this city, the San Francisco *Alta* says, after quoting freely from the suggestive address of Mr. Mills on the need of organization among interior paper owners and editors, to secure to themselves a franchise:

The longest suffering man on earth is the country journalist, and he deserves it the least. There is not a community that does not get a hundred dollars in benefit from a good country paper to one dollar that it gets out of the community. The rural paper is the free horse, ridden till its withers are wrung, and then exchanged for a fresh steed that must soon or late wince for the same reason. If it be possible to devise a system by which the country press can be enfranchised and emancipated, its resulting independence will be a most potent factor in the progress of the State. It is a great factor now, but it is because of self-sacrifice and unrequited public spirit on the part of the men who conduct it.

Let earnest inquiry be made, some system of rates established and some plan adhered to which will put the business on a footing that will do justice to the earnest men who now give so much and get so little, who make great men out of small politicians and are snarled at if they ask a recognition which they have earned over and over again. Every other business is capable of receiving the benefits of organization. Farmers and fruit-growers, wine-makers and merchants, skilled and unskilled labor, all feel the benefits of compact and association. The country press stands alone, outside of all the modern processes for the protection of its interests, the shelter of its prices and the holding of its benefits to a proper relation with the volume of its business. We hope that the matter will not be forgotten, but the value of a guild will be proved, and one of the main agencies of intelligence will bring prudence to the rescue of its fortunes.

This really covers the subject but still it may be added that the fact that without organization the country press has no franchise, is the ground-work upon which the scheming proceeds that keeps the country newspaper forever in the toils of the average advertising agent, and the slave of communities that do not reward the laborers who serve them. If, therefore, organization can be secured that will prevent the possibility of one paper being used to cut another's throat, not only the interior press but the interior communities will be benefited. It is to the interest of the towns and cities of the interior to be represented by strong, energetic, clean, self-respecting newspapers, since by their press the communities of men are very much judged. About the worst thing that can happen to a town is to be the almoner of charity to a weak, threadbare, indecisive, fearful and tremulous newspaper. We believe that the recent convention formulated the plan which, with amending that may be necessary, will be accepted by the country press when submitted to it by the commission appointed to prepare all the details, and set the wheels of the new machinery in motion. Once accepted, the success of the scheme will simply depend upon the good faith, manly instincts and courage of those who sign the compact. Adhered to for a single year, there never will be any departure from it, since it proceeds upon the theory that those whose interests are mutual, should stand together in commanding the enjoyment of a natural right and refusing to deny it to each other. The result will be, in the press, a tone of independence, a freedom of spirit and a crispness, vigor, brightness, force and influence among men, that the country paper has not now, and never will have, so long as it labors at cross purposes with itself. The benefits of this new organization will be reaped, we repeat, more by the people of the country than by the press owners, and this fact is one of the most potent in moving us to sympathize with the new effort—for generally a business class that permits its own guns to be turned upon itself without even a protest, is not entitled to much sympathy.

SENSATIONAL journalism has developed anew its infamy. Two reporters for a Chicago paper, that of course justified and stimulated them to the act, saturated cotton cloth with blood and placed it in the cottage where Dr. Cronin was murdered. This led the officials off upon a false scent, and some months of time and energy have thus been expended in a wrong direction, while the real criminals have improved the opportunity to cover their own tracks and possibly make good their escape. The chemical test of the blood now proves that it is not human, but was taken from a pig. The result is, that to save the prosecution from total defeat, the reporters have come forward and confessed the trick they perpetrated to give their paper the first "news" of a "sensation" in the Cronin mystery. The two rascals ought to be severely punished. In misleading the officers they really became *particeps criminis*, and ought to be prosecuted as accomplices after the fact. Suppose that their scurvy deceit in the interests of the meanest of ambitions, newspaper "scooping," had militated against an innocent defendant, and had secured his conviction, and that death had intervened and removed the witnesses to the deceit, a blameless life, or two or three, would have been sacrificed to satisfy the craving of vicious journalism for sensation. We agree with the *Alta California* in its views on the subject, when it says of the reporters: "Their act was as distinctly in obstruction of justice and in aid of the murderers as if it had been concerted between them and the slayers. It belongs to that class of newspaper enterprise which is an offense and a menace to society."

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* takes up the cudgels against the Colusa *Herald* because the latter reads the metropolitan press a deserved lesson concerning the prominence it gives to slogging matches, and because of which the *Herald* thinks metropolitan journalism is morally chargeable for the killing of Jackson by Ahearn. The San Francisoo paper replies that the judgment is unjust, since it is the duty of the press to publish the news. "If men will fight, the press must record the fact," exclaims the *Chronicle*. That is an old and threadbare excuse for promoting many an evil. The truth is, while men will fight, it is not the office of the press to encourage them by the sensational manner in which it records the fact. It is one thing to print the news of the day—it is quite another to so gloss and pad it; to make it so prominent, and give to it so much of importance, that an appetite, morbid and demoralizing, is created for vicious news, thus fostering the very thing the press should condemn.

THE San Francisco *Call* discovers that slowly but surely the press of the country is coming around right in its judgment concerning the interstate commerce law and its effect upon American roads driven into unequal and unfair competition with the Canadian Pacific. It could scarcely be otherwise. The equities of the American transcontinental roads in that issue are so pronounced and clear, that it is impossible for the press to reach any other conclusion than this, that if the protection doctrine is worth anything at all, it must be invoked for the shielding of American roads from the commercial conquest the Candian Pacific seeks to make of American courier business.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Boulanger still continues in the vain attempt to run French politics at arms' length. He retains the idea that he is really a factor in the destiny of France. The self-opinionated General is truly an object of pity.

The Galt *Gazette* remarks of the State Fair: "The absence of many farmers was noticeable at the State Fair this year, and the attendance did not come up to that of previous years. The trouble is attributable to the fact of the farmers having been unable to sell their wheat crops, and were without the required spending money." The *Gazette* was ill advised when it gave that expression the wings of print. A journal published within twenty-five miles of the spot where the fair was held ought to have known that the attendance was larger at the recent exposition than for many years past; that the door receipts exceeded those of any one of the preceding ten years; that the farmers were here in larger numbers than usual. But there was a gratifying absence of the undesirable class upon the streets; fewer of the "ruff scuff" of communities attending than for years. Had the *Gazette* editor been observant, he would have noted the fact that more strangers were in Sacramento the last two weeks than on the occasion of any fair for a decade, and that the great mass of them were from the rural districts. They came to see the fair, not to squander their money. The mistake our contemporary made was that he took the street indications as evidence of the attendance at the fair.

OYSTERS ON TREES.

Bivalves Growing on Mangroves Down in Honduras.

[From Forest and Stream.]

Business recently called me to Honduras, and I have just now returned well pleased with my trip.

I have often heard of oysters growing on the trunks and branches of trees—groves of living green umbrageous trees, with oysters growing upon them—and my friend and I set aside one day to investigate the fact. Our dory cut the water like a knife and slipped along rapidly, with hardly a ripple in her wake, and in about half an hour we had left the sight of the town, with its convent and shipping and soldiers' barracks away behind us.

We were then nearly abreast of an island called Moho Caye. The front of it is embowered in graceful cocoanut trees, and the back part trends off into swamp and is covered with a dense growth of the red mangrove. This mangrove tree grows in either fresh or salt water swamps, and even in water three or four feet deep. The limbs of the trees send shoots or roots down into the water, and thus a thicket of mangroves is a matted mass of trunks and limbs and roots. On these limbs and trunks and roots, deep down under the surface of the water, cling bunches and single oysters, and thus are formed the oyster groves I had heard of. The leaves of these trees are of a beautiful dark green, and the swamp islands from a distance look like fairy bowers.

We poled our dory around to the south of the island, but could not get very near, as we were scraping bottom all the time. We passed over numerous oyster beds while doing so, and with an ordinary rake, which had been provided, we hauled aboard a lot of the oysters. They were small and flat, and the shell looked more like a flat clam than an oyster. But the inside tasted all right, and our boatman swallowed that down with a relish. I did not care much for them myself, except as curiosities, for the mud that stuck to them did not smell appetizing. Bliff turned his nose up and would not touch them.

I was anxious to get some of the specimens growing on the green limbs, with leaves attached, but we could not get near enough to the trees, for our cutter-canoe drew no less than three feet. Our boatman would not go overboard after them, as he said sharks were too plentiful, so after spending an hour or two pottering around, we pulled up stakes and passed to the south of the town and around a point called Tela's Folly. Here we passed more oyster beds, and in approaching the shore found good hard bottom.

There were some mangrove trees in the water, isolated from those on the banks, and by taking in all sail and by working around with a pushpole, we managed to get near them. With cutlass in hand our boatman stripped and jumped overboard, and in a little while he brought us some fair specimens of limbs with oysters attached, but he had hardly returned on board when two shark fins were seen cutting the water over the spot where he had been chopping.

QUAKER MARTYRS.

Religious Persecution in Wales Two Centuries Ago.

The venerable Rev. Dr. B. W. Chidlaw is on a visit to Wales, and writes as follows to the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* from Dolgelley:

Two centuries ago the religious teachings of William Penn reached the inhabitants of thsee secluded glens, were examined, believed and accepted by a sufficient number to form a society and to build a meeting-house. Witnessing for truth and righteousness, and growing in numbers, aroused the persecuting spirit of the clergy of the established church, who secured the aid of the civil magistracy to suppress the pestilent heresy and the godly example of these true and faithful disciples of Christ, a thorn in their flesh, and a swift witness against the prevailing vices and ungodliness of the times, which they made no special and effectual effort to discourage or suppress. Suffering from persecution, many of these Quaker families emigrated to Pennsylvana and settled near Philadelphia.

In an old interesting book, "A Collection of Memorials Concerning the People Called Quakers," printed in Philadelphia originally, but reprinted in London, 1788, loaned by a friend. I find many facts illustrating the principles, character and sufferings of these good people who lived in the vicinity of this town; and by a personal visit to their old meeting-house and cemetery my interest has been deepened. Following an up-hill and winding road three miles, we reached, on the mountainside, a farm-house, called "Tyddyn-y-Gareg" (rock farm), an old, antiquated, dilapidated building, where two hundred years ago a Quaker family lived, and near which is the old Quaker graveyard, surrounded by a stone wall five feet high. The graves are unmarked, but there are several head-stones of recent date, with Welsh inscriptions. The last Quaker burial was some fifty years ago.

The meeting-house, 30x25 feet, of rough stone, gray with age, is a little distance from the graveyard. It is now called "Tabor," and used as a house of worship by the Congregationalists. Between this sacred spot and the town is a hill farm called "Bryn Mawr" (great hill), where an ancient and esteemed Quaker named Rowland Ellis lived. He was born in 1650, and, "convinced of the truth" in 1672, united with the Quaker Society, and on account of his testimony suffered five years of imprisonment. In 1680 this true disciple of William Penn, because he would not violate his conscience by taking the oath of allegiance, was arrested. The Judges before whom he appeared and stoutly refused, condemned him to suffer a long imprisonment, and said: "That in case the Quakers refused the second time to take the oath, they should be proceeded against as traitors, the men hanged and quartered and the women burned."

Rowland Ellis, released from prison in 1686, went to Pennsylvania, bought land a few miles out of Philadelphia, and came back for his family. He called his new home after the farm on which he had lived in Wales, "Bryn Mawr," which is now the name of a station, with beautiful surroundings, a few miles out on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Rowland Ellis was a minister, distinguished for his piety and service, an able advocate for civil and religious liberty, the doctrines and discipline of society, and the best interests of humanity. He died at the house of his son-in-law, John Evans, in 1729, was buried at the Plymouth burying ground, and of whom it is said, "He rests, enjoying the reward of the righteous, and his works follow him."

Walking in a Circle.

Writing of sporting in Canada, Mr. Rowan insists upon the necessity of carrying a pocket compass. Without one no one can keep a straight course when the sky is overcast.

The tendency on these occasions is to walk in circles. It is very annoying, but by no means unusual, to find one's self after two hours' hard walking at the exact spot one started from. Indeed, I have completed my circle in half an hour when lost in the woods without a compass. I have remarked, too, that I almost invariably trend to the right, not to the left, and, on comparing notes with other "bushwhackers," I find that I am not singular in this respect. Can it be that the left is generally the better leg of the two, and takes, imperceptibly, the longer stride?—*Youth's Companion.*

The Emperor of China has had a court astrologer beheaded for making a false prediction.

SELECTION OF JURORS.

The Class of Men Obtained in the Cronin Case.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

It is desirable, of course, that juries shall in all cases be composed of disinterested and unprejudiced men. This is particularly true as to trial for murder; and the Courts are bound to see that a prisoner is not wronged on the one hand nor society on the other by improper selections. But is the prevailing practice such as to secure the best results? The Cronin case at Chicago presents the question in an interesting light, and makes it a timely one for discussion. It is very evident that the accused parties in this instance are determined to have a jury which shall know as little as possible, and to a certain extent the law favors their desire. In the nature of things, it is practically impossible to obtain jurors who have not read and talked of a case about which so much has been published. If men of that kind exist, they must be marvels of ignorance; and yet the task of selection proceeds upon the theory, apparently, that they are to be found, and that when found they will be most competent for this grave and difficult service. In the ordinary affairs of life intelligent familiarity with a subject is rated as the best proof of fitness to render a just and proper judgment upon it; but when a monstrous crime is to be judicially investigated, this rule is singularly reversed, and stupidity becomes the highest qualification.

There is not a man of average intelligence within the jurisdiction of the Chicago Court, it is safe to say, who has failed to absorb the general history of the Cronin case. But this does not signify that all such citizens have formed opinions or prejudices which would prevent them from dealing honestly and fairly in the capacity of jurors. Very many of them, perhaps, entertain certain theories as to the motives of the crime, and possibly as to the guilt or innocence of those who are about to be tried. These theories are not fixed beliefs, however, and do not imply a disposition to render a verdict contrary to the evidence. The majority of men regard a juror's obligation very solemnly, and aim to do justice regardless of preconceived impressions. They only ask that the facts shall be given to them in a distinct and reliable form; and surely an intelligent man is more trustworthy than an ignorant one where the value of testimony is to be determined. The Courts are inclined to respect this obviously correct view more than they formerly did, but they have not yet fully adopted it. Old precedents and traditions still influence them too much in the matter. They are still too patient with processes of selection which give weak juries where strong ones are particularly desirable. The result is that the course of justice is obstructed and often defeated, to the reproach of the law and the detriment of society. It is not true that the most indifferent or commonplace person makes the most satisfactory juror. That is an exploded superstition; and the sooner we get rid of it altogether the better for all the interests involved in the trial of criminal cases.

A New Litany.

"Blots and Blemishes" is an English book without preface or introduction, by no avowed author, and thoroughly impartial in its peculiar litany, as the following examples will show:

From the scientific scoffing which would rob us of our belief in God and replace it with—protoplasm.

From those whose moral horizon is bounded by the circumstance of other people's umbrellas.

From the cutting out of sweet English girls by dashing Yankee graduates in the arts of husbandry.

From all who think heaven is on the road to hell.

From the satanic skill displayed in making vice appear more beautiful than virtue and sin more attractive than innocence.

From those who are everlastingly praying "May we be" this, that, and the other, and yet never once look God straight in the face and with manly purpose and true sincerity say, "We will be."

From blithesome lads and lissom lassies who think married life will be all cuddles and kisses.

From other people's babies and neighbors' pianos.

From lurid literature and bewitchingly base art.

From a sky-high Christianity with its head in the clouds and its feet in the mud.

From the pre-Adamite pomposity of modern scientists and the philosophical foolery of antediluvian fossils.

From all who take the bloom off other people's fruit.

From life-long stinginess and death-bed generosity.

From men who stand up in God's name and then—utter their own nonsense.

From the devils that some men are and angels that some women seem to be.

From the man who perspires by deputy.

From "imperfect ablutioners" and soap-savers generally.

From all who, in God's house, will place a shilling on a plate but slyly slide a penny in the bag.

From those who travel by land and sea and—must let everybody know it.

From those who wear out their memories in remembering their lies.

From the "devil's own" and our own devils.

From those who lower the value of writing paper by—writing on it.

From the Britisher who thinks the world is his and all that there is therein, although he kindly permits a few Yankees and an odd foreigner or two to exist here and there on the edges.

From those who go through the Bankruptcy Court, but whose horse and gig go around.

From those who tramp their way through life on other people's corns.

From everybody that doesn't think and speak and do exactly as we think they ought to.

From fellows who find it easy to kick a man that is down, and—do it.

From those who know exactly what their constitutions will bear, and—sin up to it.

From all who are uglier than they have any business to be.

From English publishers of French filth.

From the fools who would kill the church before choking the devil.

From those who take physic when they should take a walk.

From railway collisions without a Director in the smash, and men-of-war blowing up without an Admiral going down.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annie Jenness Miller's Agent,

MRS. M. H. OBER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, will repeat her address to the ladies on the subject of "Artistic Dress," etc., at the Congregational Church Parlors THIS (Monday) EVENING, September 23d, at 8 o'clock. Questions answered. Admission, 25 cents. MRS. OBER can be found at 1208 Tenth street during THIS MONDAY only. 1t*

MISS FLORA BATSON,

"THE COLORED JENNY LIND," N. Y. "World," "The peerless mezzo-soprano," N. Y. "Sun," in concert at Sixth-street M. E. Church SEPTEMBER 24th and 25th. Tickets, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. s23-2t*

FORTUNE TELLER—MME. UZO,

THE MOST WONDERFUL CARD READER living! Tells past, present, and future; advises on all business matters, love, and marriage. Can be consulted for a short time only. Gents, $1; Ladies, 50 cents. 619 J street, up stairs. s23-1m2p

John C. Schaden,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Choice Family Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Grain, Hay and all kinds of Millstuffs, Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco. Corner Fourth and L streets, Sacramento. Fresh Butter and Eggs a specialty. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city, railroad depot or steamboat landing. Highest price paid for Country Produce. 1m

AUCTION SALE

OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF MANUEL SILVA will take place at the ranch known as the "Old Miller Ranch," 12 miles south of Sacramento and 4 miles north of Georgetown, on the Lower Stockton road, on

FRIDAY, September 27th,

When the following property will be sold at public auction: Ten head of Horses, 20 Colts, 110 head of Cattle, and 60 Hogs. Terms of sale: All sums under $50, cash; over $50, eleven months' time; interest at seven per cent. on approved note; four per cent. discount for cash. Sale commences at 10 A. M. sharp. Parties having stock on pasture will please call and settle for the same and make other arrangements.

MANUEL SILVA, Proprietor.
M. TOOMEY, Auctioneer. s23-4t

ADVERTISEMENT OF HALE BROS. & CO.

THE*VEILINGS!

VEILINGS

CERTAINLY COMPRISE AN IMPORTANT STOCK IN OUR DEPARTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

THEY ARE AS CAREFULLY SELECTED as THEIR MORE PRETENTIOUS NEIGHBORS, AND WE BELIEVE the COLLECTION WORTHY OF MORE THAN

A PASSING GLANCE!

Parisina Veiling---all colors.
Spool-Silk Veiling---all colors.
All-Wool Barege, single and double widths, in all colors.
Silk Illusion, double width---all colors.
"Directoire" Veiling - - - all colors.
"Point Hillaire" Veiling---all colors.
Black Silk Dotted Chenille Veilings.
Black * Dotted * Souffle * Veilings.
Black Silk Dotted Veilings, single and double widths.
Black Silk Brussels Net Veilings, Chenille Dotted.

"The Nadjy"---Something entirely new in this popular Veiling. It consists of a border composed of tinsel stripes. In leading colors. Also, same style with plain satin stripes in colors. * * *

HALE BROS. & CO.

Corner Ninth and K Streets.........Sacramento.

LOVE, THEY SAY, IS BLIND:

But the most loving husband will see the difference in his home if you use Sapolio. It saves labor in house-work

Cleanliness and neatness about a house are necessary to insure comfort. Man likes comfort, and if he can't find it at home, he will seek elsewhere for it. Good housewives know that SAPOLIO makes a house clean and keeps it bright. Happiness always dwells in a comfortable home. Do you want cleanliness, comfort and happiness? Try SAPOLIO and you will be surprised at your success.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

$3-W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE-$3

For Gentlemen

IS A FINE SEAMLESS CALF SHOE, WITH DONGOLA TOPS and Oak-Leather Bottoms. They are made in Congress, Button and Lace on London Cap Toe, Narrow Cap Toe, and Plain French Toe Lasts, in sizes from 5 to 11, including half sizes and in all widths. If you have been paying from $5 to $6 for Shoes of this quality, do not do so longer. One pair will wear as long as two pairs of common shoes sold by dealers, that are not warranted by the manufacturer.

BOYS' SIZES IN THE DOUGLAS SHOE, $2 and $2 50.

Our claims for this Shoe over all other $3 Shoes Advertised are:

1st. It contains better material.
2d. It is more stylish, better fitting and durable.
3d. It gives better general satisfaction.
4th. It costs more money to make.
5th. It saves more money for the consumer.
6th. It is sold by more dealers throughout the United States.
7th. Its great success is due to merit.
8th. It cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.
9th. It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other $3 Shoe advertised.

Douglas Shoes for Ladies.

A fine substantial Kid Button Shoe on the "Medium Common-sense" style. Price...$3.

For Sale by

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & Co.

400 to 410 K street, Sacramento,

Fine Bargains in Land.

THREE SPLENDID RIVER FARMS FOR sale or exchange in part for city property. Ranches of all grades at low prices, and some fine bargains in city property.

LOT 80x160 FOR $450.

J. A. PARKER,
124-tf 701 I street, Sacramento, Cal.

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

Nineteenth and I Sts., Sacramento.

WHITE LABOR ONLY. LINEN POLISHED in the neatest manner. We guarantee satisfaction. All ordinary mending, sewing on buttons, etc., free of charge. Washing called for and delivered to any part of the city. Office at Sawtelle's book store, 708 and 710 J street.
3plm E. H. GREEN, Proprietor.

Fine Residence for Sale.

THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENCE OF A. H. POWERS, 1616 Seventh street, is offered for sale at a bargain until October 10th. Title perfect. Inquire of C. E. GRUNSKY,
s19-tf southeast corner Seventh and J.

Union Insurance Company,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Assets, One Million

E. L. HAWK, Agent,
No. 231 J Street..........................Sacramento

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

CHAS. P. HALL..........Proprietor and Manager
L. HENRY..........................Business Manager

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT:

This Week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and Wednesday Matinee, September 24th, 25th, 26th, the Distinguished Artiste,

Margaret Mather!

Supported by MR. J. B. STUDLEY, and a specially selected Company.

Tuesday Evening—ROMEO AND JULIET. Miss MATHER in her unrivalled Impersonation, JULIET.
Wednesday Matinee—LADY OF LYONS. Miss MATHER as PAULINE.
Wednesday Even'g—THE HONEYMOON. Miss MATHER as JULIANA.
Thursday Ev'g—LEAH THE FORSAKEN. Miss MATHER as LEAH (farewell appearance).
PRICES—50 cents and $1 only. No extra charge for reserving. Seats now on sale. s20-

BIG BERTHA!

The Confidence Queen,

Will hold her receptions daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at

817 K Street, near Clunie Building.

Don't fail to see this wonderful woman. Admission, 10 cents. s17-6t*

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

PACIFIC SYSTEM.

September 9, 1889.

Trains LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE.	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE.
7:00 A	Calistoga and Napa	11:40 A
4:05 P	Calistoga and Napa	7:20 P
11:00 P	Ashland and Portland	3:40 A
5:05 P	Deming, El Paso and East	7:05 P
7:30 P	Knight's Landing	7:55 A
4:30 A	Marysville (mixed)	4:25 P
9:00 A	Los Angeles	9:55 A
8:00 P	Ogden and East — Second Class.	6:30 A
10:30 P	Central Atlantic Express For Ogden and East	3:40 P
3:00 P	Oroville	9:50 A
11:00 P	Oroville	3 40 A
3:00 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	9:50 A
10:40 A	Redding via Willows	4:05 P
6:20 A	San Francisco via Benicia	8:30 P
7:00 A	San Francisco via Benicia	7:20 P
4:05 P	San Francisco via Benicia	10:10 P
4:00 A	San Francisco via Benicia	10:40 P
*10:00 A	San Francisco via steamer	§6:00 A
11:20 A	San Francisco via Livermore	2:25 P
3:05 P	San Francisco via Benicia	11:40 A
11:20 A	San Jose	2:25 P
9:00 A	Santa Barbara	9:55 A
5:05 P	Santa Barbara	7:05 P
7:00 A	Santa Rosa	11:40 A
4:05 P	Santa Rosa	7:20 P
9:00 A	Stockton and Galt	7:05 P
5:05 P	Stockton and Galt	9:55 A
8:00 P	Truckee and Reno	6:30 A
10:30 P	Truckee and Reno	3:40 P
8:30 A	Colfax	6:00 P
7:00 A	Vallejo	11:40 A
4:05 P	Vallejo	†8:30 P
*12:15 P	Folsom & Placerv'le (mixed)	*10:25 A
*7:15 A	Folsom and Placerville	*2:40 P
*5:20 P	Folsom	*6:30 A

*Sunday excepted. †Sunday only. §Monday excepted. A.—For morning. P.—For afternoon.

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. tf

PROPOSALS

—FOR—

FURNISHING PAPER

—FOR THE—

State Printing Office.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until

Monday, October 7, 1889,

At 1 P. M., for furnishing Paper, Type and other Material for the State Printing Office for the year beginning on the first Monday in October, 1889, and ending on the first Monday in October, 1890, in qualities and quantities as per schedule, to be furnished on application to the Superintendent of State Printing.

Bidders will furnish full samples, with price per pound or per ream, for the different weights and also names of makers whose stock they propose to supply.

Payments to be made in warrants upon the State Treasury.

Section 532 of the Political Code provides that "No bids shall be considered unless accompanied by a certified check in the sum of two thousand dollars gold coin, payable to the Governor, for the use of the people of the State of California, conditioned that if the bidder receives the award of the contract he will, within thirty days, enter into bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Governor of the State, that he will faithfully perform the condition of his contract. All bids must be for the furnishing and delivery of the paper and materials at the State Printing Office, in the City of Sacramento, so that the State shall not be charged with any cost of transportation and delivery."

Section 3235, Political Code: No supplies of any kind or character, for the benefit of the State, or to be paid for by any moneys appropriated or to be appropriated by the State, manufactured or grown in this State, which are in whole, or in part, the product of Mongolian labor, shall be purchased by the officials for the State having the control of any public institution under the control of the State, or of any county, city and county, city or town thereof.

Bidders will understand that all of the paper of the dimensions of 30x41, 80lb Book Paper; must be put in cases of about 6 reams each.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to accept all or any portion of any bid.

Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Paper and Material for the State Printing Office."

J. D. YOUNG,
Superintendent of State Printing.
Sacramento, September 2, 1889. s3-30t

SALE OF BONDS.

Kraft Irrigation District, Colusa County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Directors of Kraft Irrigation District that said Board will at its office on the O'Hair Ranch, near the town of Orland, in the county of Colusa, State of California, on the first day of October in the year 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, sell to the highest responsible bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States, one hundred bonds of the said District, to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars, being part of an issue of bonds aggregating the sum of Eighty Thousand Dollars; that sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received by said Board, at its office, till the day and hour aforesaid, at which time said Board will open the proposals and award the purchase of said bonds to the highest responsible bidder; but said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids and will in no event sell any of said bonds for less than ninety per cent. of the face value thereof; said bonds are dated the first day of October, in the year 1889, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Any interest accruing between said date and the date of the sale and delivery of said bonds shall be credited, before delivery, on the first maturing coupons attached to said bonds. All bids shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, as a guarantee of good faith, to be returned to maker if his bid be rejected, or he carries out the terms of his bid.

Dated September 3, 1889.
J. H. ROGERS, Secretary of said Board.
P. O. Address, Orland, Cal. s5 21t

MARBLE WORKS

DEVINE BROS.

WISH TO INFORM THEIR OLD CUSTOMERS and the public that they can be found at their old stand, in the rear of 724 K street. Entrance to works and shop on Eighth street. Mantels, Grates, Monuments, Tablets, etc. Grates and Tile Hearths a specialty. Lots inclosed with granite or sandstone. Work done at bedrock prices. Eighteen premiums and two gold medals for superior workmanship. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Country orders solicited.
s6 4p DEVINE BROS.

HARRY BERNARD,

CORNER OF SIXTH AND L STREETS, HAS on hand light open and top BUGGIES, light two-seat canopy-top CARRIAGES, for family use light for one or two horses to pull; also the finest family carriages in this city, light grocer and butcher wagons, finest road carts; some light breaking carts, price $22 50. Carriage painting and repairing at the lowest possible prices for good work. ap20-tf4p

Waterhouse & Lester,

—DEALERS IN—

IRON, STEEL, CUMBERLAND COAL,

Wagon Lumber and Carriage Hardware,

709, 711, 713 and 715 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

FRIEND & TERRY Lumber Company.

Main yard and Office......1310 Second street.
Branch yard....Corner Twelfth and J streets

THE ABLEST PAPER ON THE COAST IS the WEEKLY UNION.

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

CITY REAL ESTATE!

Valuable Residence Property for Sale at Auction.

A Rare Opportunity for Investment and to Secure the Most Desirable Residence Property.

I will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the premises to be sold, on

Tuesday, October 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

That very desirable lot at the southwest corner of Tenth and O streets being lot number four, between Ninth and Tenth and O and P streets, together with the double brick dwelling-house thereon.

ALSO, that centrally located and very desirable lot, on which is situated a double two story brick dwelling, and being lot number three, between Eighth and Ninth and M and N streets.

These lots being so centrally and desirably located, and there being so few, if any, of such lots for sale, this affords a rare opportunity to obtain homes for two-thirds of what their value will be a year hence. Title perfect. For details inquire of L. BELL, Auctioneer.
ADD. C. HINKSON, Attorney. s20-td3p

W. H. SHERBURN,

—DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF—

Furniture, Stoves, Bedding, Upholstered Goods, Crockery, Pictures, Carpets, Etc., Etc.

I carry the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

IN SACRAMENTO.

A List of Some of My Prices:

Second-hand Bedroom Sets (7 pieces), with mattress, from..............................$15 upwards
Stoves, from..............................$5 upwards
Toilet Sets, colored (7 pieces)..............................$3 50
Toilet Sets, China (5 pieces)..............................$2 00
Higgins Carpet........75c per yard, sewed and laid
Pictures, from..............................$1 per pair upward
Harness, from..............................$6 a set upwards
Wood Seat Chairs, Rockers, Diningroom Chairs, Etc., Etc.

W. H. SHERBURN.

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

FOR SALE

—BY—

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

No. 1015 Fourth Street, Sac.,

FOR $450 CASH, DEFERRED PAYMENT OF $1,400 to be paid in installments of $25 a month and interest, a GOOD COTTAGE in A1 order; newly painted throughout; has lot 40x160; is on I street, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, one block from J-street railway.

MONEY TO LOAN. HOUSES RENTED. RENTS COLLECTED.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.

An Investment

SELDOM OFFERED.

Three Fine Farms For Sale.

MR. A. MENKE, HAVING CONCLUDED TO retire from the hop business, offers his three fine hop farms, with all improvements, for sale.

No. 1, at Routier's Station, ten miles east of Sacramento, on the S. and P. R. R., contains 114 acres, well improved.

No. 2, at Manlove's Crossing, seven miles east of Sacramento, on the S. and P. R. R., contains 113 acres; has about 4,000 bearing fruit trees and of the very choicest varieties; also, 50 acres in hops; best of improvements.

No. 3, at Perkins' Station, six miles east of Sacramento, on the S. and P. R. R., contains 215 acres. This place is highly improved, and is set out to fruit and hops and about 150 acres in alfalfa.

Each of the above farms have the very latest and best of improvements, and the very best of water facilities. Elegant residences, with all the most modern conveniences, barns and hop houses on each place.

This is an opportunity for a good investment seldom offered, and parties seeking for such will do well to call or address A. MENKE,
3plm Perkins, Sacramento county, Cal.

W. P. COLEMAN,

Real Estate Salesroom, 325 J street.

FOR SALE.

30 ACRES ON J-STREET ROAD, and adjoining East Park on the east. Improvements consisting of orchard, vineyard, good dwelling, and barn. This is for sale in part or as a whole. Call for particulars and price.

16 ACRES NEAR ROUTIER'S Station; 14 acres in vineyard dwelling and stable; deep soil Price, $3,600.

Money to Loan.

P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH. 1pt

10 PER CENT. NET ON $38,000.

DOES BUSINESS PROPERTY IN SACRAMENTO PAY A GOOD RATE of INTEREST on the INVESTMENT?

WE ARE FREE TO CONFESS THAT in most cases it does not at the Prices asked. There are exceptions, however, to every rule. It is very seldom that even a small amount of money WILL NET 10 PER CENT., however invested; and when it comes to an amount as large as $38,000 EARNING THAT RATE it is something almost unheard of. We have

For Sale a Piece of Property on J street for $38,000 that will Rent for $375 per month, or $4,500 per year, divided among four tenants.

Allow $700 per annum for taxes and other expenses, and it leaves $3,800, of 10 per cent. on $38,000. If you want this, call early. For full particulars see

A. LEONARD & SON,

Real Estate Agents,

1014 Fourth Street..................Sacramento

ORANGEVALE!

CHOICEST FRUIT LANDS.

Ten-Acre Tracts, Planted or Unplanted, as Desired.

Orchards Cared for for Absentee Owners.

THE ORANGEVALE COLONIZATION COMPANY, composed of prominent business men of Sacramento, and indorsed by the Board of Trustees, Board of Supervisors and Board of Trade, own 3,200 acres of deep, rich fruit and vine lands, all cleared, on the American river, opposite Natoma vineyard. It has been divided into 10-acre tracts, each one fronting on a 60-foot avenue. Water under pressure for irrigation will be piped by the company to each tract free of expense, the water actually used only being paid for by purchasers. Last season 150 acres were planted in trees and vines, and have already been sold, in addition to a large number of unplanted tracts. This year 400 acres are being planted. PLANTED TRACTS, $1,500 each. UNPLANTED TRACTS, $1,250 each.
Tracts planted to Orange Trees are of course much higher, varying with varieties chosen.

TOWN SITE.

The town site of Orangevale is but 1½ miles from the Folsom railroad depot. Town lots 50x150, $300—$20 down and $10 per month. Lots are sold in series of twenty, and two cottages awarded to the purchasers in each series.
Send for maps and information.

ORANGEVALE COLONIZATION CO.,
214 J Street, Sacramento.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IS CONTAINED in the WEEKLY UNION.