

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889

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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.

THE WEEKLY UNION, The cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

THE WEEKLY UNION, The best Advertising Medium 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.

San Francisco Agencies.

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

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT TIMBER LANDS.

Elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD-UNION we present a strong, clear and very concise digest of one of the most important bills ever introduced into Congress, and that is unquestionably the foremost measure now before that body—the Hale bill for the correction of the errors of the Government in the administration of our timber lands.

It is very gratifying to know that measures are now proposed, and stand a fair chance to be enacted into laws, that will stop the undue denudation of the wooded slopes and crush out the vandalism that has ruled supreme in our forests; that will rescue the timber lands of the nation from the schemes of the trespassers upon these rich regions, and that will institute such reforms for economic, meteorological and sanitary reasons as are absolutely essential to the well-being of the valley, as well as the hill and mountain regions of the whole country.

That the forestry interest has been neglected by the United States Government is a matter of history, and to our shame. True, there have been spasmodic efforts to educate the people concerning the economic value of forest conservation, but we have never taken hold of the subject with the vigor that the need has demanded. Compared with action by the Governments of Europe upon this subject, we have done practically nothing. Some years ago the late Franklin Hough was commissioned by Congress to visit Europe and make a thorough study of the forestry systems of the older countries of the Continent. His report, published by Congress in 1877, is the most valuable contribution to the subject that any Government agency has given us. It stands to-day as the most exhaustive treatise extant, and as applicable to the present situation as to that of two years ago.

Our neglect has been due in large part to the vastness of our domain and the sentiment that there would be time enough to check forest destruction when we began to crowd one another. While that period has not arrived, the conviction of the people now is that radical measures must be adopted for the preservation of our forests. This public judgment has been arrived at, through persistent preaching by the press, on the one hand, and the action of several of the State Governments in prohibiting waste of State timber, and in encouraging forest culture. In twelve of the States "Arbor Days" have been established, and premiums are annually paid from the public treasury as stimulants to tree planting. In others of the States commissions of inquiry have been created, to examine the question of forest destruction and to report upon needed regulations for the check of indiscriminate timber spoliation. New York, in the preservation of the Adirondack forests, has been an important factor in educating the people to the necessity of preserving the wooded slopes from the vandalism of the woodman's ax and the reckless destruction practiced by sheepherders, stockmen and hunters.

What the Hale bill proposes is to take cognizance of the forestry question in all its details. To consider its economic features; to recognize the sanitary and climatic effects of indiscriminate denudation of wooded lands; to employ the strong arm of the Government to put a stop to unlawful timber-felling and land-clearings that incapacitate the soil for retaining the rainfall for the gradual and all-season feeding of the streams; to prevent on foot such activities as will prevent the destruction that results in floods, unnatural erosion of the slopes, the filling of streams, the raising of temperature, and the removal of agencies of nature that conserve equability in climate. The bill goes beyond these ends in its proposed accomplishments, and takes into consideration the commercial value of the forests and the probable scarcity of timber if forest-destruction remains unrestrained. It looks also to an appreciable increase in the value of timber lands by reason of closing the highway to their entry.

But the synopsis briefly exposes the purposes in view. In brief these may be summed up as follows: The taking of all forests on public lands under the immediate

protection of the Federal Government, through the agency of a Commission. The withdrawal of all such lands from sale and entry, and their commitment to the Commission which is to manage and control them and advise the Government concerning their preservation and the disposal of such as it may be deemed wise to sell. Timber lands are to be divided into three classes, those having timber of commercial value and which are removed distant from the headwaters of streams; those partly covered by timber but more valuable for the purposes of agriculture; those which for climatic and economic reasons should remain forest preserves.

The commission is to examine all the lands of each kind, report their classification, and advise what part of them should be retained in their native condition, and which can be disposed of without disadvantage to the public interest. In the meantime all timber lands are to be withdrawn from survey, and until the Government determines what portion of them should be made permanent forest reserves. The measure goes on to direct how the lands shall be classified, and how those to be sold shall be disposed of, and outlines a scheme that, if it becomes law, will effectually put a stop to timber thieving and the absorption of vast timber tracts by the few. It likewise provides a system by which the lands valuable for agricultural purposes may be sold on the basis of two values—the land and the timber value. The occupancy of timber lands for saw-mills for manufacturing from timber is prohibited, and severe penalties for the violation of the law are imposed, while authorization is given for the employment of the army and navy, if need be, to put a stop to unlawful timber cutting.

The fate of this important measure will be awaited with keen interest. There are forces that will combine for the defeat of the bill, and we must not expect that the interests antagonistic to it will spare either means or sophistry to throttle it. Simply and plainly, and upon its face, the bill is wise, just and of first interest to the people, the navigation of their rivers, the equability of the climate, the promotion of industries in wood, the conservation of agriculture, and the just distribution of the public lands with fair reward to the Government for them.

FIGHTING HONEST ELECTIONS.

It can be shown with perfect ease that the Australian system affords the most favorable opportunity that can be offered for selling votes and for securing the purchase of the ballot with a bribe, and that is a thing that cannot be done under our law. The "vest-pocket" ticket will defeat the shrewdest manipulator that ever undertook to exchange gold or silver for men's consciences.

The quotation is from the San Francisco Chronicle. It is an assertion that cannot be maintained in either of its counts. The reform ballot system proposed by the late Legislature of California, which is sometimes called the Australian system, but is not so in fact, since it is an improvement upon it, cannot be defeated, as the Chronicle charges. If that paper will point out any method by which the secrecy of the ballot the reform system insures can be violated that we cannot prove to be erroneous, we will abandon the advocacy of the system and no more speak a word in its favor.

If the Chronicle does not, it should know that where the State prints and delivers a ballot and detaches it on delivery from a stub-book bearing a number corresponding to a number on a corner of the ballot, but separated by a line of perforation, that invasion of the secrecy of such a ballot is impossible. The reason is, that on receiving it the elector goes to his voting shelf and alone prepares his ballot, and before mingling again with the outside crowd deposits the ballot or returns it unused. When it is about to be cast, he or the Inspector of Election tears off the corner marked by the perforated line and bearing the number corresponding to that in the stub-book and on the poll list, and thus the identity of the ballot is also destroyed, and it is impossible for any one to ascertain its contents, except the voter reveals them. Under such a system no official ballot can be carried out of the voting booth to be used as a dummy along a whole line of purchased voters. On the contrary, if a boss buys a vote under the reform system, he has for security for the delivery of the goods only the faith he reposes in the hiring, and he very well knows that the man who will sell his vote will lie about it.

But under the California system, the "vest-pocket" order of ballots, which our contemporary defends, the purchased voter is accompanied to the polls by a lieutenant of the boss, who never, not for an instant, loses sight of the prepared ballot in the hiring's hand, and most frequently keeps a close grip upon the man. The striker usually rushes his purchase to the polls with a good deal of show of kindly assisting a timid and unsophisticated voter. The henchmen of the bosses close in upon the polling space and crowd out those who might be of aid to the challengers; there is a rush and a push, and a howl, and a whoop, and the purchased ballot goes in at railroad speed. Or, if quiet tactics are in some cases preferred, an equally successful scheme of watching the hiring elector is carried out. The boss never trusts the man he buys. He knows that if the rascal is given an opportunity he will sell to the opposition also, and drive a double bargain. The vest-pocket ticket is a myth. It has no reality except for those independent men so conditioned as to worldly affairs that they cannot be punished or pursued by those who have an interest in controlling their votes.

LONG REPORTS.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat echoes President Lincoln's exclamation to one of his department officers who had submitted a long and elaborate report, to which the President had not the time to give for a thorough reading, "Why don't you condense?" The mistake of long reports is more grievous to-day than it was in his time. It is safe to say that not one-third of the official reports are read, because of their tiresome length. What the people want in this day of bitter competition, when moments are as valuable as hours once were, is brevity. If the long editorial is objectionable, how much more so is the long report. Officials should keep in full view this important fact, that if their reports are lengthy, the newspaper man feels it due to his clientele to condense them.

The condensation, in five cases out of ten, will not meet the approval of the officer, and he takes the risk of the points he wished most to be considered being either omitted, or treated with such curtness that the desired effect is lost.

If official reports must be long, and there are some we concede must embrace the proofs in support of the propositions made, let the official accompany them with syllabi. The Department of Mines and Mining, and the Bureau of Engineering, we believe, do this, and send to the press their reports a sheet of synopsis. The result is that the official syllabus is at once accepted by the newspaper man, and in most cases is published in full. This matter of lengthy reports is, as our contemporary suggests, largely one of precedent and tradition.

In the beginning an elaborate and roundabout method was adopted, and it has been perpetuated to the present day. The result is a reputation of being the most practical people in the world—a distinction which is justified by our prevailing business habits—and yet our public documents, which should be our best witnesses in that behalf, are a constant disgrace to the best of our civilization. They are clear and pressing every year. If these voluminous habits are not to be broken, let them be massed into a stupid volume by themselves, for the cranks and experts to make the most of, as is possible to present the facts and figures of legitimate value in an agreeable and instructive style, whereas they are now set forth with such a curious arrangement of things trivial and perplexing that the country finds it a task and a bore to fish them out.

But it is something more than a matter of precedent and tradition; it is a matter of ambition. Each official tries to outdo his predecessor in the elaborateness of his report, under the mistaken idea that the importance of his services will be estimated by the length of the matter in which he treats of the transactions of his department. The consciousness of the Colonel who reported to his commanding officer the result of a desperate charge, "I have taken the fort," is not cited as an example of desired brevity, since that, in an official account of a year's transactions, would be curtness that would be unpardonable; but a concise, straightforward, clear statement of facts and conclusions will find approval among the people, and general reading, which is what is most needed. Legislators and heads of departments needing details know how and where to procure them.

A MISTAKEN MONSIGNOR.

Mgr. Satolli on his return to Rome reported, say the dispatches, to the Pope that a good reception was accorded him in America. He said "he found the authorities willing to grant full liberty to Catholics, and expressed his belief that the United States Government is favorable to accrediting a diplomatic representative to the Vatican." Why the Monsignor should have made any such report passes comprehension. When he said to his spiritual master that the United States was willing to grant to Catholics full liberty, did he mean to imply that they are not now in the enjoyment of the same liberties as any other and all other classes of religionists? Certainly his language is susceptible of that construction. It would be interesting to learn from what officials of the United States Government the Pope's agent received the impression that there will be sent to the Vatican an accredited representative of the United States. If any official gave that gentleman reason to believe that such will be the policy of the United States, he counted without his host. To this Government the Pope of Rome is not a civic ruler; he does not represent a Government any more than do the heads of other great churches. The theory of the American Government is that it can have no political relations with a church. It will not recognize any church as a political power at any time. It will no more send a Minister to the Vatican than it will accredit one to the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—otherwise known as the Mormon Church. It is proposed to perpetuate the policy that keeps church and State wide apart in America, and whoever undertakes to invade and destroy that policy will be crushed between the upper and nether mill stones of a people's wrath. In this country the Catholic always has had, and always will and should have, as full enjoyment of civil liberty and religious freedom as the devotee of the Greek church, the deluded followers of Joe Smith, or the membership of the Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist and all other churches—not more, and no less, and such privileges, liberties and freedoms are not more nor less than those enjoyed by any citizen of the Republic, whether a member of a religious organization or of none.

The Alta scores the sensational press of San Francisco roundly for its inflated and lurid reports of the storm in the Sacramento valley, and declares that the journals in question have done the valley interests injury thereby. But our contemporary proceeds to that conclusion upon the assumption that the people believe all that they see in the sensational press. The truth is, that the reading public has learned to take all that that class of journals say with a very great deal of allowance. It would surprise the Alta to learn just how much the reading people discount whatever they find in the sensational press.

The donation by Colonel Charles F. Crocker of \$10,000 to the institution where he received his educational training is a graceful and generous acknowledgment on his part. It testifies to the high estimate he sets upon such an institution, and the value of its system, which he has had ample opportunity to test by application in the affairs of a busy life, and concerning with great momentum and industrial enterprises. Nothing more emphatically bears testimony to the excellence of American educational institutions than the voluntary contributions of their one-time pupils to their maintenance.

MALLETTO has at last been formally recognized as King of Samoa, and nothing remains of the Samoan question except a few details, that are not at all likely to prove troublesome.

Mr. and Mrs. Tibbels, of Cincinnati, have a baby that was born with two pearly teeth in its upper jaw.

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.

Y. L. L., No. 17.—Meeting Monday Evening, December 23d, at 7:30 o'clock. JOSIE J. REGAN, President. MARY A. NAGLE, Secretary.

The Sutter Fort Solvating Committee will meet at D. O. Mills' Bank at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING. The following gentlemen constitute the committee: L. L. Lewis, Frank Miller, J. O. Funston, L. Elkus, W. A. Anderson, J. O. Coleman, P. E. Platt, F. A. Gray, Thomas Fox, V. S. McClatchey.

TO LET—NO. 1613 P STREET. A COTTAGE of five rooms, with barn on the place. Apply to MRS. J. A. BARKETT, 710 Twelfth st. d21-tf

GENERAL NOTICES.

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

THE MAN WHO FOUND A PURSE IN front of Ha's store Thursday evening will please return to his office and save trouble. \$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR THE PURSE CONTAINING \$5 or more which was lost at the Kindergarten exercises. It belonged to one of the teachers.

WANTED—FROM CARLE & CROLY'S ranch, Hartwood, one sorrel mare, branded C. P. on left hip and sacro spine; weight about 1,100. Finder may have it, or Wilson's stable in city, and be rewarded. \$50. Apply to CARLE & CROLY, d14-tf

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, A STRUCTION to do any kind of indoor work. Address B. H. d16-tf

WANTED—YOUNG MEN. THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association have evening classes in Gymnastics, Mechanical Drawing and Short-hand, with good teachers in charge. Also not less than three days each week. Nice, cosy Parlor and good reading-room. All of these privileges are free to members only, and cost but \$3 per twelve months. For further information apply to the General Secretary, at the room, sixth and K. d19-tf

LOST—A GOLD GLASS BUTTON, WITH a key-chain pendant. Return to this office and receive reward. d18-3*

WANTED—PARTY TO BORROW MONEY on their city and country property. Plenty of money to loan. Address MONEY LOANER, P. O. BOX 8, Sacramento. n8-tf

WANTED—WOOD CHOPPERS, FARM hands, men and boys for general housework and cooking. None but sober, steady people need apply. Write to J. W. HAYES, Fourth and K streets. Telephone 232. d19-tf

SALESMAN WANTED AT ONCE—A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the Wholesale and Retail Trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid; permanent position; money advanced for expenses; advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O. n21-tf

FOR SALE—TO LET—Etc.

SHAKESPEARE WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT Edition, 1880. Complete set, 25 numbers, for sale very cheap. Apply to this office from 1 to 5. d19-3*

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWENTY-FOOT ROW boat. Apply at 1319 Second st. d18-3*

FOR SALE—WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST in one of the best and largest saunas, with hot and cold water, perfect drainage, etc. Leave and street. Inquire at this office. d17-3*

TO LET—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS for high housekeeping. Address O. K. this office. d18-3*

TO LET—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, LOT high and dry. Apply at 1234 G street. d19-tf

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS 80x160, NORTH side P street; best location for dwellings in the city; above all possible roads; near street cars; city and pure water; perfect drainage and good soil. Apply to W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, 1015 M street. d10-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT 424 M street.

TO LET—A FRONT PORCH OF FURNISHED rooms on J st. Apply at 721 J st. n30-tf

FOR RENT OR EXCHANGE—IF YOU ARE looking for choice suburban property, here are several very desirable tracts: 27 acres, mostly vegetable land adjoining Oak Park; has good frontage on Grand street, and is only four minutes walk to Central Street car line; 12 1/2 acres in New Ramona Colony; only three miles from city limits, on line of S. P. R.; R. frontage on graded avenue; richest kind of vineyard land; 12 acres in same Colony; 4 1/4 acres in same Colony. Not a single foot of waste or poor land in any of above tracts. The first will be sold for one-third cash and the last three on most favorable terms to parties who will improve. For full exchange list three for city property. Parties will be shown this and tract charges of applying to M. J. DILLMAN, at Bell Conservatory, Tenth and Y streets. Telephone 155. n26-1m

FOR SALE—ONE HEAD FINE, YOUNG horse, also a few mules; all broke. Apply at MOXON & ACKLEY'S, 911 and 913, 21st st. d18-tf

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE city property, a vacant tract of 1,200 acres, near Williams, Colusa county. Address WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO., Sacramento. 028-tf

TO RENT—ONE TENEMENT OF THREE rooms, also one suite of two large un-furnished rooms, both suitable for housekeeping for man and wife; also one large unfurnished room, and three small rooms, on or without board. Apply to D. GARDNER, Wood-yard, Fourth and I streets. m7-tf

FOR SALE—A NEW UPRIGHT MATHUSEK Piano, cost \$1,000; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office. 628-tf

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWENTY-FOOT ROW boat. Apply at 1319 Second st. d18-3*

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FOR SALE—ONE NORMAN DAPPLE grey stallion, seven years old; also one thoroughbred Kentucky jack, six years old. Inquire of J. S. FOSTER, RECORD-UNION office. 1m

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L. L. LEWIS & CO.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN CROCKERY, ETC.

WE ESPECIALLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF THOSE AT A DISTANCE TO OUR MOST complete assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Silver-Plated Ware, Tin and Japanese Ware, Cutlery and Plumbing Goods, and to us for anything you are in need of, and try us with one order, and FEEL ASSURED YOU WILL BE SATISFIED.

Wash Bowl and Pitcher, per pair.....\$1.00
Wooden Plates, each.....1c
Thermometers, only.....25c
Patent Side Lamps and Reflectors.....75c
Gasoline Stoves, only.....\$4.00
4-Piece Colored Tea Sets.....\$3.50
Hammocks.....75c
Carving sets, per pair.....75c
Scrub Brush.....15c
Six Glass Water Tumblers for.....35c
Six fine Dinner Plates.....40c
Six Ironstone Cups and Saucers.....40c
Large Chambers.....50c
Three Bowls.....25c
Lamp Chimneys.....5c
Lamp Burners.....10c
Egg-beaters.....10c
Tin Snives.....25c
No. 7 Wash Boilers, copper bottom.....\$1.75
Shoe Brushes.....15c
Stovepipe.....25c
Dust Pan.....10c
Shoe Shovels.....15c
Large Meat Platters.....25c
Spring Ladles.....25c
No. 1 Coffee Baskets.....\$1.00
No. 2 Coffee Baskets.....75c
Six Knives and Forks.....60c
No. 6 Foot Clothes Lines.....\$1.00
Potato Mashers.....15c
Stove Blacking.....5c
Rolling Pins.....25c
Lemon Squeezers.....25c
A splendid Laundry.....60c
Earthen Tempers.....25c
Yellow Bows.....15c
Blue Bows.....15c
Wire Casters & bottles.....\$1.00
Pie Lifters.....15c
Carpet Sweepers.....25c
Corkscrews.....15c
Glass salt Cellars.....50c
Bird Cage Ax and Handle.....\$1.00
Bird Cages.....15c
Buck Stays.....10c
Six Glass Sauce Dishes.....10c

Our 100-Page Illustrated CATALOGUE is now ready, and sent FREE to any Address. It contains many Illustrations, and is a Complete Price List.

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

TO-DAY.

25 cent Boys' Fleece-lined Jersey Gloves, dark colors.....10 cents
50-cent Men's Fleece-lined Jersey Gloves, dark colors.....19 cents
\$1 Men's Fleece-lined Genuine Goat Driving Gloves.....40 cents
75-cent Men's Jersey Gloves, Kid-Trimmed.....25 cents

TO-DAY --- SATURDAY, GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

HAVING MANY LINES OF HOLIDAY GOODS THAT WE DO NOT WISH TO CARRY OVER, WE HAVE CUT THE PRICES TO FIGURES that will insure QUICK SALE.

Boys' \$1 25 27-inch Wagons cut to.....85 cents
Boys' \$1 35 27-inch Wagons cut to.....\$1.00
Boys' \$2 25 iron wheel and axle Wagons cut to.....2 75
Boys' near Williams, Colusa county, 1 50
Boys' \$2 75 Tool Chest cut to.....3 75
\$1 80 Shoe-Flyer Elephants cut to.....1 50
\$2 25 Baby Doll Buggies, with Parasols and Upholstered, cut to.....1 75

All Illustrated ABC Nursery and Picture Books cut One-Third in Price.

Lot of Boys' \$2 50 Knee Pants Suits, ages 4 to 7 years, cut to \$1 75
Lot of Boys' \$4 Knee Pants Suits, ages 4 to 9 years, cut to.....2 50

Largest Assortment of SILK-PLUSH HOLIDAY GOODS to be found in the City.

\$1 50 Men's Kid Gloves, fur top, spring in wrist, cut to.....90 cents
\$1 25 fleece-lined Kid Gloves, Jersey wrist, cut to.....\$1.00
75-cent fleece-lined Goat Gloves cut to.....45 cents
\$1 Boys' fleece-lined Kid Gloves cut to.....40 cents

Largest Assortment of SILK-PLUSH HOLIDAY GOODS to be found in the City.

Boys' \$1 25 Embossed Leather Writing Desk with fixings cut to.....\$1.00
\$9 Gold-headed Umbrellas, all pure silk, with silk covers, cut to.....7 00
\$6 Gold-headed Umbrellas cut to.....4 50
15-cent Paperette in handsome Boxes, 24 Sheets Paper and 24 Envelopes, cut to.....5 cents

THE NONPAREIL THE CORNER FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO. Suitable for Christmas Presents!

CLOAK DEPARTMENT. Our Assortment is still Complete; not a size missing. SEALLETTE NEWMARKETS, from \$28 50 to \$ 75 SEALLETTE SACQUES, from \$25 00 to \$ 75 SEALLETTE JACKETS, from \$14 00 to \$ 35 WRAPS in Seallette, Brocade or Armure Silk, from \$22 50 to \$ 65 High novelties in long garments, from \$50 00 to \$100

LETTER FROM A CLERGYMAN. Grateful Acknowledgment of Cures by the Cuticura Remedies. A minister and his little boy cured of obstinate skin diseases by Cuticura Remedies. For about thirteen years I have been troubled with eczema or some other cutaneous disease which all remedies failed to cure. Hearing of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, I resolved to give them a trial, and purchased one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake CUTICURA SOAP.