DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 8, 1890.

ISSUED BY THE

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,

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

THE SUNDAY UNION,

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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.*

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

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

California — Fair weather; northwesterly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

Oregon and Washington—Rain; southerly winds; nearly stationary temperature in the eastern portions, slightly warmer in the western portions.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS ABOUT BRAZIL AND THE LATE EMPEROR.

The Rio correspondent of the New York *Times* is the clearest writer on Brazilian politics who has informed the public since the deposition of Dom Pedro. There are force, vigor and the ear-marks of truth about all his letters that inspire confidence in them. According to this intelligent writer, there has been considerable misconception in this country of the character of Dom Pedro. While we have been justified in regarding the late Emperor as a thoroughly good man, kind in all his relations with his people, solicitous for their esteem, and a friend of education and general knowledge, he tells us that we are in error in ranking the Emperor as possessed of great statesmanlike qualities. On the contrary, the progress that Brazil has made in the last fifteen or twenty years is to be credited more to her legislators, ministers and political sages, than to the Emperor. For instance, he declares that the influence of Benjamin Constant in the army and navy has been far superior to that of any other. That such men as Constant by their genius made the officers and men of both branches republicans from principle. His influence among the educated classes of the country has been phenomenal, and he was in a sense looked upon by the educated with reverence. Such men as he had more to do with the republicanizing of Brazil than either the tolerance or the defects of Dom Pedro.

This republicanizing has been going on for two decades, and the late revolution should not therefore be spoken of as sudden or as the result of the sudden conviction that the monarchy was not the best for the country. On the contrary, it was the natural result of a long period of sober thought among the best of the people. As to the Emperor, the correspondent asserts that he has been that in name only for a long time. Years ago he gave over the affairs of State, and refused to assume responsibility regarding them. He gave himself up to the savants, and these, because of the Emperor's devotion to science, books and the arts, of all which he had a superficial knowledge, lauded him to the world as one of the greatest and the wisest and best of rulers. The truth was most of the time he was giving to philosophy, to astronomy, to engineering, to mechanics, to science, research and the arts, was taken from duty to the State. He allowed the political character of the times to concern him in the very least possible degree. Whenever an affair of State was presented, he generally shifted the responsibility upon his ministers, and refused to consider the question or to advise with them upon it. A single instance of many is given, and it is so clearly illustrative of what the correspondent affirms was the general rule that we quote quite fully:

During the Paraguayan war, while a Liberal Ministry was in power, General Pelotas, who was in command of the army in Rio Grande de Sul, and the Ministry, became embroiled in a controversy, and as neither would yield, one of two things had to be done—either Pelotas must be removed or the Ministry must resign. Pelotas was at the head of a considerable force and was personally popular with the people of Rio Grande de Sul; the Ministry hesitated to discipline him and resolved to resign. The Prime Minister went to the Emperor to advise him of the situation. He was, as usual, engaged in some congenial study, as Louis LVI. used to be employed in lock-making, and after hearing what the Minister had to say directed him to summon the Council of State, and then went back to his studies.

The Council met at the palace and the Emperor, being informed, came in and briefly stated why they had been summoned and told them that they must settle the thing among themselves, and went back to his laboratory or to his books. In the absence of the Emperor the Prime Minister presided as President of the Council. He said to the Conservative members that rather than endanger the cause of the empire in the prosecution of the war, by deposing Pelotas and thereby running the risk of his refusing to submit to the discipline, they must resign, and he had requested the Emperor to call a Conservative to form a new Ministry. The Conservative members of the Council, after consultation, declined to accede to this. General Pelotas was a Conservative, and if they, under the circumstances, came into power, their party would be subject to the imputation that it had taken advantage of a situation brought about by a military commander who was one of them politically. The Liberals insisted that they would resign and the Conservatives stood firm in their refusal to take over the Government. The Emperor was sent for and the situation explained to him. He simply said that he was ready to do whatever his councilors decided, and as they had not decided anything he would retire and await their decision.

The crisis was finally averted by the Conservative party leaders agreeing to undertake the task of having General Pelotas yield to the Ministry by appealing to him as party associates. It was a very creditable display of patriotism on both sides, and Pelotas listened to his friends' advice and there was an accommodation brought about between the Ministry and himself. It was perhaps one of the most critical periods in the history of Brazil, and yet the Emperor was altogether unconcerned. The scientific experiment, the poetical translation—"O Trabaho do Gabinnete,"—was far more congenial than the pother about a great affair of State.

But that was not all. Dom Pedro was vain to a fault. That is, vain of his varied superficial knowledge in engineering, astronomy, geographical research and the like, and as are all men of that class, he was the slave of flattery. This led the people to pity him, and pity is a close cousin to contempt, which in his case was withheld by respect for his personal goodness and the memory of his early achievments. He appeared to be oblivious to the political scheming of his son-in-law, the Count d'Eu, and his wife, the Princess, though the whole country knew of it, and hatred of the pair was almost universal.

In the light of these allegations, it is easy to understand that the people respected Dom Pedro as a man, while they made no protest at the dethronement of the Emperor. They looked upon him as good, kind, weak. Too feeble in mental power to longer grasp and hold the reins of government; too good to be concerned for a moment in any attempt to subvert the liberties of the people; too absorbed in his love for science, study and archæological and geographical research to give due thought to the affairs of State. Happily, Brazil has had strong and wise men in her councils, and has been favored with some of the most sagacious of politicians, more devoted to their country than to their parties. We are assured that the republic has come to stay, that there is in its provisional form nothing of weakness, that it is strong in the content of the people with it, and that the resistance that has been made to it is only such as might be expected in any nation upon a radical change of the form of government.

TWADDLE ABOUT DEVOTION TO ART.

There is a great deal of trash and twaddle put before the world in the name of art. Art, in fact, is made to bear a multitude of burdens that it has no part in creating. Here, now, is a lot of gush going about the prints of the country concerning an actress that is simply insulting to art. It is related that the father of an actress suddenly died, and that his daughter was greatly afflicted by the loss. At the time she was playing as the star at a New York theater. The father died on Saturday and was buried on Monday. On Tuesday the woman reappeared upon the stage, and the following is a sample of what the local press had to say of the action, the morning following:

Her father was buried yesterday and then she remembered, as all true artists do, only her duty to her art and the public. She has never played Rosalind with more apparent spirit and grace than she did last evening. Once behind the footlights, her private grief was swallowed in her public duty, and until the curtain fell on the last act no person in the audience not conversant with the facts would have dreamed that a heavy heart was disguised under her smiling face. There are few actresses who could have passed an ordeal of this kind as she has done, and fewer still who would have attempted it, and she is deserving of the highest praise from a public which she has never willfully disappointed. That she belongs wholly to her art has been demonstrated thoroughly.

So far as her assumption of business was concerned she occupied precisely the position, if she chose to take it, of any one else who has lost a relative by death. She was playing for money and she returned to her work on the level with the bereaved shopkeeper who takes down his shutters after the funeral day, for the world must move and men and women must labor, though death comes. But in her case she was not compelled to return at once to the stage for she is a woman of means. But the offense of the excuse offered for the actress is found in the assumption that her return to her work was a sacrifice to art for one thing, and from a high sense of duty to the public for another. Now neither of these claims are true. Art makes no demand of that character; it is a gentle and loving mistress, and harsh exaction is not congenial to it. We would be greatly edified if the New York *Times*, from which we clip the extract given above, will point out wherein dramatic art demanded of the lady that she should sacrifice her feelings and assume a false face, when she has ample means at her command to retire for a period of mourning if she so desired.

So far as duty to the public is concerned, we fail to understand what claim the theater-going public had upon the actress that she should appear at all. On the contrary, if she had not appeared, it would not have paid her its money, but would have sought amusement or entertainment elsewhere. It had no contract with the actress that bound her to wear a mask for a moment. Discharge of duty is heroic when it demands sacrifice of self for the good, even the pleasure of others, or to save others from suffering and death. It is simply self-service when the good of self is alone concerned. The actress was, therefore, serving self only in appearing on the stage while the funeral weeds were yet on. Not even her contract with her manager would admit of the art plea or the gush about duty. As between the actress and the manager, it would be simply and only a question of the measure of damages, if anything. There is every now and then a flood of rhetorical gush about faithfulness to the public and devotion to art by dramatic people, when at the bottom it is simply dollars and cents, and not sentiment, that accounts for the supposed sacrifice of self upon the altar of art and at the shrine of the public.

MORE WORDS FOR WRITERS.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* talks very sensibly to contributors to the press when it says briefly "to perturbed literary spirits," that whether authors believe it or not, the editor of the representative journal in any community is more anxious to discover merit in a manuscript than the author is to have him do so. However strangely this may sound to the writers for the press, we can certify to its exact truth. The reason is clear to the thoughtful. The editors of any of the departments of a good paper are at all times solicitious to secure fresh, novel, original matter. For such is demanded by the readers of the day and the aim of the editor is to meet, while he at the same time endeavors to mold, the public taste. It follows that if writers for the press will take as much care in the preparation of their manuscript for the editor's eye as he does in preparing his departments for publication, they will greatly enlarge the chances of acceptance of their contributions. There is no doubt that many a worthy production is lost to the world because it is so indifferently prepared for reading in manuscript that the editor's patience is exhausted before he had half deciphered it. Moreover, the rythm, the harmony, the flowing sequence of the sentences are weakened, and even the marshaling of the argument, if the eye halts much, and stumbles over sentences.

The manuscripts which go to the waste basket that have high merit are almost countless, because the editor cannot and will not rewrite the matter. Let writers take a great deal more care to furnish clear, easily read manuscript text, and there will be much more of acceptance and far more of contributions will be immortalized in print than now. For dispute it as we may, there is a growing habit and fashion among most writers for the press of slovenly manuscript. If writers will keep this important fact in view constantly, they will save themselves a world of worry, to wit—your manuscript is always read. It may be that the reading is beset with such difficulties that the editor declines to re-edit the contribution. It may be, in few cases, that a half reading will content the editor, and that he will reject upon so much of examination, but if he does, it will be for cause, and that cause in the larger number of cases is to be found in the indifferent manner in which you have submitted your production. For we repeat, the desire for fresh matter, for original contributions, is so great that no manuscript is cast aside without good cause or without examination, except, so far as the latter condition is concerned, it comes from one of those whose style is well known in the office of publication, and whose mere signature is equivalent to condemnation.

Another thing that writers for the press should bear in mind in common charity, is the fact that rejection is not necessarily condemnation of style, or disapproval of the thought of the writer. There are a dozen other reasons for rejection than the method of the writer, the manner in which the text is written or the idea involved. The chief of these reasons are the policy of the paper, the extent to which the same subject has been treated in the journal, and the judgment of the editor as to the wisdom of considering the matter further. For each writer is apt to imagine that his contribution is as timely and as worthy of publication as any that have preceded it, and the contributor has no means of knowing how many others have contemporaneously submitted papers on the same subject, nor can he determine when the limit of discussion has been reached, nor have knowledge of the many reasons that operate with the journalist to lead him to reject a manuscript exclusive of its intrinsic demerits. But, as a rule, the submitted manuscript is read however laborious the task, and the article considered upon its merits, and as a rule, too, the better the manuscript in chirography and general arrangement, including paragraphing, punctuation, etc., the greater the probabilities of its acceptance.

SCURRILOUS JOURNALISM.

The New York *Tribune* lifts its voice in indignant protest against the growing tendency of a certain order of journalism to disregard the privacy of domestic life and to make the purely private concerns of individuals the themes for public consideration. It cites as an instance a newspaper which lately gave an account of the appearance of a number of women who are in society in one of our American cities. Not one of these women is a public character. It says: "None of them are charged with the commission of any offense. They are all pursuing the even tenor of their ways in private life. Nevertheless, the newspaper turns the sunlight of publicity upon them, describing them with a coarseness and a vulgarity that are simply abominable. Thus one of them is said to wear a gown which tends 'to conceal her rather awkward figure.' Another has 'a very homely and rather sullen face.' A third has 'an intensely disagreeable expression.' A fourth has a bad figure, 'and she walks as if she had swallowed an umbrella and it had grown against her backbone.' Douglas Jerrold once said that there were compensations in all vocations, and that if he were an undertaker there were some people whom he could serve professionally with great satisfaction. What manly undertaker would not serve professionally with great satisfaction an editor who had shown himself capable of maltreating innocent and defenseless women?"

Unfortunately there are men in plenty who deem the possession of types and presses license to invade privacy and to parade the private affairs of any family that greed or viciousness may select. If there is raised any protesting voice against this disregard of human rights, the cry goes up that the freedom of the press is assailed. When its freedom becomes license to malign, caricature and lampoon those who have no way given cause for being held up to the public gaze, it is time to reconsider the freedom of the press and to seriously think upon limitations for it. True, the law of libel is supposed to afford the injured adequate remedy. But the appeal to it is oftener worse for the injured party than suffering under the injustice. Probably the best remedy, after all, for such outrages as the *Tribune* refers to is a stout lash well wielded by the hands of indignant heads of families.

It is said by one contemporary commenting upon the subject "that the victims may content themselves with the consolation that the judgment of communities in the end estimates all such journalism at its true value, and that they who are conscious of their innocence of offense need not fear the assaults of sensational and Paul Pry newspapers." That is true, but human nature is what it is, and not what we may wish it to be. Men and women who are held up to public ridicule without reason, and whose privacy is laid open to the world of the curious vulgar, cannot salve their wounds with such reflection, except in rare instances. The mass of people thus dragged to the public gaze are sensitive and keenly alive to the indignity of such treatment.

It is one of the anomalies of this order of journalism that the men who indulge in it are themselves exceedingly jealous of such treatment as they administer to others. Let the members of their families be criticised as in the instance cited by the *Tribune*, and they turn with hot indignation and seek the handiest weapon to punish the offender. This being true, it is perhaps the best remedy for the evil of which they are the authors to treat them precisely as their own code provides, acting upon the truth accepted by all true journalists, that the relation of the man to the newspaper does not free him from the obligation to be a gentleman, and that no one has either moral or legal right to say that in print which he is not prepared to answer for in person.

ODD CENSUS METHODS.

The officials superintending the taking of the United States census for 1890 are endeavoring to collect a vast mass of statistics through the unreliable method of "volunteer," or rather "solicited" contribution. Thus, office men, journalists, bankers, city officials, State officers, insurance agents, teachers of schools, directors of school districts, Postoffice clerks, and a small army of others, have received bulky bundles of blanks with the request to fill them out to the best of their ability on a hundred or more of subjects, and return them to the chief census officer at Washington. One package received at this office would command the exclusive labor of a skilled clerk and accomplished statistician for two weeks to fill. That is to say, to ascertain the facts asked for in these blanks would necessitate a long search of a score of official records, and a longer time for intricate calculations concerning municipal expenses, debts, taxation, division of expenses among institutions, and so on, from the year 1880 down to the present time, and for each year separately in that decade. One set of blanks shown us asked a citizen to furnish statistics of corporations doing business in Sacramento, that could not be gathered, much less calculated in a month's time, if ten hours a day were devoted to the task.

If this is the method the Superintendent of the Census is employing throughout the whole country, the statistical reports of the census of 1890 will not be worth the paper on which they will be printed. Suppose all the citizens who are asked to do this gratuitous work for the Government respond fully with reports, what is the Superintendent going to do with them when he receives the returns? How is he to determine which to reject and what to accept? What knowledge can he have of the reliability of the returns made, and how is he to ascertain that the work has been done thoroughly? The whole scheme is bad. The one and one only method of collecting official statistics is to appoint a thoroughly competent person in every subdistrict, to pay him well for the service and require his report to be made from facts gathered between exact dates, and those should be as close together as circumstances permit.

If the census gatherings outside of the enumeration of population are to be secured in the manner that the circulation of these "volunteer" blanks would indicate, we repeat that it will be a reckless waste of money on the part of the Interior Department to order the statistics printed. The nation is not so poor that it needs to resort to these "Cheap John methods" of ascertaining the statistics of national wealth, State and city production, manufactures, educational facilities, municipal systems, etc. As we understand the matter it was not the intention of Congress that there should be anywhere near the detail entered into in the taking of the census in this year that was employed in 1880. It is probable, therefore, that the new Superintendent is endeavoring to gather matter for which no financial provision has been made, and hence he is resorting to the method indicated. If so, the sooner it is abandoned the better, for any aggregates ascertained from the free sources referred to will prove valueless to the general public and will not be considered worth a farthing by statisticians.

THERE will not probably be so much gossip hereafter about the valley towns and cities of this State being exposed to the risk of floods from overflow of rivers, since Portland and Salem, Oregon, have been under water, and the damage is said to exceed $5,000,000. Here we have the record of sixty houses swept away in Salem alone, and of streets in Portland so badly flooded that business offices can be approached only in boats, while very many have been driven to second floors, and bridges have been wrecked and factories up the river washed away. No one seems to consider such facts at all sensational or alarming, but let the Sacramento or Feather rivers rise so much as a foot, and the entire State looks solicitous and wise, and solemnly advises the people of the valley cities and towns to prepare to move. Nothing in the history of the winter is more provocative of smiles than the solicitude of other cities for the safety of those of the Sacramento valley, at the very hour when other communities that no one supposed were at all liable to the evils of a flood, have been suffering from inundation of their towns and cities.

ESCALANTE.

"Orleans" Defends the New Town Against the Attacks of Enemies.

The Woodland *Mail*, on the 6th instant, published the following communication in regard to the town of Escalante—originally named Esperanza:

Ed. Mail: Several articles have recently appeared in the papers inimical to the new town of Escalante and its surroundings. Some of your readers might infer that an attempt had been made to build up a new town to the injury of Madison and Capay. It might be well, if you have the space to spare, to give the public the facts in the case as near as may be, as to a certain extent what benefits one portion of the county benefits all. The road was built to Madison some thirteen years ago; but for some reason the business of the town amounted to but little more than that of Cottonwood before the railroad was built. As this has been the shipping point of the western part of the county, a different state of things should exist. Recently this railroad came into the hands of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In examining the situation with a view to extending the railroad line into Lake county, the richness of the land, beauty of scenery and the adaptability of the soil to the growing of early fruits, dawned upon the minds of capitalists connected with the railroad interests. They organized a land company and purchased nearly a million dollars worth of fine lands and cut them into small holdings, and offered them at low prices, and on very easy terms to intending settlers. They also discovered a fine location for a town-site, lying midway between the towns of Madison and Capay, that could be improved by the business men of both of these towns, and their business houses could be moved at much less expense than to improve at the old locations. To make the matter harmonious the company agreed to afford them facilities for moving and furnishing them a choice of lots. It was supposed that the course would be better for all parties concerned, as it would enable the business men of both towns to hold the business of the new town, until its growth should warrant business men to come in from the outside. This plan was agreed to by some of the largest business men of Madison. One of whom, however, has since changed his mind and seems to be the leading spirit in the attack upon the new enterprise.

Your correspondent seemed to feel hurt that Escalante should claim to be in the Capay valley country. The inference intended to be conveyed is that the country up Cache creek, from the village of Capay, or Langville, is all there is of Capay valley. The Rancho Canada de Capay, from which Capay is supposed to be named, embraced the country around Escalante, a large portion of Hungry Hollow valley, and the valley above Langville.

The facts are these as to early fruits: The raisins and fruit raised on the Morin and other places near Rumsey's are no earlier nor choicer than those raised on the Thomas place adjoining Escalante. The white figs growing in Aldrich's garden, in Capay, are no larger, finer or earlier than those growing on the Wright place, south of Escalante. The winds are no more and no less in the valley above Capay than in the Hungry Hollow valley. The reason for this is obvious. The same line of hills that extend across the head of Capay, continue on east across the head of the Hungry Hollow valley, and down on easterly side of same to, and on the south side of Cache creek, forming the actual dividing line between the great Sacramento valley and the Cache Creek valley. These same hills cut off all the rough, cold winds coming down the Sacramento from the snowy mountains, from most of the Cache creek lands. This is the reason for the absence of early and late frosts in the Capay country, and one reason why the raisins near Escalante are ready for market nearly a month earlier than those around Woodland.

A few years since an expert in soils made an examination of this Cache creek country in connection with the Clear Lake basin. The Clear Lake country in past ages was volcanic. Cache creek is the only outlet of Clear Lake, and the flood of ages have been bringing down the very richest material in the world for land-making. Above the Yolo line, and below its south line in the great Sacramento valley, the soil is found to be very different, generally harder and more of a gravely nature.

There should be no jealousies on the part of Madison and Capay. The plant of Escalante was intended to be for the best interests of all the citizens in this locality, and all were invited in building up a business center and permanent homes that all could be proud of. ORLEANS.

Escalante, February 5, 1890.

The oldest living criminal in the United States is John Mount, of Covington, Kentucky. He was a good one in his days. He is now nearly 90 years of age, and 56 years of his life have been spent in various penitentiaries in the United States. He has committed almost every crime except that of murder. He is living a very secluded life at present, and seldom goes on the streets.

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.

The Little Wonder White Labor Factory, Sixth street, between J and K, manufactures all kinds of Mechanics' Clothing and Underwear. fe8-tf

Wenonah Council, No. 2, Degree of Pocahontas, meets TO-NIGHT, at Red Men's Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. By order POCAHONTAS.
MRS. E. J. BRAZILE, K. of R. 1t*

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—EXPERT SOLICITOR, EITHER lady or gentlemen, to sell an article of general household utility; sells at sight; big money for the right party. Address Eureka Manufacturing Co., box 488, Sacramento. fe7-3t*

WANTED—TO BUY A WALL SODA Fountain and apparatus. Address C. D., this office. fe6-3t*

WANTED—PARTIES TO BORROW MONEY on their city and country property. Plenty of money to loan. Address MONEY LOANER, P. O. BOX 93, Sacramento. n8-tf

FREE LABOR BUREAU.—THE COUNCIL OF Federated Trades hereby announces that it has opened a Free Employment Office at 1019 Eighth street. NO FEE charged employer or employe. All classes of help furnished, both male and female. By order of the COUNCIL OF FEDERATED TRADES. fe5-1m

WANTED — WOOD CHOPPERS, FARM hands, milkers, cooks, waiters, twenty women and girls for general housework and cooking. None but sober, steady people need apply. At EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets. Telephone 232.

FOR SALE—TO LET—ETC.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT corner brick store; a choice situation for a wholesale business or branch house; fine chance for an enterprising new comer; lot and building 40x85 feet; price, $6,500. Inquire or address CARL STROBEL, 317 J street, Sacramento, Cal. fe7-3t&w1t*

TO RENT—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS AND bath, suitable for housekeeping for man and wife. Apply at 1233 G street. fe6-6t*

FOR RENT—A FINE BOARDING AND lodging house of fifteen rooms. No. 817 Sixth street. fe6-5t*

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND largest saloons in this city, connected with chop-house and extra ladies' rooms; best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office. fe6-6t

ONE EIGHT-HORSE POWER BOILER AND engine for sale. Inquire at 1020 K st. fe1-tf

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc. 1427 Eighth street, between N and O. ja28-tf

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIRable city property, a wheat ranch of 1,290 acres near Williams, Colusa county. Address WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO., Sacramento. o28-tf

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS 80x160, NORTH side P street; best location for dwellings in the city; above all possible floods; near street cars; city and pure well water; perfect drainage and good soil. Apply to W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, 1618 M street. d10-tf

TO RENT—ONE TENEMENT OF THREE rooms, also one suite of two large unfurnished rooms, both suitable for housekeeping for man and wife; also one large unfurnished room, and three furnished rooms (with or without board). Apply to D. GARDNER, Wood-yard, Fourth and I streets. mr7-tf

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

GENERAL NOTICES.

Why do People Have

Two sets of teeth. They don't shed arms and legs to get new ones. Teeth are indispensable, and the Creator gives two chances. When one uses SOZODONT, even among babies, it preserves the "deciduous teeth," and helps to strengthen the permanent.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Sold at 25 cents. 1y8

United Brethren, corner of Fourteenth and K streets. Gospel meeting, conducted by Bishop J. W. Hott, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, EVERY EVENING this week except Saturday, at 7:30. All are welcome. fe3-6t

Special Notice!—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Central Street Railway Company will be held at its office, No. 1015 Fourth street, in the city of Sacramento, California, on FEBRUARY 15, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time seven Directors will be elected and other business transacted.
L. L. LEWIS, President.
EDWIN K. ALSIP, Secretary.
January 22, 1890. ja23-td

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co.'s, 510 J street. Sacramento, Cal.

The Odorless Excavating Co. that has just commenced business in this city, is prepared to clean vaults and cesspools in the most approved sanitary manner. Office 317 K st. ja13tf

B. F. Stoll, Dentist, 606 J street, wishes to inform his patients and all those in need of dentistry that he has reduced his prices one-half, and will guarantee all operations to be first-class and satisfactory or no charge made. ja1-tf

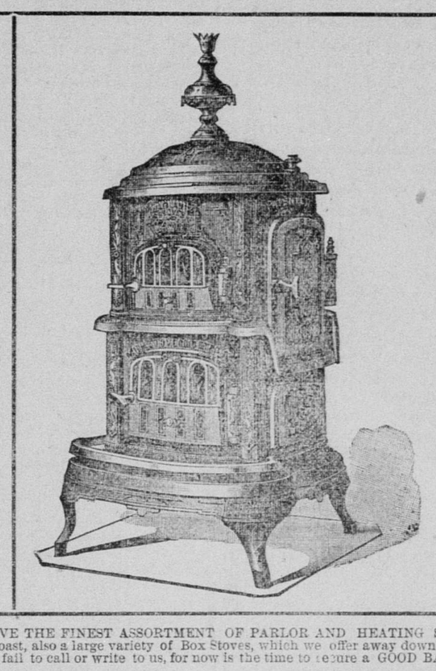
Decker Bros.'—The artists' piano. Write to KOHLER & CHASE, San Francisco. n25-3m

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

BIG CUT IN PRICES.

PARLOR STOVES OFFERED AT COST, IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING Goods now on the way. Any one in need of a Parlor Stove, especialy in large sizes, will do well to call or write to us for prices.

PARLOR * STOVES.



PARLOR * STOVES.

☞ WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES ON the Coast, also a large variety of Box Stoves, which we offer away down in price. Don't fail to call or write to us, for now is the time to secure a GOOD BARGAIN.

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

TO-DAY! TO-DAY! SATURDAY TO-DAY! TO-DAY!

Our Counters will be filled with all SPECIAL VALUES for our CLEARING WINTER SALE. Many lines and odd ends we have marked down at TREMENDOUS LOW FIGURES.

COME TO-DAY!

You will find many things on sale that we do not mention in our Ad.

Twenty dozen of those extra heavy all-linen HUCK TOWELS, 40x20, 12½ cents each (worth 25 cents).

LADIES' COMBINATION SUITS in Cashmere and Henrietta Cloth, in many different shades, with fancy and plain Velvet Trimmings to match; also, two dozen buttons; $1 75 to $3.

TO-DAY.

SATIN REMNANTS, 19 cents per yard.....Plaid and Striped SILK VELVET REMNANTS, 20 and 25 cents.....SILK PLUSH REMNANTS, 35 and 40 cents.....Black and Colored SILK REMNANTS, 37 and 65 cents, in lengths from one-half a yard to six yards.

FANCY GOODS COUNTER.

Bissell's celebrated patent self-acting Langtry FRIZZING IRONS, nicely polished hard-wood handles, 20 cents per pair.....The Langtry PINCHING TONGS, nicely finished, 35 cents per pair.....The Ladies' ELECTRIC CURLING COMBS, 25 cents each.....The LANGTRY LAMP, used for heating irons, 25 cents; Folding (for travelers' use), 50 cents.

Large lot of Ladies' corded and extra well-stayed CORSETS, in white, drab and ecru, sizes 18 to 30, will be closed at 36 cents.

See our Show Window of SPECIALS.

CLOTHING SPECIALS.

Lot of Boys' Knee Pants, mixed qualities, 25 cents.....Lot of Boys' extra quality Cassimere Knee Pants, 55 cents.....Boys' Knee Pants odd Suits, $1 39 and up.....Three pairs of Men's Wool Pants, $1 75 and up..... 50 Men's Suits, broken sizes, heavy and medium-weight goods, $5 to $10.

FURNISHING GOODS SPECIALS.

Men's fancy stripe and solid colors finished Half Hose, 12½ cents per pair..... Mixed lot of four-ply Linen Collars, standing and turned down, 25 cents per dozen.....Gents' Suspenders, corded ends, 15 cents.....75-cent Half-Wool Undershirts for 28 cents.....Gents' Silk Scarfs, slightly soiled, 2 for 5 cents.....Gents' Silk Scarfs, satin-lined, light colors, 10 cents..... Extra fine 50 and 75-cent Silk Scarfs, neat patterns, 25 cents.

Odd ends in Men's Soft and Stiff Hats, 35c and up....Gents' Buck Gloves, 49c.

TO-DAY IN MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

The best and lowest-priced Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS ever seen in this city. Over 300 Hats in all shapes and colors—FELTS, VELVETS and PLUSHES—neatly and handsomely trimmed with Feathers, Birds, Ribbons and Ornaments, 98 cents and up.....85c Birds to-day for 25 cents.

RED HOUSE,
J Street,
SACRAMENTO.....CAL.

ARRIVED.

THE PAY CAR HAS ARRIVED, AND WE wish to inform the public that our

Grand Clearance Sale
—OF—
MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Etc., is still in force. We can give everyone big bargains. Be sure and visit us and get our prices. You will save money thereby.

Mechanical Store, 414 K St.,
H. MARKS, Proprietor.

BEAR IN MIND

THAT AT W. D. COMSTOCK'S ARE BARgains in all descriptions of

Furniture.

All would save money by getting his prices. 4p

Waterhouse & Lester,
—DEALERS IN—
IRON, STEEL, CUMBERLAND COAL,
Wagon Lumber and Carriage Hardware,
709, 711, 713 and 715 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

Golden Eagle Carriages.
Coupe Rates of Fare:
One mile or less, one passenger.....50 cents
One mile or less, two passengers.....$1 00
Coupe, one hour.....$1 00
Any orders left at the Golden Eagle Hotel or Wilson's Stable will be promptly attended to.
Ja7-1m WILSON & MITCHELL, Props.

JAS. SEADLER,
Architect and Superintendent of Construction.
No. 918 Fifth street, between J and I, Sacramento. ja22-tf&Su

PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING MATERIALS FOR THE erection of a Front Entrance Building at San Quentin Prison will be received by the Board of Prison Directors, at said Prison,

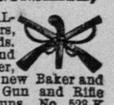
Until 11 A. M., March 5th.

Schedules can be obtained by applying to the Warden, and plans and specifications can be seen at the Warden's Office, San Quentin Prison, at all business hours.
By order of
STATE BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS.
fe5-1m

Sacramento Packing and Drying Co.,

PACKERS OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS of California Canned Fruits:
"GOLD DUST BRAND," extra 3-pound cans, choicest selected fruits.
"OLD FORT BRAND," standard 2½-pound cans, selected fruits. Full weight brand, extra heavy goods, and quality of fruit equal to most standards. We use only the best granulated sugar. We also put up a line of SAUCES, under our trade-mark "Old Fort," such as "Old Fort" Table Sauce, Catsup, Chow-Chow, Salad Dressing, Sauerkraut, Pickles, Mustards, etc. All equal to any other brands. Ask your grocer for our goods. ☞ LOOK FOR OUR BRANDS.
Sacramento Packing and Drying Co. 4ptf

HENRY ECKHARDT, GUNSMITH,



MANUFACTURER AND DEALer in Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Ammunition and Sporting Goods. All the leading makes of Guns and Rifles at popular prices—Parker, Lefever, Colts, Smith, Ithacas, new Baker and new make Guns. First-class Gun and Rifle work. Send for price list of guns. No. 523 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

CHAS. FLOHR,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH, 1024 Sixth street, between J and K. Importer and Dealer in Shotguns, Rifles and Pistols. Ammunition of all kinds constantly on hand. Safes and scales repaired, and Trusses made to Order. fe27-1m4p