DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY.....MARCH 10, 1890.

VOTE the straight Republican ticket or the straight Democratic ticket, and let the contest to-morrow be not involved by trades in the interest of private ambition, no matter who the candidate is.

THE faithful official in municipal office should be retained in the interest of common economy. Mayor Gregory, upon the testimony of his opponent, Mr. Comstock, has proved to be one of the best executive officers Sacramento has ever had. Why then discharge him to give place to a man who has had no experience in municipal matters, and who will have to spend three full years to learn the lesson which Mayor Gregory has accomplished already?

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD the distinguished publicist, has pronounced in favor of ballot reform. He would have all citizens by law compelled to vote. In that matter he is in advance of public sentiment. But it may come to pass that certain privileges of citizenship will be made dependent upon the citizen having exercised the elective franchise. A gentleman in Sacramento four years ago publicly proposed such a reform, and contended for it in some well-written papers and pamphlets. At the time he was considered chimerical in his views and altogether impracticable. It is just possible that the gentleman was only a few years in advance of the public judgment.

THE election of Mayor Gregory is assured. It is therefore only a question of majority. That can be reduced only in two ways—by the votes of men who say: "Oh, both the candidates are good men, and it makes no difference to me who is elected." Secondly, by the votes of the men who are weak enough to give the Democracy a bargain by trading votes in the interest of Dillman, or some other candidate. If it makes no difference to you who is chosen, reflect that it makes a decided difference to the municipality, and your duty is not only to yourself, but to the city of your home, that its affairs may be administered by experience, competency and energy. If you are tempted to give a vote to Dillman in return for one for Gregory, remember that you thereby aid in turning the police department over to an influence that controlled it once in the interest of inaction, lawlessness and shameful incompetency. Mr. Gregory wants no votes that are purchased of Dillman; Mr. Drew wants no votes that are secured by loss of strength to any colleague he has upon the ticket.

STANDING UPON THE TRACK.

The Archbishop of Paris last week issued a decree forbidding cremation. Everyone has heard of the foolish fellow who resolved to stand upon the track and seize the locomotive in his two good hands and pitch it into the ditch when it arrived, that it might not cross his land. Everyone has also heard of the degree of success with which his efforts were rewarded. The Archbishop of Paris has simply proved to the world what a short-sighted and ill-informed council directs his utterance, and how slavish he is to be its mouthpiece.

Cremation is acknowledged by the first scientists and philanthropists, by the leading medical scholars of the world, by the most experienced sanitarians, by the most studious men, and by all those who have given any considerable thought to the subject to be the one, only, and altogether superior and decent method of disposing of the dead, not only for the protection of the living, but for paying the highest respect to the departed. A thousand times the clean, purifying, white hot chamber of the incinerator, where the flame does not reach, and the pearly ashes, the result of cremation, to be treasured in a vase and buried, stored or entombed thereafter, than the deep, dark, damp grave, with its corruption, rotting horrors, and nameless tenants that feed upon putrefaction, to say nothing of the poisoning of the soil, the pollution of waters, the contamination of the atmosphere, and the cultivation of the microbes of contagious and infectious diseases.

Not long ago the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, the ablest and most brilliant church journal on the continent, undertook to prove that inhumation alone was possible of recognition by the Church. But after mighty labors the conclusion reached was this, and this only: The Church traditions have all been for burial, therefore they shall not be disturbed; the fathers practiced burial, therefore we must not advance; musty, dusty and parchment-dried old councils of Church dignitaries decided centuries ago that the grave is the destiny of the helpless body, therefore the nineteenth century of enlightened scientific discovery and research must be obedience to the past.

So the Archbishop but follows at the heels of the theological father he acknowledges. It little concerns him that in twice a score of other things, the Church has, in the past, occupied positions relative to doctrines of discovery, science and progress incompatible with the knowledge of the present. In this matter of cremation or burial the Archbishop reflects that it is a matter of taste or sentiment, rather than of creed or doctrine, and hence his Church has, and must not lose the opportunity in this one instance to prove her power. For as the question does not interfere with liberty of conscience or political freedom, the Church is insured against any very vigorous opposition to its decree in favor of burial as the only "Christian" method for the disposal of mortal remains. But the Church is only emulating the example of the fellow who attempted the experiment with the locomotive. Cremation will continue; it will presently be the chief means of disposing of our loved dead; it will not be many years before science and sanitary knowledge will instruct the law, and its decree will be that burial is injurious and dangerous to the living; provocative of disaster and death, and hence worthy of inhibition by statute. The Church in that day will do as it has in others, yield to knowledge, and its devotees will wonder that their fathers could have been as foolish as they are to stand upon the track when the locomotive thunders down the line upon them.

IT is said that schemes are afoot in the Dillman interest to trade for that nominee in any and all forms. Let Republicans consider one moment what would be the result of Dillman's success, through that or any other means. The Police Commission might be revolutionized, and with Dillman in office in that event, we all know what that would mean. The gentleman against Dillman is thoroughly competent, a man who has in no way been mixed up with police scandals, and who will go into office clear of all complications, and free from any obligations to the lawless element. He is the man then who ought to be put into the place. If he is defeated it will be because Republicans trade him off. Let there be no trading—let us have the whole ticket elected.

SACRAMENTO is now in a position to enter upon real reforms, and an era of great advancement in the matter of public improvements. The present Mayor is better capacitated than his opponent to carry out the wishes of the people in these respects, and to profit by the lessons of experience. To reject him now, and start in with a new man who has had no practical knowledge of the involved finances, the municipal laws and the difficulties that surround economic government under the charter and the State laws, would be the act of folly. In private business no man would so act. Having a competent and fit employe he certainly would retain him at a time when his business was in a transition state, whatever he might do in ordinary times.

MR. PLATT makes a strong point in favor of Mayor Gregory when he says: "Until he assumed the direction of our financial government all efforts to settle the debt by compromise or otherwise resulted to the city's disadvantage. Since then, however, the only important suits against the bond-holders that have been gained by the city—notably those establishing the fact that bonds bear no interest after maturity, and that coupons bear no interest whatever—have been secured during his administration. As a result, the city is now placed in an offensive instead of the reverse position heretofore occupied, as we can now dictate the policy and terms of settlement. In other words, the bondholders now virtually 'walk the floor,' instead of the city occupying that undignified position, as in the past."

REPUBLICANS should remember that neither Mr. Gregory, Mr. Hart, Mr. Howard nor Mr. Drew want any trading in their interest. They are prepared to stand or fall together. Be more than suspicious, therefore, of offers to trade in the interest of either of these gentlemen for Democratic votes. The Dillman faction are out and offering barter already for Republican votes, promising anything for Republican support of the ex-Chief of Police, whose one term of office was enough for Sacramento. It could hardly stand another dose of that character.

UNLESS the Republicans of Sacramento are prepared to turn the entire government of the city over to the Democracy, they will make especial efforts to-morrow to defeat the opposition. There are already two Democrats upon the Board of Trustees; to elect a third will give the Democracy a clear field for augmenting the strength of its party, and next fall the Republicans will go into the State canvass handicapped badly, so far as Sacramento is concerned.

MR. GREGORY brings with his candidacy competency demonstrated, fitness and vigor. He knows by one term of experience just what the needs of the city are, and just what the difficulties are in the way of accomplishing reforms and economies. It is no time to "swap horses." Sacramento is not in a position to try political experiments, and if she does so she will get the worst of the bargain.

THE Clan-na-Gael has disbanded Camp 20, which was so disgracefully related to the mystery of the death of Dr. Cronin. That was a right thing to do, but ten to one that the men who composed Camp 20 remain in the order, and hence no real good has been at all accomplished by the disbandment.

REMEMBER that whoever offers to trade a Democratic vote for a Republican one, does so because he is going to get the best of the bargain.

THOSE MONGOLIAN QUAILS.

The Bay Sportsmen Kicking About Their Distribution.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Call's* sportsmen's department yesterday:

Sportsmen resident in the counties adjoining San Francisco are not pleased with the way in which President Routier, of the State Fish Commission, disposed of the several crates of Chinese quail recently received for distribution. Local sportsmen do not coincide with his ideas as to the places where the game birds shall be distributed. Five hundred birds have already been liberated. Some are on the prison grounds near Folsom, some on the Rancho del Paso, but the greater number found their way to Mr. Routier's own ranch on the American river. There are yet 500 birds to be distributed, and as there are several favorable localities near this city where the birds will be well protected, it is hoped that the Sacramento sportsmen will not be favored to the exclusion of all other sections.

The *Call* is not quite accurate in its statement concerning the distribution of the birds referred to, and could hardly have got its information from the RECORD-UNION, which stated just how the quails were disposed of. The crates originally contained 100 birds, but many died on the voyage. One crate was liberated on the State Prison grounds, near Folsom, where no hunting is permitted, and where they will have abundance of water and careful protection.

Another crate was sent to J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso of 44,000 acres, another preserve where shooting is not permitted. A third lot were distributed between the farms of President Routier of the State Fish Commission, Dr. Manlove and a few other residents along the American river, where care will be taken to protect the birds. These were all the birds that were distributed in this part of the State. One crate was sent to Fresno, one to another county in the San Joaquin valley, and one to N. D. Rideout in Yuba county.

It is not true that the localities where the birds have been liberated in this section are infested with vermin that will prey upon them. These farms are all carefully worked and quite free from polecats, foxes, etc. And, as a matter of fact, President Routier liberated on his place fewer of the birds than were sent out to other localities. Moreover, there was little or no opportunity afforded to correspond with parties in other parts of the State as to their desire or inclination to receive and look after the quails. The latter came quite unexpectedly, and had been landed for some time before the President of the Board of Fish Commissioners were apprised of their arrival. Hence, he was obliged to act at once, as the birds were dying in confinement.

The *Call* expresses the opinion that, as the Chinese quail is a ground bird, its natural enemies will soon kill off the several colonies that have been liberated. This may prove to be the case, and if it does, there will be no use in experimenting with the bob-white of the Eastern States, which is also a ground bird.

This is just the point that it is desired to have solved. The sportsmen of California have been for years clamoring for the introduction of some kind of quail that can be found without having to go to the chaparral thickets of the foothills, but which will content itself about the meadows and stubble-fields of the valleys. Such a bird must necessarily be a "ground" bird. We have enough of the other kind now, for there certainly is no lack of native quail. It is to be hoped that the recently-imported Mongolian quail will stick to the ground cover, otherwise they would be no improvement on the native bird, which too often destroy a day's sport for the gunner by hiding in the heavy foliage of live-oak trees.

Writers on the subject say that the Chinese quail is a most pugnacious little fellow, and in its native country is used by the "sports" (not sportsmen, fortunately), for the same purpose that the corresponding class of Americans employ game-cocks—namely, for fighting. It is possible, therefore, that they have grit enough to fight off some of their natural enemies, and sense enough to roost out of danger. A resident of this city, who is a native of Brazil, and has had experience with the quails of that country, thinks the Chinese birds are identical with those of South America, as they resemble them perfectly. If they are the same he says they will be found to afford splendid sport for the devotees of dog and gun. The quails there have proven themselves sufficiently cunning to evade their enemies, and there is no reason why these should not here.

For the benefit of the sportsmen of the metropolis who feel that they have been slighted in the matter of the distribution of the few hundred quails already received, it may be stated that President Routier and Secretary O'Reilly of the Fish Commission say there will be another and larger consignment before long, and no doubt most of the birds will be turned loose in the bay counties, where—if they manage to escape their natural enemies—their "unnatural" enemies, in the shape of hordes of Sunday meat-hunters, may be able to soon exterminate them.

There have been many inquiries as to why the Fish Commissioners have not as yet imported Eastern quails, as had been intended. The RECORD-UNION is informed that the Commissioners have corresponded with several persons in the East who advertised to supply quails to order, and even closed a contract with one man for a large number, but he was unable to deliver the goods. The breeding season will soon be on in the East, and the Commissioners have little hope of securing a supply of bob whites this year, but will not relax their efforts in that direction.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Metropolitan Theater this evening the engagement of Rudolph Aronson's New York Casino Comic Opera Company will begin—"Erminie" will be sung. The management claims for the company exceeding strength, a company of sixty persons appearing on the stage exclusive of twenty musicians in the orchestra; the chorus numbers forty singers; that no detail is omitted, and that the history of the Casino Company proves that in appointments and excellence it is a splendidly equipped body of artists. Aronson says: "I seek rather to dignify the work itself by securing for it as perfect an ensemble as possible. 'Erminie,' as interpreted by my company, furnishes a delightfully smooth, consistent and melodious performance, the beautiful music being delightfully rendered. Besides, all that the talent of Hoyt, the well-known scenic artist, could do for the piece has been done lavishly, and the skill of the costumer has contrived many beautiful effects among the numerous handsome dresses." "Erminie," under Aronson's management, ran 350 nights in New York, surpassing all other light opera records. The claim is made for the company to open here to-night that it is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the work; that in discipline it is unequaled, and that in musical quality it is up to the standard demanded by the vast audiences that crowd the New York Casino nightly. To-morrow and Wednesday nights the new success and brilliant comic opera, "Nadjy," which has never been given upon the Pacific coast. Both "Erminie" and "Nadjy" have been notable successes at the East under Aronson's direction for two years past.

Concerning the company's appearance here, Manager Hall says none of the scenery of the Metropolitan will be used; that every "set" will be made of scenery brought from the East. He has telegraphic advices that in Salt Lake the company made a great hit, opening to an $1,100 house the first night. In the troupe is Louis De Lange, who two years ago became such a favorite here for his fine humor.

THE RAILROAD DEBT.

The Proposed Settlement no Benefit to the People.

[From the American Standard.]

The basis on which Congress proposes to settle with the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies is not acceptable to the companies and would not be beneficial to the people. The corporations could not liquidate their indebtedness within the stated period, and their efforts to earn the sums needed to meet their annual payments as per proposed settlement, would necessitate a rate of charges that would oppress both producers and consumers. A railroad must earn its fixed expenses or become insolvent. If these railroads were to accept the terms offered by the Senate committee they could not meet their annual payments under the law now governing their charges for freights and passengers. If the inter-state commerce law was so amended as to enable them to make the necessary earnings, the people would lose $5 while the Government received $2.

The settlement ought to be made, if such a thing is possible, on a basis that will not compel an advancement of charges. The advantages which the Canadian Pacific road has over the Union and Central are all combined in the single fact that its necessities do not tax to the utmost its capacity to meet them. This condition of things does not exist, nor, unless there is a change in public sentiment, will it ever exist, with the Union and Central roads. They find it difficult to meet the demands upon their ready cash, and unfriendly legislation has tended to swell the volume of demands and diminish the sources from which the cash is derived. If the settlement offered by Congress will not assist the roads in this respect it will not benefit the people, and it would perhaps be better both for those who ship and travel over the roads, and for the companies themselves, for the Government to take the roads for their indebtedness.

The parties most interested in the settlement are the people. The Government has lost nothing. On the contrary, it has saved millions—perhaps $100,000,000—in the cost of transportation and from the civilization that followed the construction of the transcontinental line. The Government gave away a large area of land, but it sold the alternate sections for double price. Without the road the land could not have been sold at any price. It is said that the people were made to pay $2 50 per acre for land which but for the land subsidy they could have bought for $1 25 per acre. This is true, and it is also true that but for the roads the land subsidy aided in building, the people would not have bought the land at a cent and a quarter per acre. The railroad has created values more than fifty times in excess of its indebtedness.

But all this does not remove the fact that it owes the Government a large amount of money. The question is, how can this indebtedness be secured, and how can satisfactory terms for its payment be arranged? Congress admits that the security—the main lines of the Union and Central—is very much short of being sufficient, and it proposes to take a mortgage on the unaided lines built and owned by the two companies. If the companies were willing to increase the security value on an indebtedness about which they have been subjected to a large amount of annoyance and harassment in advance of its maturity, there comes up the question of whether this additional security would be worth what it cost.

The Senate committee seems to have overlooked the fact that these unaided lines are bonded for so much per mile, and that any lien which the Government might obtain upon them would be in the nature of a second mortgage, the value of which could only be estimated in connection with the previously-issued bonds, for the payment of which a first mortgage has been recorded. If these roads are bonded for amounts approximating their value, the companies will no doubt consent to their going in as security for their indebtedness to the Government. So also would the bondholders, as the Government would then become responsible for both principal and interest. As a whole, the Congressional plan of settlement will hardly receive the approval of the people. It presents no phase of advantage to the Government. It is a proposition to throw a large amount of good money after a comparatively small amount of bad.

"Cleanest and Ablest."

[From the Placer Argus, March 8th.]

The Sacramento DAILY RECORD-UNION wants but one year to make it an even forty years of age, it having already entered upon its seventy-ninth volume. The RECORD-UNION may from its start be classed among the cleanest and ablest journals on the coast. Its studious avoidance of what may be termed personal journalism, its careful exclusion of all that is unfit for the family circle, its candid, conservative spirit in political matters, all tend to maintain a character at once well balanced and dignified. These very qualities give it all the greater weight when it assumes the aggressive, and make it all the more powerful as an engine of reform. Long life to the RECORD-UNION, say we, and may the field for pure journalism be constantly enlarged.

ADVERTISEMENT OF HALE BROS. & CO.

Boys' Shoes from the Steinman Stock are now on Sale.

SPRING OPENING

—OF—

DRESS GOODS.

Women will welcome the news that the new Dress Goods are opening out daily. What have reached us—for trains are tardy and the best novelties are the latest—we put on exhibition to-day in two large show windows. They are but a fraction of the newcomers. The balance bow at you from our counters. Look about. There may be profit as well as pleasure in it.

ROBES.

It was decreed last Autumn that they were to be in favor for this Spring. Here is one in Crane Gray or Old Rose, with thirty inches of exquisite silk and chenille embroidery, through which tinsel thread peeps out like specks of sunshine. Their price is $25 a Suit. At $20 you will see a Navy Camel's-Hair Serge combined with Cream material, on which are two broad panels of silk embroidery, between which are silk moss rosebuds. Same style, in a Reed Green and Ivy Green combination. Among other Suits are the Silk-Plaided Suits, at $12 50, in various Spring shades.

BLACK GOODS.

We distance everybody—same as last year. The "Fancies" are again to the front. Stylish shaded Stripes, Challis Brocades, bordered Nuns' Veiling, and scores of others of Priestley's famous makes. Also, Crystalette—Fashion's latest favorite. It is composed of Silk and Alpaca, showing a peculiar glossiness like crystals. Light but of unusual strength. All the staple Blacks are here—by hundreds.

CHALLIS.

We mean All-Wool—the French sort. Don't be alarmed that certain cottons are called Challis. The graces of the wool kinds cannot be confounded with the other. Almost filmy with no hint of frailness. Airy but strong. Beautiful as a landscape. The ground colors are Ivory, Cream, Francillon, Grayish Blue, Amethyst and Dark Garnet. The flowers and sprays are in harmonizing and contrasting colors. Price, 75 cts.

PLAIN AND FANCY WOOLENS.

The great stock of the store. In Cashmeres, Henriettas and Serges you will find such exquisite shades as Heliotrope, Steel, French Gray, Apache, Danube, Francillon, Prune, Dahlia, etc. In the Plaids the Scotch are on top. The new Clan Tartans are the most asked for of all kinds. For these we have plain goods to match, as also for the handsome striped goods. We have also an extensive line of Sideband Suitings in the season's shades.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

CORNER OF NINTH AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

BARGAINS In Dress Goods and Silks.

SUMMER SILKS AT 25 CENTS A YARD.

BARGAINS In Ladies' Fast Black Hose at 15, 20, 25 and 50 CENTS A PAIR.

ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS, 36 inches wide, at 25 CENTS PER YARD.

E. LYON & CO., 700 and 702 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

HE FOOLS 'EM.

People who are Easily Deceived. He has Caught Eight so far.

A city druggist stated that he had had eight calls for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla but had sold his own every time. It did not occur to him that it might be a serious matter to give his old time mercury and potash preparation to people who do not need syphilitic treatment. It is safe to say that not one person in ten have a syphilitic trouble. Hence what do they want with such dangerous minerals as mercury and potash? What nine-tenths of our people are troubled with is indigestion, dyspepsia, sick headaches, constipation and face eruptions, all of which are the legitimate results of improper liver and kidney action, or impaired digestive organs. Those disorders do not call for syphilitic treatment, but for mild vegetable liver, stomach and bowel alteratives. We are surprised that intelligent people should be persuaded into taking a mercury and potash sarsaparilla. When you ask for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, *see that you get it.*

Landlady—"You haven't eaten your soup, Mr. Roberts. Is there anything in it?" Boarder—"I don't think there is; I couldn't taste anything."—*New York Sun.*

FRIEND & TERRY

Lumber Company.

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

W. F. FRAZER,

Lumber Dealer,

FIFTH AND L STREETS.

A general assortment of Humboldt and Oregon Lumber direct from the mills. o16-tf

Waterhouse & Lester,

—DEALERS IN—

IRON, STEEL, CUMBERLAND COAL,

Wagon Lumber and Carriage Hardware,
709, 711, 713 and 715 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AH NAN and AH KIM are no longer partners with the undersigned in farming the lands near Kirksville, in Sutter county, occupied by us. We have purchased their interest.

AH TAI, AH YIN, AH SUN, AH JING, AH QUON, AH DUE. mr7 5t

GURNEY CAB COMPANY.

Office, 717 K Street. Telephone, 235.

CABS DAY AND NIGHT. 25 CENTS PER mile for one person; five tickets for $1; 75 cents per hour for one person; $1 per hour for two or more persons; to parties, receptions, theater and return, $1 50; special rates for funerals. fe13-tfs

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Chairs!

Upholstered in leather, for dining-room, office or library, at

W. D. COMSTOCK'S,

Fifth and K streets.....Sacramento

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.
spim E. H. GREEN, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

James L. Goode,

—DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR—

FIRE COMMISSIONER.

mr10-2t*

NON-UNION

Iron Molders

WANTED.

Good Wages.

Risdon Iron Works, San Francisco.

mr10-6t&w

AUCTIONS.

Grand Special Auction Sale

—OF—

Beautiful Parlor Furniture, Turkish Easy Chairs, Rockers, Reception Chairs, Hassocks, Etc.,

BELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

—WILL SELL—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12th,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

AT SALESROOM, 1009-1011 J ST.,

THE SECOND CONSIGNMENT OF MAGNIFICENT Parlor Furniture, consisting of Parlor Suits in Silk, Velvet and Plush; Turkish Easy Chairs; Spanish Smoking Chairs; extra large Arm Chairs, very beautiful; Rockers of all kinds and designs, Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Cherry; Reception Chairs of every conceivable color and design; beautiful Secretaries; Grand Wardrobes, and, in fact, everything needed in the most fashionable parlor. These goods are now on exhibition at salesroom. Call and see them.

There is positively no limit on these goods, and they will all be sold on WEDNESDAY by catalogue.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

W. H. SHERBURN,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 323 K street.

Auction Sale

—OF—

Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Underwear, Socks, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.,

EVERY EVENING, Commencing at 7 o'clock,

NO. 323 K STREET.

THE SNOW-SHOVELERS RETURNING FROM the blockade would benefit themselves by attending these evening sales, for the reason that they can buy Tobacco, Cigars, Socks, Underwear, Etc., cheaper than anywhere else in Sacramento.

N. H. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

Do not forget the large line of Furniture, Carpets, Etc., which we are offering at the lowest price possible. Bedroom Sets, 7 pieces, with new mattress, only $20.

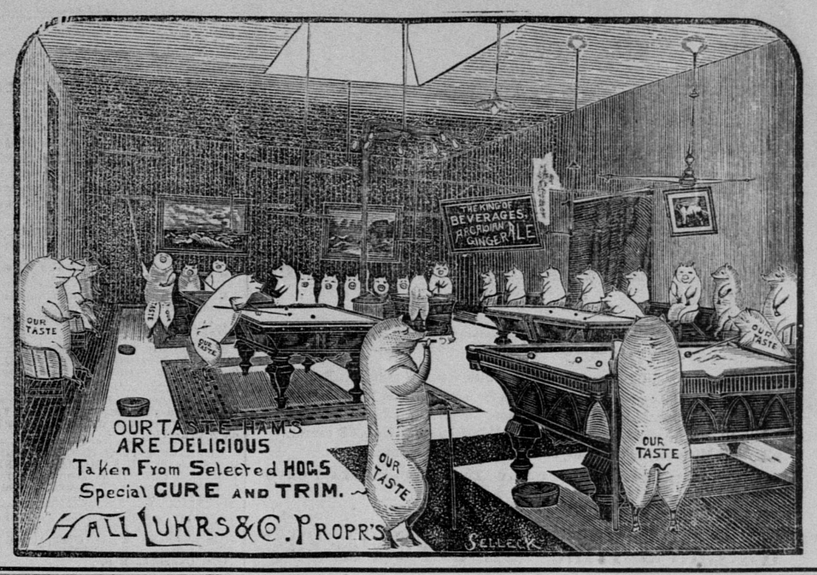
WANTED.

10,000 DEER SKINS. WILL PAY THE highest price. Or tan them on shares. Will also make the best Gloves in the State. Call for DODGE'S GLOVES, and take no other. Factory, 1017 Ninth street, Sacramento, Cal. Dodge's Sacramento Glove Factory and Tannery. [4ptf] P. H. DODGE, Proprietor.

H. A. PETRALLI,

DEALER IN STOVES, METALS AND TINware, 716 K Street. Plumbing, Gasfitting and Roofing. Jobbing a specialty. ja7-1m

THE POOL TOURNAMENT.



AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

CHAS. P. HALL.....Proprietor and Manager

THREE NIGHTS!

NEW YORK'S MOST PRONOUNCED SUCCESSES!

Commencing This Evening, March 10,

RUDOLPH ARONSON'S

New York Casino Company!

THIS EVENING, March 10th, first time here (complete), THE GREAT

ERMINIE!

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 11th and 12th, the GREAT CASINO SUCCESS (NEW),

NADJY!

A Company of 65, Chorus 40, and Grand Orchestra 25! All New Scenery and Costumes! A Perfect Organization in every Detail! Dress Circle (reserved), $1 50; Parquet (reserved), $1 25; Admission, $1; Balcony, 50 cents. Seats now on sale. mr7-5t

DANCING CLASSES.

—1890—

Gentlemen's class Monday, 7:30 P. M.; single lesson, 50c; 12 lessons, $5. Ladies' and gentlemen's class Tuesdays; single admission, 50c; 75c per couple. Ladies' class Friday 3 P. M. Children's class 1:30 Sat. afternoon. Private lessons at all hours. Turner Hall. [tf] JONES, FISCH & WATSON.

GRAND RAFFLE

OF THIRTY ELEGANT PIECES OF FANCY WORK, to take place at MRS. A. SCHIRMER'S, southeast corner Seventh and I streets. Tickets, 10c each. Every piece to be raffled separately. fe18-1m

POLITICAL.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION IN THIS city

Tuesday, March 11, 1890,

When the following city officers are to be elected:

First Trustee,
Chief of Police,
City Attorney,
One Fire Commissioner,
Five Directors for City Free Library.

The election will be conducted according to the General Election Law, excepting the election returns must be made to the Clerk of the Board of City Trustees.

The qualification of voters is that their names are on the Great Register of Sacramento county.

The polls will open at sunrise and close at (5) five o'clock P. M.

The polls will be held at the following places, to wit:

First Ward, First Precinct—Polls at Rosenfeld's store, J between Third and Fourth streets. E. S. Wachhorst and A. J. Senatz, Inspectors; Charles E. Bauer and Isador Townsend, Judges; M. J. Sullivan and Walter Van Guelder, Clerks.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Polls at Fifth and I streets. Charles Rood and William Beckman, Inspectors; H. B. Nielsen and John F. Dreman, Judges; R. Dale and J. E. D. Baldwin, Clerks.

Second Ward, First Precinct—Polls at Black's Bakery, Front between K and L streets. Wm. Coyne and Alex. Neilson, Inspectors; John Batcher and D. Flynn, Judges; A. A. Dasonville and J. S. Watson, Clerks.

Second Ward, Second Precinct—Polls at Fourth and K streets. Joseph Wiseman and Charles Farren, Inspectors; Jerry Carroll, Jr., and H. R. Crouch, Judges; Howard Kimbrough and J. C. Kelly, Clerks.

Second Ward, Third Precinct—Polls at Armory Hall, Sixth and L streets. T. W. Stevens and M. Desmond, Inspectors; Charles Joy and E. Bovyer, Judges; Charles Phleger and James Longshore, Clerks.

Third Ward, First Precinct—Polls at Meister's shop, Ninth I and J streets. Thomas Fox and D. Gillis, Inspectors; Joseph Judd and L. Elkus, Judges; F. T. McManus and Walter H. Welch, Clerks.

Third Ward, Second Precinct—Polls at Bakery, southwest corner of Twelfth and I streets. F. R. Dray and M. J. Burke, Inspectors; J. C. Medley and R. O. Cravens, Judges; James H. Groth and W. E. Osborn, Clerks.

Third Ward, Third Precinct—Polls southwest corner of Fourteenth and G streets. C. S. Houghton and M. H. Sheehan, Inspectors; S. Uren and J. M. Morrison, Judges; J. F. Hill, Jr., and G. G. Pickett, Clerks.

Third Ward, Fourth Precinct—Polls at Dwyer's store, Sixteenth and P streets. R. H. Hawley and F. A. Shepherd, Inspectors; H. M. LaRue and Lyme Potter, Judges; Lincoln Dwyer and H. D. Nash, Clerks.

Third Ward, Fifth Precinct—Polls southeast corner Twentieth and H streets. M. R. Beard and Sam Blair, Inspectors; D. W. Crabbe and W. D. Lawton, Judges; Frank Nichols and George S. Millikin, Clerks.

Fourth Ward, First Precinct—Polls at southeast corner of Seventh and Kennedy streets. S. W. Butler and H. M. Bernard, Inspectors; James G. Davis and James Ferguson, Judges; Joseph McGuire and W. B. Maydwell, Clerks.

Fourth Ward, Second Precinct—Polls at 826 K street. Charles Jenkins and H. C. Chipman, Inspectors; William Craig and S. J. Jackson, Judges; James Devine and F. H. Kiefer, Clerks.

Fourth Ward, Third Precinct—Polls at Eldred House, Eleventh and Eleventh streets. W. A. Gett and T. G. Eilers, Inspectors; F. T. Johnson and William Ellis, Judges; T. W. O.Neil and L. W. Mahoney, Clerks.

Fourth Ward, Fourth Precinct—Polls at Parker's Hall, Seventeenth and N streets. George F. Bronner and E. D. Dupree, Inspectors; O. S. Flint and O. W. Erlewine, Judges; J. G. Jones and W. A. Dashiel, Clerks.

Fourth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Polls at Union Hall, Twentieth and O streets. D. J. Mannix and E. Lavine, Inspectors; D. Mahen and N. J. Toll, Judges; M. Hughes and Edgar M. Sheehan, Clerks.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

E. H. McKEE, Clerk.

Sacramento, February 24, 1890. fe26-td&Su

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, March 11, 1890.

For First Trustee.....EUGENE J. GREGORY
For City Attorney.....E. C. HART
For Chief of Police.....WARREN F. DREW
For Fire Commissioner.....M. A. HOWARD

For City Library Trustees:

W. C. FITCH, S. H. GERRISH,
L. E. SMITH, ADD. C. HINKSON,
A. S. HOPKINS.

By order of the Republican City Central Committee. A. J. GARDNER, Chairman.
A. J. JOHNSTON, Secretary. mr7-4t

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, March 11, 1890.

For First Trustee.....W. D. COMSTOCK
For City Attorney.....W. S. CHURCH
For Chief of Police.....H. F. DILLMAN
For Fire Commissioner.....J. L. GOODE

For City Library Trustees:

W. C. FITCH, S. H. GERRISH,
L. E. SMITH, ADD. C. HINKSON,
A. S. HOPKINS.

By order of the Democratic City Central Committee. H. J. KILGARIFF, Chairman.
M. J. SULLIVAN, Secretary. mr9-3t

R. G. Breckenridge

WORKINGMEN'S INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR

CHIEF OF POLICE. m7-4t*

REAL ESTATE.

E. L. HAWK. J. E. MILLS.

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,

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A. H. GOODFRIEND. J. F. TOWNES.

TOWNES & GOODFRIEND,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS

No. 319 J Street.

ALTA INSURANCE COMPANY. THE ONLY First-class Employment Bureau in Sacramento. Patronage solicited. fe15-tf&Su

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WE WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, to a reliable party, on liberal terms and with favorable conditions, the Pavilion in Oak Park. A fine opportunity for a live man. EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., Real Estate Agents, 1015 Fourth street. fe24 tf

ORDINANCE NO. 23.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SACRAmento county do ordain as follows:

The Road Districts of Sacramento county, with their numbers and boundaries are hereby established as follows:

Road District No. 1, to comprise all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land included within the limits of the incorporated city of Sacramento.

Road District No. 2, to comprise all that portion of Sacramento county known as American Township, together with that portion of Center Township described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the tract of land known as Rancho del Paso, running thence on the easterly boundary of said tract to the corner common to subdivisions 50 and 51 of said rancho; thence westerly on the southern boundary of subdivisions 50, 49, 36, 35, 22 and 21 of said rancho, as laid down on the official map of Sacramento county of 1885, to the division line between American and Center Townships; thence along said division line between said townships southerly to the American river; thence along said river, meandering up stream, to the place of beginning.

Road District No. 3, to comprise all of that portion of Center Township not included in Road District No. 2.

Road District No. 4, to comprise all of that portion of Sacramento county included within the boundaries of Mississippi Township.

Road District No. 5, to comprise all of that portion of Sacramento county included within the boundaries of Granite Township.

Road District No. 6, to comprise all of that portion of Sacramento county included within the boundaries of Natoma Township.

Road District No. 7, to comprise all of that portion of Sacramento county included within the boundaries of Cosumnes Township.

Road District No. 8, to comprise all of that portion of Sacramento county included within the boundaries of Lee township.

Road District No. 9, to comprise all of that portion of Brighton township lying east of the range line between range 5 east and range 6 east.

Road District No. 10, to comprise all of that portion of Brighton township not included in Road District No. 9, together with all that portion of Sutter township lying north of the north line of the right of way of the Sacramento Valley Railroad branch of the Southern Pacific Company's system.

Road District No. 11, to comprise all of that portion of Sutter township lying east of the range line between township 8 north, ranges 4 and 5 east, and not included in Road District No. 10; also, that portion of a tract known as "Highland Park" which lies in township 8 north, range 4 east.

Road District No. 11½, to comprise all of that portion of Sutter township not included in Road Districts Nos. 10 and 11.

Road District No. 12, to comprise all of that portion of Franklin township lying west of the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east.

Road Dis rict No. 13, to comprise all of that portion of Franklin township lying and included within township 7 north, range 5 east.

Road District No. 14, to comprise all of that portion of San Joaquin township lying south of a line described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly boundary of San Joaquin township at the corner common to sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, township 7 north, range 5 east, running thence east to the Sheldon grant line; thence northeasterly along said grant line to the east boundary of San Joaquin township.

Road District No. 14½, to comprise all of that portion of San Joaquin Township not included in road District No. 14.

Road District No. 15, to comprise all of that portion of Sacramento county included within the boundaries of Alabama Township.

Road District No. 16, to comprise all of that portion of Dry Creek Township lying south of a line described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the right or northerly bank of the "Laguna" so-called (which laguna is improperly and erroneously marked "Willow Slough" on the official map of Sacramento county of 1885), with the east boundary of Dry Creek Township between sections 1 and 6, township 5 north, ranges 6 and 7 east, and running thence along the north line of said laguna westerly to the half-section line in section 3, township 5 north, range 6 east; thence south to the south boundary of said section 3; thence west on the section line to the west boundary of Dry Creek Township.

Road District No. 17, to comprise that portion of Sacramento county known as Sherman Island in Georgiana Township.

Road District No. 18, to comprise all of that portion of Georgiana Township not included in Road District No. 17.

Road District No. 19, to comprise all of that portion of Franklin Township included within township 6 north, range 5 east.

Road District No. 20, to comprise all of that portion of Franklin Township included within township 5 north, range 5 east.

Road District No. 21, to comprise all of that portion of Dry Creek Township not included in Road District No. 16.

Adopted March 7, 1890, by unanimous vote of the Board. H. C. ROSS, Chairman.

[SEAL.] Attest:
W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk. mr8-15t

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OUR GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

Of Men's, Boys' and Youth's' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Etc., E

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NO. 414 K STREET,

H. MARKS.....Proprietor

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

THE ANNUAL ME