DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....MAY 31, 1890.

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,

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

THE SUNDAY UNION,

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

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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 or home and general circulation throughout the State.*

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

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

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

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

Oregon and Washington—Fair weather in southern Oregon; light rains elsewhere; southwesterly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE, CONGRESS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

Our contemporary, the San Francisco *Bulletin*, repeats its error concerning the constitutional provisions upon the regulation of interstate commerce. It says:

> A substitute for the original package bill has been reported to the Senate, providing that liquors transported from one State to another shall be deemed, on reaching their destination, no longer subject to interstate commerce ruling but to police and fiscal regulations of the State. That would seem to be a reasonable provision, but to what end? If the Constitution makes such property still subject to Federal law, no Act of Congress can stand against the Supreme Court.

We pointed out to the *Bulletin* the other day that the Constitution does not regulate in the matter at all. What, therefore, can the San Francisco journal mean by the expression contained in the last sentence of the paragraph quoted? The regulation of commerce between the States is, by the Constitution, committed to Congress. Unless that body therefore legislates for regulation, there is no barrier to the operation of State laws antagonistic to such commerce. The language of the Constitution is plain and simple, and no question now remains concerning the absolute power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States of the Union. Its laws, then, are what the Supreme Court passes upon, not any regulation provided in the Constitution itself. It follows that Congress has the power, as the Court in the Iowa case distinctly said, to relieve any or all of the States from any regulative measures deemed hardships, and this is what the bill proposed is intended for, to relieve the States from distribution of goods prohibited to be distributed by State laws, after such goods shall have completed the passage from one State to another.

When the Constitution was adopted there were thirteen States, and all understood that the number would be increased. Every State then held the inherent power, said Justice Marvin, in his celebrated decision, to regulate its own commerce, to make money and to declare what should be receivable in payment for debt. Any State could discriminate against another State, and in favor of its own citizens. In such a condition there could be no harmony touching these matters. An effort to have the States agree upon a common commercial system failed. There was then great embarrassment because of discriminating regulations. Therefore, a change become necessary. Hence the provision (Section 8, Article I.) of the Constitution committing the whole matter of regulating commerce to Congress, and that one provision of the Constitution, more, perhaps, than any other, served to make us a nation.

Because of these considerations, we the other day remarked that it would be the hight of unwisdom to recommit to the States any power to inhibit exchange of goods between the States. Commerce has been defined by the Supreme Court to mean intercourse and traffic between the people, irrespective of State lines. Internal commerce is either State or interstate—that which is State is unquestionably under the police powers of the State; by the Constitution that which is interstate is subject to the regulations Congress may make. But wherever there is any conflict of authority, clearly the regulations of the Federal authority must prevail.

The Supreme Court, in Mobile vs. Kimball, said:

> Whatever subjects of this power are in their nature national, or admit only of one uniform system or plan of regulation, may justly be said to be of such a nature as to require exclusive legislation by Congress.

The dressed beef case of Minnesota, so recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, clearly defines the limits within which a State may regulate commerce, the exchange of products. Minnesota, under the plea of inspection, attempted to forbid the introduction into that State of beef from cattle not killed within that State. The Supreme Court said:

> In the opinion of this Court the statute in question so far as its provisions require a condition of sales in Minnesota of fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb or pork for human food, the product of animals slaughtered in other States, that such animals from which such meats are taken shall have been inspected in Minnesota before being slaughtered, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States and void.

It so held under the clause committing the whole subject of commerce between the States to the legislation of Congress. That decision therefore, and the Iowa beer importation case, were clearly in line with the policy of the States and the Federal Government, laid down with the foundations of the Government. That we might have a compact and harmonious system, the States surrendered to Congress unequivocally the right to regulate traffic between the States. It is therefore, as already said, in the power of Congress to provide, as is now proposed, that when a shipment from one State into another completes the transit, and is delivered, that it shall be deemed to be of the common property of the State and subject to the local regulations of the domestic laws of the State. The *Bulletin* suggests therefore an error, when it asks: "Of what use will such a law be if enacted if the property is by the Constitution made still subject to Federal authority?" As the Constitution does not so provide, there is and can be no conflict between the Supreme Court and Congress in the matter.

THE CEDAR KEYS DRAMA AGAIN.

Teh RECORD-UNION the other day gave a few details of the remarkable career of the autocrat of Cedar Keys, who is now in hiding, and for whom a corps of United States marines is searching. In the whole history of bulldozing there has not been such a case as Cottrell's. It was stated that he usurped office, compelled the people to twice elect him Mayor of the place, seized real estate and houses, took what he wanted and when, regardless of ownership, terrorized the little city, and ruled it more absolutely than ever a Czar ruled Russia.

When he was last elected Mayor he appointed another ruffian as City Marshal, and the two domineered over every man and woman in the place. It was, literally, an instance of two men cowing and controlling two thousand people. His normal condition was that of drunkenness. It was a common thing for the Mayor to compel negroes to strip to the waist, and butt their heads together in the public square, until one or the other fell senseless. If they refused he would shoot their toes off. If men displeased him he would cow them by threatening to flog their wives and sisters. He compelled, strange as it may seem, every man in the place to walk the streets armed, and yet not one of them, for three years, dared to draw and stand the ruffian up against a wall, or to shoot him on the spot. In his second term he proposed to flog the clergymen of the town, and doubtless would have done so if the United States Government had not taken a hand in the case. He committed all sorts of outrages upon the whites, and as for the negroes, he treated them as dogs, and worse. He went so far finally as to appoint the day when the wife of a certain respected clergyman would be flogged on the plaza, he proposing to wield the whip himself.

In the county eight indictments hung over this bravado Mayor, but he was never brought to trial on any of them. It was known that he had murdered his brother-in-law, but no one dared arrest him for the crime. The Governor of the State was appealed to, but not even he ventured to down the ruffian. Under the Cleveland administration this marvelous Mayor was also Inspector of Customs. His interference with his successor in office was what finally brought the United States Government down upon him, and the dispatch of a revenue cutter to Cedar Keys, with a corps of marines, to capture the rascal, dead or alive. At that, coward that he is, he fled to the swamps, taking his ruffian Marshal with him. Probably had the smallest man in Cedar Keys summoned courage to walk up to Cottrell, smite him in the face and ordered him to throw up his hands, the rascal would have cringed and begged for mercy; but such was the cowardice of the people of the town that not a man in the place could be found to brave him.

It is to be hoped that Cottrell will be captured, and that the people of Cedar Keys will be shown what a coward he is, and that they have been terrified by a man whose valor was all in the shotgun with which he was accustomed to parade the streets of their city. Some idea of the reign of terror maintained by the fellow can be gained from the statement telegraphed to an Eastern journal, that since the flight of the bulldozer real estate in Cedar Keys has risen 25 per cent., business has revived, the churches have been reopened, and public thanksgiving services have been held. The Collector of Customs and the Postmaster have come out of hiding and resumed their offices, and now dare to walk the streets with their heads up. If such a story as this had been dramatized and placed upon the stage, all the people would have exclaimed against it as unreal, impossible, and the fancy of a crazed imagination.

AN ERRONEOUS IDEA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* falls into an error concerning Federal assistance to the Chicago World's Fair that cannot be allowed to pass uncorrected, since it is liable to create a misapprehension of the part the Federal Government is to take in the matter. The *Bulletin* charges that the Government, in addition to other appropriations, agrees to contribute $1,500,000 toward the payment of the cost of buildings for the fair. That while the Government loaned the Centennial or Philadelphia Exposition in 1876 the sum of $1,500,000, it provided that it must be repaid, and it was, but that in this case there is no provision for the re-payment of the Government loan. As the Illinois Commission has raised by subscription $5,000,000, and as the Legislature is asked to pass a law to permit the property of Chicago to be mortgaged or bonded for $5,000,000 more, when the $1,500,000 advanced by the Government is taken out, the Illinois corporation has really but $3,500,000 to invest, and it is to take the receipts of the fair. Such is the *Bulletin's* statement.

But the facts do not bear out the charge. The law explicitly, and without any ambiguity whatever, declares that the Federal Government will not be responsible for any debts or costs of the exposition at Chicago for the "Federal Exhibit" in excess of $1,500,000. But it is also set forth that the money to be expended for the Federal Government shall be for these purposes and these only: For charges incident to the admission of foreign goods free of duty, $20,000; for expenses of the Federal exhibit and the charges of its care and transportation and fitting up, $200,000; for a Government building in which to make the Federal exhibit, $400,000. But this building is to be sold at the close of the exposition and the city of Chicago is to be a preferred purchaser, if she wishes to buy the structure. Then the Federal Commissioners are to be paid $6 a day for actual days of service and their actual traveling expenses to and from Chicago.

It will be seen, therefore, that the *Bulletin* is in error, since the Government does not lend to the fair a cent, is express in its declaration that it will not be responsible for any charges of the fair, and that the whole cost of making its own exhibition shall not exceed $1,500,000. That is to say, the United States will make an exhibit from the Patent Office, the Educational Bureau, Smithsonian Institution, the life-saving service, etc., and for that purpose will erect a building of iron, glass and steel, and at the close of the fair the building will be sold and the proceeds returned to the Federal Treasury. The United States does not propose to pay one cent toward the construction of the main buildings, or to lend the fair corporation a dollar of money, or to pledge the Federal credit in its behalf, or to be responsible for any of its expenses in promoting the fair.

Indeed, so explicit is the law, that it is set forth that until the President receives a report from the Federal Commission that the Illinois Commission, or corporation, has raised or secured $10,000,000, and has provided the buildings and grounds, or assured their provision, he shall not issue his proclamation for the fair, or invite foreign nations to take part in it, or authorize the making of the Federal exhibit referred to. To say, therefore, that the Illinois corporation will have to venture but $3,500,000 after getting Chicago bonded for $5,000,000, is error, such as the *Bulletin* should not have fallen into, with the law before its eyes.

PREPARE FOR THE ENUMERATORS.

Next week the census enumerators will call upon the people to respond to certain questions that are necessary to ascertain facts upon which statistics of population can be based for the next ten years. A few days ago we published the questions and explained the reasons for some of them. It was shown that there is no real invasion of privacy, that the responses are not made public, and that the records are preserved with great secrecy at Washington. It was shown also that the enumerators have the right to invoke the aid of the law to compel the interrogated to respond, and that for refusal or for false answers heavy penalties are inflicted. We trust that the people will render the enumerators all possible aid; that no hindrances will be put in their way; that the cost to the Government of taking the census will be lessened by promptness of reply, and that people will prepare themselves for the coming of the enumerators by looking up their family records, and by informing themselves of the facts required to be recorded concerning every person under their roofs.

The most difficult work of the enumerator is in taking the names, ages, nativity, occupation and other data concerning those who have not families, those known as transients, and those who are "lodgers." To enroll this very large class accurately, the enumerators must rely upon the heads of households or places of entertainment, where these men without homes of their own, lodge. It will be seen, therefore, that preparation for the coming of the enumerator will lighten his labor and save the time of the householder. Here, in Sacramento, it is essential that a very accurate enumeration be made, since the census of 1880 certainly did this city gross injustice.

THE OLD SPIRIT.

The San Francisco "sponge" was applied anew in the World's Fair meeting in that city on Tuesday, with the intention of absorbing the whole business of a California exhibition at Chicago. "Why should not San Francisco control the whole matter, since she will contribute the most of the exhibit and bear most of the expense?" Such was the plea. But it is false in line and letter. The vine, grain, fruit and mining interests will contribute the chief exhibits, and they are all rural. The State will contribute the most of the money, and there are fifty-two counties outside of San Francisco from which it is drawn by the State. But the old-time scheme was defeated, and the convention to be held is to be a State body, irrespective of wealth of localities or centers of population. Such it should be. It is the State that is to exhibit in the World's Fair, not San Francisco or Sacramento, or the South or the North, but the whole State, and as a State. How exceedingly narrow, illiberal and silurian is this selfish spirit on the part of a large portion of the commercial men of San Francisco. They remind us of school children continually crying over supposed slights. Is it not possible for the metropolis of the State to rise superior to jealousy of the interior? Even the press of that city, which is by no means so broad-minded and liberal as to be distinguished for those virtues, is driven to deplore the exhibition of selfishness and jealousy that was manifest in the meeting of Tuesday. Fortunately for the proud city the disgrace of grasping the whole business of the California exhibit at Chicago was not consummated, and the fact that it was not is to the credit of gentlemen whose original business education and experience was had in the "country." For which let the people do honor to the "country."

THE San Francisco *Call* suggests, as did the RECORD-UNION the other day, that to avoid these school census entanglements, the distribution of school money should be made upon the basis of attendance. The *Call* now adds that this attendance census should be an average, covering the whole year, and thus packing of the school in any given term to secure large school money allotments would be avoided. There is wisdom in the suggestion. There are some objections to it, but the counterbalancing virtues are very great. It certainly is a matter worthy of serious consideration.

The piece of crown glass, forty inches in diameter and two and a half inches thick, made in Paris for the object glass of a telescope for the University of Southern California will require two years' labor to turn into a finished lens.

A USEFUL LIFE CUT SHORT.

The Sad Death of Captain Thomas P. Dwyer Yesterday.

As appears in the telegraphic dispatches this morning, giving an account of the terrible railroad accident near Alameda yesterday, this city has suffered the loss of one of its oldest, most public-spirited and respected citizens — Captain Thomas P. Dwyer, President of the Sacramento Transportation Company—who was at the Bay on business connected with his company's operations.

There are few men in this community who enjoy to such an extent the esteem and confidence of the public as did Captain Dwyer. It was only a few days ago that he personally superintended the transportation by steamer of the children of the various Sunday-schools to Knights Landing on a picnic excursion, ann the very fact of his presence gave assurance that the utmost care would be taken to prevent accident. The following interesting sketch of his life is taken from the recently-published history of Sacramento county:

"Captain Thomas Dwyer, President of the Sacramento Transportation Company, was born in 1831, in County Wexford, Ireland —next to the youngest in a family of eight children—his parents being Frank and Ellen (O'Neal) Dwyer. His father was a small farmer, who lived and died a poor man; his death took place in 1885. Nature had endowed young Dwyer with a spirit of enterprise, and when, in 1848, some acquaintances tried to persuade him to go with them to the New World, he readily consented. Young, hearty, robust, he came to Toronto in all the vigor of his young manhood, and commenced the battle of life. He at once engaged in the lumber trade, working at that during the winter and on a farm during the summer. In 1852 he came to the United States, going into Maumee county, Ohio, and there he obtained his first contract work, which consisted in the getting out of a number of railroad ties. After this he went to Lake county, Illinois, and again became a 'farm hand' in the summer, going to the pine woods of Wisconsin in the winter, where sometimes for six weeks continuously the sun never melted the snow from the sides of the trees nor from the roof of the shanty which served as their only shelter.

"In 1859, during the Pike's Peak excitement, in company with a party of friends, he started for the gold diggings. On reaching the Missouri river at Council Bluffs they learned that Pike's Peak was a humbug. Some of the party turned back, but the subject of this sketch and his partner struck out boldly for California, the land of gold and sunshine. They came with ox teams, via Lander's cut-off, Raft creek and the Honey Lake valley, to Susanville, where they arrived on the 3d of September, after a journey of five months. He spent a year in the mines of Shasta county, and went to Chico during the following summer and ran a thrashing machine there and in Colusa county. When the season for farm work was over he bought some timber land on the Sacramento river in Colusa county, and commenced cutting the wood. He got together about 2,500 cords, taking in a partner to share the expense, bought a wood barge and brought the wood to Sacramento, where he could dispose of it to the schooners in the river.

"This was the origin of what is to-day known as the Sacramento Transportation Company. He afterward bought a small steamer to tow his barges. About this time, 1866, J. H. Roberts, H. L. Miller, Michael Rigney, N. McNear and C. Clots were added to the firm, which was then known as the Sacramento Wood Company. In 1879 the name was changed to the Sacramento Transportation Company, and the firm was incorporated under the laws of the State.

"The busy life of Captain Dwyer had left him but scant time to devote to politics or the fraternal societies. He was married in 1868 to Ellen Flannigan, a native of Ireland. They have five children, viz: Frances Thomas, Mary Ellen, John Jeffrey, William Patrick and Thomas Edward."

It was learned last night that Captain Dwyer's mission to Oakland was to attend the exercises at some college where one of his sons is a student, and he left his home by yesterday morning's train. His body will doubtless arrive to-day.

GLEN DELL.

A New Station to be Established Beyond Auburn.

Preliminary steps have been taken to have a new station on the Central Pacific Railroad three miles east of Auburn, and half-way between that town and Clipper Gap. It is at a point where the Colfax turnpike crosses the track, and is a very favorable location, as the place is level and pretty thickly settled. A side-track, or spur, is about to be put in, and H. H. Bowman will erect a residence and store. A school-house, blacksmith shop and other improvements will follow shortly, and a petition has been sent to Washington to have a Postoffice established there.

The residents have named the embryo town Glen Dell, and there is every prospect of its becoming a favorite resort, as the land is good, and a magnificent view of mountains and valley can be had from the station. It is the same place visited by the commission for the location of a Home for the Feeble-Minded last year, and probably would have been selected were it not for pressure brought to bear in favor of another place.

HOW THEY STAND.

Sacramento a Good Second.

San Francisco	580
Sacramento	531
Oakland	500
Stockton	393

EXPERIENCE OF A PLAYER.

I have hit a three-bagger, but already feel fatigued, which is caused from a slight attack of malaria.

Reached third base, but am completely worn out.

The home plate is gained and a run made, but—

Well! well! well! How that

Top-Notch Tonic

Has benefited me! Its effects are wonderful! Try it and be convinced! Sold by all leading druggists and bars.

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.

Concord Lodge, No. 11?, F. and A. M.—Officers and members are notified to attend a called meeting SUNDAY, June 1, 1890, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, PAST MASTER WILLIAM E. OUGHTON. Members of sister lodges and sojourning Master Masons are invited to be present.
EDGAR B. CARROLL, W. M.
W. H. HEVENER, Secretary. [B.C.] m31-2tned

The officers and members of Sacramento Royal Arch Chapter No. 3 are notified to meet SUNDAY, June 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late companion, P. H. P. WILLIAM E. OUGHTON. Sojourning companions are respectfully requested to attend.
[B. C.] my31-2tned* J. W. ROCK, H. P.

Officers and members of Sacramento Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, are requested to meet at Masonic Hall, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral our late PAST GRAND THRICE ILLUSTRIOUS MASTER, WILLIAM E. OUGHTON. By order of
WILLIAM H. DAVIS,
Thrice Illustrious Master.
WM. B. DAVIS, Recorder. [B.C.] my31-2tned*

Attention, Hussars!—You are ordered to appear at Oak Park TOMORROW (Sunday) for your annual target practice. By order of
THEO. SHUMACHER, Captain.
J. LINKS, O. S. 1t*

Regular meeting of Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., in Grangers' Hall, corner Tenth and K streets, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 31, 1890, at 8 o'clock. Amendment to by-laws and election of officers.
J. C. WHITE, M. W.
C. W. BAKER, Recorder. 1t*

O. C. F.—Members of Sacramento Council, No. 96, will meet promptly at 1 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON at Firemen's Hall to attend the funeral of our late Friend ISAAC HALL.
I. JOSEPH, C.
C. H. DENTON, Secretary. 1t*

Sacramento Athletic Club.—Meet at your hall on FRIDAY EVENING, June 6th, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. All members are requested to attend.
my31-2t GEO. H. CLARK, President

LOST—ON O STREET, BETWEEN TWELFTH and Fourteenth, a purse containing a small sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office. my31-3t*

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,500 ON FIRST-class country real estate security. Apply to STROBEL, 317 J street. Also, $500 on 80 acres of Placer county land. my31-7t*

WANTED—A YOUNG DRIVING HORSE IN exchange for tuition. Inquire at Bainbridge Business College, 1017 J street. my31-2t*

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, a few more good customers by day or week; perfect style and fit. Corner Seventeenth and O streets. my30 3t*

WANTED—A PREPOSSESSING AND INtelligent young lady to act as clerk in a candy store. Apply at 205 J street. my30-2t*

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, BY the day, at 1892 Q street. my29-3t*

AGENTS—GOOD WORKERS CAN MAKE from $5 to $10 per day. Call for one week at A. J. POMMER'S, 829 J street. my27-7t*

WANTED TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED house, in a good location. Apply to MILLS & HAWK, Insurance Agents, 301 J street. my25-tf

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREabouts of GEORGE KEESEY, who left Steubenville, Ohio, for California in 1853. Lived in Sacramento in early times, and moved into Calaveras county. Was in San Andreas when last heard from, in 1859, and reported to be there in 1867. Was known by Syl. Treadway, Samuel Henry and John Parrish, former Sacramentans. His son, W. Keesey, now a prosperous merchant of Fort Davis, Texas, is anxious to get information of his father, and, if necessary, will come to California to meet him. Three brothers and three sisters of the missing man are still living in Steubenville, Ohio. His son will pay $50 reward to anyone giving positive information concerning him. Address W. KEESEY, Fort Davis, Texas, or this office. my22-1m*

BOTH MALE AND FEMALE HELP WANTED at 319 J street. E. L. FUNK & CO., Employment Agency. ap29-tf

ALL ORDERS FOR HELP PROMPTLY filled at 319 J street. E. L. FUNK & CO., Employment Agency. ap29-tf

PARTIES WANTING MONEY ON THEIR city and country property address P. O. BOX 93, Sacramento. Plenty of money. n8-tf

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEYARDS, dairies and all kinds of labor. Women and girls for cooking and general housework. Plenty of work for desirable help. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth st., K and L.

$75 to $250 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. fe22-1yS

FOR SALE—TO LET—ETC.

ROOMS—COLUSA HOUSE; NEWLY WHITened; all new furniture; nice cosy rooms from $5 up. Come and see. 1108 Fourth street. my30-7t* MRS. BLANCHE BECK.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS VIOLIN cheap. Inquire at 1326 Q street. my30 3t*

COME UP OUT OF THE FOGS AND FLOODS, away from the sloughs, mosquitos and earthquakes, into the beautiful regions among the foothills, near the railroad town of El Dorado, and secure this choice piece of property: 250 acres of level and slightly rolling meadow, fruit and timber land, about one mile from depot on an excellent road. Abundance of oak timber; numerous natural springs—one of great medicinal value, and ever flowing. A fine frame dwelling, substantially built and thoroughly finished. Forty tons of natural hay can be gathered each season from this place. The numerous outbuildings are all in good repair. This magnificent farm and home is offered for the low price of $9,000, $4,000 cash and balance in easy payments at low interest. You who are seeking genuine bargains in real estate should not fail to inspect this property. Apply to D. T. LOOFBOURROW, General Merchandise Dealer, El Dorado, Cal. my30-6t

1229 H STREET.—LARGE ROOM, SUITable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, single rooms. my29-3t*

TO RENT—ONE SUIT COOL ROOMS; ALSO single rooms, with bath and gas in building. Apply at 429 L street. my28-4t*

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HORSES, SUITABLE for all kinds of service. Inquire of WHITTIER, FULLER & CO., 1020 Second street. my28-7t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD SALOON, DOing a good business rent low; good reasons for selling. Apply at this office. my27-7t

FOR RENT—ON THE FIRST AND THIRD or second and fourth Thursdays of each month, the lower meeting hall of the Pythian Castle. Inquire of T. SCHUMACHER, corner Twentieth and O streets, or MAX E. HORNLEIN, Central House. my27-tf

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. my25-7t

TO LET—SMALL TENEMENTS AND ALSO unfurnished rooms, cheap; suitable for housekeeping. Apply to D. Gardner, at woodyard, Fourth and I streets. my17-tf

FOR SALE—ABOUT 100 YARDS OF LINoleum, almost new, at half price. Jacox & Co., 920 and 922 K street. my17 tf

FOR SALE—A BOILER, WITH COMPLETE outfit. Apply at CITY BREWERY, Twelfth and H streets. my14-tf

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROperty, a new hotel. For further particulars inquire at this office. my6-27t*

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED, 50 FINE LARGE young work horses and mares. Apply to MAXON, ACKLEY & CO., 1014 Second st. mr27-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS AT CENTRAL HOUSE from $5 per month upwards; also family rooms at low prices. HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors. mr19-1y

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

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

GENERAL NOTICES.

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

Bicycle Raffle—An 1889 Singer Safety Bicycle will be raffled shortly. Tickets $1 each at 830 J street. my19-tf

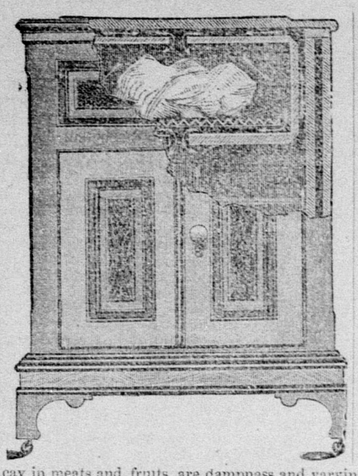
The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co.'s, 410 J street, Sacramento Cal.

Subscription Books.—General Agency, 408 J street, Sacramento, Cal.
my9-tf ED. C. HUMPHREY.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

SEVEN REASONS WHY

Every house should have one of our wonderful Dry-Air ALASKA REFRIGERATORS. Remember, buy none but an ALASKA Refrigerator for the following reasons:



First—Because the ALASKA is constructed upon strictly scientific principles, by which low temperature and dryness of air are naturally and inevitably obtained. The ALASKA is the only Refrigerator with these qualities.

Second—The ALASKA possesses the only provision chamber free from odor. We defy any other Refrigerator to show this improvement.

Third—The ALASKA produces a dry, cold air, which no other Refrigerator can do. This is one of the greatest ice-saving attachments ever invented.

Fourth—The ALASKA has preserved fresh meats perfectly for three weeks in hottest weather. Has any other Refrigerator ever done this?

Fifth—The economical use of ice depends upon the principal involved, the construction of the Refrigerator, and in utilizing all the cold air. The ALASKA REFRIGERATOR exclusively controls these most excellent qualities.

Sixth—The principal causes of decay in meats and fruits are dampness and varying temperature, causing the expansion and contraction of tissues, which hasten decay; hence a dry atmosphere and uniform temperature conduce to their perservation. These can only be found in the ALASKA.

Seventh—The use of ice, once regarded as a luxury, has become almost universally a necessity, and no house should be without an ALASKA REFRIGERATOR.

WE HAVE THEM IN PRICES FROM $7 UP. If you want a first-class Refrigerator get the ALASKA. We are Sole Agents. Our Catalogue sent Free on application.

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

A DAY AMONG BIG VALUES!

☞ FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M. ☜

A PORTION OF OUR LATE GREAT BARGAIN PURCHASE

ON SALE.

At private sale, a few days ago, we purchased from some retiring wholesale firms a quantity of goods sufficiently large to stock several ordinary stores. We were obliged to close out entire lines in order to gain the lowest limit of prices. This we have done. After a little, we shall BUNCH the whole, and hold a GRAND SPECIAL SALE. For the present we shall expose such quantities as we can conveniently handle. Many of the fine values are on our counters to-day. Improve the present opportunity to purchase strictly first quality, new seasonable goods at from 30 to 60 per cent. below their true retail value.

3-4 wide CHALLIS—Elegant patterns, all new, high quality.. 4 cents a yard
4-4 wide CHALLIS—Extra quality, patterns all new.....10 cents a yard
DRESS BEIGES, soft, pretty goods, grays and browns.....4½ cents a yard
4-4 ORGANDIE LAWNS, finest quality, bronze and brown... 4 cents a yard
SEERSUCKER—Fancy striped, latest combination colors.....14 yards for $1

Ladies' black and garnet JERSEYS, tailor make, with Bretonne front, sizes 32 to 38, 50 cents each.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

The greatest of values here to-day. Let one speak for all. Ladies' feather-weight Mackinaw Braid Sun Hats. Regular 50-cent quality; to-day, 25 cents.

GENTS' WEAR.

Percale Shirts for Gents—A good dollar quality for.....50 cents
A good heavy unbleached Muslin Undershirt for.....10 cents
Gents' silver-gray Pongee Silk Coats, worth $5, for.....$3 00
Gents' fine Worsted light-weight Coats and Vests, light and dark tan shades; good value at $6; to-day.....$3 50
Gents' fine quality White Marseilles Vests, with small hair stripe or figure.....85 cents

LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

Ladies' French Kid Slippers, regular $2, to-day.....$1 25 per pair
Ladies' Kid fox Button Shoes, worth $2, to-day.....$1 45 per pair
Ladies' plain and beaded Kid Slippers for.....$1 00 per pair
Ladies' French Kid Shoes, opera toe (Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co.'s make).....$3 00 per pair

☞ With limited space we can only give you a small idea of the variety of merchandise in our new GREAT SPECIAL PURCHASE. Take the measure of the whole stock by the prices made here on a few lines.

C. H. GILMAN,

RED HOUSE,

J Street,

SACRAMENTO.....CAL.

Barton's

FAMOUS NEW YORK ICE CREAM SODA.

ICE CREAM

SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY

To all Parts of the City and delivered Free of Charge.

Candy Kitchen,

810 J Street...[3ptf]..Sacramento

CAUTION.

BEWARE OF BOGUS PIANOS BRANDED Mathushek's. They can be detected from the genuine. The bogus has only a wood wrest plank, into which the tuning pins are driven, while MATHUSHEK CO.'S PIANOS of NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, have the tuning pins bushed into an inch thick solid iron wrest plank, and the ONLY PIANOS so made, whose pianos have been sold by JOHN F. COOPER for over twenty years. Over 1,100 in use in Sacramento city. Call and examine them at

COOPER'S MUSIC STORE,

Corner Seventh and J Streets.
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WINDOW WASHING

And House Cleaning

EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH, AND BY WHITE LABOR, at most reasonable rates. We only ask a trial.
my30-tf C. B. MILLER, 808 J street.

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ALL DESIRING FIRST-CLASS WORK WILL be fully satisfied at the pioneer horseshoeing shop of

S. S. NIXON, K st., Sixth and Seventh.

☞ All work guaranteed. my16-tf

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ECLECTIC!

THE SYSTEM TAUGHT BY ALL THE leading Colleges on the coast, viz.: Heald's and the Pacific, of San Francisco; Woodbury's, of Los Angeles; De Pue's, of Oakland; Garden City, of San Jose; the Stockton College, of Stockton, and

BAINBRIDGE COLLEGE

OF SACRAMENTO.

Why? Because it can be learned in one-half the time required for the old moss-covered systems. o3-3p

ABOUT PIANOS.

NOTWITHSTANDING ALL STATEMENTS to the contrary, every piano on earth has a solid iron frame and a wooden wrest plank, although sometimes the latter is covered by an extension of the iron plate.

A. C. SHAW & CO., 1023 Eighth st,

Sacramento, are the agents for the world-renowned KNABE, unsurpassed CONOVER, GILBERT & CO.'S, HAINES BROS'. and the little MORRIS pianos; also, the ONLY genuine

Mathushek Piano,

Made by Mathushek & Son, New York. Easy terms, the lowest prices and the largest variety in the city. Call. my24-3ptf&Su

DR. WELDON, Dentist,

Eighth and J Streets.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH BY the use of a local anesthetic. Operations performed in all branches of Dentistry at reasonable prices.

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