NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Breckenridge's Seat in the House Declared Vacant.

FREE LISTING IN THE SENATE.

Restrictions Under Which Arid Lands May Be Filed Upon—Interstate Commerce.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

ARID LANDS.

Restrictions Under Which They May be Filed Upon.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.—Commissioner Groff to-day issued to Registers and Receivers of the Land Office a circular releasing from reservation lands of arid regions. It calls attention to that portion of the Act approved August 30, 1890, which repeals so much of the Act of October 2, 1888, as withdraws lands in arid regions of the United States from entry, occupation and settlement, with the exception that reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement until otherwise provided by law and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected.

Public lands shall in a like manner be received from date of location or selection. The circulars of August [illegible], 1889, and August 9, 1890, are rescinded. Entries validated by this Act [illegible] will be acted in regular order, and all patents issued on entries made subsequent to this Act and on entries so validated west of one hundredth meridian will contain a clause reserving the right of way for ditches and canals constructed by authority of the United States.

Particular attention is called to that portion of the law which restricts the acquirement of title under the land laws to thirty acres in the aggregate. Registers will require from all persons making application to file or enter under any of the land laws of the United States affidavits showing that since August 30, 1890, they had not filed upon or entered under said laws any quantity of land which would make, with the tracts applied for, more than 320 acres; or, provided the party should claim by virtue of exceptions as to the settlers prior to the Act of August 30, 1890, an affidavit will be required establishing that fact.

HARRISON'S REGIMENT.

The President Regrets that He Cannot Attend the Reunion.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 5th.—President Harrison's regiment, the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, held an annual reunion yesterday. The following letter from the President was read:

CAPE MAY POINT, August 26, 1890.

My Dear Comrades: That I cannot attend the reunion of the survivors of the old regiment is a source of very great regret to me, and I venture the hope that the dear old friends, whose happier lot it is to be present, will also feel some little disappointment. I am a debtor to them for the brave and patient service they gave our country under my command, and for their most loyal and affectionate comradeship since the fighting days were over. God bless them every one. Most sincerely yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Harrison was re-elected President of the Regimental Association by a unanimous vote. Loving greetings were sent to him.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

A Decision Regarding Consolidations and Acquisitions.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.—The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day rendered a decision that the acquisition and consolidation by a rail carrier, under one system of management, of different competing lines of the road, serving the same territory in the carriage or competitive traffic to the same markets, cannot create the right on the part of the carrier to take advantage of the consolidation of interests to deprive the public of the benefits of fair competition, nor afford a warrant for oppressive discrimination with a view to its own interests, such as equalizing profits from its several divisions, by making rates and charges for one division that gives profitable markets to a portion of its patrons, and higher rates and charges for another division, that are destructive to the pursuits of other patrons, who are competitors in the same business, but its duty to the public requires that its service must be alike to all who are situated alike. The Commission further holds the road cannot charge one rate for petroleum in tank cars and another for the same in bond. The weight of barrels must be taken as part of the weight of the car, just as the weight of the tank is.

World's Fair Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.—The First Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered an opinion that Commissioners and alternate Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition cannot serve both as such Commissioners and officers of the Commission.

Growing Nebraska Cities.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.—The Census Bureau to-day announced the population of the various cities of Nesbraska. Omaha has 139,526, an increase of 109,008 in the last decade; Lincoln has 55,491, an increase of 42,488.

The Panama Strike.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.—The Department of State has a telegram from Consul Adamson of Panama saying that the strike of railroad laborers is practically ended.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.—In the Senate to-day the tariff bill was taken up and consideration of the free list proceeded with.

Vance moved to strike out the provision relating to animals imported especially for breeding purposes. The proviso requires that animals be pure-blooded, of recognized breed, with a record of pedigree, etc. The motion was defeated—yeas 22, nays 34.

The Senate then went back to the paragraph relating to gloves, which Plumb had yesterday moved to amend by striking out the additional rate on men's gloves. The motion was defeated—29 to 30—Plumb being the only Republican who voted aye.

Quay moved to insert in the free list wild animals, intended for zoological collections, and for scientific and educational purposes. Agreed to.

Hoar moved to insert in paragraph 389, allowing "free importation of books for colleges, educational and religious societies" the words "or by any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States in its own behalf or in behalf of any of its professors or teachers." Agreed to.

Paragraph 545, putting fish on the free list, was laid aside without action.

Davis moved to insert binding twine on the free list and Vance moved to amend the amendment by adding cotton bagging.

Vance's motion was defeated, Paddock being the only Republican voting aye.

The question recurring on Davis' amendment, Jones of Arkansas moved to add the words "burlaps, and bags for grain, made of burlaps." Rejected. The Republicans who voted aye were Allen, Mitchell and Plumb. Neither Ingalls, Manderson nor Paddock voted.

Davis' amendment was then agreed to—yeas 38, nays 18. All the Democrats except Blodgett voted aye in company with the following-named Republicans: Allen, Allison, Cullom, Davis, Ingalls, McMahon, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Pierce, Plumb, Power, Sawyer, Spooner and Washburn. The negative votes were given by Aldrich, Blodgett, Cameron, Chandler, Dawes, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, Platt, Quay, Sherman, Stewart, Stockbridge and Walcott.

Paddock stated at a subsequent stage of the proceedings that he was unavoidably absent when the vote was taken on Davis' amendment. If he had been present he would have voted for it, as he had done yesterday.

Paragraph 211 in Schedule D, relating to sawed boards, etc., was taken up and the committee amendments agreed to; also the amendment offered by Aldrich, to place a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on posts, railroad ties and telegraph poles of cedar.

On motion of Plumb, the duty on pine clap boards was reduced from $2 to $1 per 1,000.

Consideration of the free list was then resumed. The committee amendment putting mica on the free list was rejected. Mica was then restored in paragraph 195 at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 625 of the free list was, on motion of Carlisle, modified so as the read "all mineral waters not artificial."

Quay moved to strike out of paragraph 665 of the free list "sulphate of quinia, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark."

A motion to strike quinine out of the free list was defeated—ayes 15, noes 38.

Following is the vote in detail: Ayes—Aldrich, Cameron, Chandler, Dawes, Edmunds, Hawley, Hiscock, McMillan, Moody, Platt, Quay, Sawyer, Stewart, Stockbridge, Wilson of Iowa—15. Noes—Allen, Allison, Barbour, Hale, Berry, Blodgett, Butler, Carlisle, Cockrell, Colquitt, Cullom, Eustis, Evarts, Faulkner, Frye, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Harris, Hearst, Higgins, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Plumb, Pugh, Power, Ransom, Sherman, Spooner, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Washburn—38.

On motion of Carlisle, the word "degree" was struck off the free list (paragraph 573).

Plumb moved to strike off the free list (paragraph 579) hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled. Rejected—ayes 15, noes 29. The affirmative votes were given by one Democrat (Pugh) and by the following Republicans: Allen, Allison, Cameron, Cullom, Higgins, Ingalls, Mitchell, Moody, Plumb, Quay, Stewart, Washburn, Wilson of Iowa and Wolcott. The other Democrats voted in the negative, together with the following Republicans: Aldrich, Chandler, Dawes, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillan, Pierce, Platt and Sawyer.

Vance moved to insert in the free list timber, hewn and sawed, squared and sided, and sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine and basswood.

Manderson moved to strike out of the amendment the words hemlock, white wood, sycamore and basswood.

After considerable discussion Manderson's amendment to Vest's motion was rejected, yeas 3, (Paddock, Plum and Washburn), nays 48.

Vest's motion was also rejected, Ingalls, Manderson, Paddock and Plumb voting yea.

Plumb moved to insert in the free list lumber, sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of white pine. Rejected—yeas 22, nays 33, the Nebraska and Kansas voting with the Democrats.

The committee amendment placing sponges on the free list went over until to-morrow.

Paragraph 703, putting sugars not above No. 13 on the free list also went over without action.

Paragraph 713, placing tin ore and tin on the free list, was amended on motion of Aldrich, by adding the words "until January 1, 1892, but not thereafter."

The consideration of the free list having been concluded, some of the preceding paragraphs were taken up again and modified. Aldrich gave notice of committee amendments, including one imposing a duty after (January 1, 1892), of 4 cents per pound on [illegible] black oxide of tin, and on bar, block and pig tin.

The Senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.—To-day in the House the Clayton-Breckenridge contested election case was taken up.

Breckenridge was accorded the floor in his own behalf. He denied the murder in his district, as charged by the Committee on Elections. If there were political men who charged, either on the floor or in the press, that the people of Arkansas, or any group of people representing that State, had ever shown sympathy with the infamous murder of Clayton, or that he (Breckenridge) had any knowledge of it in the remotest degree, they uttered that which was cowardly and mean and which they knew to be false. [Democratic applause.] He then turned his attention to Judge McClure, stating that on the return of the sub committee the Republican members indorsed McClure for a high judicial position in Arkansas. Lacey of Iowa, Chairman of the sub-committee, said he recommended Judge McClure in strong terms, believing him one of the best and most competent men in Arkansas. Breckenridge proceeded to quote from the statement made by A. M. Blackburn, a Republican, to show the bad character of McClure. He criticised in severe language the action of the sub-committee, asserting that he had been denied witnesses after he had been promised they would be accorded him. No greater debauchery of free ballot had ever been committed than that committed by the committee. He said in conclusion: "Come to your conclusion and I will take appeal to the people, regardless of party, in the district I have the honor to represent, on the broad ground of common honesty, and in November they will reverse both your conclusion and the method of your conclusion." [Democratic applause.]

Dalzell of Pennsylvania read in detail the testimony bearing on the theft of a ballot-box at Plummerville, and said its theft was absolutely necessary to Breckenridge's return. Yet he stood here and asserted that it had been stolen by Republicans—this Republican ballot-box! The House stood dumbfounded in the face of such a sublime embodiment of impudence. He commented upon the backwardness of the State of Arkansas in endeavoring to hunt down murderers. From this desecrated soil, the blood of John M. Clayton cried to heaven, not for vengeance but for justice, and the members of both sides were here as sacred ministers to execute just decrees. [Republican applause.]

The debate having closed, Crisp of Georgia moved to recommit the case with instructions to the Committee on Elections to report which of the gentlemen received a majority of votes in the Second District of Arkansas. The motion was lost—yeas 83, nays 101.

A vote was then taken on the minority resolution, confirming Breckenridge's right to a seat. Lost—yeas 81, nays 103.

The resolution declaring his seat vacant was agreed to—yeas 105, nays 62.

The House then took a recess.

The House at the evening session passed thirty pension bills, and at 10:30 o'clock adjourned.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Deeds to Real Estate Filed With the County Recorder.

[From law and abstract office of Brusie & Taylor, southeast corner of Seventh and J.]

The following transfers of real estate have been made since the last published report:

M. J. Dillman to Fred and Johanna Glueck—Two and one-half acres in east half of northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 17, in township 8 north, range 5 east; $3,500.

Margaret and John Royal to Thomas Galligan—The southwesterly half of lot 19, between First and Sutter and Union and Sycamore streets, in American Fork Addition to Sacramento city; $300.

Richard and Charles P. O'Neill to Thomas Hague—Lot 2, between W and X and First and Second streets; $5.

Thomas Hague to Richard and C. P. O'Neill—Lot 8, between W and X and Second and Third streets; $5.

Estate of Joseph Bauquier to Joseph Burns—Block between B and C, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets north; $625.

John H. Milnes to Mrs. J. B. McConnaha—The east half of lot 8, between W and X, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets; $5.

Matilda V. Frye to Lewis S. Baldwin—One hundred and three acres in Dry Creek township; $10.

D. W. Whitbeck to L. G. and J. L. Siller—The northwest half of lot 4, and east 3 feet of north half of lot 3, between M and N, Ninth and Tenth streets; grant.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mark Twain's "Prince and Pauper" was played at the Metropolitan Theater last night to a fair house. What we have already said of the piece and the performers quite covers the field of criticism. Elsie Leslie is a wonderfully capable miss to undertake and successfully maintain so difficult a dual character. She is an actress, lacking only the physical vigor of maturity—that is to say, she has a true conception of the role appointed for her and understands the method of interpreting it. Mr. Elliott's Miles Herndon, the free lance knight, is really the character of the play. It vitalizes and gives vigor to a poetic fancy that has a lesson, after all—that robes cannot screen ignorance, nor station supplant education and training, nor can adversity and rags stifle native nobility of character or undo training and education. There is a gentle stream of mercy running through the play that is very touching in its development in several places. There is not a little of irony, while in the second and fourth acts there are some fine touches of humor. The recalls of Mr. Elliott last night were well deserved, as also the applause given the eleven-year-old child who carries so much of the burden of the charming story, and so well. Saving only that there are fewer supernumeraries, the piece is given here as we saw it at the Baldwin Theater, San Francisco. A matinee at 2 P. M. to-day, with prices at 50 and 75 cents; a final performance this evening.

The box office for the Grismer-Davies engagement opens at the Metropolitan Theater this morning.

Jo-Jo, the dog-faced man, will be on exhibition at 729 K street, commencing at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow, where the curious are invited to call and examin the "human skye-terrier." This strange creature is said to be bright and intelligent, and has interested and puzzled scientists in all parts of the world. Physicians and newspaper men are invited to be present to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Testing Armor Plates.

Much interest is given to the new Chilean armor-clad Captain Prat, now being built at La Seyne. The armor is being made at Creusot, France, and a test of the armor plates recently made at Havre, under the ordinary conditions of the French navy, was most satisfactory. The plate fired at was not a sample plate made for a competitive test with other plates, but was one chosen from a lot after the plates were finished ready for the side of the ship. This was a test of the uniformity of manufacture. After the fire the plate showed only three slight cracks, and all starting from the point of impact of the first shot. Neither the backing nor the bolts suffered any damage.

The sad news that the apple crop is almost a failure is confirmed. Grapes will be plentiful, but without apples how is the champagne product to be anything this year?—*Chicago News.*

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE QUESTION OF SITE NOT YET DEFINITELY SETTLED.

The Difficulties of the Enterprise Have Been Great, but Have Been Ably and Conscientiously Met.

[From the Chicago Economist.]

A year has now elapsed since, by resolutions unanimously adopted at a citizens' meeting, Chicago declared that a World's Exposition should be held within her borders. For some seven months hundreds of leading Chicagoans, mostly in committees, were industriously engaged in the formidable undertaking of securing national recognition with the combined forces of three other cities arrayed against them. No such battle for a civil prize was ever before fought with like eagerness and persistency in this or any other country. Not only the press and people of the four contesting cities, but also of the entire nation became involved in the spirited contention. Chicago sent out her representatives to champion her claims before assemblages and conventions in many of the States, as well as before Congress, and finally came out triumphant in the great competitive struggle. It was a mighty victory.

The coveted prize being thus secured at a great cost of money, time and effort, loomed up as well worthy of the triple expenditure, and drew toward the victorious young city the attention of the whole world. The bare announcement of her carrying off the palm redounded so much to her credit and gave such promise of rapid growth and general advancement as to stimulate all values and all branches of local industry into noticeable activity.

Next followed the completion of the State organization, which, under the provisions of the Incorporation Act, unavoidably consumed two months, and since then further legislation, both by city and State, was absolutely needed and energetically sought. No one can truthfully deny the earnestness and untiring zeal of the directors in their efforts to overcome opposition and constantly recurring obstacles to the granting of the needed ordinance and legislative Act, both of which were at last secured and could not have been an instant earlier, but both in compromise form in concession to the spirit of opposition so developed. All this time the ablest financiers of Chicago were actively and successfully engaged in securing the requisite capital, a task that had baffled other cities of greater population and wealth. Next came the question of site, which, of necessity, had mainly to be deferred till the enactment of laws, less than a month ago, gave some assurance that the desired location could be used.

Here, two difficulties arose and culminated, such as the average citizen little knows, and which space does not admit of mentioning in detail. Suffice it to say that as Congress, the United States Commissioners and the directors were all agreed that the exposition should be held somewhere on the lake shore, the great aim of the directory was to secure the Lake Front, so-called because of its superior convenience and greater promise of financial success. What complications, legal and physical, as well as sectional, surrounded, and seemingly buried that effort, at least to a large extent of the coveted area, no man, not a director or a member of the special committee having the site in charge, can adequately comprehend through seduously reading and watching everything that bears on the subject. Difference of opinion on so grave a question, and under such circumstances of embarrassment, were to be expected in the directors, and found their counterpart in like differences, not only among our citizens, but also in the press, showing that each site suggested must have substantial merits and demerits.

The restrictions of the ordinance, as passed, requiring the use of not less than one hundred and fifty acres of the Lake Front, and for park purposes after the fair, also forbidding all arrangement with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, rendered the acceptance of that ordinance impracticable in the judgment of a large majority of the directors, and a new ordinance is asked for. So, too, the elaborate reports of Mr. Olmsted, admittedly the ablest landscape architect in the country, imposed upon the directors the duty of further careful consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of the respective sites tendered, or promised to be tendered, and also further negotiations with the South Park Commissioners. All this takes time. The discussion of the site question in Paris, with infinitely less occasion for it, the competing locations being Champ de Mars and the Bois de Boulogne, the controversy being confined chiefly to architects, occupied twice the time thus far consumed in Chicago, and resulted in a judicious selection with no bitter denunciations or subsequent regrets.

The Chicago directors, having all these difficulties, obstructions and uncertainties to contend with, and no other motives or interests than to decide on a wise location of the fair, should receive the encouragement and support in their arduous duties of all our citizens and of the press particularly. Otherwise harsh criticism and denunciation, freely copied in the Eastern hostile press, and then transferred to the newspapers of Europe, will greatly damage the cause in which all Chicago, and, indeed, all the nation should be deeply interested. It is hard to see what good is to be accomplished by abuse of the directors, to result in crippling the great enterprise and inflicting a lasting injury upon our city.

TULE BOTTOMS FOR RICE.

Overflowed Lands Might be Used for the Cultivation of this Staple.

Horace D. Dunn writes to the San Francisco *Bulletin* as follows on this subject:

An extract from a South Carolina paper, in which reference is made to the prospect of the rice crop, brings to mind the capabilities of soil and climate in California for rice culture, which are far more favorable than is the case in South Carolina or other Southern States. California has an immense area of tule lands, which only need reclaiming, which can be done at a moderate cost, to make the most fertile lands for rice culture in the world.

The greater part of the lands are free from dangers of salt water overflow, equinoctial storms and other climatic dangers common in the Southern States, the heavy rains and storms in the Hawaiian Islands or similar disturbances in Asia or other tropical climates.

The crops of Japan have often failed, a famine almost prevailing there at the present time, while the price of rice is unusually high in the Atlantic States. A duty of 2¼ cents per pound protects our rice-growers from competition with other countries, Hawaii only excepted.

When rice-growing commenced in Hawaii, about thirty years since, crops as high as 6,000 pounds per acre were harvested there. Continuous cropping has to a large degree reduced the product per acre as well as the quality of the rice. In Japan, by using seed beds and transplanting plants, a double crop, namely barley and rice, is often obtained from the land. The same practice would be successful in many portions of the tule lands of California.

The advantages of rice culture are many. We have a rich soil, abundance of fresh water, freedom from heavy storms, an equable climate as to temperature, proximity to places of large domestic consumption, cheap freights by water transportation, and the protection of 2¼ cents per pound against all other countries, except Hawaii, which is a limited producer.

The writer makes these statements from having visited Hawaii and Japan and witnessed rice growing in those places. Having been engaged in rice milling in this city, the writer is able to speak from experience of that industry as to the net weight of cleaned from unhulled rice. Small grained rice, such as is produced in Manila and Siam, netted from 60 to 65 pounds from 100 pounds paddy. The waste on the larger sized grain (rice) would be still less. A portion of this waste consists of a meal composed of the skin and outside of the rice, and is good feed for cattle and hogs.

It only needs an experiment made in a favorable place on a few acres, say five or under, to prove the adaptability of our tule lands for rice culture, which said experiment proving successful would at once inaugurate a great and growing industry, to the benefit of our people and the enhanced value of immense tracts of land now idle and of comparatively no value to any one.

Treasures Under the Sea.

It would scarcely be believed that valuables have been recovered nearly two hundred and fifty years from the date of the wreck, but nevertheless it is recorded that the good ship Harleem, which was driven ashore in Table bay in May, 1648, and became a total wreck, had on board many cases full of curiosities and antiquities for sale to European museums. These cases contained idols, rare china, glass, silver, etc. As lately as 1883 salving operations were rewarded by the recovery of these articles. The china was not at all injured by having been two hundred and thirty-five years under the sea, but the silver articles had suffered considerably.

Another very notable case—not only for the amount of treasure on board, but also for the big "windfall" for the salvors—is that of the Thetis, a British frigate, wrecked off the coast of Brazil in 1830, with £162,000 in bullion on board. The hull went to pieces, leaving the treasure at the bottom in five or six fathoms of water. The Admiral of the Brazil station and the Captains and crews of four sloops-of-war were engaged for eighteen months in recovering the treasure. The service was attended with great skill, labor and danger, and four lives were lost. A good deal of litigation was the result, as disputes arose between the parties as to the amount of reward for the salvors. The Court of Admiralty awarded £17,000; the Privy Council £20,000, and £25,000 for expenses.

In the reign of James II. a very successful salving expedition took place. A rich Spanish vessel which had been lost on the coast of South America rewarded her salvors with no less than £300,000, stated to have been forty-four years at the bottom of the sea. A medal was struck in honor of this event in 1687.

One of the most recent cases of successful salving operations is that of the Spanish mail steamer Alfonso XII., bound from Cadiz to Havana, in February, 1885, and sunk off Point Gando, Grand Canary, in twenty-five fathoms of water. She had on board treasure valued at £100,000. The underwriters who had insured the vessel organized a salving expedition, which was dispatched to the scene of the wreck in the following May. It is reported that a few months later most of the specie was recovered.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

Knowledge Under Tyranny in 1850.

The most perfect form of civilization, according to Monsignore Apuzzo, is the mean between extreme ignorance and excessive knowledge. "Of course it is not meant to inculcate absolute ignorance and to imply that men of the lower classes should live like beasts and blocks of stone, but that each person should be taught what is suitable to his class, and avoid that superfluity which can only prove harmful and troublesome to him. The Holy Spirit says through the mouth of Saint Paul that one should not know more than is convenient, and should be content to know with moderation, *'non plus sapere quam oportet sapere sed sapare ad sobriteatem;'* and these words of the Apostle are addressed not only to the learned, but to men of all classes. For laborers and peasants, moderation consists in knowing the catechism and the vocal prayers, and nothing more. For mechanics and shopkeepers moderation consists in knowing how to read, write and cipher a little, and nothing more. For the professional classes moderation consists in studying merely what pertains to their profession; and for the higher classes moderation consists in learning what they can, provided they do not abuse the teachings of man by setting them in opposition to the teachings of God. This is what is called knowing soberly, and these are the limits within which the spread of learning, culture and enlightenment must be kept."—*Professor E. P. Evans in Popular Science Monthly.*

The Evolution of Baseball.

Ball games are products, and pretty good illustrations, of the process of evolution. Hence it is fitting to proceed in their discussion as Nature proceeds in evolution—from the simple to the complex. We can beat Haeckel at this. He can not bridge the gap between life and not life, but we can go back of all games to a primordial of ball playing which is not a game at all. When a number of boys engage in indiscriminately hitting one another, they often enjoy the excitement, but they are not playing a game. They begin to play a game when they introduce forfeits, or rewards, or both. The commonest forfeit is that of the right to play—that is, the player who misses is "out" for the remainder of the game or inning. The moment this was introduced, what was called "sock ball," became a real game. There were no bases, no bats, no anything except a lot of boys, and a ball with which they were trying to hit one another. But if one threw and missed, or his ball caught, he was out. When all but one, or an agreed number, were out, the game was ended, and a new one was started. Of course, the last boy could not be put out, for there were no players for him to throw at and miss. He won the game, and his reward was the first throw on the new game.—*Henry J. Philpott in Popular Science Monthly.*

Old Time Racing.

The following remarks from Colonel B. F. Cockerill, the well-known breeder, of Nashville, Tenn., may prove interesting as a comparison between our modern racing and that of some years back: "I remember much about those old times. A race horse was a race horse in those days. There were no railroads, and the horses footed it from place to place—from Nashville to Hartsville, from Hartsville to Clarksville, from Clarksville to Columbia, Murfreesboro, Fayetteville and on down South to Charleston, S. C. The trainer and the boys each rode a horse, one was used to carry the camping outfit, another the tents and so on. Just think of a race horse being used as a pack horse, traveling 50 to 100 and 300 miles, and then going out and running heat races. We knew how to breed race horses in those days. Now we are breeding something as if we intended to place it in a lady's parlor."

The principal peanut-growing States are Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. T. B. Reardon, of Oroville, is visiting friends here.

President Routier of the State Fish Commission was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powell, of Folsom, have gone to San Francisco for a week's visit.

Miss Florence Vivian has gone to Los Angeles to attend the Normal School at that place.

Mrs. Mary A. Vagas has gone to Jackson, Amador county, to visit friends for a few weeks.

Mrs. E. B. Purnell and Mrs. J. B. Hoitt have returned to Sacramento from a trip to the Sierras and Lake Tahoe.

Miss Gladys, daughter of Ira G. Hoitt, has entered upon a course of instruction at Miss Head's school, Berkeley.

Harry Heintzelman, son of T. W. Heintzelman, Assistant Master Mechanic at the railroad works, has returned to college at Fairbault, Minn., after spending a long vacation with his parents here.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: Joseph Sims, Sacramento county; A. G. Riley, Rio Vista; M. O'Brien, Santa Rosa; J. B. Rice, Fair Play; Miss Crabtree, Galt; T. F. Howe, Milwaukee; Andrew G. Todd, Chicago; J. A. Ledden, San Francisco; Aaron Evans, St. Johns; S. Dickey, Isleton; S. H. Davis, city; Caleb Dorsey, Charles N. Porter, Oakdale; H. I. Huggins, Clarksburg; W. H. Hooper, Angel's Camp; W. A. Johnston, Courtland; A. R. Wadsworth and wife, Nevada City; E. V. Leivers, Oregon; F. Powell, Folsom; Dr. Manlove, Brighton; H. L. Jackson, Sacramento; J. C. Gordon, San Francisco; William Nicholls, Jr., Dutch Flat.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: K. McRae, Visalia; C. A. Brophy, D. W. Eldred, Miss Earle, Chicago; Mrs. T. B. Reardan, Oroville; Mrs. B. T. Lyde, Miss Elsie Leslie Lyde, Miss Dora Lyde, G. W. Lynch, Miss Laura Booth, W. Walter Woodall, Arthur Elliott, Dan Gillpether, Fritz Morris, William Faversham, F. W. Tibbets, New York; C. T. Van Alstine, Milwaukee; Peter Johnston and wife, Grass Valley; Estelle Sprague, Minneapolis; R. L. Ulsh, Port Costa; F. M. Reith, city; Mrs. P. Haunbert, Mrs. Charles Aull, Folsom; G. R. Parry, Indianapolis; J. J. Hooper, Oakland; C. H. Gray, Henry T. Fennell, George Gowing, H. Morgan, Charles J. McGlynn and wife, C. J. Ellis, E. C. Allis, J. Dinter, San Francisco.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Armstrong Judge.

FRIDAY, September 5th.

Isabella Monsch vs. William H. Wason—Continued to next Friday.

In re. Henry McCann, Sr., an insolvent debtor—Continued one week.

Julia A. Hagle vs. John Hagle—Continued one week.

J. B. White vs. His Creditors—Petition of Receiver to sell property granted.

Benjamin Lovejoy vs. L. C. Chandler—Continued one week.

F. A. Ebel vs. L. C. Chandler—Continued one week.

Philip Herzog vs. F. A. Talbot et al.—Demurrer overruled; ten days to answer; notice waived.

In re. Fred Mason, an insolvent—Motion to modify order staying proceedings continued to Monday and order granted paying clerk for taking inventory the sum of $24.

In re. Fred Mason, an insolvent—P. McDowell allowed $3 per day for sixty-seven days.

In re. Walter Johnson, an insane person—Ordered sent to Napa.

People vs. Philip Philips—Sentence continued one week.

People vs. George Cornell—Sentenced to five years at Folsom.

People vs. John Landers—Sentenced to four years at Folsom.

People vs. Ching Cho Kim, assault with intent to commit murder—On trial.

Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.

Estate of J. F. Davol, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of A. Gonnet, deceased—Order confirming sale of personal property.

Estate of Ann Valleau, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of R. Anderson, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of J. Keller, deceased—Order made to erect monument.

Estate of D. B. Washburn, deceased—Will admitted; letters to A. H. Mallison. Appraisers—J. Watt, G. P. Royster and George F. Bronner. Bond, $40,000.

Estate of Thisby minors—Continued three weeks.

Estate of M. Toomey, deceased—Order made to sell personal property.

Estate of I. W. Morgan, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of Jennie Counsman, deceased—Order dismissing citation.

Estate of J. Kohler, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of Gustav Peterson, deceased—Order settling account and for distribuion.

Estate of C. F. Hodgdon, deceased—Order settling account and for distribution.

Estate of Elizabeth Reese, deceased—Order settling account and for distribution.

Guardianship of Phillips minors—Continued one week.

Estate of Thomas Armstrong, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of Bridget Naughton, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of Hennessey minors—Appraisers—George P. Royster, D. J. Long and P. Flaherty.

William Bowles vs. J. Bailey—Order dismissing appeal made for want of sufficient bond.

F. Rose vs. M. S. Williams—Continued one week.

J. Shelton vs. W. R. Campbell—Matter heard and submitted, demurrer overruled; ten days to answer.

E. Pierce vs. City of Sacramento—Continued one week.

Theresa Thomas vs. Edward Thomas—Continued till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

William Land vs. Wilson & Kinney—Continued one week.

H. Collins et al. vs. A. S. Tryon—Continued one week.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Congregational Church, Sixth street, between I and J—The pastor, Rev. J. B. Silcox, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-School at 12:15 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. Mission Sunday-school at Twenty-third and K streets at 3:30 P. M. All cordially invited to these services. *

Church of Christ (Scientist)—Regular services at 11. Bible class, 12:15. Tenth and K (Grangers' Building). *

First Baptist Church, Ninth street, be-tween L and M—Pastor, Rev. W. Ward Willis. Preaching at 10:45 and 7:30. Sunday-school, 12:15. Young people's meeting, 7. Communion at close of morning service. Cordial invitation extended. *

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. C. Bane, at 11 A. M. Subject: "The First and Great Commandment;" at 7:45 P. M., "Christianity Judged by its Enemies." Services of special interest to you. *

Rev. John Andrews will preach in Swedish at Y. M. C. A. Hall to-morrow morning and evening. *

Westminster Presbyterian Church, cor-ner Sixth and L streets—Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 12:30 P. M. Young People's Meeting at 6:30 P. M. Every one welcome. *

Emmanuel Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth and N streets—Rev. C. L. Fisher, pastor. Subject for 11 A. M.: "The Tomb of Jesus;" for 7:30, "The Nature and Danger of Making Light of Christ." Sunday-school at 12:30.

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—Rev. G. P. Tindall, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 12:15. In the morning: Communion; in the evening: "Christianity the Best Remedy for all the Moral Evils of Society." *

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. John F. von Herrlich, rector. Litany and Holy Communion at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Mission-school at 3 P. M. *

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L streets—Rev. Arnold T. Needham, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "The Thought and Spirit of True Religion;" evening: "Jesus the Light of the World." This is the last Sabbath before Conference. Epworth League, 6:45 P. M. *

English Lutheran Church, Fireman's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K—Rev. W. S. Hoskinson, pastor. Subject at 11: "Dangerous Neglect;" 7:45: "Lightening Burdens." You will be welcome here.

United Brethren, corner Fourteenth and K streets—Preaching by Rev. J. W. Baumgardner at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Union holiness Meeting, Monday, 7:30 P. M. Welcome. *

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I—Services at 10:45 A. M. Preaching by Rev. Charles McKelvey. Sabbath-school at 12:15. Young people's meeting at 6:45 P. M. No other evening service. *

Cholera morbus can be easily checked in nine cases out of ten, by the use of the following, which any druggist can fill: Tincture capsicum, laudanum, tincture of rhubarb, spirits of camphor and essence of peppermint, of each two drams, mix and take from fifteen to twenty drops every half hour until relieved. This has been known to cure some of the worst cases in a short time.

ADVERTISEMENT OF HALE BROS. & CO.

To-day—Sale of

LADIES'

BLACK HOSE.

20 DOZEN LADIES' FAST-BLACK HOSE go on our counters TO-DAY at 12½ cents a pair, that were damaged by water in transit. The regular value is 25 cents. We shall close them out at **12½ cents.**

Fall Styles in

Silk Hats---$5.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED the Fall style in a SILK HAT which we are able to offer our trade for $5. Good Silk Hats at that price are the exception and not the rule, and we take pride as well as satisfaction in giving such a superior article for the price. We only ask an inspection of this Hat to convince any one of the qualities claimed. It may be seen in the Show window.

Fall Headwear.

WE ARE DISPLAYING IN THE Show Window stylish shapes in Derby and Crush Hats, which will be interesting to men contemplating a purchase in this line. YOUMANS Celebrated Hats are to be had of us as well as other reputable brands.

Hale Bros. & Co.

Corner Ninth and K Streets,

SACRAMENTO..................CAL.

The Oldest Newspaper.

The Pekin *Gazette*, which was established in the year 911 of the Christian era, has been regularly published since 1351 A. D., and is at the present time edited by a committee of six members of the Academy of Han Lin. Not only is it by far the oldest newspaper in the world, but it also is infinitely more instructive and interesting than all other existing official gazettes taken together. To the student of Oriental statecraft in particular the yellow volumes in which these gazettes, translated into English, are bound up and issued annually, should be of remarkable value. For here, in the formal record of all the important ordinances, ceremonies, proceedings, judgments, opinions, and transactions of the Chinese Government, we can see partially unfolded the working constitution of the greatest native Asiatic empire and the oldest empire in the world; we can follow the movement of the administrative wheels, and obtain a glimpse of the system upon which the machinery is constructed.

It becomes thus possible to form some trustworthy conception of the principles that underlie this vast organization—unquestioned authority; lofty ostentation of public morality; the affectation of profound reverence for churches, rituals and all things pertaining to divinity; deep respect for tradition and ancestral usage, coupled with steady encouragement of classic learning; entire religious toleration, conjoined with the peremptory assertion of civil supremacy; provincial home rule, controlled, at least in form, by a vigilant and despotic central executive; in short, the continuous experience of many ages applied to the management by a foreign dynasty of miscellaneous tribes and races and an immense mixed population. We are shown, of course, only the external aspect of things; we probably see no more than an astute and carefully calculating Government thinks expedient to disclose. And we may assume that nowhere are the *arcana imperii* more strictly withheld, so that the reality may be safely guessed to be very different from the outward published aspect of affairs. Nevertheless, in this ample chronicle of current events and transactions, in the notifications and orders, in their style and their substance, we can recognize a leviathan Government in full play and power, dealing in a masterful and apparently successful fashion with at least one problem that has long troubled the world, and still occasionally perplexes even European statesmen.—*Nineteenth Century.*

Miss Hattie Hester is the United States mail carrier over a forty-mile route through a sparsely settled region in Montgomery county, Ga. She is not 20 years old; but besides delivering the mail in person three times a week, she manages a farm, doing much of the work herself, and supports her widowed mother and three other members of the family.

An English firm has purchased the right to slaughter and pack 300,000 hogs a year in Servia.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING SERVICE.

THE INTRODUCTORY SERVICES BY REV. J. B. Silcox will be held in the Congregational Church at 10:45 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. All are cordially invited. 1t

NOTICE.

THE STATE LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED TO visitors on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, September 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, while the new carpet is being put down.
s6-4t(Su) W. D. PERKINS, State Librarian.

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, AND DURING Fair season, at 729 K street, near Eighth,

JO-JO, AND UNZIE,
The Dog-Faced Russian Boy. The White-Haired Beauty.

Two of the greatest living curiosities. All scientific theories upset. ADMISSION, only 25 cents. s6-5t(Su)

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

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

GREAT SUCCESS!
BEAUTIFUL PERFORMANCE!
GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON
For the Ladies and Children,
LAST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

The Prince and Pauper,

Interpreted by the Child Artist.

ELSIE LESLIE

AND THE NEW YORK CAST.

PRICES { Matinee..................50 and 75 cents
PRICES { Evening..................50 cents and $1
Seats on sale all day. s3-4t

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

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

FAIR WEEK ATTRACTION!
Commencing Next Monday, Sept. 8th,
Engagement of the Popular Artists,

JOSEPH GRISMER! PHŒBE DAVIES!

And their own Company, presenting the following Repertoire:

MONDAY......................Lights and Shadows
TUESDAY..........................Under a Yoke!
WEDNESDAY........The World Against Her!
THURSDAY.................Two Nights in Rome!

POPULAR PRICES—50 and 75c; no higher.
Seats now on sale. s5-14t

JOHN SLATER,

ON ACCOUNT OF GREAT SUCCESS, WILL hold two grand seances on SATURDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, September 6th and 7th. Positively the last in Sacramento. Wonderful tests given. The most marvelous test medium living. At Pythian Hall. Admission, 25 cents. s5-

IMPORTANT
—TO—
CONSUMERS OF COAL OIL.

YOUR LAMPS WILL NOT EXPLODE IF you burn

"Extra Star" Kerosene

Because it is full 150° fire test, and

Absolutely Safe.

Every can is stamped and labeled with the name and trade mark of the manufacturers' agents, who fully guarantee its quality and fire test to be as represented.

Ask your Grocer for "EXTRA STAR" and accept no other.

Whittier, Fuller & Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS. s17-tf3p

MANGER & HENLEY,

HOP FACTORS,

59 Borough.............London, England.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL consignments, and prompt sales made according to instructions.

F. V. Flint, Agent,

305 J Stre e7-6mTuS

TURNER HALL TO LET.

THE UPPER FLOOR OF TURNER HALL will be to let after October 24, 1890. Parties desiring to rent the same should apply before September 16th of H. GOEPEL, 1021 J st. By order of the Trustees Sacramento Turn Verein. s5-7t(Su)

GUTHRIE BROS.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS Fitters. Roofing and Jobbing. Sipage water removed from basements at very low prices. Telephone 165. 127 J Street. a26-tf