DAILY RECORD-UNION

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 28, 1890

ISSUED BY THE

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

THE SUNDAY UNION,
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The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION *and* WEEKLY UNION *are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.*

Weather Forecast.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Friday: For Northern California—Fair weather; warmer at Fresno.

THE MYSTERY OF THE REAR GUARD.

Those who are disposed to doubt Assad Farau's story of the cruelties practiced at Yambuya in the camp of the rear guard of the Emin Relief Expedition should examine into the testimony of Assad more closely. The English journals championing the defense made for Barttelot claim that Assad is unworthy of belief; that he is contradicted by the discrepancies between his affidavit and his unsworn statements; that he was the interpreter for the rear guard, and under the influence of natives at Yambuya; that, in short, as he is not an Englishman, he is not to be believed against Englishmen.

It is a maxim of law that daily records, made at the time of occurrence, and when there was no expectation that they would be used as evidence, are to be received as strong props of the truth. Now it turns out that Assad, as was his habit as to all things transpiring during the expedition's progress, kept a daily journal, wherein he entered the minutest details of daily life in the rear guard camp. These entries were made hour by hour, day by day, before Major Barttelot's death, and before and after Stanley's return in search of the guard.

This journal, bearing on its face all the ear-marks of truth, fully sustains the charges entered against Barttelot. Flogings, according to this record, were almost constant, and Barttelot appears to have taken fiendish delight in them. The Major always had food in plenty, though the men were starving. That Jameson purchased a slave girl to be slaughtered, to solve the question whether the tribes were cannibals, Assad had reason enough to believe. For he saw the handkerchiefs, the medium of the alleged purchase, delivered, and the captive brought out and executed. Though this giving of the handkerchiefs may have been an innocent act on the part of Jameson, as is contended in defense of his memory, yet Assad's record is not thereby discredited.

Assad's explanation concerning the variance between his affidavit, which is practically a copy of his journal, and his oral statement, is reasonable. He says that it was thought best by the Emin Relief Committee that he should withhold information about the expedition, and hence his story as given the reporters is lacking the facts set out in his journal.

Further concerning the incident of cannibalism, it is worthy of consideration that Jameson's own relation of the matter, written two weeks prior to his death, is damaging. He says that he gave six handkerchiefs, and did see "the most horrible scene I ever witnessed in my life." He admits that he made sketches of the cannibalism, not at the moment, but later from memory. He admits that he did not protest, but excuses himself that the execution and all that followed were so sudden that he was dazed.

All in all there is something about the history of that fatal camp that is horrifying. The official records we fear will, when received, disclose facts that will shock the humane sense of the civilized world, and reveal cruelties, tortures and indignities that will make men blush for their sex.

PROHIBITION AND RESTRICTION.

The Georgia Legislature is composed largely of farmers. Most of them are members of the Alliance, and are likewise Democrats, or have been to date. In that Legislature there has been introduced a sweeping regulative and prohibitory law, inhibiting the sale of liquors in less quantities than one quart. The fact may be taken to indicate the direction of the Alliance tide in the South.

If it runs to absolute prohibition it will probably encounter successful opposition that a stringent regulation of the traffic will not awaken. In the recent election prohibition was directly voted upon in Nebraska, and was defeated by 40,000 majority in a total vote of 200,000. In Kansas the vote on prohibition was indirect, and the party championing it was defeated. In Iowa the prohibition question was presented in the same way, and the Prohibitionists were snowed under.

In the three States named the Prohibitionists put forth their best efforts, spent much money in prohibition literature, and the party sent its best speakers into those communities, which are States where it has more likelihood of success than in any other, if we except Georgia. The *Voice*, the organ of the Prohibition party, says that through its agency alone $40,000 were sent into Nebraska to aid the Prohibition contest, yet the result was as stated.

There is a great deal of wisdom in the remark of the Minneapolis *Times* that the effect of the enactment of radical prohibition laws has been always to check temperance work. When the law comes, the friends of reform stand back and await results, and the results have been disappointments in the main, because the law on the statute book silences the educational work of temperance and detracts from the power and the motives of the plea made in the name of intelligence and virtue. This, our contemporary asserts, was precisely the effect in Iowa after the State procured her prohibitory law. But there is no evidence of record that any such results have followed legislation to restrict the influence of the saloons and their existence in the country.

THE Charleston *News and Courier* is positive that Governor Hill will make a good Senator, but finds in him no qualities fitting him for the Presidency. It declares that Mr. Cleveland is the only man in sight who can lead the Democratic party as a Presidential nominee. On the other hand, the Atlanta *Constitution*, as Democratic as is its Charleston contemporary, is equally positive that Governor Hill must be selected as the Democratic nominee for President. The New York *Globe* concurs with the *News and Courier*, saying that no other man but Mr. Cleveland can be seriously considered as in the race. The Savanna (Ga.) *News* takes the same view, and says that no other Democrat now stands at the head of the Presidential alley. The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Gazette* echoes the statement, as does the Chicago *Herald* and the Richmond *State*. All these are representative Democratic journals. The proposition of those pronouncing for Mr. Cleveland runs about the same throughout all the journalistic exponents of Democratic opinion. It fairly represents the division of party sentiment concerning the two men. The preponderance in favor of Mr. Cleveland is one of emphasis, and is characterized by a "will not be refused" tone that is significant. It indicates very clearly what is the chief drift of thought concerning Presidential timber for the Democratic craft in 1892.

WE admire the spirit of the women who are expected to exhibit specimens of their handiwork at the Chicago World's Fair. They wish their contributions to be placed in the classes to which they belong, and that they shall not be, as is contemplated, set apart and labeled "Woman's Work." That is to say, if a woman exhibits an invention, an art creation, a labor-saving device, or any other result of her genius and skill, she should have all the advantage that there may be in being classed with all others who exhibit in competition any similar work. Why not? Why, if woman is permitted to enter the competitive field of labor and invention, should her exhibits be labeled with the sex of the producer or creator of the idea, or thing shown? The very act of marking the sex of the exhibitor upon the article begs for it some special consideration, and this in itself is unfair to competitors. Why not place a sign over the inventions and exhibits of men—"The work of men"—as well as over the work of women? Is there not as much warrant in reason for the first as the last designation? The exhibits should stand or fall upon their merits. There should be neither discrimination for nor against any exhibit because of the sex of the exhibitor.

THE conservative thinking membership of the Irish home rule party will concur with Mr. Gladstone in his expression that to avoid disaster to the party Parnell should retire from its leadership.

THE WRESTLERS.

Evan Lewis and J. McInerny Give an Exhibition of Strength and Skill.

Evan Lewis, the noted wrestler, and J. McInerny, a young Irishman of considerable fame in the same direction, gave a splendid exhibition of that art at the Clunie Opera-house last evening, under the management of James E. Davies, the so-called "Parson." Although it was apparent to all that Lewis' great strength was too much for McInerny's skill, still the exhibition was a spirited one and about as good as could have been given under any circumstances. McInerny was given one fall and Lewis three, catch-as-catch-can style.

Two bouts were also had between Con. Riordan of San Francisco and Mr. Skinner of this city. They were evenly matched as to size, and in skill seemed to be about equal. Each got a fall.

FELL BY THE WAYSIDE.

Mr. Milner's Thanksgiving Eve Ride Proves a Costly One.

On Wednesday evening W. O. T. Milner borrowed F. F. Doland's horse, harness and buckboard and started out for a ride. By the time he had made several halts at saloons on the wayside his head began to whirl, and (to put it in his own language) he "got on an awful jag." He did not show up at all that night, and Doland reported the matter to the police.

Yesterday morning Milner stalked into the police station and asked officer White if he had seen anything of a horse and buckboard. The officer had not, and Milner then told how he got drunk and lost the entire rig. He had no idea where he left it or, rather, where it dropped him, and hoped the police would search for it.

Up to last accounts the horse and vehicle had not been found.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Henry Linnell is up from San Francisco on a visit.

H. S. Crocker, of San Francisco, was here yesterday.

J. R. Hunt and daughter have returned from Illinois.

Mrs. Theodore Deming has returned from Portland.

Senator Sprague, of Woodland, spent Thanksgiving Day in this city.

E. K. Downer, editor of the Downieville *Messenger*, is at the Capital Hotel.

Will B. Schaw came up from the State University yesterday to spend Thanksgiving at home.

Miss Daisy Deming is home from the State University to spend the remainder of the week with her parents in this city.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Frank Kimball, A. B. Lumley and wife, R. B. Jameson, Evan Lewis, Charles E. Davies, H. M. Jameson, Chicago; S. C. Abbott, Hartford, Conn.; James D. Morrill, Grass Valley; George F. Flay, H. V. Reeves, Frank W. Martineau, New York; D. G. Cahoon, Potsdam, N. Y.; W. S. Webber, Omaha; N. T. Terrill, Boston; A. G. Flowers, Weaverville; C. B. Hart, Stockton; W. B. L. Price, Philadelphia; Mrs. D. W. Dowe, W. Y. Bruce, W. D. Holcom, J. C. Winterburn, J. Middleton, San Francisco; Ch. Dien, Paris, France.

Yesterday a party of fourteen young people, accompanied by Professor A. C. Barker, hired the steamer Thomas Dwyer and proceeded on a trip up the Sacramento. A most enjoyable day was passed, including an excellent Thanksgiving turkey dinner, prepared by the ladies of the Moonshade Club. The party returned by moonlight, spending the evening in dancing on the deck of the steamer to the music of the Standard Orchestra. Those present were Professor A. C. Barker, Messrs. Heber and Howard Wood, A. W. Will, H. Full, E. W. Elliott, F. Meckfessel, Jr.; Misses Annie and Ida Elliott, Minnie Dennison, Jennie Bell, Lulu Hagemann, Rose Egeberg and Mary Willi.

Charles E. Kleinsorge and Miss Lizzie Hoehn were quietly married on Wednesday at the residence of the bride's mother, Rev. Father Meagher officiating. Only the relatives and immediate friends of the contracting parties were present to witness the ceremony. The bridesmaid was Kate Snyder, of Dixon, and Charles A. Root was groomsman. The parlors were tastefully decorated with flowers and potted plants, and after the ceremony was performed the dining-rooms were thrown open and the guests sat down to an elegant and bounteous wedding dinner. The young couple, who were both reared in this city and have hosts of friends, were the recipients of many beautiful presents. After receiving the congratulations and best wishes of their friends they departed on the afternoon train for San Francisco and immediate points for their wedding trip. Upon their return they will take take up their residence at 1719 P street.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: F. E. Baker, Woodland; John Blaney, James Blaney, E. J. Campbell and wife, James Moore and wife, Miss Simpson, Mrs. A. Caseley, W. Delaney, Truckee; Miss Moore, I. W. Moore, Ala; Wm. Gates and wife, Rocklin; F. F. Chase, Emigrant Gap; W. Williams, Lincoln; Miss J. Bryson, Placerville; Thomas Cummings, Redding; J. F. Forrester, San Francisco; F. M. Fagan, J. F. Johnston, W. G. Brownston, Sacramento; F. M. Jones, Perkins; M. H. Perry, I. N. Hubbard and wife, San Jose; A. E. Brownell, Elmira; R. H. Beamer, Woodland; W. S. Green, Colusa; L. F. Griffin, Grant Olmstead, C. B. Miller, Eli Jones, J. E. Camps, city; John T. Murdock, Yolo; W. S. Ellis, Walsh; A. M. Stuart, Courtland; B. F. Stephens, Georgetown; E. K. Downer, Downieville; Sol. Runyon, Courtland; P. Brady, D. S. O'Callaghan, Marysville; J. E. Manlove, Brighton; Michael Popp, Placerville; J. N. Leaven, Red Bluff; L. Dreszensco, Augusta, Nevada.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

CITIZENS OF COLUSA COUNTY DISAGREE AS TO FACTS.

The Testimony Given in the Suit of the Central Irrigation District Against the Glenn Estate.

We publish below an editorial from the Colusa *Sun* of November 2d, edited by Will S. Green, the engineer of the Central Irrigation District of Colusa county. Mr. Green is well known throughout the State, was one of the parties litigant in the suit mentioned in the editorial, between the Central Irrigation District and the Glenn estate, was interested in the testimony, is responsible for his personal statements as well as those appearing in his paper, and we have therefore deemed any information from that source perfectly reliable. It will be seen that Mr. Green declares that Mr. Lusk set up a plea on behalf of the Glenn estate that on a tract of 160 acres it costs $1 20 to produce a cental of wheat; that as the acreage increased the cost of producing wheat decreased until it cost only 50 cents per cental on large holdings. Mr. Green says that on this theory alone the verdict in favor of the Glenn estate was rendered. It was upon these statements that the editorial of the RECORD-UNION of November 13th was based.

The communication, which follows the editorial comments of the *Sun*, is from F. C. Lusk, the chief attorney for the Glenn estate. He declares that no such testimony was introduced, and that no such question was at issue in the case or was considered by the jury in arriving at a verdict. We print the editorial and the communication and for the present leave the question of fact between Mr. Green and Mr. Lusk:

[From the Colusa Sun, November 12th.]

It has been the theory that the smaller the tract of land the more valuable, and up to the adoption of the present Constitution this was the theory of assessment. That instrument undertook to make the assessment equal in that regard, but almost everywhere the large tracts have the advantage. At the trial of the condemnation suit of Central Irrigation District against the Glenn estate, the defendants set up and proved a new state of facts, and on this state of facts a new deal must be had in the matter of assessment. Mr. Lusk set up a plea that on a 160-acre tract it cost $1 20 to produce a cental of wheat, and that this cost was reduced as the acreage increased until it cost only fifty cents to produce a cental of wheat. He proved this theory by nearly all the large land owners of this part of the State, including J. S. Cone, R. H. Blossom, H. Kraft, John Bidwell, D. M. Reavis, O. C. Pratt, Colonel George Hager, John Boggs, J. C. Stovall, George Packer and James Baisdon. On this theory and this theory alone a verdict was rendered for $25,000 more than the proportion of the asking price of the small owners of land through which the canal runs. Now then—

Land must be taxed on a sliding scale between 120 cents for a quarter section to 50 cents for 50,000 acres in profit. That is:

The 50,000-acre tract must be taxed two and four-tenths times as much per acre as the 160-acre tract.

The verdict of the jury was over four times as much as the small owners asked for damages, but we shall be content with the other scale so lucidly set out by the counsel for the defense.

The *Sun* has never yet entered a contest that it did not win in the long run, and it will win in this. The large land-holders joined to get money on this theory, and by it they must pay out money.

MR. LUSK'S STATEMENT.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Attention has been called to the leading editorial in your issue of November 2d, entitled "Colusa County Fossilism." The article is based on testimony said to have been given in a recent suit tried in the Superior Court of Colusa county, involving the amount to be paid the Glenn estate as damages incurred by an irrigation canal passing through it. The misrepresentations as to this suit continuously published by interested parties in a local Colusa paper were regarded of little importance as long as they come from that source alone, as it is understood in that county that their ulterior purpose is to affect witnesses and jurors in other suits of a like nature now pending. But when they are naturally perhaps, and innocently assumed to be true and made the text for a leader in so influential a paper as the RECORD-UNION it would seem proper that a correction should be made.

This was not an action, as your article states, brought by the Glenn estate against the Irrigation District, but by the latter against the estate to condemn a right of way for a large irrigation canal under the law of eminent domain. The estate owned a parallelogramic-shaped tract of 16,000 acres, through which the canal is to cross in a diagonal direction for six and one-half miles in a very sinuous line, there being forty-five courses in that distance. Under the Constitution, before the right of way could be condemned for public use, the owners of the land must have full and just compensation, including the value of the 128 acres actually taken, and the damages that would accrue to the portion not sought to be taken by reason of its severance. This damage could be best proved by experts, persons cultivating large tracts of land.

The defendants examined J. S. Cone, R. H. Blossom, H. Kraft, George Champlin, of Tehama county; John Bidwell, D. M. Reavis, John Crouch, L. H. McIntosh, D. D. Harris, O. C. Pratt, of Butte county; John Boggs, John Finnell, Colonel George Hager, G. F. Packer and James Balsdon, of Colusa county. They testified to the damage resulting from having to erect and maintain necessary bridges, from the difficulty in moving stock and machinery over the land, and the injury from having square-shaped tracts of land thrown into irregular-shaped fields by the canal, etc., etc. The jury rendered a verdict that the property was damaged the sum of $26,000. The jury was composed of representative farmers of that county, and while no fault can be found with them, or with their action, and knowing that they did exactly what seemed to them right, there is no hesitation in saying that the verdict does not half compensate the owners of the land for their actual damages, it being barely sufficient to erect the necessary bridges on the canal and provide a sinking fund for their repair and maintenance, to say nothing of other elements of damages. That presents only an ordinary litigation of no public interest. Only an insignificant part of the estate is in the irrigation district, and entitled to the use of the waters of the canal, and that not irrigable land. The estate had never opposed that irrigation district, and the suit raised only the common question of damages incident to all condemnation suits.

You make it a matter of public interest when, in commenting on it, you say it "has produced most startling developments. It was shown by the testimony that the wheat raised on holdings of 160 to 320 acres of land in the State of California cost the raiser $1 20 per hundred, while wheat raised on holdings aggregating 20,000 to 50,000 acres can be produced at fifty cents per hundred." And further: "The testimony appeared to establish this beyond controversy." And you referred to the writer as having secured a judicial decision based on this testimony, which would lead to many gloomy and important conclusions.

The object of this communication is to say to you, so that it may receive the same wide circulation that its statement had, that there was absolutely no such testimony given on the trial of that case by any witness, either in words or in substance. No witness testified as to what it would cost to raise a cental or any other quantity of wheat on any sized tract of land or under any circumstances whatever. No such question was asked any witness. No such a question or issue was in the case, or was considered by the jury in arriving at its verdict. And the only thing of even cognate character was the testimony of witnesses that it would be cheaper to farm large, square shaped fields than small or large ones with irregular-shaped lines, and in that connection some witnesses stated that it was cheaper to farm large fields than small ones. But no witness was asked and none stated what the difference would be, or what it cost to raise wheat on any sized tract of land, or at all.

The gentlemen above named, having given no such testimony, do not desire to be misrepresented, and having offered no such testimony and secured no such decision as you name, the writer is not willing that it should pass uncontradicted. It is apparent that had the testimony, coming from gentlemen of the intelligence and character of the witnesses referred to, been as you supposed when writing the article, it would furnish a fact of great importance to agriculturists and others, but as your information was inaccurate, and no such fact was established or claimed by any witness, it seems important both to them and the public that the error should be corrected.

F. C. LUSK.

Chico, November 21st.

"A GROWL."

MR. EDITOR: Although my taxes are small, yet they are as burdensome to me as if I paid much more. And as a tax-payer, I feel that I have a right to criticise those extravagances that are factors in the creation of high taxes. I have in my mind the county hospital. No sooner does the impecunious citizen become broken down and debilitated, than he rushes off to the hospital. Even persistent dyspepsia and constipation are getting to be excuses for admission. Hence, allow me space to enter my feeble protest against further continuance of this pernicious practice. It costs too many hard dollars for the treatment of these unfortunates, and it is high time that they should know that they can save the county that expense, by the judicious use of a few bottles of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla,—a remedy that within my observation is a sovereign cure for those too common disorders. If they won't take it they ought to be compelled to by some law that would meet the case. Under the circumstances a full hospital is inexcusable,—hence this growl.

A CITIZEN.

Nearly £750,000 a year is paid by the British Government for the carriage of mails.

ADVERTISEMENT OF HALE BROS. & CO.

A SALE TO-DAY.

Embroidered Silk Baby Caps and Fancy Bonnets.

LOT I.—An immense variety of Cream White Silk Embroidered Baby Caps in very choice designs and fine workmanship. Will be sold at 75c, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. WORTH FULLY A THIRD MORE THAN THE PRICES GIVEN.

LOT II.—Rich novelties in Cream White Shirred Silk Bonnets and Hats, finely embroidered. Will be sold for $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5. WORTH ONE-THIRD TO A HALF MORE.

LOT III.—Some novelties in Colored Plush and Velvet Bonnets and Caps, marked at correspondingly low prices. SEE DISPLAY IN SHOW WINDOW.

Beige Goods.

Several mixtures of double-fold All-wool Beige Goods are on our shelves, and are worthy the attention of ladies who wish a fabric of exceeding durability. **Price, 65c a yard.**

India Silks.

People have learned to look to us for the choice patterns in India Silks, because we are never backward in keeping a bountiful supply on hand. They consist of tasty, high-art color blendings and are particularly adapted to Fancy Work, Sash Curtains and Tea-gown Fronts, Width, 32 inches. Price, 75c and 95c a yard.

A New Flannel.

We have imitations of French Flannel in Canton Flannel, which cannot be told from the original except upon examination. Of course, the designs are very pretty. Price, 12½c a yard.

HALE BROS & CO.,

Nos. 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835 K St., and 1026 Ninth St.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

SAVED FROM VANDALS.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

An Empire in the Heart of the Sierra Nevada—Vandalism of All Kinds Prohibited.

Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble has just issued a circular giving various rules and regulations for the protection and preservation of the new National Parks in California—the Yosemite and the Sequoia. The boundaries of these reservations, containing together considerably over 100,000 acres, have previously been published. The Yosemite includes portions of Mariposa, Tuolumne and Mono counties adjoining and surrounding the present Yosemite Park; the other includes all the big-tree groves of Tulare county located east of Sanger and Visalia. The rules prescribed are the same for both reservations. They are as follows:

"The Park by said Acts is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, and these rules and regulations are made and published in pursuance of the duty imposed on him in regard thereto.

"No persons other than transient visitors will be permitted to be within the Park without written authority from the Secretary of the Interior.

"No person shall cut, break, remove, impair or interfere with any trees, shrubs, plants, timber, minerals, mineral deposits, curiosities, wonders, or other objects of interest in the park, and all of the same shall be retained in their natural condition.

"The wanton destruction of the fish and game from within the park and their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit are forbidden by said Acts; and no one shall carry into or have in the park any firearms, traps, nets, tackle or appliances, or fish or hunt therein without a license in writing signed by the Secretary or Superintendent of the park.

"No one shall start or kindle, or allow to be started or kindled, any fire in grass, leaves, underbrush, debris, or dead timber, down or standing; and any one so offending will be held responsible pecuniarily for all damages that may result from such fire.

"The sale or use of intoxicating liquors within the park is strictly forbidden.

"The Superintendent duly appointed by the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the park, and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the Acts of Congress aforesaid."

The natural wonders set apart in the new Yosemite Park are not generally known. The forty-two townships reserved comprise 1,500 square miles, or over 960,000 acres, located on the summit of the Sierra and embracing some of the grandest mountain scenery in the world. An idea of the size of the new park may be gained by contrasting it with the original Yosemite grant, which includes only 36,111 acres. J. M. Hutchins, who has lived in the Yosemite valley for over thirty years, estimates that fully 700,000 acres of its area are mountainous, well-watered and heavily timbered. The forests comprise pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, tamarack, cedar, madrona, laurel, sequoia and mountain mahogany. The valleys, meadows, lakes and streams make up the 260,000 acres remaining.

Lofty Mount Conness, Mount Hoffmann and Mount Lyell are within the new grant; as is also the grand canyon of the Tuolumne river, including the Hetch-Hetchy valley. Wawona, now a stopping place for Yosemite tourists, is just south of the grant. The sources of the San Joaquin, the Merced and the Tuolumne rivers, as well as the entire watershed that makes up all the present Yosemite streams, is comprised in the great reservation. It is of great interest to note in connection with the above rules that they have no application to the present Yosemite grant, which remains as it has been, under the care of our State Commissioners. It is still State property, although the new Government reservation surrounds it on all sides.

Secretary Noble, in his circulars, recognizes and favors Yosemite, not Yo Semite—the old Indian method—as the official designation of the reservation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Caucasian Seer

HAS CLOSED HIS LECTURE-HALL AT 519 J street, as his time and energies are all required for private sittings and test examinations and in the preparation of his special medicines, the demand for all of which has become so great and is so rapidly increasing that many applicants are kept waiting too long already.

Office and Laboratory,

517½ J Street, Up Stairs.

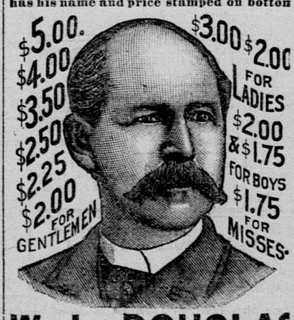
Hours, 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 6 P. M. Special appointments only 7 to 8 P. M. 1t*

The great success of this well-known brand has flooded the country with inferior imitations.

Smokers.—Beware of dealers who try to force on you an inferior Tobacco, under the pretense it is as good as "Seal." You know what you want. See that you get it.

MWF

CAUTION W. L. Douglas Shoes are warranted, and every pair has his name and price stamped on bottom



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

Fine Calf and Laced Waterproof Grain

The excellence and wearing qualities of this shoe cannot be better shown than by the strong endorsements of its thousands of constant wearers.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress Shoe which commends itself.

$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt. A fine calf Shoe unequalled for style and durability.

$3.50 Goodyear Welt is the standard dress Shoe, at a popular price.

$3.50 Policeman's Shoe is especially adapted for railroad men, farmers, etc.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

$3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES

have been most favorably received since introduced and the recent improvements make them superior to any shoes sold at these prices.

Ask your Dealer, and if he cannot supply you send direct to factory enclosing advertised price, or postal for order blanks.

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MWF

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A FRUIT FARM

In Newcastle Fruit Belt, in the Light Tract Colony, four miles from Newcastle, Penryn and Loomis.

THE TRACT ORIGINALLY CONTAINED 476 acres, which has been subdivided into 20 acre lots. Some have been sold and improved. It is all cleared of underbrush; corn grows without irrigation. If required, water in abundance can be secured, as water ditch runs through the place. The soil is deep, rich and easily cultivated.

We claim this to be one of the most desirable places in Central California.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in five annual installments, with interest at 7 per cent, purchaser paying taxes.

We will accompany anyone wishing to view the land.

No. 502—320 acres, Calaveras county, highly improved; $3,500.

No. 509—80 acres near Colfax; $3,000.

No. 511—240 acres, Placer county, at $21 per acre.

No. 512—60 acres near Sacramento; exchange for city improved property; $4,000.

No. 514—40 acres near Loomis at $40 per acre.

No. 516—80 acres near Newcastle; 65 acres in fruits and vines; also oranges, olives and Japanese plums; good house and beautifully located; views; $12,000.

No. 517—210 acres near Colfax at $10 per acre; great bargain.

10 acres near Sacramento, $600.

These are bargains and should be looked into at once.

We have also several small tracts near railroad station.

Send for Catalogue.

Houses Rented, Rents Collected,
Property Insured, Money Loaned.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.,
Sacramento, Cal. o14-tf1p

FOR SALE.

Do not fail to take advantage of this opportunity if you are looking for an investment. There has been placed with us to sell five lots, 40x160 each. Title perfect. These lots are high and within four blocks from street cars, fifteen minutes' ride from depot. The terms, $50 down and $5 per month. Think about this. You will not miss $5 every month. Your lots will soon be paid for and you will own a home—the ambition of every man. The price of these lots is so low that they are within the reach of everyone. Call at our office and let us take you to examine this property. We feel sure the location and price will suit you. For further particulars inquire of

A. LEONARD & SON,
1014 Fourth Street, Sacramento

W. P. COLEMAN,

Real Estate Salesroom, 825 J street.

$4960 Will buy 160 acres 2 miles from Elk Grove; good fruit and grain land. 668

$3700—160 acres in El Dorado county, 2 miles from railroad station; small vineyard and orchard; good house and barn; 100 acres fenced. 653

80 acres near Lincoln, Placer county, $25 per acre; good land. 627

Look at that Elegant Residence, northeast corner Seventeenth and G; full lot, well improved, good barn; house has all modern improvements; street graded. All for $10,000 if sold within fifteen days.

MONEY TO LOAN.

P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH.

Mills & Hawk,

301 J Street, Sacramento.

FOR SALE, A SMALL FARM IN PLACER county—40 acres all cleared and all tillable; 28 acres now in vineyard, orchard and grain, producing good crops; a good living for anyone; water from living spring; good well and ditch; dwelling, barn and improvements; five miles from three railroad stations. THIS IS A HOME PLACE AND A BARGAIN.

301 J Street, Cor. Third, Sacramento,
AGENCY UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
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S. GORDAN,

Successor to

GORDAN BROS.

Merchant Tailors

520 J STREET.

Large, Fine and New Stock of

WOOLENS

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

The public are invited to call and examine my fine line of latest designs.
Best workmanship.
Suits made to order at moderate prices.
Perfect fit guaranteed.

Fine Line of Holiday Goods.

n12-tf

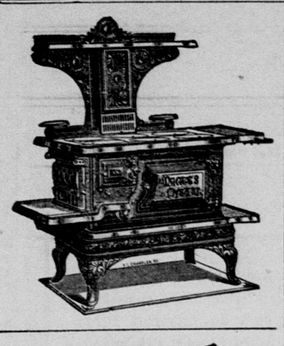
IONE COAL

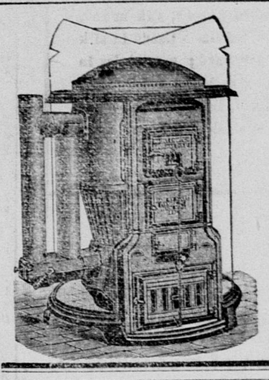
BY THE CARLOAD, DELIVERED ON BOARD cars on I street, for $3 PER TON; used for steam purposes. The same kind of COAL IN LUMPS, FOR FAMILY USE, $4 PER TON by the carload.

FREDERICK MIER,
n20-tf 616 J street, Agent.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IS CONTAINED in the WEEKLY UNION.

H. K. WALLACE—RANGES, STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.





SACRAMENTO

STOVE HOUSE.

$5 BUYS

—A NICE—

PARLOR * COAL * STOVE.

Just received, one carload of the FINEST AND CHEAPEST PARLOR STOVES ever sent to this city. Everybody should have one when you can buy a Coal Stove for $5. CALL EARLY and purchase a Parlor Stove, as they are selling fast.

H. K. WALLACE,

Nos. 813 and 815 J street.

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE.

SALE OF LAND TO CLOSE ESTATE.

THE SE. ¼ OF SECTION 8, TOWNSHIP 12 North, Range 4 East, will be sold at auction on Saturday, November 29, 1890, with all improvements thereon, consisting of good fences, dwelling-house, barn, etc. Located 1½ miles east of Nicolaus, Sutter county. Perfect title given. n25-5t

BELL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND HOUSE Auctioneers,

1009 and 1011 J st., Sacramento, Cal.

REGULAR SALES DAYS:

Wednesdays and Saturdays,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS bought and sold in large and small quantities.

We sell goods at private sale at all times except sales days.

Salesrooms will remain open until 8 o'clock every evening.

Fruit Lands, Farms and City Property, improved and unimproved, for sale.

Consignments Solicited.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

W. H. SHERBURN,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

Office and Salesroom, 323 K st.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
OILCLOTH,
MATTING, etc.

Auction Sale EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, of FINE GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, FURNISHING GOODS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, Etc.

N. B.—Positively no Auction Sales of Furniture at Salesroom.

Before you invest why not go and see the celebrated

ACORN Stoves AND Ranges

With Ventilated Ovens, on exhibition at

M. MANASSE'S,

610 J Street,

Importer and Dealer in

Stoves, Shelf Hardware

AND FINE CUTLERY.

Roofing, Tinning and Repairing done in a first-class manner and at reasonable prices

MWF

Crossman's Specific Mixture

WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN CURE themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. y&w1yr

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

GRAND 15-BALL POOL TOURNAMENT,

—AT THE—

Cafe Royal Billiard Parlors.

Free for all; 75 balls down; continuous pool.

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, November 24th. The prize will be an ELEGANT JOINTED INLAID CUE.

H. D. GAMBLE, Proprietor.

SKATING

At Old Pavilion

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Music every Wednesday and Saturday Evening.
n12-1m G. H. STAUFF, Proprietor.

Dancing Academy.

PROF. O'MALLEY HAS MOVED TO Y. M. I. Hall, Seventh street, between K and L. Ladies' Class, Wednesday afternoon; Ladies and Gents, Wednesday evening; Children's Class, Saturday morning, from 10 to 12. Private lessons at all hours. n27-2t*

DANCING CLASSES

TURNER HALL.

CHILDREN'S CLASS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Gentlemen's Class, MONDAY, at 7:30 P. M. Lessons, 50 cents. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Class, TUESDAY.

PRIVATE LESSONS at all hours.

o16-tf JONES, FISCH & WATSON

Night School

AT THE SACRAMENTO BUSINESS COLlege, Hale's Block, corner of Ninth and K streets. Thorough instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, English Branches, Telegraphy, Shorthand and Typewriting. Foreigners taught to read and write the English language. Private instruction to persons of neglected education. For further information call at the College office.

n20-tf E. C. ATKIN