

Changed Daily for the Red House.

On Special Sale,

COMMENCING

THIS MORNING.

Everything in the Shape of Winter Millinery.

Here are Wavy, Broad-brim Beavers, in many colors, at 34 cents each; but a short time ago the price was \$1 75. A hundred or more Trimmed Hats, at less than the cost of the materials; many that can be worn the year round, conservative styles, untrimmed shapes, and the things to trim them with—Birds' Wings, Quills, Etc. Majestic, Skating and Jersey Caps, at prices next to nothing. Everything of fall and winter choosing, bright, fresh goods. Pretty styles for children—plain if you please, or as fancy as you care for.

Nothing in our past equals our closing sale of the present. Nothing reserved. Everything to be sold, and right speedily. New spring goods will soon be knocking at our doors.

A FEW PRICES AS THEY COME:

- Dude, French Felt Hats—the price has been \$2 50—sale price... 75 cents
- Felt Hats, latest shapes, all colors, reduced from 75c to... 10 and 15 cents
- Children's Trimmed Felt Hats, reduced from \$1 to... 40 cents
- Astrakhan Caps, with plush trimmings, reduced to... 15 cents
- Beaver Flats, reduced from \$1 75 to... 35 cents
- Birds that sold for \$1 75 are now... 25 cents
- The \$1 00 down to... 15 cents
- Large Wings... 3 cents
- Quills... 1 cent
- Jersey Caps... 1 cent
- Velvet Majestic Caps, that was \$1 now... 50 cents
- Hammock Hats, down from 75c to... 38 cents
- ETC., ETC., ETC.

Last Call! Final Closing Sale!

C. H. GILMAN,
Red House, Sacramento.

BOARD OF TRADE
Some Important Subjects to be Considered This Evening.

The Board of Trade will meet this evening to consider the bills now before the Legislature regarding the revenues of the water works, and restricting the bondholders to their fixed proportion of the net revenue, and Senator Campbell's "boycott" bill.

The board will also take some action toward arranging for the reception of the Produce Merchants of New England, whose excursion will be here on February 20th.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DR. ABERNETHY'S GREEN GINGER BRANDY.

An Elegant Substitute for Essence of Extract of Ginger.

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, Apothecaries and the public. It gives instantaneous relief in cases of CHOLERA, COLIC, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIARRHŒA, ETC.

Purchase only DR. ABERNETHY'S, having upon the label

Jos. N. Souther Manufacturing Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale by Druggists and Wine Merchants

near dry land, and an old resident knows about overflows in a grim manner if he has sustained them.

While my friend, the old resident, gave me so much and so valuable information, I enlightened him, if I may say it, on the asphaltum being, which was much a surprise to him and a very agreeable one.

I do not concern myself as to who will begin this work, and who will continue and complete it. I only know that it is the bulwark of our support and permanence, and that there is too much wisdom and enterprise not to see and avail of it.

I also am sure that if public spirit should be enlisted that the enterprise could be made to pay the city debt, large and cumbersome as it is, and that the creditors might enlist in it to the extent of their interest.

I further know that just north of the present north levee is the place for our bath-house now in contemplation, and that the athletes will be as well off there as at any other point if they desire to build with the bath company.

I can now only intimate that there are natural seats to be found, that would only require digging to convert into swimming lakes of fine proportions in area and depth.

That the water, which in the river is icy cold for many months in the year, to be suitable for swimming, becomes of the temperature of the air in a few hours when placed in a pool, and can be heated for simple baths in cut-offs as easily here as elsewhere. I am sure also that the water can be conducted from higher points on the American River in pipes or flumes at a title of the expense of pumping. And that a filter of gravel, sometimes renewed and washed, can make the water clear as desired, and at small expense. I have talked with experts about filters.

Such institutions should be made without regard to present facilities of reaching them. Car and cab-lines move with facility by these landmarks which we possess.

It will be a shame for us, who need a magnificent swimming bath, to put up a paltry affair, when our climate requires a bathing place that would be noted over all the land, and especially when the large and superior can be made at less cost than the small affair.

I cannot dwell upon private interests that might establish medicated baths in the same area that would be a blessing to the city and an economy to the builders. If any one shall ask, "Are you not spreading the city over too much ground?" I answer that a woman does not roll dough that is thin, but plies the roller to the thick parts till it is ready for the biscuit-cut. But she always has the dough thick or thin before the rolling and cutting is undertaken. Give us heavy manufacturing population along our river borders and then roll them out until they cover the plains.

Give us smokestacks, vats and sewers, but let the smoke be blown from and not toward the city. Still I will so far yield that is thin, but plies the roller to the thick parts till it is ready for the biscuit-cut. But she always has the dough thick or thin before the rolling and cutting is undertaken. Give us heavy manufacturing population along our river borders and then roll them out until they cover the plains.

THE NORTH LEVEE

And the American River is not only the most suitable for a tannery that we can find, but is better than any other place to drain into the rivers of its borders. It is low land and yet high enough to drain into the rivers of its borders. It is low land and yet high enough to drain into the rivers of its borders. It is low land and yet high enough to drain into the rivers of its borders.

I will not now, or perhaps at all, discuss the question of drainage into the rivers. Mayor Constock has shown enterprising thought in the suggestion of placing our next water works above the mouth of the American River. Our whole object in the past has been to carry our drainage to salt water, and it will reach it by a short route if the river is adopted and we can not get the drainage to salt water our noble river engineers will get the salt water to our drainage, and there is no difference of opinion on this point. It is a young friend of mine who navigated around the (Globe) city last winter, gave me a complete and wonderful surprise a few days ago, and it is truly a high wrought pleasure for me to give the facts at once second-hand.

He remarked that when the water stood last winter at the 26 foot gauge, he was along the banks of the American River in a boat. That the water then did not overflow the river banks at all, except in a few low, narrow places. This was to me an unexpected and agreeable surprise.

Since then I had an interview with a long resident of that district, who has given me the figures before given as to quantities of land—both low or arable, as he calls it—and the gauge of the lowest lands, and that it is so seldom overflowed, and so quickly emptied, except when held in pockets, as it were.

THE POSSIBILITY.

Now as to the possibility of building a levee. This resident says he will give 500 an acre and that the other arable land owners will do the same. That the levee need not be built over ten feet high anywhere to be higher than the highest water in the American River. That to build a levee equal to the Freeport levee from a point at Twenty-third street, where a cross-levee puts out near Agricultural Park, will not cost over \$10,000. Of course he was surprised to find that 400 acres of arable land would, at \$0 an acre, raise \$20,000.

Now I only give this as the conversation of non-surveyors and non-professionals. But a man in a boat knows when he is

ready the Pioneer Mills, which is a manufacturing establishment pure and simple, but of course has its links of connection with commerce also.

It does not require a farseeing eye to picture an agricultural implement factory with a river frontage not far above these mills. The woollen mills, now no more, were planted just inside the north levee, and ran its debris over the said levee and, like the breweries east and south in this city, found no easy and clean outlet for its waste.

Rabel's tannery, a name we have all heard to familiarly, crept right up to the side of the American River and, like a magnet, was always supposed to draw the stream dangerously near to our homes.

A paper mill with its loud-smelling vats, but while and gill-edged products, would get a home on the banks of either the Sacramento or American, with many an arm to help it to its seat.

But, unlike our census-takers, I am a poor enumerater, and while they exhaust all the registers of an enterprise, I do not profess to be able to give nearly half our industries. I once had the honor of a place on the Manufacturing Committee of the Improvement Association of this city, and if I do say it, was noted for always stirring the sluggish waters of our edifying members. I shall never forget that at the first meeting we held a committee to issue its simple waters. But manufacturing company of Minneapolis, stating that the writer was an inventor of a new

MOVEMENT FOR TIME PIECES.

And was seeking a place to erect their works. They wanted a section of land near a city, and would erect buildings of great value and give employment to 1,000 workmen. Our committee referred the communication to a sub-committee, where it either slept the sleep that knows no waking or traced it to a fountain that ceased to issue its simple waters. But look at the magnitude of the proposition! A thousand workmen, 600 acres of land, a factory of some proportions. No doubt some of the committee thought we should have to go to Chicago for such a piece of land (a park). It was wanted in the suburbs of the city. But our suburbs southward would have been a costly donation or purchase. Even north of the north levee it would be a too big thing to do.

I had then just returned from Iowa, where I had seen several of her best cities. The points of likeness between this city and the cities of Iowa, were so striking that they made a lasting impression upon my mind, and a much more lasting and telling impression upon that city.

A manufacturing company from the Moines, discovered in the suburbs of Des Moines, a lake of water which was gathered by the river's overflow. After settling, it became very suitable for their manufacture. They made the broad proposition that if the city would free them from taxation for ten years they would put up buildings and machinery that would cost \$1,000,000 and work 1,000 men.

But we had just such lands in just such locations as the purposes required. The lands were punctuated by a railroad, and the intervening river was spanned by a bridge. It was north of the American River in the Norris Grant. It is near enough to be entitled to be called a suburb, and was suitable for just such works. It is suitable yet, and just as near now as then, for this or other suitable enterprise and is much more practicable than can be presented by almost any other city, for the lands are not so high in price or so rich in soil as to be prohibitory, and yet are quite suitable in quality.

The authorities did not see how this could be done, as all property was subject to taxation according to its value. The company said that they knew of other places that presented nearly the same facilities, and they would go there. The city accepted the responsibility and the factory, and the thousand men and factory were the gain to the city.

Although outside the range of my intention in this article, let us look at this taxation arrangement. Suppose the lake and adjoining lands were taxed at five thousand dollars before improved. In

"STRIP IT OF ITS RAGS."

Mr. Shields Again on the Importance of the American River.

Sacramento's Relation to the River That of a Cold Lover—What Might Be.

ENS. RECORD-UNION: In a recent communication to your valuable journal I said, speaking of the American River: "Constituting, as it does to-day, the city's strongest bulwark for permanence and prosperity, it should be stripped of its rags and assume the purple and gold that, for hard service, it laid aside in the morning of our existence as a city and State." In the same communication: "No one else, dear river, has said so much for thee."

I did not then give more than half the importance that this river represents to this city. Though its navigation were this assured, though irrigation of plain lands were accomplished, though water power were created and controlled as then set forth, beyond and added to all are benefits which, though many have shadowed, none have viewed and published, even in synoptical, abstract form. Sacramento is in relation with the American River, but it is now the relation of a cold lover who sits on one side of the room and tries to smile all the way across it at the matron who sits stately at the other side.

Our relation is about the same as to the foothill towns—to visit which requires a railroad ticket or a stage line.

In fact, when I talked with a man a day or two ago about the lands in northern Sacramento—bordering the river and north of the north levee—he kindly offered to take me on the excursion some day in his buggy. A good while ago, when I thought we might find sand in the said river that could be made into glass bottles and jars for canning fruit—seeing any lameness—my brother committeeman offered to take me there in his buggy—which he never did, and which the farmer may fall to do, though I think not. When I go I hope I shall not only see, but I go beyond the north levee, but the sand for jars also—which will be killing ever so many birds with one stroke.

PLENTY OF LAND.

But some one may ask, is there any land north of the north levee? I answer yes; there is between 800 and 1,000 acres there, and 400 or 500 of it is above flood mark, unless at the very rare times when the American has been drinking too much. Some one else may ask whether the land is good for anything? The said land rents at from \$6 to \$12 dollars per acre, and much of our vegetables are brought from there for our consumption. But the low lands, are they valuable or worthless? They are rich, and are not under water till the river has reached the twenty-foot-high water mark. If a sign were put on a levee, to be built, "Don't tread on me," the said water would never trespass upon the said low lands, especially if the words "asphaltum facing" were written on the claims in legible, fac-simile characters. The American is not a trespasser when sober and has glasses on, as contemplated.

But is the land valuable for ought else than gardening or farming? Yes; as valuable as you choose to make it.

In the first place it will give one and one-half miles of river frontage to this city between the Pioneer Mills and the Twelfth-street bridge, and more if you make it (the bridge) a draw.

This may seem of no importance to us if we view river fronts as affording only facilities to commerce; but we have room on the Sacramento River still for a large number of steamboats and other vessels.

Getting beyond this branch of the business (commerce), however, we have al-

ATTEND TO-DAY!

ATTEND TO-DAY!

AT 519 J STREET,

THE AUCTION SALE

—OF—

CITY OF SOUTHERN SACRAMENTO!

THE HOUR IS ONE O'CLOCK. SEATS FOR LADIES.

No City Taxes. No Water Rent. Streets Graded.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY.

We will have to urge you to attend this auction. We say, without fear of contradiction, that those who purchase a lot at the auction to-day will not regret it.

TERMS OF SALE:

ONE-FOURTH CASH; deferred payments in monthly installments of \$10, with interest at 7 per cent., purchaser paying taxes on lot. These terms enable any one with limited means to secure a home, who heretofore have been paying rent.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & Co., Real Estate Agents, Sacramento, Managers.