MEDITATIONS EN ROUTE.

How the Surplus Has Been Disposed Of.

Creditable Record Made by Harrison's Administration—The People Who Dealt With the Mafia in New Orleans—A Question of Citizenship.

[Regular Correspondence of RECORD-UNION]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25, 1891.

While crossing the continent a splendid opportunity is presented for quietly and calmly taking a retrospective view of the late lamented Fifty-first Congress, and its relations with the executive administration of the Government. This past Congress has very emphatically established this one important political fact, namely: a majority have the right and power to control legislation regardless of the minority—if they so choose. It has also demonstrated another fact, that the people themselves are a safer and more competent tribunal to appeal to in order to redress alleged legislative wrong-doing, than for a minority to obstruct useful and necessary legislation during a session of Congress. Whether the latter lesson will be heeded by the Republican minority in the next House of Representatives remains to be determined.

SOME ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS EXPLAINED.

That either party would plunder the treasury, legislate in the interests of monopolies, or in any other way act contrary to what is for the best interests of the Government, is the thinnest kind of political debauchery, and wholly unworthy the serious consideration of an average citizen.

This fact is illustrated by the simplest method of reasoning, namely: All these congressional pigmies as well as the giants (the former being largely in the majority,) all want to be re-elected—for life. A re-election to the average Congressman is the focus of all his aims, ambitions and livelihood. Should he vote for any of the distasteful measures before mentioned, the candidate on the other side will surely tell it on him on the stump, the local press will publish it with large black display heads every day, and the ultimate result is very easy to predict. At best he is accused of wrong-doing any way and is compelled to run the gantlet every two years of having it fraudulently proven whether guilty or not.

The old chesnut about the "soulless corporation," the "bloated bond-holder" and that holy terror the "railroad company," are not in the grand larceny business—in fact, it is not yet ascertained whether they will be able to secure their legal or equitable rights as human beings, unless the people send to Congress a different lot of brain tissue than has been the custom of late.

History fails to supply a precedent for that great political turn-down last fall. Without ace, face or trump, the Republicans are equitably entitled to a new deal, according to the rules of "whist;" but they do not kick or complain, and nearly all left Washington with a feeling of sublime confidence, or nerve, probably both, that the result of the next Presidential election would be a complete reversal of the verdict.

Some prominent French writer said that whenever a new subject was advanced the people first denounced it, then examined it, and then adopted it. Whether the result of last fall grew out of the McKinley bill or Speaker Reed's rulings, they seem to regard that election as the first stage of denunciation; the people are now examining, and when the election comes off in 1892, they have no fears but the final adoption will follow in natural sequence.

Such sanguine complacency reminds me of that very accommodating gratification possessed by the average Christian from the "Pennyroyal deestricks." He reconciles himself to every misfit here, through that happy but equally blind consolation of being let in on the ground floor in the great hereafter.

THAT HORRID SURPLUS.

It was claimed by the Democrats that a surplus of about $65,000,000 remained in the National Treasury when Mr. Cleveland retired from the Presidency. No one seemed to reason that such a large amount as that lying idle in the Governmental vaults was a damaging menace to commerce and an unbusinesslike shrinking of the circulation. The McKinley bill has curtailed our revenues about that much, and it is not likely to occur again, unless it is worked up into a political advertisement again just before a Presidential election. In order that the people may accurately know how that surplus was utilized and not stolen, the following statements will tell.

When the Baring failure in London occurred, on account of the immediate connection of Wall street, New York, with the London money market, it threatened this country with commercial disaster. In order to avert that catastrophe and get this unwisely hoarded surplus into useful occupation, the late Secretary Windom, on the 17th day of July last, bought $15,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds. On the 21st day of August $21,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, and on the 30th of the same month $20,000,000 more.

On the 6th day of September $12,000,000 more were invested in purchasing 4 and 6 per cent. bonds. On the 17th $31,000,000 more. In short, he kept on purchasing small lots offered from different localities up to November 1st, when the panic ended, making a grand total of $99,000,000. This method reduced the Government indebtedness just that amount and the accumulating interest and prevented a financial crash in this country.

Those political "confidence operators" who shall tell in the next campaign that Mr. Harrison, or his Secretary of the Treasury, or the McKinley bill, or the last Congress, or anybody else stole this money out of the Treasury, as has been the custom heretofore, are simply lying to their auditors if they vary this statement by 10 cents, or distort the uses the Government funds were put to in any other way. There are those, however, who like to hear the other kind of a yarn. This information, it must be understood, is not intended for the edification of that class.

It is also well to state while pursuing this line of thought, that the reduction of our revenues through the tariff laws in force; the contemplated reductions from reciprocity; the increasing pension roll and the naturally increasing Government expenses as we grow larger, will necessarily demand heavier governmental appropriations, and whether the Democrats or Republicans are on the "outside," either who attempt to make political capital out of those conditions is simply dishonest.

ANOTHER DEAD SURPLUS.

Under Mr. Arthur's administration there were deposited in national banks and other designated convenient depositories throughout the country, public funds of the Government yielding no interest, simply an open account, amounting to $25,000,000.

During Mr. Cleveland's administration that sum was increased to $60,000,000. Had this latter amount been invested in Government bonds it would have earned $4,500,000 annually, and still been available as security in case of a panic in the commercial world—but it was not, it remained in the depositories, and those banks which had it on deposit scooped in that little sum as legitimate party spoils. There was some little complaint about having so large a reserve fund remaining idle in times of commercial tranquillity, but, generally speaking, everyone seemed to think that everything must be going on all right, because the "rascals" had been "kicked out." When the election of 1888 announced that Harrison was elected President there was a little effort made to call in some of that money, and when, on the 4th day of March following Mr. Harrison took his seat it had been reduced to $43,873,805. In one year from that time Mr. Harrison caused $17,134,782 to be called in and invested in Government bonds, yielding an annual income of $400,000.

The remainder, $25,873,805, is considered amply sufficient to remain distributed throughout the United States, and large enough in amount to avert any local job gotten up by the Wall-street patriots. During all the last session of Congress I have never heard the Democrats denouncing the course pursued by Mr. Harrison's administration about this matter. It was diametrically opposite to the great and honest Cleveland policy. Nor have I noticed any Republican newspapers speak approvingly of it.

ANOTHER LITTLE TRIFLE.

Since Mr. Harrison has been President there has been collected through the different sources of public revenue $2,266,323,992; there has been disbursed during that time $2,305,642,060, and the Government has not lost one cent. There has also been a reduction in the cost of collecting the public revenues. The Democrats of this Congress have failed to denounce this little incident also. Possibly their time is preoccupied with the exploits of the Southern State Treasurers during the past two years. There is a genuine crop of rascals who have to be kicked out at home.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

During the time above mentioned the work of reducing the national debt has been going on. Since this administration came into power there have been redeemed as they became due, and purchased in open market, of bonds not yet due, United States securities of the par value of $228,472,200, for which there was paid the sum of $265,578,613 26. The excess grows out of the premium on long standing bonds. These purchases have reduced the annual interest account by $9,673,169, and realizing a total saving to the Government of $55,352,493, had these bonds remained out until the time they were redeemable. During the first two years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, notwithstanding there were outstanding bonds amounting to $194,190,500, which had been overdue since 1882, consequently available for immediate redemption at par, yet he only redeemed $141,536,300.

The balance of the money necessary to redeem those over-due bonds, equal to $42,654,200 and which should have been applied to that purpose and that purpose only according to law, was fraudulently and with intent to deceive held in the national treasury to help make that "surplus" we've heard so much about, the object being to humbug the people in the ensuing presidential campaign of 1888.

These statements are easily susceptible of proof. If they are false the administration of Mr. Cleveland should have the benefit of it. If true, however, it will show that Mr. Cleveland sailed under false colors on more than one occasion.

Whatever "monkey business" Congress may have indulged in during the past two years, there is this which can be truthfully said of Mr. Harrison's administration—for fidelity to the country, economy in its management and purity of purpose, it stands unexcelled in the annals of American history.

There don't appear to be many people gushing over President Harrison, but the foregoing is a brief but true statement of his fiscal stewardship up to date.

THE BARRUNDIA AFFAIR.

There is an exceedingly humorous feature attached to this little Guatemalan controversy, which is entertaining, and might be considered quite Pickwickian. That any of those statesmen while in office should kill, or cause to be exiled, any considerable number of their countrymen out of office, if the Government should change hands with any degree of frequency there would be an alarming diminution of popular statistics. That those who are "in" should accuse those who are "out" with crime, in trying to get in by the same methods they got there themselves, is simply ridiculous. Revolution is the only form of petition that obtains a hearing in these countries and criminal acts of violence are the only means they have of supporting their petition. Had Barrundia succeeded in his revolt, President Barrillas would have now been shot or living in exile abroad. In those countries the whole political procedure is a dull comedy in the Spanish language, occasionally enlivened by a political assassination. The grand total of benefit we get out of that affair is: Pacheco has got a nice little job.

Commander Reiter, who sat quietly by and allowed a political brigand to be shot on the decks of an American steamship, has got the grand bounce.

Mrs. Barrundia will shortly get "soup" in lieu of the million in gold asked for to compensate the murder of her husband. Last, but not least, Mizner, who set up the whole job, got "fired," and then vindicated on the floor of Congress by McKenna.

The State Department has had more trouble about this Central American comedy than anybody else, and has become quite wearied with it.

I am credibly informed that if this vindicating business don't stop—and that right away—or if it breaks out again in a new place, the State Department may throw in a hand-grenade by way of a starter. The department is "loaded for b'ar." The "other side" of that arrest and murder of Barrundia has not yet been made public.

IN NEW ORLEANS.

I arrived in New Orleans the morning of the day on which a public meeting was called for the purpose of considering the failure of the jury to convict the Italian murderers. I met the leaders of the movement at the St. Charles, which is the principal hotel in that city, and listened to their conversations. It was not bombast, threats of violence or attempt to incite the crowd to bloodshed, but rather the calm, dignified consultation of gentlemen of wealth, position and character as to what course should be adopted to set an example to a criminal element, and discourage their unlawful methods. The telegraph has already advised you of the result of their day's work, and as far as my observation went on the road, it met with the universal approbation of all good citizens, except those who believe in the "Mafia" tactics.

When gentlemen occupying the status above described not only aided that movement by their presence at the consultation, but participated in the active work determined upon, no one need inquire into its absolute necessity, nor may they have any solicitude but that the work was done in a wise, thorough and orderly manner. I regret not having remained to actively participate in their proceedings.

I learned that the jury-fixer and the corrupt court officials of New Orleans are approaching slowly the criminal status of San Francisco, but was assured the next step would be in that direction if occasion demanded it.

The so-called "Italian indignation meetings" which have occurred since the New Orleans affair indicate that a large portion of those people either seem to regard a foreign power as superior to their adopted country, or they regard a foreign country a more desirable place to live in.

There is a grave question arising out of those meetings, as to whether that class of people are not undesirable as citizens, and whether it would not be advisable to cancel such certificates of naturalization as belong to those Italians who exhibit such hostility to this Government while claiming its protection.

RICHARD LAMBERT.

Chronic Rheumatism Cured.

Robert G. Eldert, Valley Stream, N. Y., writes: "I am a boatman, and upwards of 60 years of age. I have suffered severely from rheumatism of the lower part of my back. My back ached without cessation, and at times I thought I would be paralyzed. I procured two ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS and put them across the lower part of my spine. In twenty-four hours all pain had ceased. At the end of a week I put on two fresh ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, wore them ten days, then took them off and washed my back with a little alcohol, which removed every trace of the plasters. It is now three months since the plasters cured me, and I feel very much stronger and better than ever before."

A Japanese has invented a flying machine which it is claimed can be propelled at the rate of ten miles an hour. It has six wings like those of a bird, which are moved by a wheel.

Miscellaneous.

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MARCH 27, 1891,

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mr26-2t

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The continual breaking of lamp-chimneys costs a good deal in the course of a year.

You can stop it. Get Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass." You will have no more trouble with breaking from heat. You will have clear glass instead of misty; fine instead of rough; right shape instead of wrong; and uniform, one the same as another.

You will pay a nickel a chimney more; and your dealer will gain in good-will what he loses in trade; he will widen his trade by better service.

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LADIES will the Dressing you are using do both? Try it!

Pour a dessert spoonful of your Dressing into a saucer or butter plate, set it aside for a few days, and it will dry to a substance as hard and brittle as crushed glass. Can such a Dressing be good for leather?

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will stand this test and dry as a thin, oily film which is as flexible as rubber.

25 Dollars worth of New Furniture for
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A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.
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Railroad Time Table.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

[PACIFIC SYSTEM.]

JANUARY 19, 1891.

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

LEAVE	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE
6:15 A	Calistoga and Napa	11:40 A
3:05 P	Calistoga and Napa	8:40 P
12:50 A	Ashland and Portland	5:55 A
4:30 P	Deming, El Paso and East	7:00 P
7:30 P	Knights Landing	7:10 A
10:50 A	Los Angeles	9:35 A
12:05 P	Ogden and East—Second Class	2:25 A
11:00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East	8:15 A
3:00 P	Oroville	10:30 A
3:00 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	10:30 A
10:40 A	Redding via Willows	4:00 P
2:25 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:40 A
6:15 A	San Francisco via Benicia	12:35 A
8:40 A	San Francisco via Benicia	10:40 P
3:05 P	San Francisco via Benicia	8:40 P
*10:00 A	San Francisco via steamer	‡6:00 A
10:50 A	San Fran. via Livermore	2:50 P
10.50 A	San Jose	2:50 P
4:30 P	Santa Barbara	9:35 A
6:15 A	Santa Rosa	11:40 A
3:05 P	Santa Rosa	8:40 P
8:50 A	Stockton and Galt	7:00 P
4:30 P	Stockton and Galt	9:35 A
12:05 P	Truckee and Reno	2:25 A
11:00 P	Truckee and Reno	8:15 A
12:05 P	Colfax	8:15 A
6:15 A	Vallejo	11:40 A
3:05 P	Vallejo	†8:40 P
*6:35 A	Folsom and Placerville	*2:40 P
*3:10 P	Folsom and Placerville	*11:35 A

*Sunday excepted. †Sunday only. ‡Monday excepted. A.—For morning. P.—For afternoon.

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T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

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No. 417 K Street, Sacramento, Cal.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Fine Whiskies, Brandies, Wines and Liquors. Thanking my old friends and patrons for their former patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. All orders will be promptly and cheerfully filled.

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ORDINANCE NO. 269.

Levying the Special Tax for the Special Police Fund.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE City of Sacramento do ordain as follows:

Section 1. In accordance with the result of an election held in the City of Sacramento, Tuesday, March 10, 1891, said election being held in pursuance of "An Act to authorize cities of not less than twenty-six thousand nor more than thirty thousand inhabitants to vote upon the question of paying indebtedness incurred in the years 1889 and 1890," approved February 20, 1891, there is hereby levied on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the City of Sacramento, for the Special Police Fund, twelve (12) cents.

Passed March 23, 1891.

W. D. COMSTOCK,
President of the Board of Trustees.

J. D. YOUNG, Clerk. mr25-10t

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CAPAY VALLEY!

The Earliest Fruit Land in the State.

Equal in All Respects to the Famous Vaca Valley, Which It Adjoins.

UNPRECEDENTED TERMS.

☞ INTEREST ONLY FOR FIVE YEARS AT 7 PER CENT. ☜

Capay Valley is situated in Yolo County, about 90 miles by rail from San Francisco, and is traversed in its entire length by the Woodland, Capay and Clear Lake Railroad, the distance from Esparto to Rumsey being 21 miles.

The Capay Valley Land Company is offering the most fertile lands in this beautiful valley upon terms which enable the purchaser to pay for the land out of its own product, viz: Interest only for five years at 7 per cent. The only condition imposed is, that a reasonable proportion of the land purchased shall be planted to fruit trees or vines. Land may be bought without this condition on payment of 20 per cent. cash and remaining 80 per cent. at the end of five years, with interest annually in advance, at 7 per cent. The various tracts owned by the Capay Valley Land Company have been subdivided into 10 and 20-acre lots, which are for sale at prices varying from $50 to $150 per acre. Similar unimproved land in Vaca Valley has recently been sold at $400 and $500 per acre.

These Capay Valley lands are under the most favorable climatic conditions for the prosecution of profitable fruit growing, and the locality has proved itself to be one of the earliest in the State. The grape crop of 1890 from the company's vineyard at Cashmere was picked, dried and shipped to Chicago and Philadelphia before the Fresno County grapes were ripe.

The railroad passes through all of the tracts owned by the Capay Valley Land Company, thus insuring excellent shipping facilities; and land may now be purchased in the immediate proximity of either of the following stations: Capay, Cadenasso, Surrey, Guinda, Sauterne, Cashmere or Rumsey.

At many of these places fine orchards of the choicest and earliest varieties of peaches and apricots may already be seen, and during the coming season considerable additional acreage will be planted out. One of the recent sales made by the company was that of the Tancred Tract, containing 600 acres, to a colony association. This tract has been subdivided into forty holdings, all of which will be planted to fruit trees this season.

The fine orchards on the Guinda Tract, where 400 acres have been sold, are especially worthy of mention, and it is a significant fact that several of the blocks are owned by successful Vaca Valley fruit-growers, who expect to make their earliest shipments from here.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the great advantage to the fruit-grower of being in early locality. In most cases it makes the difference between success and failure. The industrious orchardist of Capay Valley may rest assured that he will derive all the benefits gained by the first fruit shipments of the season, and that 20 acres of this rich land, when the trees are in bearing, will yield a handsome and assured income.

The Capay Valley Land Company has an agent residing in the valley, whose duty it is to show the various tracts to land seekers.

Four townsites have been laid out in different points in the valley, viz: Esparto, Cadenasso, Guinda and Rumsey. Town lots may now be purchased at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

The enterprising and flourishing town of Esparto is situated at the lower end of the valley, and $125,000 worth of substantial buildings have already been erected, including a fine four-story brick hotel, two large brick blocks and waterworks, with pipes laid in the streets, besides extensive warehouses and numerous residences. The town has a postoffice, school-house and a weekly paper, and the fine railroad depot contains telegraph and express offices.

Postoffices have alse been established at Guinda and Rumsey. This latter place, situated at the head of the valley, is the present terminus of the railroad. The comfortable little hotel makes excellent quarters for hunters as well as land-seekers.

The advantages enjoyed by the settler in Capay Valley may be thus concisely summed up:

A soil of great fertility, yielding bountifully of every crop.

A soil and climate which will ripen all kinds of fruit and vegetables earlier than anywhere else in the State.

A climate perfectly adapted to the curing of raisins and drying of fruit without the aid of artificial evaporators.

A location that is central and close to markets. Railroad communication which enables shipments to be made quickly and cheaply. Lands which are sold cheaper and on better terms than anywhere else in the State.

FOR MAPS AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CAPAY VALLEY LANDS, APPLY TO OR ADDRESS

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SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY, BARNES & Co., Nos. 126 and 128 J st., Sacramento, wholesale dealers in Produce and Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at LOWEST RATES.

ROSS S.

STANDARD RECORD, 2:25. (IN NUMbers will be given in Wallace's Trotting Register No. 10.)

ROSS S., 2:25, by Nutwood, 2:18¾, first dam by State of Maine, 2:40, by Simpson's Messenger by Winthrop Messenger, son of Imp. Messenger, second dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.

ROSS S. has the fastest record of any Nutwood stallion on the coast, excepting Dawn, 2:18¾, and as a sire will prove to be the equal of any son of Nutwood. His first colts, now 3-year-olds, are very promising, and three of them will drop in the 2:30 list this year if nothing happens them, as two can now show a 2:30 gait, and the third can trot a mile in 2:50. ROSS S. and his colts can be seen at stables of the undersigned, where all can see that he is a sire of size, color, style and speed.

DESCRIPTION—ROSS S. is a rosewood bay, 16 hands high, weighs 1,150 pounds, very stylish, good mane and tail, legs and feet, plenty of bone and muscle and a splendid long neck.

TERMS—ROSS S. will stand at $75 for the season.

PAY CAR

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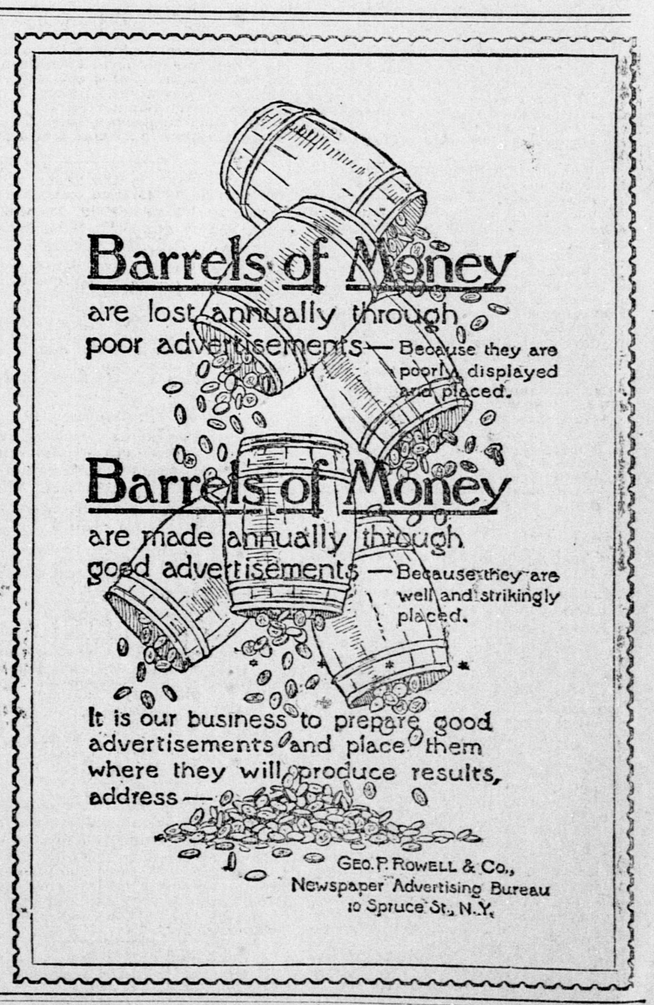

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