

DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office, Third Street, Between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

THE RECORD-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.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places: P. F. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, the principal News Stand and Hotel, and at the Market Street Ferry.

Weather Forecast.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Tuesday: For Northern California, fair weather, generally warmer; continuance of warm waves; fog clearing away from the coast.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION—WHAT IT IS.

University extension, concerning which there is just now so much said and printed, is a more advanced system of the Chautauqua plan of self-education.

Professor Willis Boughton of the Ohio State University describes the latter as elementary, while university extension means specific direction, whereas the Chautauqua system leaves the student to his own, often misdirected efforts, with little chance of his coming into personal contact with the experienced educator and specialist.

In order to do this it employs lecturers, issues syllabi, the class, the traveling library, and the examination. The lecturers are always college-bred and specialists, and most of them are actively engaged in teaching in colleges and universities.

That this new, here, and already popular movement has behind it some of the oldest and best trained men of the leading colleges and universities of America and England, is guaranty of its worth, and that it is not an ephemeral thing or a mere craze. It proves, by the wide acceptance it has among the people, that there is much larger love for learning than has been supposed; that the extension classes already formed embrace men from shop, forge, desk and loom, counter and exchange, proves that there is an ambition to cultivate brain, greater and better than the age has been given credit for.

Concerning the method employed Professor Boughton, writing in the Arena, says: "The work of the lecturer arranges itself into unit courses. The unit course consists of a series of six related lectures, so arranged that they will cover a definite field of study. As extension students are the busy people of the world, these lectures occur only at intervals of one week, thus giving the student time for the extra reading and study that he is asked to do. A unit course, then, will cover a period of six weeks, and four unit courses, extending over a period of twenty-four weeks, constitute an extension year. It is superfluous to attempt to estimate how much the earnest, solitary student may accomplish in a year through the assistance and the impetus thus given his efforts. Much, however, depends upon the personal effort of the student, and the syllabus is intended to direct his private study."

This syllabus is a prepared outline of a unit course, and forms the skeleton for the student's work. It recalls and elaborates the points made in each lecture; it gives a comprehensive list of reference books and suggests lines of research. It outlines the student's paper work, and directs him how to write upon the subject. The class follows the lecture, and is conducted by the lecturer. He hears questions and propounds them; he examines the work of the students and criticizes it. The scheme embraces also the use by isolated students of books from libraries necessary to aid him, at a cost a little in excess of the cost of transportation. Finally comes the examination which, is, however, optional, and therefore need not frighten the timid.

To introduce university extension those desiring it meet and organize as a local club and then relate it to some one of the great universities engaged in extension work. A guarantee fund is raised and the work begins. At first there will be a large audience; as lectures progress and study demands a little time the number of participants will thin out and when the year is concluded the remaining number will be but a handful, but it will be timber worth the work.

So widespread and sincere is the desire for university extension that far-seeing and public-spirited men, realizing that it is a movement of great importance and one of permanency, have organized a National or Central Association, with Dr. Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania at its head. Its purpose is to devise and ascertain the best methods; to advise and counsel local organizations. It has gathered by observation from the quarter of a century of experience in university extension workers in this country to profit thereby. It publishes a monthly journal in order more readily to reach them and aids universities and colleges in getting into the work.

We have carefully, and with circumspection, examined the whole scheme of extension work in this country as pre-

vented by the National Society and the universities East and West, and we come to the conclusion that it is destined to be one of the most potential educational agencies for higher self-education known to the schemes of progress.

A SOCIALISTIC IDEA.

The new, or People's party in Ohio declares in its platform for the nationalization of the liquor traffic. That is to say, that the Federal Government shall have sole control of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. This idea has the virtue of novelty. But why not declare in the same breath for the nationalization of bread manufacture, syrup, sugar and all other commodities? This millennium drift of "new ideas" toward paternalism is not now, but may become dangerous. If we are to have patriarchal and paternal government in all fullness, what is to become of the States, and, indeed, of individuality?

We have entertained the belief that there are certain functions that are strictly governmental; that these are few, and that the fewer the better for human liberty. All this nationalization business is socialistic; radically so. The fewer monopolies enjoyed by the central Government, the more such monopolies given the Federal Government, the nearer the approach to the condition in which self-helpfulness and representative government will prevail.

To make liquor an individual function; for the protection of society from its misuse, the disposition of this manufacture may and should be regulated, and where the people will it to be so, may be prohibited—such is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. But this is to be done, if at all, by the government that is nearest to the people, and that is local self-government. On that basis only a government of States is possible. A business to fall within the faintest excuse for nationalization must have at least a quasi-public function. The production of commodities is not a public function. The prohibitionists cannot indorse the Ohio People's party's idea; the regulationists would be defeated by its adoption; the Government would be a whisky-maker and seller, and as a result whisky would rule the Government as it does now many local communities, notably those of Ohio.

The prohibitionist demands the cessation of the liquor product; the Socialist would put the manufacture in the hands of the General Government; the Regulationist would relegate to the people, by the nearest possible approach, local control. It is unnecessary to say which is nearest the American ideal, or that the Ohio idea is un-American, and that if put into practice would defeat the very ends aimed at.

Mr. Brookwater, in the Forum, praises without stint the man who conceived the idea of township libraries in Indiana. He prays for every blessing to rest upon him, and he recites at length the benefits these libraries have been to farming communities. Books are companions of which we never tire. In their society we find the medicine for every mood, the stimulant for every exertion, and rest for every weary hour. What has been done in Indiana ought to be achieved in every State. Every rural section ought to have a well-stocked, not necessarily large, library. These libraries will dissipate much of the solitude of rural communities, and break the monotony of daily farm routine. California could not better devote a portion of her wealth than to the establishment of a library in every township in the State that is reasonably well populated.

The Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) is so devoted to the free coinage idea that it cannot speak even half respectfully of those who have the courage to differ with it. To express its contempt for opponents it coins a word, "goldolators." If there were either wit or sense in the word it might be forgiven; but it happens that its coinage is absurd. To take the latter part of the word idolator and attach it to the word gold is just a little worse than the senseless manufacture of that abominable "electrotonic." The Constitution excites only contempt and laughter when it resorts to vituperation as argument, for in it there is no strength. It may ring the changes upon "goldolators" to its heart's content, its new toy will convince none and frighten not. It has not even the edge of sarcasm with which to please the skin of an opponent to the free silver heresy.

HENRY CABOT LODGE SAYS: There can be but very little doubt that the next Congress will pass a free-coinage bill. I have not heard of any one either in or out of Congress or either party, whose by experience or observation to judge, who doubted for a moment that such a bill will go through. If a free-coinage Act passes the next Congress it is equally true that no one doubts that President Harrison will veto it in the interest of honest finance and sound business methods. Should this happen, as it is not believed that the bill can pass both branches over the presidential veto, it will leave the question open to be settled at the polls in 1892.

Very well, if it goes to the ballot-box it will be to defeat, for free-coinage ideas are not only not making any progress or gaining in any respect, but the ism is in retrogression, and the people, as they gain financial and economic wisdom will hasten the defeat of the free-coinage folly.

BRONCHITIS.—Sudden changes of the weather cause bronchial troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will give relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

LADIES never have any dyspepsia after a wine glass of Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

IF YOU HAVE MALARIA OR PILES, SICK HEADACHE, DUMB AGUE, COLIC, STOMACHIC, SORE THROAT, AND BELCHING; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite, TOTT'S PILLS will cure these troubles. Try them first, as they will not do you any harm, and if you are not cured, you will get your money back. Price, 25c. per box. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AT IT ONCE MORE

The Celebrated Colusa-Glenn Squabble is Renewed With Vigor.

Governor Markham is Asked by the Colusa Folks to Help Them Out—He Will Consider.

The residents of Colusa County, not being satisfied with the opinion that the Act establishing Glenn County is constitutional, had their delegation before Governor Markham yesterday to ask permission to bring suit in the name of the State to determine the question of constitutionality in any case.

The Colusa people were represented by Stanley, Stoney & Hayes and Johnson, Johnson & Johnson, and H. M. Albery of Colusa. The Glenn County people were represented by Judge A. R. Cotton, J. C. Campbell also being retained in the case.

Grove L. Johnson stated briefly what the application was for. After Mr. Johnson had concluded, Mr. Albery addressed the Governor. He said the Act for the organization of Glenn County provided for an election to be held in May to determine whether the new county should be established or not. Under the Act five Commissioners were appointed by the Governor to meet at Willows, the county seat of the proposed new county, to form voting precincts and to select election officers. The officers were selected and the election held according to law. At the election, in which 1,000 voted against the formation of the county.

The application before the Governor was based on the Civil Code, Section 883, which reads: "No person who usurps, intrudes into or unlawfully holds or exercises any public office, civil or military, or any franchise within this State. And the Attorney-General must bring an action whenever he has reason to believe that any such office or franchise has been usurped, intruded into or unlawfully held or exercised by any person, or when he is directed to do so by the Governor."

Of the five Commissioners appointed by the Governor, three were said to be in favor of the proposed new county and two opposed to it.

At the meeting of the Commissioners, continued Mr. Albery, the minority was denied admission to the polls, and the privilege of being represented by an attorney. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and none but the friends of Glenn were admitted. It was a most harmonious meeting, he said, as everything had been prepared beforehand. The precincts and polling places had all been arranged and arranged in such a manner that only the friends of the proposed new county had any show at the polls. They had entirely wiped out of existence the precinct of St. John, because it was known to contain a majority opposed to the new county. This precinct had stood intact for years, but in this instance it was merged into Juicinto precinct, the major portion of which was the Glenn ranch, and the inhabitants of which were Glenn people.

Mr. Albery then related how the commission had, by some very clever gerrymandering, reconstructed the precincts and relocated the polling places so as to freeze out the opponents of the new county. They had entirely wiped out of existence the precinct of St. John, because it was known to contain a majority opposed to the new county. This precinct had stood intact for years, but in this instance it was merged into Juicinto precinct, the major portion of which was the Glenn ranch, and the inhabitants of which were Glenn people.

Similar gerrymandering had been done in Princeton precinct. The polling place was moved from the town of Princeton to an isolated farm, and the precinctaries had been doctored so that they included a heavy Glenn vote that previously belonged in another precinct. Normal precinct had been tampered with in the same manner.

The attorney declared that the Election Commission had wholly ignored the statutory law with reference to the formation of precincts. The law commanded that the precincts shall contain as near 20 voters as it is possible to construct it. But in this case, he said, the commission had no regard whatever for the law.

In the town of Willows some 20 persons were permitted to vote, whose names did not appear on the printed register in use at the polls, but who had been registered by the County Clerk, and had been furnished with certificates. Mr. Albery said that while the statutes set forth that a person cannot vote whose name is not on the printed register, they permitted the County Clerk to do as he pleased. This matter had never been passed upon in a court of California, and the attorney stated that this was one of the points it was desirous of having a court decide. Those 20 certificate votes were sufficient to determine the election in the two precincts they were cast in.

At the afternoon hearing Judge Cotton addressed the Governor in behalf of the Glenn County adherents. He argued that the Executive had no revisory power.

The Attorney-General said he did not wish to influence the Governor's action in any manner, but he wanted to know what was to become of the seven millions of taxable property in Glenn County, provided suit was brought and the court decided in favor of the petitioners. He said he was sure that had been said about him by personal enemies because he had written an opinion in favor of Glenn County, for he knew that every one of the damaging statements were false.

Grove L. Johnson argued at length that the Governor had the right to order the Attorney-General to issue his action, and Mr. Albery, Judge Cotton and the Governor took a hand in the discussion.

The matter was finally taken under advisement. The Governor, however, stated that he would allow the attorneys a reasonable time in which to prepare and submit briefs.

New Incorporations.

The following articles of incorporation were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday:

Orchard and Vineyard Plow Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, \$50,000. Directors—G. H. Gable, W. M. Gwin, J. T. Earnest, H. Francis and A. E. Gray.

Fruit-Growers' Mutual Society of Los Angeles. Capital stock, \$50,000. Directors—F. W. Edson, C. F. Edson, George Eakins, A. H. Neidig and George L. Arnold.

Special Notices.

CANDY. Of the very best manufacture and most reasonable prices, at 508 K st., au28-1m

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH by use of local anesthetic. DR. WELDON, Dentist, Eight and J streets.

WATCHES, Diamonds and Jewelry. URSULA BESS, 808 K street.

MATHUSHEK'S SOLID IRON-FRAME PLYNS the best. First-class work and also silver metal Mechanics' Fair. Write or call. Everything at Cooper's, 631 J st., j6-14

New Advertisements.

DR. W. WOOD, DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, 401 J Street. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., au1-1m

AUCTION SALE

GUNS AND HARDWARE. BELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL 3 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 10 A. M. sharp, on the premises, 802 K Street, by order of MR. J. H. MERRILL, all the stock of Guns, Hardware and Tools contained in said store.

Dealers in the above goods please attend, as the fire will be held in lots and to the highest bidder. TERMS CASH. BELL & CO., Auctioneers, 801-81.

Hale Bros. & Co.

Table Linens.

A complete stock of Table Linens of all kinds for hotel, restaurant and family use. Some will tell you that Linens have gone up in price. If they have you won't know it here. We have just uncased some of the best values that have been on our counters for many a month. Two examples are:

- 1. A Cream Damask, close-woven, free from starch, 60 inches wide, convoluted pattern, for 50c a yard.
- 2. A White Satin Damask, fine, even yarns, 66 inches wide; star-fish pattern for 75c a yard.

Jersey Suits.

The jaunty Jersey Suits for the little fellows from 3 to 7 years are proving a leading feature in our Children's Clothing:

Plain color Jersey Suits, in Blue, Mode, Brown and Tan. Price \$2 85.

Fancy Jersey Suits tastily trimmed and made. Price \$4.

Jersey Suits in a pleasing variety of unique styles and colorings. Price \$5.

Latest novelties in Jersey Suits, for ages 3 to 8, at \$6 50, \$7 50, \$10 and \$12.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

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

The Nonpareil.

THE NONPAREIL.

GRAND DISSOLUTION SALE.

Nothing succeeds like success, and the gratifying success of our prodigious sale would appear to augur very auspiciously for our future, and with a fair field and no favor we are unmistakably destined to lead. Admitting the profuse character of much of the advertising that prevails, we are glad it has been demonstrated beyond all controversy that our unfeigned efforts to rouse the inhabitants of this city and county have been found to be based upon sterling merit. This is indisputably evident from the response which has been made by an unceasing and increasing flow of trade beyond all precedent or anticipation.

Our Stupendous Stock is, however, quite commensurate with the demand, and our patrons will find every possible inducement in variety, quality and price. Nothing shall deter us from a persistent endeavor to make THE NONPAREIL the resort of those who know how to appreciate GOOD ARTICLES AT LOW PRICES. We subjoin a few items in our

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

All-wool Outing Flannels, stripes and checks, reduced from 75c to 47c a yard. Striped Flannelette, 27 inches wide, reduced from 20c to 11c. Bedspreads, full size, reduced from 90c to 68c; also, \$1 50 to \$1; also, \$1 85 to \$1 25.

English Marseilles Spreads, reduced from \$3 50 to \$2 95. Colored Spreads, plain and fringed, reduced from \$1 50 to \$1 10. SPECIAL.—We have a number of boxes in Checked Nainsooks, and we intend to close out in this section regardless of any cost.

Black and Striped Lawns at 5c a yard; also, Satin Checks, reduced from 25c to 18c a yard. Polka Dot, with stripes, reduced from 75c to 40c a yard.

LACE CURTAINS.

In these goods, without question, THE NONPAREIL is a revelation. Nottingham Lace, 3 1/2 yards long, reduced from \$3 to \$2 15; reduced from \$4 to \$3 15; reduced from \$1 50 to \$1 40; also, \$6 to \$4 75; \$8 to \$6 50; \$10 to \$7 50; \$15 to \$10; \$20 to \$12 50.

Broche Silk Curtains, reduced from \$9 to \$6; also, a line reduced from \$11 to \$7 a pair. Irish Point Lace Curtains, reduced from \$15 to \$12 50; also, \$20 to \$14 50 a pair.

TOWELS.

All-linen Huck Towels at \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 50 and \$3 25 a dozen. Damask Towels at \$1 75, \$2 00, \$3 25, \$3 75, and on to \$10 a dozen. Turkish Bath Towels at \$3, \$4 and \$5 a dozen.

IN ALL THESE WE HAVE MADE HEAVY REDUCTIONS.

Colored Table Covers in Chenille, Tapestry and Plush. We have a line 8 1/2 size from 25 to 30 cent, below actual cost to close. Tapestry Fringe Covers, 23 1/2 yards, reduced from \$15 to \$9. Chenille Table Covers at from \$2 to \$12—ridiculously low prices.

Table Linens, Table Napkins, Sheetings, Muslins—bleached and unbleached, Crashes and all other staple goods. In all these we are making sharp reductions daily.

We extend a cordial invitation to the Entire California Public to Visit "The Nonpareil."

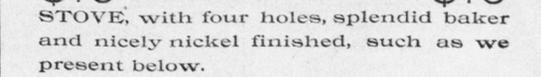
Wasserman, Davis & Co

Corner Fifth and J Streets. AGENTS FOR THE BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

J. A. Lewis & Co.

TO HOUSEWIVES.

\$10 Will buy a New No. 7 \$10 BUCK'S CLIPPER COOK STOVE, with four holes, splendid baker and nicely nickel finished, such as we present below.



The State Fair now approaching will bring thousands to our city, and none should fail to call and examine our fine stock of STOVES AND HEATING STOVES in endless variety, ranging in price from \$4 to \$100. We keep the finest stock of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, such as Knives, Forks and Carving Sets. Everything sold at bottom prices. Our 40c Page Illustrated Catalogue Sent Free.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

502 and 504 J Street and 1009 Fifth Street, Sacramento.

Miscellaneous.

100 Dozen Ladies' Fine Genuine Black Cotton Hose

Full finished, French toe, pure vegetable dye and warranted absolutely fast black. 23c a Pair.

Ladies' and Misses' Black and Colored Lisle and Silk Gloves Reduced to Closing Out Prices.

W. I. ORTH, 630 J ST.

Amusements, Etc.

SACRAMENTO SWIMMING BATHS.

OPEN FROM 6:30 A. M. TO 12 M.; 1 TO 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Baths reserved exclusively for ladies on Mondays and Fridays from 9 to 11 A. M., and on Wednesdays from 3 to 5 P. M. Admission for adults, 25c; for five tickets for \$1; children under 15 years of age half price; monthly commutation tickets, \$5; children, \$1 50. Admission includes swimming or tub baths.

Applications for swimming lessons should be made to the Superintendent. The right to refuse admission and to eject trespassers is reserved. au1-1m

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE

BELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL AT THE STOCK YARDS, Fourteenth and D streets, Tuesday, September 1st, at 10 A. M. sharp, to the highest and best bidder, by order of A. H. HELLERSON BROS., as follows: REAL ESTATE—Block No. 27, Washington, Yolo County, with all improvements, also Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in block 10, town of Washington, Yolo County.

HORSES—Cocoh, bay stallion, four years old, by Falls; also, Sycamore, four-year-old bay stallion, by Prompter. Also, some STALL FIXTURES, formerly used at the Washington Market. Sale Positive. Terms Cash. BELL & CO., Stock and House Auctioneers, 1004 J Street. au31-2t

W. H. SHERBURN,

AUCTIONEER,

828 K STREET, - - SACRAMENTO.

I have the Largest Stock of

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

In Sacramento. Also a fine line of

NEW CARPETS,

Crockery and Glassware,

Which I will sell less than any house in Northern California. Try me for prices, as I will not be undersold.

ALSO AGENT FOR

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

IRRIGATION DISTRICT BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a sealed proposal will be received by the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Irrigation District at the office of the Secretary thereof, in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California, for the purchase of \$200,000 of its bonds, issued January 1, 1891 (accrual of the coupons which matured on July 1, 1890, and January 1st and July 1st, 1891, which have been deemed theoretical) of the denominations of \$100, \$200 and \$500, respectively, till 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1891, which time and place said board will open the proposals and award the purchase of said bonds to the highest responsible bidder, provided that no proposals therefor will be accepted or purchase awarded for any bonds where the amount is less than 90 per cent. of the face value thereof, the board expressly reserving the right of rejecting any and all proposals or bids therefor.

Any information in regard to the issue of said bonds or the terms and conditions thereof will be given on application in person or by letter to the undersigned at his office in the City of Anaheim aforesaid. By order of the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Irrigation District. au10-20t B. V. GARWOOD, Secretary.

PROGRESSIVE DISPENSARY

Corner Main and Hunter Sts. (Old Fellows' Building), Stockton. HOURS.—Daily, 9 to 4; evening, 6 to 12; Sundays, 10 to 12.

DR. JAMES SMITH and staff of physicians and surgeons from the above institution are permanently located in Sacramento.

Consultation rooms, ground floor, Masonic Building, corner Sixth and K streets (entrance on Sixth).

Hardware,

Blacksmith Supplies,

Lawn Mowers,

Rubber Hose,

Wire Cloth.

Schaw, Ingram, Batcher & Co.,

217 and 219 J Street, Sacramento.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLE OF TAR

For Coughs and Colds.

A SPEEDY AND RELIABLE CURE.

Fourth and K streets and all Sacramento druggists.