NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

Dr. Laine of this City Expresses His Views Thereon

At the Request of the New York Board of Trade—He Favors Inhibition of Travel.

In view of the general apprehension of another epidemic of cholera in Europe the coming summer, and the necessity for the enactment of stringent and sweeping quarantine measures on this side of the ocean, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation recently applied to Dr. J. R. Laine of this city, Secretary of the State Board of Health, for his views on the subject. Accompanying the communication was the following circular:

BOARD OF TRADE & TRANSPORTATION, NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1892.

A special committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has been appointed, pursuant to resolution, and is seeking information, data and opinions touching quarantine, and the advantages, if any, of establishing a uniform system in the United States, under the management of the General Government; the intention being, if the weight of opinion and evidence favor the proposition, to prepare suggestions for Congressional legislation on the subject.

The members of the committee are: Chairman, Hon. Oscar S. Straus (ex-United States Minister to Turkey), of L. Straus & Sons, importers of china, glass, etc.; Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, of J. Fitzpatrick & Co., importers and manufacturers of plate-glass, looking-glass, etc.; Edward H. Cole, of The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, well machinery and brass goods; Elias S. A. De Lima, of D. A. De Lima & Co., foreign commission merchants; Ambrose Snow, of Snow & Burgess, shipping and commission merchants.

The committee have adopted the following line of inquiry, and invite such suggestions and opinions thereon as they may be willing to make public, from experts and professional men having practical experience of sanitary affairs, and from others having opinions on the subject:

First—Quarantine administration in foreign countries as furnishing precedents for the United States.

Second—The present status of quarantine in the United States: (a) National; (b) State.

Third—The existing system of quarantine administration in the United States: (a) Cost; (b) restrictions imposed on commerce and travel; (c) security afforded.

Fourth—A national quarantine: (a) Would it lessen the existing imposts upon commerce? (b) Would restrictions on commerce and travel be less injurious? (c) Would it afford increased security to the country?

Persons writing the committee are requested to affix to their names their professional or special titles, if any, and to address their communications to Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman, 55 Liberty street, New York, N. Y. Respectfully, etc., DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

DR. LAINE'S RESPONSE.

OFFICE CAL. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SACRAMENTO, Dec. 26, 1892.

Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman Special Committee of New York Board of Trade and Transportation, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City—SIR: In reply to questions one to four, propounded in a circular relating to quarantine accompanying a letter signed by Secretary Darwin R. James, I will say that the first question might properly be passed by without discussion, inasmuch as the establishment of any kind of quarantine has for its only object the protection of the people of the United States and those who act in conjunction with them. The study of quarantine administration in foreign countries will be instructive, but it should not be prosecuted with a view merely of finding precedents for our future action on this continent. It would be well to divest ourselves at once of any leaning or dependence on other countries, and to adopt a course best suited to our present and future necessities.

I would, however, call your attention to Dr. Shakespeare's very comprehensive and voluminous report to the President on this subject, with special reference to Asiatic cholera.

The present status of quarantine in the United States is mixed, being partly National and partly State. Each is distinctly separate and different in function, but identical in purpose and interest. Under the present system there must of necessity be a want of uniformity of administration, with weakness at points in the line of defense. Such uniformity of administration as would bring all defensible points to a parallel degree of efficiency cannot be too strongly urged; but this cannot be put into successful operation while it is possible for the State and National authorities to conflict.

The National quarantine administration is under the management of the General Government, through the Treasury Department, which delegates it to the Marine Hospital Service. Its efficiency has so far been unquestioned, and it has everywhere met the full expectations of the public where it has been invested with means and authority to act. It has the positive advantage of mobility, which the State authorities cannot possess. Any want of suitability of local administration may be corrected by a chonge of station, which is impossible in State and municipal affairs. The cost of the Marine Hospital Service may be ascertained in the United States Treasurer's report.

The restrictions to be imposed on commerce and travel would, it is hoped, be increased rather than diminished under a National administration, inasmuch as security to ourselves is the prime object of quarantine. But the asperities of such restriction might and should be reduced so as to bear as lightly as possible by the establishment of suitable refuge stations, the separation of the sick from the well, and the detention of suspects in isolated but commodious quarters. But the restrictions on commerce and travel should cover a wide range. It should, under certain conditions, to be determined by competent authority, be absolute. A total suspension of commerce and travel for a time would prove less injurious to commerce itself than the presence of an Asiatic pestilence for the same period. Add to the injuries of commerce the injuries to national prosperity produced by an unsettled and panicky condition of the public mind, and the financial results are appalling and far-reaching in their ultimate effects.

A National quarantine system under the direction of the General Government would undoubtedly lessen the existing imposts on commerce, and also modify advantageously the restrictions on commerce and trade. It would most certainly afford increased security to the whole country. There would be the decided advantage of uniformity of administration under the central authority of the Government. Such deviations as were found necessary at the point of action could be provided for. But the laws under which the restrictions are applied would be known at home and abroad, and all requirements would be weighed and anticipated. Duplicity and want of good faith are less likely to be found in an officer of the General Government than in the State and municipal appointee, whose brief official tenure is obtained through political influence, which hampers him with a sense of personal obligations that he cannot evade without ingratitude.

Add to this the multiple and heterogeneous duties of a health officer in one of the large cities, and it need not seem unreasonable that the great mass of people remote from the seaboard view the situation with alarm and apprehension. For it must be generally understood that a careless, inefficient or corrupt State or municipal administration of quarantine at any point along the borders may endanger all.

There can be no doubt but that the Government officer placed at his station, and invested with authority to perform specific functions, will have the confidence and moral support of the people of the interior; while the State and municipal officer, no matter how capable and high-minded he may be, cannot have equal confidence and support. There must also be considered the moral aspect of the question, the question of right. The interior claims by right that our national defenses shall be made sufficient. If a foreign enemy were to invade our shores or borders, no one questions the right of all the States to repel the invaders. How much greater is that right to demand that our shores and borders shall be guarded against an invasion that is terrible and loathsome. This is not a question that admits of sentimental considerations.

The authority of the General Government may be applied to all matters of a national system of maritime and interstate quarantine, without trending upon the right and prerogatives of States to manage their own local affairs. But a State or municipality has no greater moral right to use its powers in such a way that other States shall suffer, than has the individual. There inheres in the National Government a police power for national purposes, in the State Government for State purposes, and where delegated to county, city or town, for local purposes. There are times when the vigorous exercise of this police power must be invoked for the protection of society. This power, which is the essence of all social order, may not be evaded or relinquished. The citizen of an interior State has the same right to invoke the general police power of the National Government for protection against an invasion of cholera, as he has to call upon his local health officer to abate a local nuisance.

Will a rich, intelligent and powerful country continue to jeopardize its prosperity by a trustful faith in the ability of any local government to act for the whole people? Is it just to impose upon the local government the enormous cost of such quarantine? With a full knowledge of the power of local politics and meretricious influences, is it wise to leave our defenses entirely or even partially in such hands? It would seem wiser to invoke the authority of the United States, backed by its treasury, and to inaugurate a uniform system of national maritime and interstate quarantine. That such a system would afford increased security cannot be successfully contradicted. That it would have the confidence of the people there can be no doubt.

The matter of commerce might be so adjusted that only such lines as are least capable of carrying infecting germs shall be transported during seasons of danger, but there should be scope in the laws for a total and absolute inhibition of all commerce, if the exigencies for such an extreme measure shall arise.

I believe that the placing of capable and trustworthy medical inspectors at all infected ports would be of first importance. Their authority would be superior to officers of customs and shipping agents, who should not be permitted to issue clearance papers until after a full compliance with the requirements of the medical inspector. A report by cable would vouch for the condition of vessel, crew, passengers and cargo, when leaving port.

An absolute inhibition of travel and commerce with any port that refused to comply with imposed conditions would narrow the quarantine service to practical proportions. Very respectfully,

J. R. LAINE,
Secretary California State Board of Health.

ELECTION CONTEST.

The Testimony in Assemblyman Miller's Case Received.

The testimony in the case of the contest over the election of H. B. M. Miller, from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, was filed with the Secretary of State yesterday.

Either prior or subsequent to his nomination Miller moved from Golden Gate District to Oakland, on account of the sickness of his wife, and was located in Oakland when elected.

He claims, however, that he did not abandon his home in Golden Gate, and that his temporary change of residence was allowable.

A movement has been inaugurated to unseat him, and there is a likelihood that the Democrats in the Assembly will succeed in doing so.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded since our last report:

Virginia Johnson, Lillie Peck and Cornelius Peck to each other—Deed adjusting interests—Each grant one to the other an undivided one-third interest to west half of east half of lot 7, O and P, Sixth and Seventh streets.

Estate of P. F. Dolan to Thomas Ahern—North 110 feet of east half of lot 1, D and E, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; $2,200.

George C. Jones and Clara O. Bailey to Henry A. Weithe—Lot 5, H and I, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; $2,500.

Michael Roach to James B. Connor—Two hundred and two acres on the river near Howell's Station; $5,000.

J. P. and H. C. Koch to Margaret Jackson—Eighty by 80 rods in survey 527, made to correct error made in 118—591.

An Unusual Fog.

The Weather Bureau reports show the highest and lowest temperatures yesterday to have been 42° and 38°, with very light and variable winds and foggy weather.

This is the first continuous fog in several years that hid the sun from view for a week.

The barometrical readings at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. were 30.28 and 30.24 inches.

The highest and lowest temperatures one year ago yesterday were 58° and 36°, and one year ago to-day 57° and 41°. There was a rainstorm on the 7th, 8th and 9th of last January.

Workmen's Installation.

On Monday evening James E. Harlow, D. D. G. M. W., installed the following officers of Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W.: P. M. W., M. T. Goethe; M. W., James Popert; Foreman, D. H. McDonald; Overseer, George Hart; Recorder, C. W. Baker; Financier, H. J. Norton; Receiver, James G. Davis; Guide, John H. Coyle; I. W., C. H. Dosch; O. W., J. C. White; Medical Examiner, Wallace A. Briggs, M. D.; Trustees—H. Bennett, John Vogel, L. E. Lohman.

"Only One California."

Observer Barwick yesterday received a letter from Lieutenant Finley at Fort Ontario, saying it is intensely cold there and the snow is nearly two feet deep. He further remarks: "There is only one California, with her unparalleled climate and productions."

Articles of Incorporation.

The Pacific Trading Company of San Francisco filed articles of incorporation in the Secretary of State's office yesterday. Capital stock, $250,000. Directors—M. J. Lyon, L. R. Fulda, A. P. Lorentzen, D. V. Kelly and William R. Bradbury.

John Q. Brown's Estate.

J. Q. Brown, Jr., has applied to a San Francisco court for letters of administration on the estate of his father, the late J. Q. Brown, ex-Mayor of this city. The property is valued at about $150,000.

Accident to a Brakeman.

While coupling cars at Towle's Station, Placer County, a day or two ago, James Johnson, a brakeman, whose home is in this city, was so badly crushed that fears are entertained that he may not recover.

TO-DAY Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

Hood's Pills cure constipation.

CITY LICENSES and water rates now due. Settle immediately and save costs.*

WRITE to Cooper for anything in the musical line. *

VIEWS OF A GOLD MAN

Who Has Studied the Silver Question Thoroughly.

Countries Where Silver Coin Does Not Pass at Its Face Value—The Danger to This Nation.

Edward J. Peeler of San Francisco, a gentleman who has given years of study to the silver question, is visiting the city. He was seen at the State House Hotel yesterday by a RECORD-UNION reporter, who had learned that Mr. Peeler was a financier of unusual ability, and asked to explain some of the features of the silver question, such as have a bearing on the matter of free coinage.

The result was an object lesson in coins that would serve as the basis for an excellent public lecture.

Mr. Peeler was prepared to illustrate the subject, for he went to his room and brought forth a bag containing specimens of the coins in use in every country on the face of the globe where metal coins, especially silver, are used. These he spread out upon a table and explained their relative values, both intrinsic and commercially.

Having traveled extensively in Mexico and Central and South America, where silver is the chief coin in use, Mr. Peeler was enabled to speak from an actual knowledge on the subject.

"Before leaving San Francisco," said he, "I bought Mexican dollars. They are practically equal to our standard dollars in weight, no better in fineness. In Mexico I found them worth about sixty-nine cents. That country is as near as they get to free coinage. Unlimited quantities of bullion are coined into Mexican silver dollars. Unlimited quantities of the dollars go into the markets of the world. They go to China for whatever silver bullion is worth, but they are measured against gold there. They go to Japan, but seldom return from there. It is a legal coin, but not redeemable in gold by its own Government, and always falls to its value as bullion.

"The Mexican merchant goes to New York and takes that dollar with him. He can get no gold, for the silver dollar has driven the yellowed money from Mexico almost entirely. It passes for sixty-nine cents into whatever market it is paid. That is the condition the money of Mexico has sunk to, and her dollar is better than that of the territories south of her.

"The dollar of Guatemala will not go into the commercial world at any price except as bar silver. It has to go back to the bullion pot to be melted at a cost of 2 per cent., which must be deducted from the value of the silver in it. The coinage of Bolivia is worse, because the quality of metal is not fine. They call it tin money.

"Before going into Chile I changed my Mexican money for pesos, getting $1 10 of Chilean silver for a Mexican dollar. The Chilean dollar had to be changed for the money of Honduras, which passes at the rate of $1 25 for a Chilean dollar. When I reached Colombia I would have had to pay $9 silver for $5 of gold.

"I never saw gold in any form down there. The people don't know what is the matter with their money, and are paying great prices for their goods. Down there I met commercial travelers from the Pacific side of the United States, from England, Germany and Spain. Every one of them carried instructions from his house to make his bills payable in gold coin. No man will sells goods on any other basis there. A silver proposition will not be taken into consideration. They say: 'We don't know what it will be worth next week.'"

"A man who holds gold from any part of the world or paper backed by gold is all right, but silver is out of the question except by its weight as bullion at the market price. The merchants keep posted on the fluctuations of silver. If it goes up, for more, if down, for less.

"We simply lack a Free Coinage Act to suit ourselves to the level of those combines. They would drag us down or the United States must raise them up 30 per cent. with over $400,000,000 in silver to spare, which would be dumped on us, and we will have done nothing for ourselves by raising them to our level. Moreover, silver mines of Central and South America are not half worked under the present conditions.

"I would like to make this proposition: If the Government will allow me to put in bullion bar the first hundred thousand dollars under a Free-coinage Act at 412½ grains, 900 fine, and give me a week to transport them to San Francisco, I will lay them down to any man or bank in the United States for 80,000 gold dollars.

"The American silver dollar will never be worth more than 100 cents, but with the Stewart bill as it stands a law the silver dollar will fall flat to the level of bullion. If that law passed and a man owes $100,000 without the money of payment stipulated he can buy 100,000 Mexican dollars for $70,000, coin them into American, and cancel his debt. The nations south of us are crippled by their monetary system, absolutely ruined financially, as any one can see who visited them, and we are kings. Not a few silver men who have made speeches will mention the trade dollar, that swindled every girl, old woman and blind man under the flag. Yet the same ring that dumped the trade dollar on to the country is backing up the free silver bill."

Mr. Peeler will be in the city for several days, and it would well repay anyone interested in the free coinage of silver to call on him and discuss the subject.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of Interest to the General Public.

Under this heading the RECORD-UNION will publish short letters from correspondents on topics of interest to the general public. The matter in these communications will be understood to represent only the views of the writers. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as a guarantee of good faith.—EDS.

Sutter's Fort.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: The attention of the present Legislature should be called to the fact that an appropriation is needed for the completion of Sutter's Fort. The work of restoration is well under way, but to let it remain in its unfinished condition for another two years would tend to destroy the work already done, as well as being a disgrace to the State.

In conversation with one of the members of the Assembly a few evenings ago upon the subject of an appropriation for this purpose, he gave me to understand that, in his opinion, the State should not be called upon for more money to complete the work, and that this city should furnish the further sums needed. This gentleman, like many others, forgets that this is not a local institution, and that this city has no more to do with it than it has with the State Capitol or its grounds or any other property belonging to the State, but her citizens have a pride in seeing it completed, as every other citizen should have from every portion of this broad commonwealth, and one of the first Acts passed by the present Assembly should be an appropriation of $20,000 to complete the work.

The representatives now in session should bear in mind that almost every other State in this Union has its historical grounds which are identified with its early history, and we here in this Western empire have our Sutter's Fort, and we should cherish this old heirloom of pioneer days and not begrudge a few thousand dollars to put it in first-class shape, as befits it in this country's history. J. G. MARTINE.

The Christmas Tree.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Every Christmas may be seen articles in the papers cogitating about the origin and purport of the Christmas tree.

As none of the authors of such articles as have come under my observation seem to have drank sufficient of the water from "Mimers' Spring" to solve the riddle, permit me to make the following statement:

The "Christmas Tree," as well as the "May-pole," are both Scandinavian heathen institutions, and both belong to the Balder on Suncultus.

The green living tree—"jul grau," or "yule grau"—is typical of the rebirth of Balder and belongs to the winter-solstice. "Jul" or "yule" means "wheel," and has reference to the wheeling or turning of the sun at this time.

The naked, dead May-pole—Majstong—belongs to the summer-solstice and typified Balder's death. To the May-pole festival belongs also a rousing big log-fire, the "Balder's bal" or Balder's funeral pyre. I would also state that the name "May-pole" is not, as English orthographers seem to think, derived from the name of the month, May, but from the verb "maja" (a word by the way much older in Scandinavia than the name "May" for "Grasmanad"), meaning to deck out or ornament with flowers. So "May-pole," instead of meaning "a pole to dance around in the month of May," simply means a pole that is ornamented with flowers.

During the Thirty Years' War a wounded Swedish officer told the children of the German family in which he was quartered how "Yule" was celebrated in his home land, and to please the invalid a Christmas tree was gotten up, and from this small beginning it seems to have spread all over Christendom.

MARTIN COLLIN.

LUDWIG MELCHOIR.

Funeral Yesterday of the Drowned Musician—Who He Was.

The funeral of Ludwig Melchior, the musician who lost his life on Sunday last by drowning, took place yesterday from the undertaking-rooms of J. F. Clark, and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Oehler of the German Lutheran Church conducted the services.

Nearly all the musicians in the city turned out in one monster band, numbering nearly one hundred, and with appropriate music escorted the remains to the cemetery.

Ludwig Melchoir was born in 1849, in the village of Muirzzuischlag, Brueck, A. M., Steiermarck, Austria. He was the son of Johann Melchoir, a General Superintendent of Railroads. Graduating with a commission of Cadet Lieutenant, he entered the First Schwartzenberg Regiment, Tenth Division, Austrian Dragoons, and afterward had command of the regiment.

Among his papers was found a military pass, dated 1867, in which he is described as a good instructor, a good shot, good fencer and athlete.

His mother lives in Germany, and is about 80 years of age.

The testimony taken at the inquest developed the fact that a blood-vessel in his head had burst, causing him to fall over dead from the boat. When found his face was out of the water, and death did not result from drowning. It will be remembered that when Eberhardt met Melchoir in his boat the latter complained of terrible pains in his head.

CHARLES WHITE'S CASE.

How He Managed to Dispose of a Confederate Shinplaster.

Charles White was found guilty in the Police Court yesterday of petty larceny in having passed a $10 Confederate bill in payment for the rent of a room, and receiving $7 50 in good money in change.

Mrs. Klink, the landlady of the White House, testified that White applied to her for a room, giving her the bill in payment and she giving him the money in exchange.

White then left, ostensibly to get his trunk, and did not return. She then discovered the bill was valueless and reported the matter to the police.

White made a statement which he fixed up into a nice little tale, with a fairy in it. He told how he met a lady friend on the street, who was unprovided for, and he set out to procure her a room.

When he found the room he reached in his vest pocket, drew out the Confederate $10 note, and, without a thought as to its not being a legal tender, he paid for the room with it and received the change. He denied that portion of Mrs. Klink's testimony, in which she said he returned and tried to pay for another room with a $20 bill.

The prisoner said he had never seen anything but good money, and he didn't know how he happened to have the valueless relic of the defunct Confederation.

Judge Buckley decided that White was guilty, however, and sentenced him to a fine of $120, or to serve sixty days in the County Jail.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department Two—Johnson, Presiding.

WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1893.

B. Labs vs. J. F. Cooper—On trial.

Berlin Cough Cure.

For coughs and colds and all lung and throat affections this article has superior merit. It is perfectly harmless, gives immediate relief, and cures the worst cases in from two to three days. Indorsed by our best physicians. Try a bottle and you will always keep it. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

C. C. Liniment, the best remedy for aches and pains.

Compound Sulphur Powder, the most perfect laxative and cathartic known. Gives instant relief in cases of constipation, indigestion, piles, biliousness, liver troubles, rheumatism, gravel, etc., etc. A great blood purifier and pleasant to the taste. The W. H. Bone Company, San Francisco, sole proprietors. Kirk, Geary & Co., Sacramento, sole agents.

SYRUP of FIGS

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.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East. It leads them all.

GOSPEL MISSION.

It is Now in Progress at the W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

The Gospel Mission opened at the hall of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at 1124 Third street, on Tuesday evening. It will be open every evening at 7 o'clock, and everybody is invited to attend. A live staff of evangelists has been secured for the space of several weeks, with Mrs. M. F. Gargain as leader. The mission is non-sectarian, and people of all shades of religious views are welcome. There were four professions of faith on the first evening.

Labor Unions.

The Carbuilders' Union on Tuesday night installed its newly-elected officers. The union will hold an open meeting on the 31st.

A. F. Gallisher and T. B. White of the Bricklayers' Union have been elected delegates to the Federated Trades.

The Horsecollar-Makers' and Bricklayers' Unions have installed their new officers.

The Cooks' and Waiters' Union has elected officers as follows: President, Fred Harrison; Vice-President, Otto Pearl; Recording Secretary, Peter Christiansen; Financial Secretary, Dan Cheney; Treasurer, William White; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. Lewis. Delegates to Federated Trades—G. A. Vorsberg, J. L. Sullivan and Oscar Le Bell, with B. O. Smith, C. H. Grim and M. Manning as Alternates. Trustees—H. Dreyer, J. Bohn and Henry Wakee.

NO SAFER remedy can be had for coughs and colds, or any trouble of the throat, than Brown's Bronchial Torches. Price, 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE, Disordered Liver, etc.

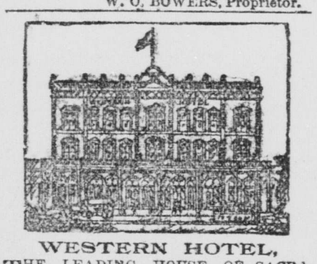
They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a Box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.
Corner Seventh and K Streets.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS to and from the cars.
W. O. BOWERS, Proprietor.



WESTERN HOTEL.
THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAMENTO, Cal. Meals, 25 cents. WM. LAND, Proprietor. Free 'bus to and from hotel.

CORNER TENTH AND K STREETS. Board and room, $1 25 to $2 per day. Meals, 25 cents. Accommodations first-class. Free 'bus to and from hotel.
BEN JOHNSON, Proprietor.
W. J. ELDER, Manager.

PACIFIC HOTEL,
Corner K and Fifth Streets, Sacramento.
CENTRALLY LOCATED AND CONVENIENT to all places of amusement. The best family hotel in the city. The table always supplied with the best the market affords. Street cars from the depot pass the door every five minutes. Meals, 25 cents.
C. F. SINGLETON, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
BOARD AND ROOM, $5, $5 50 AND $6 50 per week. Meals, 25 cents.
F. BAYERSDORFER, Proprietor.
W. Y. HALL, Chief Clerk.

FREEMAN'S HOTEL,
Opposite Depot, Auburn, Cal.
THE LEADING HOTEL OF CENTRAL California. Every room lighted by electricity. Every accommodation furnished guests. W. A. FREEMAN, Proprietor.

THE NEW PLEASANTON,
715 HOWARD STREET, NEAR THIRD, San Francisco, a First-class Lodging Hotel; 200 rooms, en suite and single; gas and running water in each room; best beds in the world. Per day, 50 cents and up; per week, $1 50 and up.
THE NEW GRAND, 246 Third street, between Howard and Folsom, San Francisco; recently refitted and refurnished; 200 sunny rooms, en suite and single. Per day, 25 cents and up, and per week, $1 50 and up.
EMPIRE HOUSE, 636 Commercial street, San Francisco (established 1860); 150 neat and well-kept rooms; cleanest beds. Per day, 25 cents and up; per week, $1 and up.
☞ Houses are open all night.
MWS JACOB HOEGES & CO., Props.

THE SADDLE ROCK
Restaurant and Oyster House.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Ladies' dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMANN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento.

The Delmonico
RESTAURANT AND OYSTER PARLOR, 712 and 714 K street. Open day and night. J. M. MORRISON and A. M. GAULT, Proprietors.

MAISON FAURE,
FRENCH ROTISSERIE, 613 K STREET, Sacramento. L. FAURE, Proprietor.
☞ Family orders, banquets and wedding parties a specialty.

Restaurant de France.
GEO. WISSEMANN & CO., PROPRIETORS, 427 K street, near Metropolitan Theater. Family orders, banquets and wedding parties a specialty.

It will pay all purchasers of merchandise to carefully read our ad. each day, as each day we shall place goods on sale to close for about half their former price.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Men's $2 Black Fur Felt Derby Hats, small, stylish shapes, silk-lined, 85c.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Men's $1 Corduroy Hats, in black and drab colors, 39c.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Men's $2 50 Fine Fur Felt Soft Black Hats, 3¾ square crown, 2½ straight rim, silk-lined, 95c.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Men's 50c Wool Mitts, dark colors, 18c.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Men's $1 Gray Merino Undershirts and Drawers, good weight (two pieces), for 65c per suit.

TO-DAY.

Sale of one case of 50c Ladies' Good Quality Jersey Ribbed Vests, medium weight, ecru colors, for 25c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK

Imported Hats

OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

SARAH BERNHARDT HATS,

Of fancy tuck felt, faced with velvet and trimmed with a double Prince of Wales pompon, beaver points and velvet rosettes, finished with double velvet violets; a very artistic and jaunty design.

THE LILLIAN RUSSELL HATS,

Of beaver edge, trimmed with plumes, Prince of Wales tip, corduroy mori ribbon, and finished with a large steel buckle; odd and stylish. Also,

THE ALI BABA TURBANS,

So popular East, in felt or velvet, trimmed with velvet points, plaid velvet ribbon tip, and finished with a Rhinestone buckle.

RED HOUSE.

The Inter-Ocean and Weekly Union.

THE WORLD'S FAIR!

The Chicago Inter-Ocean
—AND—
The Weekly Union!

BOTH ONLY $2 A YEAR.

1893.
WALL PAPER!
FIRST TO SHOW
New Designs.

WE CARRY PLASTER CENTERS In Latest Patterns.

HEVENER, MIER & CO.
615 J STREET.
Telephone 280.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Good Agricultural Land for $10 to $20 per Acre.

The Pacific Improvement Company has recently purchased twelve thousand acres of land in the heart of Tehama County, for the purpose of promoting subdivision and settlement. This land embraces lands from first-class Sacramento Valley agricultural land, to land of fair average quality, and is offered at from $10 to $20 per acre, in subdivisions of 40, 80, 120, 160 and 320 acres.

The terms upon which these lands are offered are especially attractive. They will be sold in subdivisions, as above indicated, by the payment of interest only for three years, at which time the purchaser can begin the payment of principal by paying the first of five equal annual installments. Thus no part of the principal is to be paid for three years, and then the purchaser is to have five years in which to pay five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, making payments extending over a period of eight years. Intending purchasers are assured that this is an opportunity to purchase land of fair average quality at $10 per acre, and good agricultural land at $20 an acre, with other grades of land at prices to correspond between these figures.

The assertion is frequently made that good lands, suitable for general farming, and especially adapted for fruit-growing, cannot be had in California for less than from $60 to $100 an acre. An examination of the land subject of this advertisement will prove to home-seekers that this is an opportunity for the purchase of good agricultural land at $20 an acre, and for qualities grading down to fair agricultural land at $10 an acre, on terms of payment which should make the disposition of these lands to actual settlers a result easy of accomplishment.

The primary object of the purchase of this body of land was the breaking up of a large holding for the purpose of promoting its settlement in smaller quantities and its devotion to diligent husbandry.

For further particulars, call upon or address WM. H. MILLS, Land Agent of the C. P. R. R., Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having purchased the Phœnix Market of Platt Bros., Thirteenth and J streets, I solicit the patronage of my friends, who will always find on hand a select stock of Poultry, Fish and Game, and have just received for the holidays a choice lot of Corn-fed Turkeys.

FRANK H. JOST,
Proprietor.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, 532 California street, corner Webb; branch, 1700 Market street, corner Polk, San Francisco. For the half year ending December 31, 1892, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and one-tenth (5 1-10) per cent. per annum on term deposits, and four and one-fourth (4¼) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after TUESDAY, January 3, 1893.

d23-2wd&w] LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Sacramento, State of California. In the matter of PHILIP B. BRADFORD, an insolvent debtor. Order of notice to creditors on application for discharge. Philip B. Bradford, an insolvent debtor, having applied to this court for a discharge from his debts, it is hereby ordered that the Clerk of this court give notice to all creditors who have proved their debts to appear before this court, at the courtroom thereof, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of January, 1893, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock P. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip B. Bradford should not be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided. It is further ordered that notice of said application be given to the creditors by mail, and by publication once a week for four weeks in the DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper published in said county.

A. P. CATLIN,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated, December 21, 1892.
DRIVER & SIMS, Attorneys for Insolvent.
d23-5tTh

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF LOUIS JACOBS, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Rebecca Jacobs, administratrix, with the will annexed, of the estate of Louis Jacobs, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to said administratrix, at the office of Isaac Joseph, 531 K street, Sacramento, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Sacramento, California.

REBECCA JACOBS, Administratrix.
Dated December 8, 1892.
ISAAC JOSEPH, Attorney for Estate. d8-5tTh