

BESSELENA'S PRATTLE.

She Mourns over the Fate of the Man Who is Single.

Takes Upon Herself the Task of Finding Him a Wife That Will Suit Him.

I had just finished reading one of the latest books, called "When a Man is Single," and naturally we were discussing its merits and demerits, and from the book our conversation finally wandered to the vital question of whether a man could succeed better in life alone or when burdened (?) with a helpmate, one to share his joys and sorrows, to give encouragement and sympathy. The man who says he will never marry spoke first, and, needless to say, he was against marriage. Quoth he:

"When a man's single, he is free, for bachelorhood is freedom. He can belong to half a dozen clubs if he wishes and have a rattling good time with the boys, and when he returns in the small hours of the morning, perhaps, he will not be haunted by visions of a tearful, reproachful wife, or one who meets him with a stony stare, which bodes no good for the morning. When the single man goes home from a pleasant little evening he can seek his downy couch with or without his boots, and in fact he can dispense with the ceremony of donning his robe de chambre altogether, if he so wishes, and there will be no to say him nay. In the morning, if his head feels a little elongated, he can sip his brandy and soda peacefully in bed, and read the morning paper at the same time; there is no one around to make him feel uncomfortable. He is wholly and solely his own master. Then look on the practical side of the case. A bachelor can live twice as cheaply as a married man. Why? The answer is very simple—he has only himself to support. If circumstances come he can live in any part of the city, he doesn't feel guilty every time he goes home with a brown-paper parcel, the contents of which he cooks over a coal-stove, because some delicate woman has to share the pains of poverty with him. He can smoke his after-dinner pipe in peace and comfort and see the world all rose-colored through the curling rings of smoke. Some men have said that a wife is a good article to have around for attending to a fellow's wardrobe, keeping it in repair, and all of that; but I find that patent buttons beat the hand-sewed ones all hollow, so I don't see where the immense advantage comes in.

"A fellow has more liberty, too, to travel about. If he suddenly finds his mind to leave a place, all he has to do is to pack his trunk and be off, and he has a wife it's to be supposed that he'd have a home for her, and it's not easy to break up housekeeping and go traveling about the country. A dependent wife, however, if a fellow's single he can pack up at a moment's notice and go any place from the North Pole to Africa. My sentiments are with the fellow who has a wife, "give me liberty or give me death," I don't suppose he was thinking of marriage when he wrote it."

When each of us brought over in our minds the word had just heard and spoken, then the married man spoke. He eyed the speaker severely; he straightened up; he opened his mouth, and the first words he uttered were a loud and clear "I don't see where the advantage of all that his unmarried friend had said. Quoth he:

"Your argument, my friend, won't hold water. When a man is single he is not living; he is merely existing; he doesn't begin to live until after he is married. Of course, it is supposed before that a man who finds it depends on him to get on by himself will not take upon himself the care of a wife until his circumstances are altered for the better, but while he is striving in that direction he should not allow himself to become cynical. If a fellow sets his heart upon a woman and works and strives in an effort to even up the gamut, he will, I trust, be surprised to find the stimulus such an ambition has upon him, and how hope will buoy him up when all else fails. As for bachelorhood being freedom, as the unmarried man says, according to the construction I put upon his statement, I think it the worst kind of moral slavery—yes, sir, slavery, said the speaker, bringing up the word in its true sense. "This friend says he can belong to clubs, stay out all night with the boys and come home in the morning. Now, I ask him, how is a man going to last who goes through such a rapid pace? In a few years he will be a physical and mental wreck, and he will have no one to blame for his condition but himself in gratifying an insatiable selfishness. A man who has a wife to look after him lives longer and better than the bachelor. If you don't believe me, consult the statistics of the city. As for cheaper living, I don't know about that. I think our friend is all at sea there, too. A bachelor receiving a salary of \$50 or \$60 per month who has a wife and children to please and maintain, my friend is, will be very apt to spend his salary in pursuit of pleasure and having a good time. He thinks there is no one to care for him, and he knows nothing about the fact that he is young and strong; he does not dream that there will come a day when his youth will desert him, and his strength ebb away and he will be a penniless, decrepit old man before his time. Would it not be better for a bright, energetic young man who holds a good position and who is in the receipt of a salary to marry some woman who would keep his house for him and help him save his money, which would otherwise be spent in riotous living?"

We all nodded our heads in token of our approval. The bachelor looked uncomfortable. "As far as patent buttons are concerned, I know nothing about them or their merits or demerits. I have always had mine sewed on by the fingers of the only woman I ever loved," and the speaker cast an eloquent look at the small woman who sat beside him. "The good Lord didn't intend man to live alone," continued the speaker. "Woman was created to be his helpmate, guide and instructor. Her wisdom and advice often helps a fellow out of a difficulty when all other help fails. The presence of a bright, cheerful woman is very soothing to a man's nerves after the work of the day; home comes to be a haven of refuge eagerly looked forward to. The very thought of a man's wife and the seeing many a poor fellow from committing some crime upon the spur of the moment, which he would afterwards regret to the last moment of his life.

"A great many men I know will say that they are not in a financial position to support a wife, but if the right kind of a woman is selected there is not a particle of truth in that statement. The advantages home comes to be a haven of refuge eagerly looked forward to. The very thought of a man's wife and the seeing many a poor fellow from committing some crime upon the spur of the moment, which he would afterwards regret to the last moment of his life.

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no capital upon which to start the battle of life; only pluck and energy and a good, honest, loving heart, which will not be daunted by obstacles, no matter how insurmountable they might at first appear. "Such a man is bound to succeed. He is compelled to climb to the top, and when he gets there and pansies for a well-earned rest, he can take the hand of his wife in his and say without the loss of much dignity that his success is all due to the valuable help and assistance of his wife, the partner of his joys and sorrows, the one who guided, directed and advised. No, young man, you have not lived yet, in spite of your years. Go and find some woman, make her love you, and when you are married come to me and tell me if I am not correct," and then the speaker concluded.

We all applauded vigorously. Even the bachelor said he would look about and see what he could do in the way of taking his friend's advice, whereas we all applauded again, and I took upon myself then and there the task of finding this young man a suitable life partner, and as I am to be aided and assisted by the married man I do not think I will fail. Anyway, he says he knows a woman who never fails in anything, and her name is BESSELENA.

Seattle, Wash., October 17, 1893.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

A Decision in the Complicated Case of Alsip vs. Herzog and Others.

Judge Grant of Yolo, who recently heard the evidence and arguments in the case of Edwin K. Alsip, assignee, vs. the Sacramento Glass and Crockery Company, Philip Herzog and others, has rendered his decision therein. The case was a very complicated one, growing out of the various changes in the lease of the Capital Hotel and claims held against the several parties. There were many issues involved concerning the rightful ownership of furniture, etc., but Judge Grant, in his decision, says: "The question to be determined is, is the chattel mortgage of Philip Herzog valid as against the attaching creditors of E. B. Brown?"

He then refers to a similar case decided in another court (Duffly vs. Shields, 63 Cal. 332), also to Jenkins vs. Wilson, decided by Judge Catlin, as establishing the rule in the case at hand, and says: "It follows that the chattel mortgage from Brown to Herzog is void, and judgment must be rendered for the plaintiff."

The court then concludes: "If the parties can agree as to the amount and precedence of other claims against the funds in the plaintiff's hands, judgment accordingly may be entered upon their stipulation; if they cannot so agree, I will, on notice, fix a day for the further hearing of the cause."

SUPERIOR COURT NOTES.

Low-Priced San Diego Lots—Another Insolvent Debtor.

Judge Johnson has made an order confirming the sale of property of the estate of John Gerber, A. E. Miller and W. J. Renfro, appraisers of the estate of Sarah J. Tribble have appraised the same at \$500.

Peter Bohi, E. A. Crouch and J. M. Henderson, appraisers of the estate of Hattie N. Rogers, deceased, have filed their report, showing it to consist of three lots in San Diego, valued in the aggregate at \$300.

H. A. Petrelli has filed a mechanic's lien suit against Antonio Jose Pinet and F. C. Carly to recover \$27 50 and \$50 attorney's fees for labor and material on a building on the south side of J. T. and U. Third and Fourth streets, in this city.

In the case of Della Eberhardt vs. M. J. Coyne, the defendant has, through his attorney, New Year's night, filed in the Superior Court a motion for his intention to move for a new trial. The grounds asserted are errors of law at the trial, and the insufficiency of the evidence to justify the findings and decision.

Judge Catlin has made an order declaring Oscar F. Leach an insolvent debtor, and notifying the creditors to appear on the 21st of December to prove their claims. The petitioner is as attorney-at-law, and his debts amount to \$491 70, owing chiefly to storekeepers in Truckee, Galt and Red Bluff, also for medical services. Driver & Sims are Leach's attorneys.

KEARNEY'S DISCIPLINE.

He Batters a Chinaman With a Stick of Wood.

J. H. Johnson battered the head of Jim Jackson, the celestial cook at the French Restaurant, as he was carrying some wood into his private domicile on Thursday afternoon. Jim, who has been here since 1861, related to Judge Buckley yesterday morning how Johnson came to the restaurant, carrying a stick of wood, and struck him over the head with a stick of it, cutting his head badly.

Officer Kripp stated he made the arrest, and that when Johnson arrived at the City Prison and was placed in a cell he broke up a broom in the cell and tried to kill him (Kripp) with it, until he had to knock him out with a club.

The prisoner said he was drunk and knew nothing of what happened. His case was continued till to-day, the charge being that Johnson carried the stick of wood into the cell, and that the offense was the outcome of Kearney's meeting of the night before.

THE WHOLE FRONT CLEARED.

Why Not Follow Their Example on that Side of the Street.

A short time ago Bruner Bros. tore down their old awning and put up a new one, which was an improvement. Concluding, however, that the old one did the beautiful new front of their building, they have wisely removed it, and the architectural beauty of their new place is fully revealed.

It is on a few days in the year that the sun ever shines into the windows on the south side of J and K streets, why would it not be on both streets to follow the example of the Bruner brothers, and when the old awnings come down on that side of the streets not replace them with others?

Ed Wise, who was charged with disturbing the peace of Mrs. Grace Cook, was in the Police Court yesterday morning. The testimony of the witnesses on both sides was very conflicting. Wise introduced a fine-folding bed, and related the story that he had nothing to do with the disturbance.

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 of correspondence will be understood to represent only the views of the writer, and will not be published unless accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication unless so desired, but with a guarantee of good faith.—Eds.

A Protest Against the Will of the Majority.

Eds. RECORD-UNION: Will you permit me once more to parade my woes before the public through your "Everybody's Column," for I am a mourner. I have lost my cognomen (and grieve for it); but what is of more consequence to the people, I have lost the right to claim that I live in a free country.

Liberty, equality, fraternity, are beautiful words, but they are merely words, and possess no meaning here. People in Europe and Asia are crazy to get over here and enjoy them; but when they arrive they find that tyranny, self-interest and cowardice have usurped their place, and abolished them partially.

Quiet, peaceful, intelligent, gray-headed old gentlemen are arrested here; and if you ask what crime they have committed, you will be told that they are "contemptuous agents" some property where there had been a plank sidewalk which needed repairs, and they have repaired it with plank, and made it passable for the public.

Is there an intelligent man on the face of the earth who will call that a crime? Is not the ordinance which declares a thing a crime a lie, instead of a law. I believe that I have never broken an ordinance yet, but I would like to break that one (and some others) so thoroughly that it (and others) could never be mended. Men will submit to such tyranny from self-interest, but it is cheaper to submit than to defend themselves with law. They cannot be justly blamed for that.

The people are too cowardly to protest against the state of affairs; and I am not sure but their cowardice is praiseworthy, for I think it is not fear to speak openly for justice, but fear that by questioning the justice of the law they will incur the ordinance, made by the voice of the people, "who are supreme," through their representative body," consisting of three men, two of whom are lawyers, and the will of the people, without ever having consulted the people, or submitted it for their ratification—which should be sacred, omnipotent law.

Now I being a first-class lawyer, am not subject to this cowardice, and I assert openly that the ordinance under which such arrest are made are unconstitutional, and should be abolished.

Legislation was established to prevent injustice between individuals, and the Constitution was established as the basis of all law to prevent legislation. The Constitution declares that taxation shall be equal. The taxes imposed upon individuals by ordinances are often unequal.

It is just as certainly a tax when an individual is forced to construct a sidewalk and pay for it out of his own pocket as if a tax levied on the assessment roll; if a tax is levied on the sidewalk, it will belong to the people; and unless the land and sidewalk (after it is constructed) belong to the individual, and in either case, when a man is forced to pay more costly material than he can afford, the ordinance becomes unreasonable, and it has been decided that "ordinances must be reasonable." If a man is forced to walk has been put down on cheaper foundations and of cheaper material than those now required by ordinance, consequently the ordinance is unreasonable, and should be abolished.

It has been decided that "the grant of legislative power does not include the right to attack private property." Awards are private property, but our City Trustees assert the right to order the removal of the award, and to carry out the construction of their value—claiming that they have derived their power from the people, whom they have never consulted, and who do not consent to the award. Because they have the right to order unsafe awards removed, they claim the right to order the removal of all awards. Certainly they have the right to order the removal of the new awards just erected that they have to order the removal of those of the old style, which are equally as safe and sound, and some of them are more safe.

This principle would give them the right to order the removal of any building erected before the year 1850, and the removal of unsafe buildings. The principle is not law, and it is dangerous to the liberties of the people to permit it. The exercise of this power is a violation of their rights, and it is a violation of the Constitution, but which under a mistaken idea of safety to the people, and which is being used largely in excess of that power.

"Perhaps you will wonder where I got all of this legal rubbish from," I can explain that. When I was young I took one lesson in law from General Jo Hamilton. I believe he taught me all the law that I know, and he is a first-class lawyer. Therefore, I claim to be a first-class lawyer (though not in practice). He was District Attorney in Placer County then, and was Justice of Peace in Nevada. It annoyed me greatly when I consulted my counsel to have him pull down his law books and read over the statutes which I was to defend. He said to me, "I have read that, but what I want to know is whether it applies to this case or not, and if not, what law does apply." The lawyer who slammed his book together and looked me in the eye and remarked, with some emphasis: "Young man! when you have any case before you, you must know about the law, you decide what you think is justice, and I will guarantee that you won't be far from the law."

I believe that the counsel was ever given to anyone, and since then I have always assumed that justice is law, but the present "representative body of the people" in our city seem determined to run things on their own terms, and to know or that law is not justice. I don't know.

Thinking of this old-time counsel calls up other reminiscences. I was elected Justice almost unanimously and never asked a vote or left home, and after serving three years I was re-elected in the same way, but refused to serve. I don't want to mislead anyone with the idea that I was very popular at that time; business men and politicians will comprehend from the true statement that the office was not worth what used to be called a continental rag, but I suppose that I was a very brilliant. Justice all the same.

Here is one example: There was a family in the township whose members were almost constantly wrangling, and often bringing complaints against one another. From one to another (and her friends; but the statute was plain, and they had to accept it. After consulting with her friends, she stated that none of the parties would pay the costs, but if I would kindly loan them the amount they would certainly reimburse me in a day or two. I was not to be deceived, and I guess a little soft-headed, too, so I loaned them the money and they paid the costs, but they never returned the loan.

I believe that parties are at dead now, but if any are living I presume they still chuckle at the thought of how they made

the Justice pay the costs of his own court.

M. A. BURKE. Sacramento, Oct. 20, 1893. [All of the complaints of our esteemed correspondent rest upon one foundation—she objects to the rule of the majority.—Eds.]

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Catlin, Judge. FRIDAY, October 20th. Law calendar cases all continued. James Neary vs. R. F. Burr—On trial.

Department Two—Johnson, Judge. FRIDAY, October 20th. Estate of John H. Carroll, deceased—Sale of real estate confirmed. Guardianship of George F. Waller, a minor—Settlement of account continued one week. Guardianship of Louis B. Mohr, a minor—Estate of John H. Carroll, deceased—Petition to make improvements granted.

Estate of Eleanor D. Brady, deceased—Petition for the appointment of guardian of the person of the said Eleanor D. Brady, deceased—Petition for family allowance continued one week. Estate of Catherine Donovan, deceased—Petition for the appointment of guardian of the person of the said Catherine Donovan, deceased—Motion to set aside order appointing administrator, submitted and taken under advisement. John Anderson vs. Hugh Casey—On trial.

SAID HE WOULD "FIX IT." Givney's Charges Will Be Investigated To-Day.

Judge Buckley yesterday listened to the plea of James Givney, alias James Williams, for vagrancy. The prisoner was willing to plead guilty if he would be allowed to leave town tonight, at which the court said he had been informed the prisoner had advised a woman who had been ordered by the court to leave town not to do so, saying that he would "fix it all right."

The objection was denied saying so and said one of the officers had said that he would fix it. Upon this the officers asked the court to let the trial for vagrancy go on for that night, and the court was asked to whether any other had done so. The case was accordingly continued till to-day.

GOT IN THE WAY.

A Horse and Wagon Struck by an Electric Car Yesterday.

Gottlieb Brocke, who plays the part of a public benefactor by relieving the households of the community of the accumulations of garbage, undertook for some reason to dispute the right of way with an electric car yesterday at Twenty-sixth and P streets. It is said that he is deaf and did not hear the car, for instead of pulling up, he drove straight on the track in front of it without stopping.

In the matter of CHARLES ZEIMER and SAMUEL ZEIMER, copartners doing business under the firm name of Zeimer Brothers, insolvent debtors—order of adjudication of insolvency.

Notarially Public. Governor Markham has appointed and commissioned the following Notaries Public: H. H. Slaves, Oakland; Edward Erlanger, Lemoore, Kings County, and William Manning, San Jose.

Article of Incorporation. The following article of incorporation has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State: The Mercantile Protective Association of San Francisco. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Capital stock, \$50,000. Officers: President, J. C. Shook, maker, Charles Morse, Berkeley Pearce and H. S. Herrick of San Francisco as directors.

Vallejo's New Military Company. Lieutenant C. D. McCauley of Company B, Second Infantry, N. G. C., of Vallejo, was in town yesterday on business connected with the uniforming of his company. The Vallejo company is now a part of the Sacramento regiment. The members will give a grand ball at Vallejo on Monday evening next, at which many of the Sacramento officers will attend.

THE DECLINE OF NERVE FORCE. It is one of the first signs of a premature condition of the body, and is a wonderful powerlessness, which in the near future puts the individual beyond all nerve power. HODGKIN'S stops prematureness of the discharge of the nervous system. HODGKIN'S is the most powerful remedy for this premature condition. HODGKIN'S produces a powerful nerve. HODGKIN'S stops all diseases.

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TO-DAY!

UNTIL EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MERCHANDISE CONTAINED IN OUR STORE IS SOLD OUT, WE SHALL CONTINUE TO PAY NO ATTENTION WHATSOEVER TO EITHER COST OR VALUES.

Notwithstanding any impression to the contrary, and we will not rest until the entire stock is closed out.

PRICES MUST AND WILL DO IT.

Plenty of help. No tedious waits. All goods strictly cash. One price to every body.

Capital Clothing Company, CORNER SIXTH AND K STREETS.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING.

Attorneys-at-Law. A. L. HART, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—OFFICE, SOUTH-12, 13 and 14, Sutter building. CHAUNCEY H. DUNN, S. SOLOR HOLL.

W. F. FRAZER, Lumber Dealer. Office—Cor. Fifth and L Streets.

Dentistry. F. F. TEBBETS, DENTIST, 614 SIXTH ST. between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church.

H. H. PIERSON, DENTIST, 511 1/2 ST. SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

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