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ISSUED BY THE  
**SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Office, Third Street, between J and K.

**THE DAILY RECORD-UNION**  
For one year.....\$6 00  
For three months.....3 00  
For six months.....4 50  
Subscribers served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

**THE WEEKLY UNION**  
Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.  
The WEEKLY UNION per year.....\$1 50

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The best advertising mediums on the Pacific Coast.

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**Special Agencies.**  
This paper is for sale at the following places:  
L. F. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street; principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry, San Francisco.

**LOS ANGELES**—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.  
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**CORONADO**—Hopkins & Cox, Coronado Hotel.  
**SANTA BARBARA**—Hassinger's News Depot, Fresno—C. T. Conley, 1111 J street.  
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**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. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors, either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.**

**Weather Forecast.**  
Northern California—Fair, nearly stationary temperature, except probably warmer in Northern Sacramento Valley; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

**LOYALTY TO AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.**

There is lack of strength in the patriotic pulse beat of a portion of the inhabitants, thanks to the dangerous teachings of foreign emissaries and home agitators of treasonable propensities.

But we have faith in the honest, self-respecting workmen, artisans, craftsmen and workers of the land that they will not be party to the apparently set scheme to make war upon American institutions. The second thought is going to prevent American workers from becoming American rebels.

It cannot be too often preached, nor too emphatically or loudly, that the Government of the United States does not assault any human rights, but is the true fountain of their sustenance, beside which no other is to be placed as equal in purity and volume. The sole purpose and aim of the Government handed down to us by the fathers, is to execute the laws of the nation and preserve to the people the guarantees of the Constitution that make them each one and all sovereigns.

But he is blind who has not discovered that there has been growing under the broad shelter of our good nature and enduring patience an alarming apathy of patriotism that some have feared may result in paralysis of the experiment of democratic institutions. We are not of those, but feel mingled anger and sorrow that so large a part of the people of this day have become cold and apparently insensible to the liberties they enjoy and the value of the government of their creation. It is due to introduction of foreign ideas, false doctrines regarding law, the specious teachings of cranky theorists, the unlimited patience of the American people, and the extreme breadth of liberty we have allowed in speech and press, and which we would in no wise limit, save to the prevention of treasonable teaching, and the promulgation of doctrines abhorrent to good order and free government.

It would seem that there is a failure in not a few directions in recent times to comprehend what free government means, what the duty of the citizen to his country is and what are the obligations of the loyal man to maintain the institutions that insure us our liberties and prevent men becoming the victims of either the tyranny of party or the tyranny of organizations unknown to the law.

The law and the Government have no war to make upon labor, but the damnable vicious doctrine has been insidiously preached by designing demagogues posing as labor leaders, wild-eyed social and political economists, so-called reformers and incendiary agitators, that the United States Government is the enemy of the masses; that it is a force antagonistic to the people, opposed to their highest best interest and set upon crushing them down into slavish submission, to unholy ambition to dominate through aggregation of wealth.

Treasonable teaching is heard upon our streets to-day and men who would not in other lands dare to open their lips to the secret of their hearts are demanding the overthrow of the Government and denouncing the laws that protect them and secure them in life, while they hold in check their passionate designs. These men who go about seeking to inflame workers desire the overthrow of the republic that there may be erected upon its ruins a system of fanciful ideas and vain theories born of the fallacies of radical socialism and open enmity to American institutions.

These imported theories and dangerous doctrines are born of conditions abroad and foreign to our civilization, and are never advocated by men familiar with our national history and the scheme of the Constitution, and imbued with love for their country. But these fallacies have been cunningly injected into the minds of a large body of the people; seasons of financial stringency and industrial activities have been seized upon to give

them emphasis, and thus stimulate disrespect for authority and contempt for the restraint of the law.

So far has this pernicious influence penetrated and spread that we find even a teacher in the public schools in these distressing hours preaching doctrines that are treasonable and dignify lawlessness as revolution, and mob violence as the assertion of a reserved right to resist the law. But of that hereafter.

For the present it is the duty of good citizenship to call attention to the solemn truth that while the law is the kernel of the Republic, obedience to it is the caskey that incloses it, and preserves for us the liberty that is something more than a sounding name.

There is not a single reform needed in this free land that cannot be accomplished without resort to violence. Only once in all the history of the Nation has it been found necessary to engage in internecine war to determine the fate of an institution. Whatever force can conquer to a just end, with bullets can, in this free land, achieve a greater victory with ballots.

It is not now a question of Pullman cars, or railroads, or a boycott, or corporate arrogance, or the tyranny of organized societies, or the domination of agitators, but of the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of republican institutions. It is a question now of teaching those of the people who seem to have no realizing sense of the fact that there is in America such a thing as a government superior to their own selfish wills; that the fathers builded the American Republic to endure; that it is a government of law and order, with a clear remedy provided for every wrong, and a swift and sure penalty for every man who lifts a hand offensively against it.

It is a question of choking out the anarchistic sentiment which was preached on our streets yesterday, and found expression also in anonymous letters to law-abiding citizens who happen to be officials, threatening them with bludgeon and bomb, because they have dared to patriotically exclaim that they are for their country right or wrong, and love the institutions of freedom, and not the theories of socialistic dreamers.

Let the honest, hard-working, self-respecting wage-earners come out from companionship with those who denounce their country and plot for the overthrow of its institutions. We are unwilling for one moment to believe that the body and brains of the striking movement in this city is disloyal, or that the mass of the men who have been obstructing the railway line, are in enmity to the republic or have sympathy for the extremists who seek to lead others into treasonable acts.

If the strikers will but pause and reflect upon the logic of their position they will find their path of duty opening clearly before them, and leading only by the ways that run within the law and inspire respect for the Government.

**TRAIN WRECKING, MURDER, TREASON.**

It is a capital offense to wreck a train. It is treason to do so when the act is aimed against the Government of the United States. Section 218 of the Penal Code of California reads:  
Every person who shall unlawfully throw out a switch, remove a rail or place any obstruction on any railroad in the State of California with the intention of detaining any passenger, freight or other train; or who shall unlawfully board any passenger train with the intention of robbing the same, or who shall unlawfully place any dynamite or other explosive material, or any other obstruction on any railroad in this State of California with the intention of blowing up, or derailing any passenger, freight or other train; or who shall unlawfully set fire to any railroad bridge or trestle over which any passenger, freight or other train must pass, with the intent of wrecking said train, upon conviction shall be adjudged guilty of felony and shall be punished with death or imprisonment in the State Prison for life, at the option of the jury trying the case.

The men who tampered with the track west of this city yesterday, by which a mail train in charge of officers of the United States of America was derailed and several lives were lost, were guilty of train wrecking, of murder and of treason. The infamous wretches who caused this loss of life, did so willfully, maliciously and with the laws of the State and the United States staring them in the face, and if captured and clearly proved guilty, they should be summarily punished.

It is possible that the act was not done by strikers; in common with the entire people of the State we shall hope that it will be shown beyond doubt that no striker was guilty. The chief of the local branch of their organization stoutly denies that the order had any connection with the crime, and he condemns the assassination as barbarous, and takes the occasion to assert that the union is opposed to violence or the sacrifice of human life.

He could not do less; nor more unless he and his membership devote their entire energies from this time forward to the discovery and capture of the authors of the crime. But it remains that union by all fair-minded men will be held responsible for the deed if no member committed the deed it was the outcome of the lawlessness inaugurated by the order, and no other person could have had a motive for the act except one related by membership or active sympathy to the organization.

The card of Mr. Knox declares that the order is opposed to violence, but its acts do not tally with that declaration. Seizing depots and holding them by force; breaking up and detaching cars; forcing trains and operating them to carry armed men to fight against the law; gathering arms and ammunition and drilling men in their use to resist lawful authority; threatening in certain contingencies to force men out of the railroad offices; refusing to give way before the officers of the civil and military arms of the Government; obstructing roads and by show of force preventing their operation; ditching trains as was done at Oakland yesterday; seizing buildings and casting properties into the bay as was done on the Oakland mole—these are acts of violence. One does not need to strike, bludgeon, kill, wreck, shoot and burn to commit violence, or to resist lawful

process, or obstruct a road, or to commit treason or do murder. Any schoolboy knows that much, and manly intelligence will not insult reason by quibbling on that point.

We refrain from employing other language to express the horror and detestation of mankind at the ruthless murder of the engineer and soldiers who perished yesterday—the simple statement of the facts in our local columns constitute all the comment that is necessary. Humanity stands appalled at this assassination, and the American people in the silence of horror, ask themselves if indeed this is a land of law and order, or one where brute force, blind passion and unreasoning hate hold sway.

**PRECIOUS STONES.**

They Are Doctored to Increase Their Seeming Value.

Clever Deceits Successfully Carried Out—Colors Skillfully Used to Conceal Imperfections.

The value of diamonds and other gems depending mainly upon their bulk, the efforts of the falsifiers have been chiefly directed to increasing the proportions. The principal mode of so doing is known as "doubling." It was in use in the seventeenth century, and a case before the law courts in reference to a so-called rule shows that it is flourishing. It consists in joining together with cement a portion of a real stone and an imitation, so as to make the combination appear one and indivisible. This can be done so deftly that the initiated are sometimes deceived. So long as a combination of this kind remains unmet the expert discovers it usually by a close examination of the edges; when it is mounted in a ring, bracelet or other setting, recognition is practically impossible. This is the most common form of deceit in the jewel trade.

If some of the jewels prized by noble and princely houses were taken piece by piece and carefully examined by an expert, the result might astonish the owners. Some surprising discoveries of this kind have been made when family jewels were being remounted.

It is to guard against deceptions of this kind that jewelers and dealers in stones decline to buy gems in their settings. When the combination appears one and indivisible, it is most easily tested. A stone about which there may be suspicion is dropped into a dish of very hot water. If it is "doublet" the cement quickly dissolves and the component parts fall asunder. But "doublets" are also made in which the real diamonds make no place. The art of glass manufacture has made many advances in recent years, and experience has taught those who make it their business to imitate the combination of the genuine article can be obtained by joining two pieces of glass of diverse shades. It is managed in this way: The top portion of the stone is made from glasses, in which there is a pale yellow or straw-colored tinge. In the under side of this a socket is drilled into this socket is fitted a stem of glass of a bluish shade, the result of the combination being that the false stone gleams and sparkles like a gem of the purest water. The best imitation of this kind is so effective that when mounted they deceive all but the best judges.

Among the tests used by dealers and jewelers to ascertain not only the reality but the quality of diamonds offered for sale is that of resistance or hardness. Few professionals are without a case of proved diamonds, graded according to their degree of hardness. All purchases are tested by this scale, and their quality ascertained. A specially constructed microscope is used to examine the diamonds. It has been stated that diamonds are seldom bought by the trade after they are mounted. They are generally taken out of the setting for inspection. This is done by cutting the stone, after the stones are so mounted that the under portion is hidden. One of the oldest tricks of the trade is to so color the bed in which the stone is set that it has the hue of the gem. For instance, a ruby will glow with a deeper and more intense fire if the bottom and sides of the setting which is set in the stone are stained with a red dye. The shade of a stone can be altered or a flaw concealed by the skillful use of colors in this way. Naturally this device does not deceive the expert, but the expert is invariably mounted "a jour," or so that every part of it is visible.

The discovery of diamonds in South Africa led indirectly to some of the most clever by the dealers. Many of the South African diamonds have a straw tint, which has an unfavorable effect on their price, especially as experts believe that this tint becomes more decided the longer the stones are exposed to the air. Some of the more knowing dealers discovered that by subjecting the straw-tinted diamonds to a bath of certain acids the objectionable color was removed and the gems became pure white. A number of diamonds so treated were sold in Paris and Berlin, and brought high prices, when they would if they had retained their original color. After exposure to the action of the air for a certain time the original color returned, but by that time they have passed out the dealers' hands. The fraud was soon found out by the trade, and they now guard against imposition of such a character by means of various tests. Of these the most generally used are the hot water bath and friction. If a dried stone be left in hot water for a few minutes it resumes its original hue; or if the gem be rubbed sharply on a towel or even on the coat sleeve, its normal color can be detected. These tests are simple and efficacious and are in daily use.—Fall Mail Gazette.

**AN EEL FIFTY YEARS OLD.**

An eel, whose age of fifty years is vouched for by trustworthy witnesses, has been on exhibition at Groton, Conn. It died on being taken out of a well in which it had lived so many years, and probably would have lived to a still greater age had it not been disturbed. This eel was caught fifty years ago by O. Harris of New London, Conn., and by him put in the family well. There was no way of escape for it, and it seemed perfectly content to remain in its watery domicile. In 1870 the well was cleaned and the eel was observed to be in a good state of preservation. The other day the well was again cleaned, and the eel was brought to the top in a bucket of water. It was then removed and placed in a bucket of Konomoo water. This transition probably saved its death, for within five minutes after being placed therein the eel gave up the ghost. The skin will be prepared and stuffed. In spite of its age the eel had not increased much in size, being no larger than an average-sized one.—New York World.

**THE UNIVERSAL PRAISE GIVEN HOOD'S SARAPARILLA BY THOSE WHO HAVE TAKEN IT, SHOULD CERTAINLY CONVINCE YOU THAT IT IS THE BEST BLOOD MEDICINE. IT PURIFIES AND VITALIZES THE BLOOD.**

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
DR. WELDON, Dentist, has opened an office at 800 J street.  
**The Delicious Fragrance**  
Refreshing coolness and soft beauty imparted to the skin by Pezoni's Powder, commands it to all ladies.

**SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East. It reads them all.**  
**THE ST. ELMO,**  
J. G. LABADIE, ETC. NO. 1110 J ST.

**FAVOR OF THE GODS.**

Ancients Believed That They Could Appreciate Fragrant Odors.  
The sense of smell, which at the dawn of civilization was a declining one, and which has tended to become less and less of value, would appear to have little chance of gaining an important position in any branch of human culture, says a writer in the Nineteenth Century. And yet it came about that one characteristic of the exciting cause of odors brought them into prominence in the service of religion, and this prominence has continued in that connection up to the present day. Far back in the history of our race, at any rate long before the dawn of history, the apparently immaterial, and, so to speak, gloriously nature of the exciting cause of the sensations of smell, led, it would seem, step by step to the use of incense in the service of the gods.

When it began to be felt that the ancestral or other spirit that had to be appeased was hardly of a nature to consume the material food or drink offered to it to appease his wrath or to gain its favor, an easy step of reasoning suggested that this food or liquid would be more acceptable in the form of smoke or vapor. The gods had tended to become spiritual, nature actually to eat the food, but they would still require some form of nourishment, and what could be more suitable to them than the fumes of burned flesh? This is the conception that is prominent, or, at all events, survives, in the descriptions of sacrifices in the "Iliad," where the thick clouds from the burning thighs of the slaughtered oxen, and from the fat in which they were wrapped, ascend to Olympus and cheer the assembled gods. It was but a step from this to the burning of fragrant woods and resin to provide a less gross gratification. Moreover, by the consumption in their honor of these precious spices and fragrant gums, obtained at so much cost and trouble, another motive of sacrifice was satisfied. The Egyptians in the preparation of their mummies had need of a vast store of spices and aromatics. This need, no doubt, was the origin of their trade with Southern Arabia—the land of Punt—a trade which attained to great importance under the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties. That, in search of aromatics, there was also a more northern trade route, which must in earlier days have brought them into contact with the Jews we shall see later on. The Egyptians in this respect were far in advance of the Greeks of Homer. They burned their incense in a censer, using it in a similar way to the Buddhists and Christians of later days.

SARAPARILLA AND IRON. Get it from the sole agent, McMorry, 531 M st.

**NEW TO-DAY.**

**REWARD!**

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY hereby offers to pay FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

As a reward for information or evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of one or more of the criminals who caused the derailment of west bound mail and passenger train, No. 4, at a point about three miles west of Sacramento about noon this date, JULY 11, 1894, in which wreck three or more persons were killed.

(Signed) A. N. TOWNE, Second Vice-President and General Manager.

**Y. M. I. DAY MONEY REFUNDED**  
FOR SACRAMENTO COUNCIL EXCURSION, Sunday next, 9 to 12, Grangers' Hall. Bring your tickets.

**PASTURAGE FOR RENT.**  
2000 ACRES PINE GREEN FEED ON Sacramento River, seven miles north of city. O. P. WILLIS, 212 J street, 17-12-94

**FLOWERS, SEEDS, SHRUBBERY.**  
THE LEADING FLORIST IN SACRAMENTO. THE ONLY FLORIST IN SACRAMENTO. I within the past ten years, having two medals, who has taken a first premium for Best Collection of California Flowers. H. G. McWILLIAMS, "The Florist," Elm Nursery, McWilliams & Co., Sacramento. Telephone 99.

**FLORAL PIECES! CUT FLOWERS!**  
Only place in town for CHOICE SEEDS.  
C. B. STRONG & CO., 513-515 J St.

**RAILROAD TIME TABLE.**

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY (PACIFIC SYSTEM.)**  
FEBRUARY 27, 1894  
Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:  
LEAVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, ARRIVE (For) (From)  
10:50 P Ashland and Portland..... 6:20 A  
6:45 A Colistoga and Napa..... 11:15 A  
3:00 P Colistoga and Napa..... 8:15 P  
10:25 A Denning, El Paso and East..... 6:30 P  
4:30 P Colfax..... 2:30 P  
7:10 P Knights and Oroville..... 7:45 A  
5:30 P Los Angeles..... 10:25 A  
11:40 A Ogden and East—Second Class..... 2:40 A  
10:00 P Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East..... 5:45 A  
8:05 P Oroville via Rose's Pt. J's..... 12:15 P  
8:45 A Red Bluff via Woodland..... 7:50 P  
10:30 A Red Bluff via Marysville..... 10:15 A  
10:30 A Redding via Willow..... 9:40 P  
3:00 A San Francisco via Benicia..... 11:15 A  
3:00 A San Francisco via Benicia..... 11:15 A  
6:45 A San Francisco via Benicia..... 8:10 P  
3:00 A San Francisco via Benicia..... 8:10 P  
10:25 A San Fran. via Livermore..... 2:50 P  
10:25 A San Fran. via Colusa..... 2:50 P  
11:40 A Truckee and Reno..... 5:45 A  
10:00 P Truckee and Reno..... 5:45 A  
4:45 A Vallejo..... 8:10 P  
4:10 P Polson and Placerville..... 11:05 A  
6:00 A Polson and Placerville..... 8:40 P  
Sundays excepted. Monday excepted. A—For morning. P—For afternoon.  
RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.  
A. B. HOGAN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

**STILL AT THE LOWEST RATE.**

BEST ACCOMMODATIONS—JUDSON EXCURSION to Chicago and Boston and all points East. Through cars—upholstered. Dining cars—first class. Berths—single and double. J. J. ELLIS, Agt. at Depot, Sacramento. JUDSON & CO., 19 Montgomery st., S. F.

**EMMANN,**  
Southwest Corner Eleventh and J Streets.  
Agent for ANTIFERMENTINE.  
Preserves Fruit, Cider, Milk, Butter, Eggs, Tomatoes, Cateup, Pickles, Etc.  
**CAPT. RUSTALLER'S**  
Extra Gilt Edge  
Delivered to Saloons Ice Cold.  
Capacity, 75,000 to 100,000 Barrels Per Year.  
**BEST BEER IN THE WORLD TRY IT.**

**THE ST. ELMO,**  
J. G. LABADIE, ETC. NO. 1110 J ST.

**SECOND GREAT SALE OF BOYS' CLOTHING**  
THURSDAY. THURSDAY.  
100 Boys' Dressy Suits, for ages 14 to 17 years. Makers' price, \$5. Sale price..... \$2 95 a suit.  
75 Boys' Suits, for ages 4 to 14 years. Makers' price, \$1 25. Sale price..... 95c a suit.  
90 Boys' Very Handsome Tailor-made suits. Makers' price, \$4 75. Sale price..... \$2 85 a suit.  
E. S. ELKUS, 922 and 924 J STREET.

**FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN!**  
FINE COTTAGE  
ON H STREET, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, being the west 40x160 feet of lot 3. House contains 10 rooms, good barn, etc., and must be SOLD WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS.  
Please examine the property and make us an offer.  
BELL & CO., 323 J Streets, Agents.

**HARPER'S WAR VOLUMES**  
OF INTEREST TO Record-Union Subscribers.  
A File OF..... Harper's Weekly (During the War) is..... worth \$100.  
The SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY hereby offers to pay FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS As a reward for information or evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of one or more of the criminals who caused the derailment of west bound mail and passenger train, No. 4, at a point about three miles west of Sacramento about noon this date, JULY 11, 1894, in which wreck three or more persons were killed.  
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RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.  
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**HARPER'S Pictorial History OF THE Civil War.**  
This great book has sold for years at \$16 to \$30 in two big volumes. The pages are 16x11 1/2 inches. There are 832 pages. Lots of maps and sketches, and one big colored map 23x33 inches.  
Over 1,000 of the stirring Harper Weekly war pictures, by Thos. Nast and other famous Harper war artists, taken right on the field, were used to illustrate HARPER'S Pictorial History OF THE Civil War.

**HONEST AND RELIABLE FOOTWEAR**  
Is now in progress. You never had, and many never will have, the same opportunity again to buy such quality and styles of Shoes at such prices as we are selling them for now.

**LAVENSON'S, FIFTH AND J, SACRAMENTO.**  
OUR GREAT SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE  
YOU RUN NO RISK.  
We cheerfully exchange or refund money for Shoes you buy at this sale and are not satisfied with the same. Will they allow you to do that elsewhere?  
\* OPEN EVENINGS. \*

**How!!!?**  
Well, you want to first get part No. 1 and see the table of contents and find that there is ten times as much value as you thought, or even saw before for the money.  
Given to all subscribers of the Record-Union for 8 cents per number. Only \$2 08 for the complete work.

**Fruits and Vegetables**  
Of all kinds and a complete stock of GROCERIES  
**EMMANN,**  
Southwest Corner Eleventh and J Streets.  
Agent for ANTIFERMENTINE.  
Preserves Fruit, Cider, Milk, Butter, Eggs, Tomatoes, Cateup, Pickles, Etc.  
**CAPT. RUSTALLER'S**  
Extra Gilt Edge  
Delivered to Saloons Ice Cold.  
Capacity, 75,000 to 100,000 Barrels Per Year.  
**BEST BEER IN THE WORLD TRY IT.**

**PROPOSALS FOR FIRE ALARM POLES.**  
SEALED BIDS FOR PUGET SOUND  
seal bids will be received at the office of the undersigned until 5 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, July 16, 1894. The poles to be of dimensions as follows: Twenty-five round poles 40 feet long and twenty-five round poles 45 feet long, all to be 14 inches at base and 8 inches at top; also, ten square poles, either round or cedar, 45 feet long, 14 inches at base and 8 inches at top. A certified check for 10 per cent of the aggregate amount of bid, payable to City Clerk, must accompany all proposals.  
By order of Board of Trustees,  
J. L. HAY,  
O. S. FLINT, City Clerk.

**NEW STAGE ROUTE**  
FROM SACRAMENTO TO BARTLETT Springs, stopping at Woodland, Colusa, Funnigan, Colusa City, Williams, Colusa and northern points. Slaves leave principal hotels at 7 o'clock daily.  
MILLER & LONG, Proprietors.

**J. A. M. MARTIN'S HARDWARE STORE,**  
930 J STREET, OPPOSITE PLAZA.  
**PRINTING**  
D. JOHNSON & CO. 410 J STREET.  
J. W. GUTHRIE, 127 J STREET.  
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, TIN ROOFING.  
Telephone No. 165.

**FOR Fine Tailoring**  
Perfect Fit, Best of Workmanship at Moderate Prices, go to **JOE POHEIM THE TAILOR.**  
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