

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Appropriation Bills on the Senate's List this Week.

NO SETTLED PROGRAMME FOR THE HOUSE SO FAR.

Gold Pencil With a Silver Holder in the Hands of Private Secretary Thurber, Sent by Utah Territory for the President's Use in Signing the Statehood Bill—Plan Suggested to the Tariff Conference for the Taxing of Whisky.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The only positive indication for the week in the Senate is that the consideration of appropriation bills will be continued. There is a probability that a day or two will be given to the Chinese treaty, and a possibility that a tariff conference report will call for attention in some shape.

When the Senate adjourned Saturday the executive and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration. It is expected when it shall be disposed of, as it is thought it will be on Monday, the Indian appropriation bill will be taken up, and that out of the way, the agricultural, District of Columbia, sundry civil and general deficiency bills will be considered, probably in the order named. These will complete the list. It is possible there will be more or less debate on all these bills, but if other matters are not allowed to interfere, all can be disposed of during the week.

There is no settled programme in the House for this week. Everything will be subject to displacement in favor of the conference report on the tariff bill, when one is agreed upon. The House managers, in case of their opponents, are not disposed to allow too much time to be consumed by debate, especially if a disagreement is reported on the vital difference between the two houses. The time will be limited, it is the desire of the House managers to give sufficient opportunity for the leading House members to place their positions squarely before the country. The absence of Speaker Crisp, who is expected on Tuesday next, makes the business of the House very problematic. To-morrow is suspension day, and Tuesday will probably be given to the Committee on Judiciary.

Private Secretary Thurber has in his custody in the White House a gold pencil and silver holder. The implement is from the artisan standpoint a fine piece of work, but if it fulfills its mission it will never be dipped in ink but once. That will be on Monday, July 16, 1894, and it will inscribe the name of Grover Cleveland on a parchment scroll. An enactment to enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State Government and to be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Delegate Rawlins of the Territory of Utah, whose efforts were largely instrumental in bringing about the passage of the Act, secured the pen and holder, and entrusted them into the keeping of Secretary Thurber until the time for their use, and to-morrow Mr. Rawlins will be assured the signatures of Vice-President Stevenson and Acting Speaker Richardson to the enabling Act, will carry it to the White House for the President's signature. The ceremony will have taken place on Saturday but for Mr. Richardson's absence from the city, and it was hoped to have Speaker Crisp's name on the document, but the Speaker will not return from Georgia in time. No one but the President will sign the Act, and when he has done so Mr. Rawlins will be in charge of the pen which has made it a law. At first it was intended to have a solid gold pen and holder, but as Utah comes in as a winning State, and Westerners who are making a silver fight in politics attach some sentiment to the white metal, silver was allowed to share honors at the accepted ratio. After the pen has done its work Mr. Rawlins will take possession of it, and it will be suitably engraved and enshrined in the State Capitol of the State with its other historical souvenirs.

The signing of the act does not make Utah a State, but merely sets in motion the machinery by which she becomes one. December of 1895 will probably be the time when Utah will be entitled to the forty-fifth star in the flag. The constitutional convention will meet on March 1, and a State Constitution, which will be submitted to the people for ratification at an election in November, 1895, when the Governor and other State officers and a member of Congress will be elected. If the constitution is ratified, and if the President finds that it provides for a Republican form of government, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, a proclamation will be issued announcing the fact, and declare Utah a State.

The Legislature elected at the November election will meet early in December, and one of its first acts will be to choose two United States Senators. It may be said that the senior Senator is likely to be the present delegate from the Territory, whose right to Statehood is expected to certainly receive recognition, if the views of his Congressional colleagues are shared by his constituents. The Government pays the expenses of the territorial convention as it does for the Territorial Legislature.

amous or plural marriages are forever prohibited. The State is to disclaim all title to the unappropriated public lands, and all Indian tribes are to remain under the absolute jurisdiction of the United States.

However, the Government concedes liberal grants of land to the State for public purposes. One hundred sections are to be granted for public buildings at the Capital, 50,000 acres for an agricultural college, two townships and 10,000 acres for the university of Utah; for irrigation purposes, 50,000 acres; for an insane asylum, for a reform school, for a State normal school and for an institution for the blind, each 10,000 acres, and for a miners' school 10,000 acres. The United States penitentiary, near Salt Lake City, is given to the State. All granted lands are to be sold at public auction at not less than \$5 an acre, the State to lease them for a term of five years.

A percentage of the proceeds of public lands after the admission of the State is to be paid by the Government as a permanent fund for the support of the common schools, of which the interest only is available. It will be seen that liberal provisions are made for the educational institutions and charitable purposes. All the educational institutions are to remain under the exclusive control of the State, and no portion of the proceeds of the land can be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school. These are the principal provisions of the contract upon which the Government of the forty-four existing States admits to Statehood the Territory of Utah. Her population is now estimated at 25,000, and the proportion of foreign born is less than in thirteen of the States.

The tariff conference have had suggested to them a plan for taxing whisky, one of the largest revenue products of the State, which has not heretofore been considered in either the House or Senate. It was proposed by one of the Senators, and sent to the committee on Finance. The plan contemplates a sliding scale, the minimum tax being \$1 per gallon on whisky out of bond at the end of five years, and increasing to \$1.50 per gallon for each year in bond beyond five years and not exceeding eight years. On this basis the tax would be: Five years, \$1.50; six years, \$1.75; seven years, \$1.90; eight years, \$1.50.

By this arrangement the eight years' bonded period is secured by the distillers, although the tax is not levied until the full nine years. There was no meeting of the conference to-day, and no informal sessions. The committee on Finance, however, will meet on Wednesday night, where Mrs. Wilson is still sick. Members of the committee do not intend to report on the tariff conference, but will report on the committee's disagreement next Wednesday.

The operations of the Census Office for the past year have been reviewed in detail in the report of Superintendent Wright. The total disbursements on account of the eleventh census were \$10,365,577. This was expended under different appropriations as follows: Expenses and materials, \$1,475,000; printing, engraving and binding, \$803,455. The total force receiving compensation at the end of the year was 672. It is expected that this year will be reduced during the month, so that the census work can be completed ready for the printer under the present appropriation. Small appropriations, however, will be necessary at the opening of Congress in December for printing and binding the final results and for continuing a force of proof-readers and revisers. The total number of printed pages of the census volumes is 22,290. Of this 19,140 pages of copy has been prepared and the remaining 3,150 pages will be prepared in a few months and under available appropriations. In accordance with the Act approved April 21, 1884, an abstract of the census, which called right considers the census of 1880, and the abstract of the census provided in some deficiency bill next December for dropping the digest and substituting for it a second edition of the abstract, which will be ready for the printer in December. The report concludes: "In accordance with an Act of Congress I took charge of the census office October 6, 1893. After examining the condition of the eleventh census I reported that by June 30, 1894, a copy for all the volumes could be in hand, except for parts of three reports relating to the population, vital statistics and the colored population. This work has been carried on as far as it was contemplated at the time. The balance of the reports can be in copy in a very short time, and under available appropriations. In compiling the eleventh census, the plan originally laid down by my predecessor, that it should be purely statistical, was adhered to. Provisions should be made for the permanent binding of the schedules to conform to the custom of the past, for which I will at the proper time make the requisite recommendations."

Anti-Cholera Vaccine. A correspondent of the London Times in Calcutta gives some details of the experiments of Dr. Haffkine, formerly of Pasteur's Laboratory, and Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer, with the anti-cholera vaccine of the former. He says: "Among other experimental measures, they inoculated 100 people with 200 inhabiting a bustee, or group of native huts called Kattal Bagan, where cholera had been prevalent for a long time, and an outbreak of the disease occurred in that bustee. Ten people were attacked, of whom seven died. All these cases occurred among the minority who were not inoculated. All those who had been inoculated remained quite free from attack. The Health Officer has submitted a memorandum to the Calcutta municipality, recommending them to continue the test for two years, with the object, if its results are favorable, of establishing a permanent department to carry on the work of inoculation. He points out that there is no place in the world where such an investigation can be carried out with such accuracy and ease as Calcutta, which is the most civilized center in Asia where cholera is always present. Mr. Haffkine and Dr. Simpson also examined the water tanks of Calcutta, and found the comma bacillus invariably present in the water of those localities which were affected, and absent from the water of those which were free from cholera. Mr. Haffkine since he arrived in India fifteen months ago has visited a large number of places in northern India, and has inoculated about 25,000 persons. He proposes to continue his work there for one year more."

Couldn't Stand the Gait. This good story was told by Comrade T. B. Catherwood in the course of an address delivered before the Confederate Veterans' Association at Savannah, Ga., some time ago. It is supposed that Southern troops lacked staying qualities, lacked "bottom," as a horseman would say; it had been assumed that their failure to carry on the first march was due to such a discouragement. There was no instance during the war when the Confederate private soldier gazed at the horse of an enemy, which he did not feel particularly interested in. It was probably of that stamp that this story was told.

Flying in wild disorder along the road, seven Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia regiments became badly mixed up. The stampede was general, and the retreat developed into a rivalry as to which should get away the quickest. An Alabama officer, mounted on a particularly swift charger, was well on toward the head of the fugitive host, but every now and then he would rein up his horse, wheel around in the road, wave his sword aloft, and cry out: "Makin' my way! I will no one stand by me!" He repeated this every few minutes, but always made the fastest kind of time between water anchors, when he was making one of those frantic appeals, "Will no one stand by me?" a voice from the flying men on foot shouted back to him: "Yes, golly-darn you, we'll all try and stand by you if you wouldn't strike such an all-fired gait!"—Blue and Gray.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. The Nonpareil Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

TRICKS OF TICKET BROKERS.

How the Disreputable Business is Carried On.

Railroad Companies Redeem Portions of Tickets Issued for Any Cause.

[Chicago Evening Post, June 28.] CHICAGO, June 28.—Editor of the Evening Post: In view of the fact that the newspapers of the large cities of the United States have devoted much space to the reasons assigned by ticket brokers for their course, so-called, for continuing in "business" (also by courtesy, so-called) in violation of the law, I presume you are willing to accord space to a statement from the standpoint of the railroads so that the public may understand the true inwardness of the situation. The alleged occupation of the ticket broker is to buy and sell railway tickets. The title "ticket broker" sounds as respectable as "money broker," "tea broker," or "stock broker," but the occupation of a "ticket broker" is illegitimate and forbidden by the laws of several States. It is probably because of a misunderstanding of the true state of affairs that some of the newspapers have, heretofore, advocated the cause of the "ticket broker" and have recommended in so doing, they have placed themselves in the peculiar position of recommending a defiance of laws which have been tested and declared by the Supreme Court, and if carried to the Supreme Court of the United States would, no doubt, receive the stamp of approval from that highest tribunal in the land.

In Canada and in countries across the ocean ticket brokerage is forbidden by law and is not permitted to exist. The occupation being considered prejudicial to public morals, illegitimate and unnecessary. For the same reasons ticket brokerage is not permitted to exist in the United States, and unless all signs fail, another twelve months will, by the aid of Congress, the courts and the people, see the end of the ticket broker. A class of persons who prey alike upon the public and the railroads. In the interest of public morals the newspaper press of the British Central African Gazette has done well to demand that public prosecutors and the courts should enforce the laws on the statute books.

A ticket broker's office, speaking generally and plainly, is a "fence" for the reception and disposal of lost, stolen and counterfeit railway tickets. The ticket broker's office is a place where the ticket broker has been secured by frequent contact with the ticket broker, who instructs his patrons to lie, cheat, steal and commit other offenses indictable and punishable by law. It is, from a moral standpoint, to be regretted that the ticket broker's patrons are not more numerous. The ticket broker would sooner take a man advantage in any ordinary commercial transaction, do not hesitate to perjure themselves and commit perjury, than to beat the railroad through the broker's office.

It is no defense of the ticket broker's calling for him to assert that in times past some of the great railway companies have furnished him with bona fide tickets for sale. Without undertaking to discuss the reasons for the action of these railway companies, it is sufficient to say that the ticket broker has a vicious condition of affairs—for which most of them are now truly sorry—there is no dispute that the ticket broker has not made a practice of refraining from encouraging clerks in railway offices to steal tickets and conductors to "hold out" tickets which have once been presented and accepted for payment. The ticket broker would sooner take a man advantage in any ordinary commercial transaction, do not hesitate to perjure themselves and commit perjury, than to beat the railroad through the broker's office.

The ticket broker claims that he is a public benefactor; that he can sell transportation cheaper than the regular agent of the railway company; that the railway company will not pay the original purchaser of a ticket as much as he would for an unused ticket. He claims, also, that he claims to be legitimate, for he lower rates between commercial centers, and that he is the "enemy of the monopoly." There is no doubt that a failure upon the part of those most interested to enforce the laws against the sale of tickets by unauthorized persons, i. e., ticket brokers, would result in a growing disposition upon the part of a certain portion of the traveling community to purchase a "scalp ticket," and for the ticket broker to take advantage of the stowaway, stolen, altered or forged ticket is not dictated by the conductor and taken up by him and the holder thereof to pay his fare, in which case it frequently occurs that the innocent purchaser resolves then and there to "go and sin no more."

All railway companies will redeem from the original purchaser bona fide tickets or portions of tickets unused for any cause whatever, under reasonable rules established for such cases and accordance with the laws of the several States, and notices to that effect have been given prominently through the press and by circulars and placards, posted in stations over the country. Ignorance on the part of the public in this matter is inexcusable. It may be of interest to the public to know, in this connection, that should a passenger travel upon a ticket of which he was not the original purchaser, and an accident should befall him on the train route, the railway company would not be liable for any damages for which he might make claim as a passenger. Further, that such a ticket may be legally taken away from him by the conductor, and he has no recourse by law.

Finally, it is conceded by all railway companies that the law against ticket-scalping was enforced by the proper legal authorities—the Grand Jurors all over the land should investigate and report on such cases and gambling and bucket-shop operations—the "public benefactors" would be the railway companies themselves. They could then abolish the law against ticket-scalping, and the railway companies would be free to sell tickets at reduced rates; and above all, they could afford to make much cheaper excursion rates than is now the custom for persons attending religious conferences, businessmen's associations, camp-

THE NONPAREIL. "The Nonpareil" ANNUAL Clearance Sale.

THIS WEEK THERE WILL BE MANY NEW attractions on our counters. We should like to describe Dress Goods so that you could get an accurate idea of the values we are offering. Cost is not considered in many cases. Our surplus stock must be closed out within the next fifteen days.

DRESS GOODS.

18c Will Buy 35c Dress Goods. There are sixty pieces in all in both fancy and plain colors. Will make a neat and serviceable suit.

25c Will Buy 50c Dress Goods. The nicest lot of mixed Cheviots that has ever been on the counters. All-wool, 37 inches wide, in a splendid range of mixtures.

30c Will Buy 60c Dress Goods. All-wool Ladies' Cloth, 42 inches wide, ten different colors, including black and navy blue, to select from.

50c Will Buy 75c and \$1 Dress Goods. There are some pretty things in this lot. When you see them you will buy quickly. They must be sold and we have made prices to sell them.

GREAT BARGAINS. PATTERN SUITS.

We are selling them for just one-half the original prices.

WASSERMAN, DAVIS & CO.

Corner Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento. AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

GREAT SPECIALS. CLEARANCE SALE.

Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Shoes, in opera or square toe, patent leather tips. A bargain at \$2.

Men's Russia Tan Shoes, hand-welted, in different styles of toes, Blucher lace. Sold all over the country for \$4.

Children's Tan, also Kid Oxfords, neat square toe and tips. Value, \$1 50.

Money Refunded or Shoes Exchanged if Not Satisfactory.

LAVENSON'S, FIFTH AND J, SACRAMENTO.

OPEN EVENINGS. GIRLS WHO USE "WELL BRED, SOON WED." ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

THOMAS LEWIS' Cesspool and Vault Cleaner.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

THOMAS LEWIS' Cesspool and Vault Cleaner.

Apply to WESLEY ROSE, 1031 K Street.

H. S. CROCKER COMPANY. WHY DOES YOUR PRINTING? Can't we do it? With our Speed, Finish, Prompt Attention, Fair Prices and Honest Work.

MADE OF PURE CREAM. DELIVERED for \$1.50 per gallon or 75 cents per half-gallon. Wedding cakes a specialty. Manufacturers of all varieties of cakes. EAGLE CONFECTIONERY, 826 K St.

THE FISHING SEASON is at hand. Come and make your pick from WM. H. ECKHARDT'S trout, bass, bluegill and Tuckie, Flies, Baskets, etc., from all the best makers. New lot of Shooting Coats—duck, corduroy and fustian. Guns, choke bore, stocks bent and repairing on guns and rifles a specialty. Send for price list. No. 623 K Street.

Apply to WESLEY ROSE, 1031 K Street.

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REAL ESTATE, ETC.

Exchanges.

WE HAVE SOME GOOD PROPERTY TO exchange, both city and country. It is often easy to get good land outside the city, when money is scarce, and it is now possible to get property as part payment.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., Oldest and leading Real Estate—House in Central and Northern California. 1015 Fourth Street, Sacramento; No. 1, Redwood Mills Building, San Francisco, 17 North First Street, San Jose.

W. P. COLEMAN, Real Estate Salesroom, 325 J Street. FOR SALE. \$125 PER ACRE—110 acres of the Saratoga Tract, about three miles from the city, near County Ho miles from the city, very fine land, well drained. Small payment advanced, balance in low rate of interest. Call and we will drive you out.

MONEY TO LOAN. P. BOHL, E. A. CROUCH. UNION HOTEL.

HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and furnished with new carpets and furniture throughout, and is now FOR SALE OR TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished as parties desire. Inquire of W. FRATT.

GEO. KROMER, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, 723 K STREET. REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR, 137 J STREET. Agent Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Galesburg, Illinois.

ARARE 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 now for sale at \$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 the purchaser is to have five years in which to pay five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 7 percent 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 per 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 quality 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 land is to be 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 Land Agent of the C. P. R. H. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

UNDERTAKERS. J. FRANK CLARK, UNDERTAKING PARLORS, 1017-1019 Fourth St., Sacramento. EMBALMING A SPECIALTY. GEORGE E. H. CLARK, Funeral Director and Country Coroner. Telephone No. 134.

W. J. KAVANAUGH, Undertaker NO. 513 J STREET. EMBALMING A SPECIALTY. OFFICE open day and night. Telephone No. 305.

After this Strike ALL FRUIT WILL BE HIGHER.

Plums. Can your Plums now. They only cost you 85c per crate for any of the choicest varieties.

Apricots. Are better and cheaper now than ever before.

Blackberries. Are a drug on the market and at your own price.

CHRISTIANSON & CO., Near Corner Seventh and J.

Lathe, Drill Press, Grindstone, Emery Wheel, Shafting, Pulleys and Belting.

Just suited for starting a SMALL * MACHINE * SHOP.

Apply to WESLEY ROSE, 1031 K Street.

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MADE OF PURE CREAM. DELIVERED for \$1.50 per gallon or 75 cents per half-gallon. Wedding cakes a specialty. Manufacturers of all varieties of cakes. EAGLE CONFECTIONERY, 826 K St.

THE FISHING SEASON is at hand. Come and make your pick from WM. H. ECKHARDT'S trout, bass, bluegill and Tuckie, Flies, Baskets, etc., from all the best makers. New lot of Shooting Coats—duck, corduroy and fustian. Guns, choke bore, stocks bent and repairing on guns and rifles a specialty. Send for price list. No. 623 K Street.

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