DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

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For six months.....3 00
For three months.....1 50

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

LOS ANGELES.—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SAN DIEGO.—Emmal & Co., 860 Fifth street.

CORONADO.—Hopkins & Cox, Coronado Hotel.

SANTA BARBARA.—Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO.—C. T. Cearley, 1111 J street.

SANTA CRUZ.—Cooper Bros'. News Depot.

☞ Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

Eastern Business Offices.

48 Tribune Building, New York.
509 "The Rookery," Chicago.
S. C. Beckwith, sole agent foreign advertising.

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.*

THE CAUSE AND STATUS OF THE COREAN DIFFICULTY.

Both China and Japan some years ago agreed that Corea should be deemed an independent nation, but China declined to yield her claim of suzerainty, while Japan insisted upon her right to consider Corea as her pupil in the lessons of progress. In the very nature of things such a situation could not long continue.

All Americans who have resided in Corea or had close business relations with the "Hermit Kingdom," which it was our fortune to open to the world as we did the empire of Japan, agree that to the Japanese the Coreans owe whatever progress they have made along the paths of civilization and in the development of the resources of the country. China, however, has viewed with growing jealousy all such movement and has not spared pains to keep Corea in the darkness of ignorance and exclusiveness.

In pursuance of that policy the progressiveness of the Japanese in Corea and the influence of Japan upon that country have been held to be offensive. An instance of this is found in the success of the Japanese in inducing Corea to set up a limited postal system, and a Postoffice was opened at Seoul, whereupon China fomented a riot that resulted in the destruction of the office.

So, too, Japan induced the Coreans to engage in an improved system of silk culture, but the Chinese influence crushed it. Various manufactories were established later, mainly through Japanese influence, but under the natural inactivity and inborn sloth of the Coreans and the machinations of Chinese jealousy, they all failed.

About 1887 Corea, stimulated by Japanese example, set up a mint and began to coin money, but it never got beyond the issue of some copper representatives of value, and these were presently withdrawn. When in 1890 the effort was made to introduce the telegraph and the locomotive into Corea, Chinese agents were successful in convincing the Coreans that they were dangerous devices of the "foreign devils."

More recently the Coreans of the lower and middle class became and still are active in hostility amounting to rebellion, against the ruling dynasty and its adherents. This rebellion has been smoldering, with occasional outbursts, for many years, and it is born of oppressions by the rulers, of the most cruel character.

Within recent years not a few of the official class have sided with the rebels, because of the outrageously corrupt practices of the ruler and his henchmen. Out of this situation grew a secret society known as the "Togaku-to," composed of the more conservative opponents of the King and his party. The members have repeatedly joined in the revolts, though it must not be assumed that they represent progressive ideas, on the contrary they are grossly superstitious, and at this time make their chief appeal for antagonism to the ruling power through a tradition that no dynasty can reign more than 500 years, whereas the present one, the Bin family, has ruled 503 years.

These rebels, opposed to reform as well as to the rulers, strange as such a statement may seem, since rebellion is to be supposed to represent reform, have been most active in the present year, and are said to have 60,000 men under arms. They demand the expulsion of all foreigners and the re-establishment of the worship of Corea's ancient saints.

On the last defeat of the Government troops by the rebels, the King called on both China and Japan to aid him. The Mikado promptly sent over an army well equipped, and China as promptly demanded their withdrawal, under claim of suzerainty over Corea. Japan refuses to retire and war has followed It seems that, though he called on Japan to serve him, the Corean King, coerced by fear, yielded to China's claim that he is its vassal. The result is reported to be the capture of the King by the Japanese and his detention as a prisoner.

Japan very properly holds that, as there are 10,000 Japanese in Corea and much Japanese property, protection must be afforded alike to Japanese and other foreigners against the assaults of the rebels, who demand that all "foreign devils" be driven into the sea.

So it would seem that the King of Corea is unable to maintain himself and sought the aid of Japan, which, while not favoring the oppressions of the Bin dynasty, and while for reform and progress, does not believe the rebels to be the proper instruments with which to effect wise changes. China appeals to her imperial right over Corea, and to the Tientsin treaty, which guarantees Corean independence and stipulates that neither Japan nor China shall send troops to Corea without the consent of each other. Japan replies that this does not apply to an appeal for aid by the lawful Government of Corea.

The strong policy party of Japan, and it is well nigh dominant, makes these demands as essential to peace:

That to secure her permanent independence and neutrality, Corea must be induced to introduce reforms in the administration of her internal and foreign affairs; to reject the interference of China in her domestic affairs; to connect her capital with Fusan and other important ports by railways; to concede to Japan the privileges of the coasting trade and of fishing in territorial waters; to open a few more ports for Japanese trade; that Corea's acquiescence be obtained for the enlargement of the Japanese settlements in the open ports.

On these issues the war has been opened. If China succeeds, Corea will become merely an annex of the Empire. If Japan wins, it will probably result in the rejuvenation of Corea and the modernizing of her political and social systems.

American sympathy ought to find no difficulty in locating in such a struggle. If Japanese influence is evicted from Corea by Chinese exclusiveness and retrogression, Corea will remain in darkness, save that Russia will find an opportunity open to plant her ideas of civilization upon the little peninsula. It may begin with the occupation of sufficient coast to afford the Czar an all-the-year-round open port or two, but such advance will not be the end. Russian influence will gradually broaden and will in time permeate the whole of Corea.

If, however, Japan succeeds in keeping her foot upon Corean soil there will be fair likelihood of Corea becoming independent under a mild Japanese tutorship, and Russia will not go beyond securing to herself the open port she covets.

THE NATIONAL HEART AT THE EAST.

The Eastern press seems to be of one mind regarding the late disturbance that it was more of rebellion than of strike; that the assertion of the power of the Government was a splendid lesson in patriotism which the generation needed, since only those approaching old age know of the thrill of patriotic spirit that stirred the American heart in the hour of national peril in the sixties.

There is agreement also among all the leading journals that radical socialists and anarchists had more to do with the business than is generally supposed, and very largely used the strike leaders without their knowledge.

It is agreed by the Eastern press that American patience, good humor and tolerance was such that the rebellion was a surprise to even the most astute, and this surprise was responded to by an outburst of patriotic spirit of which we on the Pacific Coast have not full realization. As one journal puts it:

"When the critical time came, the response of the Nation was swift and unmistakable. It was that, and not the handful troops at the disposal of the authorities, which quelled and conquered the frenzied mob. It was an encouraging demonstration that American patriotism may still be counted upon in times of national peril. But still more reassuring is the form and direction taken by this aroused sentiment of nationality. It overrode all partisan distinctions to begin with, and for a brief but blessed season silenced the ignoble voices which are so quick to proclaim that there are votes or party advantage to be got from the Nation's danger. It was the Nation speaking, not the politicians. Nor was it the baser passions getting the upper hand. There was no talk of war or vengeance, no comparing our strength and dignity and rights with those of another country, no boasting of what we would do to make our flag and name terrible in the eyes of the world. It was rather that purest love of country which insists that country shall be made a thing to love. To make law respected, to make property and life secure, to strike down the methods of war in time of peace, to affirm and make good the national responsibility for order, and the right of every man and every corporation to labor and to enjoy the fruits of labor—that, in effect, was the aim of the quickened national feeling, and that it has in great degree accomplished. Whose is so dull a soul as not to feel that the country is more worthy of respect and love, a better place to live, than it was a month ago?"

FRIENDLY TO THE ANARCHISTS.

It was to have been expected that the Populists in Congress would oppose the bill to deport and exclude anarchists. Mr. Kyle (Populist) of South Dakota was afraid it would send over the seas those spectacled theorists and learned professors who hold that human nature may be so far reconstructed that society may be made cohesive without the aid of law or the restraints of government.

But Senator Hill promptly replied that the bill, while it will exclude anarchists already in the country, will not affect those who entertain the fanciful beliefs referred to by Mr. Kyle unless they attempt to give point to their notions by throwing dynamite bombs and plotting to overturn the Government.

In no single instance where anarchism has been discussed in Congress, defended against by authorities, downed by the strong arm of the law, or its propagandists punished for anarchical crimes, have the Populist leaders been found on the side of law, order, liberty and life. They have invariably either expressed their sympathy for these enemies of mankind or have by glum silence manifested their dislike of proceedings against the terrorists.

The simple truth is that Populism, as revealed in this day, is blood relative to anarchism. Peffer opposed the suppression of disorder, rioting and murder in Chicago; Kyle opposes the exclusion of bomb-throwers and assassins, and these chiefs fairly voice the sentiment of the party—albeit there are good and humane men in the organization who are deceived and misled as to the true character of the party.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON, in the *North American Review*, refers to the fact that in some instances the mobs committing the grossest outrages in the strike at Chicago and vicinity were composed entirely of foreigners, who could not even speak the English language. He comments, with warmth, upon the need to put up the bars against these disturbing classes, and stiffen immigration laws so as to exclude these dangerous elements—the riotous ignorant, criminal and anarchical classes. The difficulty is that no political party appears to have the courage to grapple with the matter. The bills that have passed the House and the Senate for the deportation of anarchists are good as far as they go, but they do not touch the quick of the evil. They must prevent the further dumping of the scum of European slums upon American soil. There is enough of the breed here now to occasion us all the trouble that we deserve for having admitted them in the first place. We must also put a stop to the immigration of foreign laborers until there is something for them to do here without crowding our own people out of employment.

REFERRING to the policy in this country that tends to depreciate railroad securities by warring upon the roads, and thus impairing their efficiency and their development, and depriving them of the ability to command either foreign or home capital, Isaac L. Rice, a distinguished publicist, says in the *Forum:*

Yet the development and the efficiency of the railroads is a condition precedent to the development of the resources of the country. It has been forgotten that fortunes are made on the "bear" side as well as on the "bull" side of the stock market; and much "anti-railroad" legislation, instead of being the "anti-millionaire" legislation which it was intended to be, has left to the millionaires the amplest scope for increasing their fortunes by selling "short" in anticipation of just such legislation and during its progress.

And further on he points out that because of the unwise policy referred to, "it has come to pass that in our country, rapidly growing in population, where for that very reason railroad investments should have the credit of Government securities, railroads having an aggregate capitalization of $2,500,000,000 out of a total of $10,500,000,000, are bankrupt and in the hands of receivers."

THE Populist Convention of the Eighth Indiana Congressional District, on the 4th inst., sent to Debs a tender of nomination for Congress. But he declined the proffer, and this is construed by the press of that State as a shrewd move in furtherance of his ultimate candidacy for Governor, a number of trimming politicians having sent him letters pledging their support, evidently with the idea of catching the labor vote. Clearly then the Populists and the Debsites stand ready to join forces, the former in their anxiety to gather in this supposed strength putting aside all their own preferences, and accepting Debs and his following without question. This is evidenced by the address of the Railway Union given to the country on the 5th inst., which, after reciting its verson of the strike and the failure of the boycott, concludes with an appeal to voters to cast their ballots for the Populist party. The whole affair then has degenerated into a device to boost the party of the impracticable into power.

ADMIT that it is a cold and selfish interest, yet it is certainly true that one of the chief, if not the first, of concerns the outside world has in the war between China and Japan is the opportunity afforded to determine the real value of the new style of armored war ships and the effectiveness of the most modern naval weapons. Up to this time the constructors of the new order of war ships have had to trust to speculation all the questions of their effectiveness, if we except only the crushing ability of the ram, as demonstrated by the sinking of the Victoria by the Camperdown. In this war between orientals, each possessing several of the best class of modern ships and armaments, we are having demonstration of the serviceableness of modern ironclads, and that, too, without expense or risk to ourselves.

THE entire country is now demanding the deportation of anarchists and the exclusion of these enemies of society for the future, together with others of the dangerous classes. It is not disposed to boast, but the RECORD-UNION, recalling a matter of record, proves by its files that fully ten years ago it began and has ever since striven to keep alive the protest against the admission of the foreign scum. Over a decade ago it sounded the note of warning, and advised that the bars be put up against any and all dangerous classes. It believes that it is now about to see the realization of its hopes.

"ALL that I possess of strength and devotedness belongs to my country," were the words of President Carnot when entrusted with the Chief Executive office of the Republic of France. The sentence ought to be adopted as the motto of consecration by every citizen of the United States of America who has faith in the stability of our institutions and believes, as he should, that this is the best heritage of mankind and the last hope of the race of men for a government of freedom through law.

LET the ball cranks exult. Here comes Professor E. W. Scripture in the August *Forum* and declares that "there is as much education in playing a game of football as in construing a book of Virgil."

AMERICAN art suffers a severe loss in the death of George Inness, the brilliant landscape painter.

H. A. LEHNDORFF, ESQ.,
General agent and correspondent of the San Francisco "Post" for the State of California, who resides at 209 Gough street San Francisco.

To a reporter of the RECORD-UNION Mr. Lehndorff said: "I have been a resident of California for five years, all the time in San Francisco. About twenty yerrs ago I contracted a severe cold, which resulted in rheumatism and finally in heart trouble. Both the rheumatism and heart trouble gave me great distress and suffering. The heart trouble continued to grow worse until I was unable to do any work that caused even the slightest fatigue. I could not even ascend a flight of stairs without almost loosing my breath; and my heart would flutter at times and it seemed as though it would stop beating. I had pains in my back and limbs with kidney trouble, besides my stomach gave me severe suffering. My bowels were obstinately constipated, causing me to take great quantities of medicine, and the more I took the more I was obliged to take. My condition was altogether very annoying and distressing, even though not considered dangerous.

"During the last five years I have been treated at some of the most noted medical institutes of San Francisco, and also by some of the most prominent of the specialists of that city, but all to no purpose.

"I had seen many favorable notices of The Neagle Medical Institute in the press of the country, and decided to call upon one of their patients that had been reported as cured by the doctors of that institution. I found this patient most enthusiastic in their praise. I also found out that not half of the truth had been told in the notice of his cure, for he told me his story in detail and called his 'a magical cure.'

"After hearing this man's story I went at once to Sacramento and to the Neagle Medical Institute. I was carefully examined and put upon treatment, and I must say that I have improved beyond my most sanguine expectations, for I had began to despair of ever obtaining relief from any source whatever. I now feel confident of a complete and permanent cure, as I see so many patients here being treated, and all speaking so highly of the success in their treatment."

THE NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 724½ K street, Sacramento.

MISLEADING REPORTS.

No Reliance to be Placed in San Francisco Newspapers.

The following communication to the San Francisco *Bulletin* is full of pointed truths:

Editor Bulletin: There can be no question but that the administration of public affairs suffers in the estimation of citizens generally from the frivolous style of reporting indulged in by most newspapers. The desire to put things in a striking manner, with piquant and startling heads, is so strong that a report often amounts to a positive misrepresentation and conveys to the public no correct account of the transaction covered.

As an illustration of this the meeting of the Board of Education last evening is a good example. The headings and reports in the morning papers would impress the community with the conclusion that squabbling and abuse of power and generally disorderly and discreditable conduct had been indulged in. An incident and the customary friction of all legislative bodies was magnified, and a large amount of actual work of the greatest importance was not even referred to.

The Finance Committee's annual report conveyed facts that the community ought to know. A decreased income of over $155,000 had been overcome by economy, without any reduction of salaries, and over $60,000 of savings have been expended for needed additions to school buildings.

A large number of assignments and transfers, of interest to both teachers and parents, were not mentioned in the reports. The vacant principalship of the Harrison Primary was filled by the election of a lady who had formerly been a principal, but lost her school through consolidation. More important yet was the action of the board in establishing two additional cooking classes and three centers for manual training—a step of great importance—yet not referred to in any report.

Such instances ought to impress the community with a disposition to believe that things are not always so bad as sensational reporting would lead us to believe. A. B.

San Francisco, August 9, 1894.

The fact is that the San Francisco papers do not want their reporters to report proceedings of public bodies in detail. The reporter is instructed to "get a good story." He attends a meeting, and if he cannot find something out of which to make "a good story," that is, something sensational, he disposes of it in a few lines, entirely ignoring matters of the utmost importance to the public.

The reports of proceedings of the Legislature and State Conventions are of the same character. For weeks after the close of the Republican State Convention citizens of San Francisco were sending for copies of the RECORD-UNION published during the convention, stating that it was the only paper in the State which gave a full and complete report of the proceedings. The sensational papers always declare that detailed reports are "dry," and that the people do not want details. There never was a greater mistake. It is because of such reports as are referred to by the *Bulletin* correspondent that the San Francisco press is so universally discredited by the people of the State.

STATE FAIR MATTERS.

What Was Done by the Board of Agriculture Yesterday.

The State Board of Agriculture held its usual August meeting at the office of the Secretary yesterday afternoon. Directors Hancock, Cox, Green, Shippee, Chase, Mathews, Wilson, Flickinger, De Long and President Boggs were present.

The principal business transacted was the confirmation of various arrangements made by the Executive Committee since the last meeting, and the consideration of ways and means for the coming fair.

Felix Dunn as Financial Secretary, and S. C. Ferguson as Clerk of the Course, were the only employes selected at this time, further appointments being deferred until later on.

President Lawton of the Board of Trustees of Sacramento appeared before the board and stated that the Trustees, in conjunction with the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento, had decided to offer two cups or trophies of the value of $1,000, to be competed for by the various counties making displays of their agricultural and horticultural products. It was the intention to give a $600 cup for the first premium and a $400 one for second premium.

This proposition was readily accepted by the State Board of Agriculture, and a vote of thanks was extended to the representatives of Sacramento for their magnificent offer.

Many kind remarks were made by the non-resident members of the board upon the enterprise and thoughtfulness of Sacramento toward the encouragement of large and representative displays from the rich counties of the State.

It was stipulated that Sacramento County should not contest for these prizes, thereby extending the opportunity to her sister counties to come in and compete unhampered by local competition.

The pool privilege for the coming fair was let to J. N. Killip for 65 per cent. of the gross receipts.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

A Siskiyou County Judgment Confirmed on Appeal.

The Supreme Court has rendered an opinion in the case of Herman Quint, plaintiff and appellant, vs. George W. Hoffman et als., claiming to act as directors, and J. W. Crutcher, claiming to act as Treasurer, and P. H. Graham, claiming to act as Collector of Central Irrigation District, and the San Francisco Bridge Company, a corporation.

It is an action commenced by plaintiff in Siskiyou County to enjoin the defendant Graham, as Collector of Central Irrigation Company, from selling any lands of plaintiff and of others similarly situated for assessments levied in the year 1892. A temporary injunction was issued upon the filing of the complaint, which was subsequently dissolved upon the ground that the facts stated therein were not sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to the relief demanded, and thereupon the appeal was taken from the order of dissolution.

The Supreme Court states that the only question presented by the appeal is, does the complaint state sufficient facts to entitle the plaintiff to a perpetual injunction?

After reviewing the case the court holds that, although the tax levied was more than the plaintiff should have been compelled to pay, yet, as he owed part of it to the district, he is not entitled to be heard in equity till that part has been paid, and for this reason the judgment is affirmed.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Increasing Demand for the Serial—The First Twelve Ready.

A few weeks ago the RECORD-UNION made arrangements with the publishers of "Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War," whereby its subscribers might purchase each part of the series of twenty-six numbers at eight cents per part. Many hundreds of the numbers have been purchased by subscribers, and the remarkably low price at which the publication is sold has become a matter of general comment.

The history is an excellent one, very accurate, and written by the foremost historians of late years. It is very freely illustrated, and a detailed story of the war is told in most interesting style. The RECORD-UNION might have sold these parts at a figure considerably in advance of eight cents and thereby reaped a rich profit on the sales, but it entered into the matter solely for the benefit of its subscribers, and is offering each part at exact cost—eight cents.

The first twelve of these parts have arrived and can be seen or purchased at the office.

Taking to Boxing.

The police officers have started a subscription list, the money to be used in the purchase of boxing gloves. Some of the officers have a desire to become experts in the manly art of self-defense, and it is expected that ere long there will be some interesting bouts in the jail-yard.

Handsome Brady and Ed Rand are trembling in fear lest some of the muscular officers may show a disposition to use them for punching-bags.

Snow Slide in Summer.

Our correspondent at Summit Soda Springs, who described, a day or two ago, a trip to the top of Tinker's Knob, one of the highest peaks in the Sierra Nevada, appears to have omitted one detail. A Sacramento ten-year-old who was with the party of fourteen ladies and gentlemen, in writing to his father about the trip, says: "On the way home we found a snow bank. We slid down on the seat of our pants, and when we got up our pants were all wet."

MARRIED ladies try Seguro. Take no substitute. See general notice column.

☞ Men's Good Weight Undershirts and Drawers, 25c. ☜

SPECIAL VALUES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, WHICH MEAN A GREAT SAVING TO YOU.

TO-DAY

Great Cut in Shoes.

BIG SAVING IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
GREAT TUMBLE IN OUR FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTM'T.

E. S. ELKUS, Opposite the Plaza.

NEW TO-DAY.

WITH CHRIST IN A FRUIT ORCHARD, REV. R. M. STEVENSON'S SUBJECT TO-MORROW EVENING. 1t*

CARD OF THANKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO EXPRESS his gratitude to the neighbors and friends who showed him so much kindness during the last illness of his wife, Mrs. Johanna Murphy; also for the many and beautiful floral offerings contributed.

1t [BC] THOMAS MURPHY.

FEDERATION PICNIC!
Sunday, Aug. 12th,
—AT—
OAK PARK.
☞ CASH GATE PRIZES. ☜
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. 1t

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC

Will Reopen Wednesday, August 15th.

Entrance Examinations, August 14th.

THE TEACHING FORCE OF THE UNIversity has been strengthened by carefully selected additions. The Courses of Studies embrace:

Collegiate,
Academic,
Commercial,
Oratorical,
Music and Art Instruction.

Address: UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC, College Park, Cal.
au11-1w

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION -:- SALE
☞ TO-DAY, ☜
Saturday, August 11th, at 10 A. M.,
—AT THE—
Auction House of Bell & Co., 323 J St.,
—WILL BE SOLD—

ONE UPRIGHT PEASE PIANO, ALMOST new and cost $450; one Mason & Hamlin Organ, one Maney Safe, Showcase and Desk. Also, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Persian Range, etc. Also, Horses, Buggies, etc.

☞ Sale positive. Terms cash.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT AND DANCE.

CONCERT BY ARTILLERY BAND AT OAK PARK, SATURDAY, AUG. 11th, 8 TO 10 P. M.

A fine programme assured, to be followed by DANCING. Concert free. Admission to dance, 25 cents. J and P street cars go through to the park. au7-5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. WELDON, Dentist, has opened an office at 806 J street.

IF AFFLICTED with Sore Eyes use Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Sold at 25 cents. S

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
☞ GASOLINE STOVES, ☜
Together with a most complete assortment of CROCKERY, COOKING RANGES, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS and GLASS and HARDWARE, at
H. K. WALLACE & CO.'S, 813 to 817 J Street.
☞ Plumbing and Tinning Contracts a specialty.

PRICES ARE LOW! GET THE BEST!
BUTTER. ASK FOR Reno or Douglas Creamery, ☜
COAST PRODUCTION.
PERFECT IN PURITY OF FLAVOR.
WOOD, GRAY & CO., Importers and Jobbers California, Oregon and Nevada Products, Potatoes, Beans, Eastern Eggs, Seeds, Nuts, etc. 117 TO 125 J STREET.

JAMES G. DAVIS, 411 and 413 K STREET.
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WALL PAPER.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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, by putting in some city property as part payment.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.,

Oldest and leading Real Estate House in Central and Northern California. 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento; No. 9, Rotunda, 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 Sargent Tract, about three miles from the city, near County Hospital. This is very fine land, well drained. Small payment down; balance at a low rate of interest. Call and we will drive you out.

$1,100—10 acres east of Oak Park. Good fruit land. This is only a short distance from town. Well worth looking at.

MONEY TO LOAN.

P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH.

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.

THE PACIFIC

When You Next Order
—GIVE—
Carson Creamery Butter
A TRIAL.

After 25 years' experience we are convinced it is the finest article in the Butter line ever produced on this coast. You will say the same.

D. DIERSSEN COMPANY,
725 to 729 J Street.

H. S. CROCKER COMPANY
WHO..... DOES YOUR Printing?
WHY..... Can't WE DO IT?
With our Superior Facilities, Prompt Attention, Fair Prices and Honest Work.
— 208—210 J STREET. —

'ATKINSON'S
Practical -:- Incubator.
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY, 1029 J street. B. F. PIKE, Manufacturer; M. L. WISE, Manager. Send for Catalogue.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

[PACIFIC SYSTEM.]

AUGUST 1, 1894.

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

LEAVE (For)	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE (From)
10:50 P	Ashland and Portland	6:20 A
6:45 A	Calistoga and Napa	11:15 A
3:00 P	Calistoga and Napa	8:10 P
10:25 A	Deming, El Paso and East	5:30 P
5:15 P	Colfax	2:00 P
7:10 P	Knights L'ding & 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
3:05 P	Oroville via Roseville Jn'c	10:15 A
*6:45 A	Red Bluff via Woodland	*7:50 P
3:05 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	10:15 A
10:30 A	Redding via Willows	3:55 P
3:00 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:15 A
6:16 A	San Francisco via Benicia	9:40 P
6:45 A	San Francisco via Benicia	10:30 P
3:00 P	San Francisco via Benicia	8:10 P
*10:00 A	San Francisco via steamer	‡6:00 A
10:25 A	San Fran. via Livermore	2:50 P
10:25 A	San Jose	2:50 P
10:25 A	Santa Barbara	5:30 P
*6:45 A	Santa Rosa	11:15 A
3:00 P	Santa Rosa	*8:10 P
	Stockton and Galt	8:30 P
10:25 A	Stockton and Galt	2:50 P
5:30 P	Stockton and Galt	10:25 A
11:40 A	Truckee and Reno	2:40 A
10:00 P	Truckee and Reno	5:45 A
6:45 A	Vallejo	11:15 A
3:00 P	Vallejo	8:10 P
*4:10 P	Folsom and Placerville	*11:05 A
6:00 A	Folsom and Placerville	*2:40 P

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.
A—For morning. P—For afternoon.
RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

TRAVEL RESUMED.

LEAVE SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY, JULY 20th, 11:40 A. M., Tuesdays thereafter. Best accommodations—Judson Excursion to Chicago and Boston and all points East. Through cars—upholstered. Through manager. For tickets and berths inquire of C. J. ELLIS, Agt. at Depot, Sacramento. JUDSON & CO., 19 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

CANDIDATES.

JOHN T. GRIFFITTS,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY ASSESSOR.
Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR AT SACRAMENTO
SEPT. 3D TO 15TH
DAZZLING PAVILION EFFECTS
LIVE STOCK AND RACING AT THE PARK
CASSASA'S GREAT BAND FOR MUSICAL CONCERTS.
MANY NEW ATTRACTIONS SECURED.
DON'T FAIL TO EXHIBIT.
EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAIL ROADS.
Edwin F. Smith, SECY. John Boggs, PRESIDENT.

TRADE MARK
Big G
is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Whites, Spermatorrhœa, Gleet, unnatural discharges or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent and guaranteed not to stricture.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, on receipt of $1.00. Descriptive Circular mailed on request.
Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
BIG G
PRICE $1.00

STATE FAIR PRIVILEGES.

DATES, SEPTEMBER 3 TO 15, 1894. Bids for the following privileges will be received at the office of the Secretary, at Pavilion, in Sacramento, up to 11 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, August 15, 1894.

PARK PRIVILEGES.

Specifications and designation of location for all Refreshment Privileges, as well as Candy, Ice Cream, Fruits, Cigars, Lunch Counter and Dining-room Restaurant Privileges to be let at the Park during the State Fair of 1894, with conditions providing for their rental, may be had upon application to the Secretary.

PAVILION PRIVILEGES.

Separate bids for the following Pavilion Privileges will be received at same time:

1. To sell Ice Cream and Soda Water.
2. To sell Candy.
3. To sell Cider, Sarsaparilla and Iron, Ginger Ale and Lemonade.
4. To sell Popcorn.

No Pavilion bar privileges let. No lump bids received. Rights of exhibitors in the gratuitous distribution of their goods in sample lots is reserved, as well as sale of coffee and chocolate in Foreign Department. Checks or cash for full amount must accompany each bid. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN BOGGS, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. au2-1t

THE FISHING SEASON IS at hand. Come and make your pick from WM. H. ECKHARDT'S new invoice of Rods and Tackle, Flies, Baskets, etc., from all the best makers. New lot of Shooting Coats—duck, corduroy and fustian. Guns choke bored, stocks bent and repairing on guns and rifles a specialty. Send for price list. No. 523 K street.

Established 1852.
GREGORY BROS. CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND Wholesale Dealers in
PRODUCE AND FRUIT,
126 and 128 J street, Sacramento.
General Agents for the celebrated ROBERTS' KIDNEY AND LIVER BITTERS.