

ANOTHER STAR

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



THE NONPAREIL



10-DAY'S SPECIALS.

India Silks, 25c Yard.

THIS MORNING we will place on sale 2,000 yards Plain Colored India Silks, 21 inches wide. This lot was purchased previous to the great advance in raw silks.

All-Silk Ribbons, 10c and 12c a Yard.

A splendid lot of All-silk Satin and Gros-grain Ribbons in Nos. 9 and 12—good widths for fancy work and all desirable shades.

Driving Gloves, \$1 a Pair.

We say Driving Gloves because they are so strong and well made. Every pair has extra gussets between the fingers.

Black Cashmere Gloves, 25c Pair.

A special lot of Fast Black Cashmere Gloves in all sizes from 5 1/2 to 8. These are extra good quality for the price and especially desirable for winter wear.

Children's School Ulsters, \$2 48 and \$3 75 Each.

In this lot there are about thirty garments, in sizes from 8 to 14 years. All made from fancy light and dark mixed cloths.

Dress Buttons, 10c a Dozen.

Every kind is represented. All sizes, from the smallest to the largest, in metal, bone, pearl and jet.

Notion Counter.

- Dress Shields, 10c a pair. Eagle Pins, 3c a paper. Black Shawl Pins, 5c a dozen. Tracing Wheels, 6c each. Cabinet Hair Pins, 5c a box. Shoe Button Kits, 5c each. Black Silk Binding Braid, 5c a yard. Satin Hose Supporters, all colors, 20c pair.

Fur Capes, \$8 50 Each.

27-inch Baltic Seal Capes with deep storm collars. Satin-lined throughout. This will make a strong and serviceable garment for winter wear.

Wasserman, Davis & Co.

THIS WAS AN INVENTION INDEED

How a Woman's Skill Revolutionized a Great Industry.

Among the inventions of women on exhibition at Atlanta is one interesting for two reasons: the first, that it dates from a period before women were accounted active in any but the domestic world; and the second, that it deals with a department of industry in which women have ventured at the risk of being suspected of scant knowledge and less experience than of mechanics.



in all the pristine glory of quaintly carved and painted architecture, and every house and shop along the road blossomed into a galaxy of newly-gilded signboards and many-colored woodwork.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the Oregon Improvement Reorganization Committee today, John W. Moore and Henry W. Cannon, retired from the committee, and E. Rollins Morse of Boston was elected a member in response to the request from holders in Boston of a large amount of the company's securities.

AN EMBELLISHER'S SENTENCE.

DENVER, Nov. 14.—Walter C. Westcott, ex-Receiver of the United States Land Office at Del Norte, was arraigned in the United States Court before Judge Hallett on the charge of embellishing \$28,875. He withdrew from the trial, not guilty and substituted a plea of guilty. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail and fined the amount embezzled, and costs of the trial.

BACKED A TYPESETTING MACHINE.

An Experiment Which Cost Mark Twain His Fortune. Mark Twain owns his "strapped" condition, which he has often avowed to having known, almost entirely, to the determination to be the proprietor of a typesetting machine. Other losses are mentioned as having caused his embarrassment, but all his other losses together would not have impoverished him if by any means he could have been restrained from the winged gold dollars after had in the effort to develop the Paige typesetting machine. He sunk over \$200,000 in that effort, although the amount is usually spoken of as much less. The Paige was the most wonderful mechanism ever devised, and the more wonderful it grew the more worthless it became. It was so elaborate that when taken to pieces there were 20,000 of them and it took up more room than a grand piano. Only one machine was ever built, and it cost \$3,000. The Paige was a machine in a much more than a type, and required no type at all, but only type metal. The curious thing about it was that Mr. Twain was not satisfied with the machine, and he sought to put his money into the linotype company when it was a struggling concern, but he went to Washington, looked about it and declared that it was worthless. If he had invested his \$200,000 in that enterprise he would have got at least \$1,000,000 out of it, for the stock has more than quadrupled in value since that time. This experience should have given him a healthy distrust of his own judgment as a business man. He incurred nearly all his obligations in the Paige affair through the counsel of his legal advisers or without their knowledge, and was always binding himself to pay more money, and asking them what they thought about it afterward. There are few instances of so much money having been sunk in any worthless invention by one man.—Boston Herald.

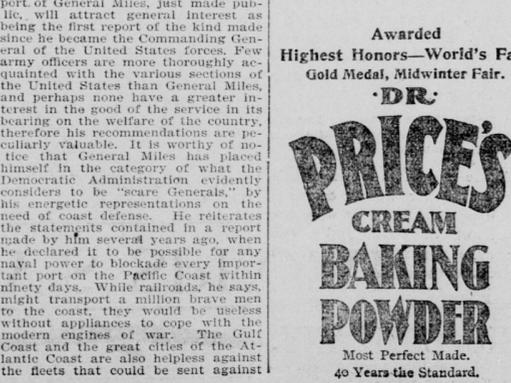
VOICE OF THE PRESS

San Diego Union: Another body of California producers have concluded to combine and try the benefits of co-operation. These are the sweet-wine men. The plan adopted provides for transferring the wine carried over from one year to the next, and the proceeds are made to wage-earners in the face of the season, to a board of seven trustees who will market the product to the best advantage. The wine left over amounts to 1,200,000 gallons, and the new vintage is estimated at 4,800,000 gallons, making a total of 6,000,000 to be disposed of. It is proposed to sell the wine from time to time, when market conditions are suitable, and make profit returns to the producers. It is believed that in this way fair profits may be obtained. Should the plan prove successful it will probably be followed in future years.

GEN. MILES' REPORT.

Los Angeles Times: The annual report of General Miles, just made public, will attract general interest as being the first report of the kind made since he became the Commanding General of the United States forces. Few army officers are more thoroughly acquainted with the various sections of the United States than General Miles, and his reports are of great interest in the good of the service in its bearing on the welfare of the country, therefore his recommendations are particularly valuable. It is worthy of notice that General Miles has placed himself in the category of what the Democratic Administration, evidently through the influence of General Miles, his energetic representations on the need of coast defense. He reiterates the statements contained in a report made by him several years ago, when he declared it to be possible for any naval power to blockade every important port on the Pacific Coast within ninety days. While railroads, he says, might transport a million brave men to the coast, they would be useless without appliances to cope with the modern methods of war. The Gulf Coast and the great cities of the Atlantic Coast are also helpless against the fleets that could be sent against them by European powers. He shows that in the last two hundred years formal declarations of war were made in less than 10 per cent. of the actual hostilities, a fact that speaks volumes on the need of being always prepared.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



Most Perfect Made. 40 Years the Standard.

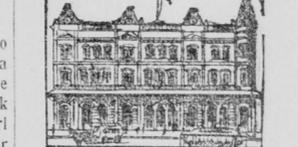
THE NONPAREIL



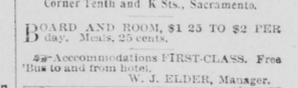
GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL, Corner Seventh and K Streets. STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. FREE BUSES to and from depot. GRAY & TITUS, Proprietors.



CAPITAL HOTEL, CORNER SEVENTH and K Streets, Strictly first-class. Free bus to and from depot. GRAY & TITUS, Proprietors.



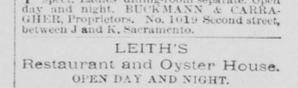
WESTERN HOTEL, THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAMENTO, Cal. Meas. 25 cents. W.M. LAND, Proprietor. Free bus to and from depot.



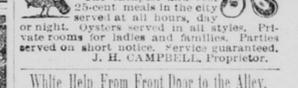
PACIFIC HOTEL, CORNER K AND FIFTH STREETS, SACRAMENTO, CALIF. Meas. 25 cents. W.M. LAND, Proprietor. Free bus to and from depot.



THE METROPOLITAN, N.W. Cor. Fifth and K Sts., Sacramento, Cal. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Electric cars pass the door to all parts of the city. MRS. E. C. KETCHUM, Proprietor.



THE SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY REPECT. LUNCH CHEAPEST AND BEST. Open day and night. BUCKMAN & ALLEN, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento.



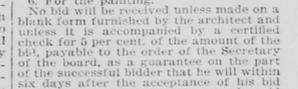
LEITH'S Restaurant and Oyster House, CORNER K AND FIFTH STREETS, SACRAMENTO, CALIF. Meas. 25 cents. W.M. LAND, Proprietor. Free bus to and from depot.



MINT RESTAURANT, Second St., bet. K and L. 25-cent meals in the city. Served at all hours, day or night. In the latest styles. Private rooms for ladies and families. Parties served on short notice. Service guaranteed. E. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.



White Help From Camp Door to the Alley. CHOICE HOT CAKES and PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup, with a fragrant note of pure Molasses and Java, and the best Always neat and clean. Attentive to business. NEW YORK KITCHEN.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE Harbor Commissioners, 210 California street, San Francisco, Cal., November 7, 1895.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office at or prior to 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, November 12, 1895, for the materials and building the Union Depot and Ferry House on the water front of the city of San Francisco, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared therefor by A. Pace Brown, architect, which can be seen at the office of said architect, in the Crocker building, San Francisco. Blue prints will be furnished on request, and a deposit of \$25 for their return within five days. Bids are invited on the following classifications of work as required by Act of the Legislature, approved March 27, 1890.

- 1. For the masonry work, including all brick, stone, concrete and fire proofing. 2. For the iron work. 3. For the carpentering, plastering and glazing. 4. For the plumbing and gasfitting. 5. For the painting and galvanizing iron work. 6. For the painting.

No bid will be considered unless made on a blank form furnished by the architect and unless it is accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Board, as a guarantee on the part of the successful bidder that he will within six days after the acceptance of his bid enter into a written contract for the work according to the plans and specifications prepared therefor, and will agree to the conditions and terms as embodied in and annexed to said specifications, and will also execute and file with this board a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by said board, in such amount as it shall direct, and conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract. No bid will any bid be considered by this board unless delivered to the Secretary of Assistant Secretary at the office of the Secretary, No. 10 California street, at or prior to 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, December 10, 1895, at which time and place the bids will be opened.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed for the best interests of the State. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. E. L. COLNOM, JAMES T. TOLLE, F. S. CHADBOURNE, Board of State Harbor Commissioners, J. J. Keegan, Secretary. 111-111 110

\$10,000 Worth

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., CHEAPER THAN EVER. Bedroom Suits from \$5 up at the old stand, 323 K STREET, EXL Auction and Commission House, F. MILLER, Proprietor. CAPT. BUNSTALL'S Extra Gill Edge ALSO FINE OLD PORTER, Delivered to Saloons Ice Cold. Capacity, 75,000 to 100,000 Barrels Per Year. BEST BEER IN THE WORLD TRY IT.

Added to "Old Glory's" Constellation.

Design for the New Flag—It Will be Smaller and More Beautiful Than the Present Standard—Evolution of the Stars and Stripes.

On the Fourth of July, 1896, a new star will be added to the "glorious constellation." On that day Utah, which more than any other section of the country has resisted the progress of civilization, will join the sisterhood of States and become the forty-fifth member of the American Union. This event is significant for various reasons. It implies the complete obliteration of Mormonism, or, at least, of polygamy, from that garden in which Joseph Smith planted it when he was forced out of Illinois and where it prospered marvelously for years. Moreover, it involves a new design for "Old Glory," a fact which is already enlisted the attention of the authorities. A new arrangement of the stars must be made to admit the addition of one without disturbing the symmetry of the group. At present there are six rows, the top and bottom of which contain eight and the four intermediate rows contain seven stars. The quartermaster-general of the army has given orders for the preparation of a design, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Rockwell, United States Army, in charge of the general quartermaster's depot in Philadelphia, has made a draft which it is believed will be adopted. It puts the additional star in the fourth row, making the first, fourth and sixth rows consist of eight each, and the second, third and fifth of seven each. The design must be approved by the Secretary of War before it can be adopted, and as that official is not likely to give the matter his attention before next spring the subject is left until then in the region of conjecture.

One thing has been settled, though, which is of general interest. The new flag will be smaller than the present one, will materially add to its beauty. The new army regulations provide that the new flag to be issued to the service after the admission of Utah shall be five feet six inches long by four feet four inches wide. The field will be two feet six inches long by two feet four inches wide. The stripes will be reduced to nine feet in length and the distance between the edge of the flag and the first row of stars will be thirty-second inches. The decoration of the top of the staff will be the spear head as at present, and pendant from the spear will be tassels hanging from the cords. A heavy and rich gold fringe will decorate the edges. Those who have given the subject careful attention express confidence that the change will increase the beauty of the flag, as well as add to the convenience of handling it.

Rea-Admiral George Henry Preble, author of the only "History of the United States of America" that is anything like complete or deserves to be considered authentic, laments that so little is known about the origin of the flag. There is an incomplete record of action in the Continental Congress as early as 1776 providing for a committee to design a flag of the new nation. No evidence goes nothing came of it. Previous to and during the early period of the war various flags were in use, and singularly enough many of them bore some reference to the thirteen colonies, but whether in commemoration of the proposed union has not been ascertained. It is a singular fact that the thirteen flags used between 1775 and 1777 contained rattlesnakes as the principal feature of their design, and the snakes each had thirteen rattles. An anonymous writer, but commonly supposed to be Benjamin Franklin, in a letter published in Bradford's Pennsylvania Journal of December 27, 1776, defended this strange feature by challenging first that the ancients considered the serpent as an emblem of wisdom and endless duration.

On Saturday, June 14, 1777, Congress passed a resolution "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing the new constellation." How the matter came to be considered does not appear in any of the records. Who introduced the resolution, or whether there was much, little or no discussion of it, is equally unknown. It was nearly two years after the adoption of Independence had been promulgated, and during a time that a standard was needed every day. The resolution was printed in the newspapers in August following, but it was not officially declared over until September 3, 1777, nearly three months after its adoption. An anonymous writer expressed at the time as to what influenced the action. Some insisted that the stripes were borrowed from the Dutch, and others thought they were taken from the coats of the Continental soldiers. There were those, also, who thought that both the stars and stripes were taken from the arms of the thirteen colonies, and one more was than the rest recalled the fact that the baptismal robe of the Father of his Country was white silk, lined with blue and decorated with a blue of course, that ought to have ended the controversy, but it seems there were still doubters. Whatever differences of opinion there were, however, were unanimously agreed that the number of stars and stripes were the number of colonies which originally joined in the Union for defense and unity. In fact, the number was expressed in every design proposed or adopted. One was an endless chain of thirteen links, grasped by thirteen hands; another represented a bundle of thirteen arrows in a mailed hand; still another was a round knot or ball, with thirteen rings, and one that is familiar to every body presents an eagle with thirteen arrows in his talons.

In June, 1776, a committee of Congress accompanied by Washington called Mrs. John Ross, a widow, who was an upholsterer, conducting business at No. 259 Arch street, Philadelphia. She was engaged her to make the flag from a rough drawing, which at her suggestion was redrawn by General Washington in pencil in her back parlor. William J. Canby, a grandson of Mrs. Ross, is authority for the statement that the flag thus designed was subsequently adopted by Congress and became the first star spangled banner.

After the legislation of 1777 no alteration in the standard was made until 1794, when an Act was passed increasing the number of stars and stripes from thirteen to fifteen. Vermont having been admitted to Statehood, March 4, 1791, and Kentucky, June 1, 1792. The increasing number of the Congressmen regarding it as much too trivial a matter to waste time on, however, it was not until 1818 that an effect in May, 1820. In 1796 Tennessee was admitted to the Union; in 1802 Ohio became the seventeenth State. In 1812 Louisiana was added, and in 1819 Missouri joined the constellation, thus raising the number to nineteen. Under the circumstances the flag of fifteen stars and stripes was meaningless. That year Peter Wendon, Representative for New York, offered a resolution "that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States." This resolution was adopted. The records are silent as to who comprised the committee, but they reported a bill January 2, 1817, which was not acted upon. While the subject was up, however, Mr. Wendon called upon Captain C. B. Hood, famous for gallantry in the navy, and asked him to make a design for a flag "which would represent the increase of the States without destroying the distinctive character." Captain Hood recommended "reducing the stripes to thirteen, to represent the original States, the stars to be increased to the number of all the States, bound into one great

FUEL DESTROYED.

A Fire in the Railroad Company's Big Woodpile. About 11:40 o'clock last night the whistle at the railroad shops was sounded for a fire in an immense woodpile a short distance north of the passenger depot. About the same time an alarm was sent in from the Pioneer Mill for the same fire.

In a short time the railroad fire crew, with the assistance of the city firemen, had the fire under control, though a considerable amount of wood was destroyed. A similar fire occurred in nearly the same spot about a year ago.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Benjamin Shreve, New York; George Hinds, Wilmington, Col.; R. H. Brown, D. G. Stephens, H. W. Wiley, John W. Mitchell, Frank A. Catern, Los Angeles; J. E. Newton, Pasadena; L. Thorne, Los Angeles; Mrs. B. Steele, Miss Rawlings, Capt. E. A. Pilgrimage and wife, Akron, O.; W. F. Knapp, Wm. Burd, E. C. Allen, Ben Levy, San Francisco; Miss Alice E. Hainelin, Nat. H. Salisbury and wife, Fred L. Miller, Chicago; H. R. McNeble, Stockton; N. J. Williams, Bert L. Wertheimer, A. W. Hine, G. H. Mayers, Charles Egbert, San Francisco; Wm. P. Hamman, Hamman, New York; T. G. Akers, Truckee.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.

William Conklin is locked up in the City Prison on a charge of grand larceny. A woman named Jennie Overton had chattel mortgage on a number of horses belonging to Conklin, and she claims that he took the animals to Stockton with him. Deputy Sheriff Kelly brought him back yesterday afternoon.

CAPITAN HOWGATE.

Nothing But Executive Clemency Can Save Him From Prison. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The District Court of Appeals to-day, in an opinion delivered by Justice Morris, sustained the verdict of the Criminal Court in the case of Captain H. W. Howgate, the former disbursing officer of the Signal Service. The Criminal Court fixed his term of imprisonment at eight years. Captain Howgate's counsel sought to prevent Howgate from serving his term in Albany Penitentiary. The prisoner was removed to the District Jail, where he will remain until he is permitted to close his business affairs, prior to his removal to Albany to serve his sentence. He was accompanied to jail by a young woman who had just been convicted of bigamy.

UTE INDIAN MURDERERS.

Agent Day Thinks They Were Committed by Members of the Tribe. DENVER (Col.), Nov. 14.—The Department of the Colorado has received two messages to-day from Agent Day at the Ute Agency headquarters. He attributes the murders of Indians of the Indiana to members of the tribe. The bodies were found on Chicken Creek, seven miles from the town of Mancos. He has sent Indian police down Mancos Canyon to look for the horses of the murdered Indians. Runners have been sent for the sons of the Indians supposed to be guilty of the crime. He has wired for four Winchester rifles, which were in the hands of the cavalry at Fort Logan are awaiting orders, and will be ready to move at any moment. Howgate is today in the hospital here, and the murderers will eventually be caught.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

T. G. Akers of Truckee is in the city. H. R. McNeble came over from Stockton yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pilgrimage of Akron, O., are at the Golden Eagle. Miss Rosa Ostrom of Reed's Station is visiting friends in this city, and is the guest of Mrs. J. M. Ely.

Dr. C. B. Nichols, Knights of Pythias Brigadier-General, has just returned from an official trip to southern cities. J. Hamilton Howe, Musical Director of the Grand opera, will be benefited by the Children's Hospital of San Francisco, which is to take place on the 19th and 20th, was in the city last night, rehearsing the Sacramento members who are to take part.

W. W. Chapin and his father, W. C. Chapin, went East about six weeks ago. The son returned yesterday, while his father is on a tour of Europe. They took in Chicago, New York and the principal places North and South. They happened to be in the Old Blue Grass State on election day, and Mr. Chapin says that while Californians imagine they have some pretty wild election days, there are no comparison to those in Old Kentucky. After the returns came in and they found the State had gone Republican the scene was indescribable.

Auction Sales.

At 10 a. m. to-day Bell & Co. will sell at auction, at 429 J street, a large lot of household goods; also a good cart. At 3 o'clock they will sell at Twenty-first and J streets a quantity of picket fencing in good condition, by order of the school department.

Banquet to the Mayor-Elect.

The three Posts of the G. A. R. of this city, assisted by the ladies of the two Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R., have arranged to give a grand entertainment and banquet on Wednesday night (Thanksgiving eve) to Commadore Hubbard, in honor of his election to the Mayoralty.

En Route to Prison.

Deputy Sheriff Riley of San Francisco arrived in this city last night with Richard Kelly, sentenced to thirty-five years imprisonment in Folsom Prison for grand larceny, and Walter H. Ross, sentenced to a term of twenty years for robbery. Kelly has three prior convictions against him and Ross has one.

Funeral of Mrs. Burns.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Burns, an old resident of Slater's Addition, was largely attended yesterday from the Cathedral, where services were held. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 59 years of age. She leaves three sons and a daughter—John, Frank, Charles and Annie Burns.

A Kentucky Exchange Tells of a Woman Who "Was Not Seen Her Husband Since the War."

I she keeps her husband in Atlanta during the expedition she can hopefully anticipate a grand and glorious reunion.—Atlanta Constitution.