THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

Interesting Statement of the Whole Question by an Ex-Minister.

How England and Venezuela Came to Fall Out—Argument in Defense of the Monroe Doctrine.

We present herewith a paper by ex-Minister William L. Scruggs, who represented this country at the Venezuelan Capital. It is from the columns of that excellent review and record of the world's progress. The Review of Reviews for December.

Concerning the article by Mr. Scruggs, the editor of The Review of Reviews says:

"Elsewhere in this number, the Hon. W. L. Scruggs has made a statement regarding the claims of Venezuela. We do not publish this statement as an impartial one, but rather as an authoritative explanation of the grounds upon which Venezuela rests her cause. Mr. Scruggs was formerly United States Minister in Venezuela; and we understand that, in what he now writes upon that topic, he speaks as an advisor or counsel of the Venezuelan Government. We do not for a moment assert that England may not have some equally plausible claims to make as against the Venezuelan position. But we can say with entire calmness that the claims we have seen made for England by the English press are not of a kind which serve to change our opinion that Venezuela is morally right in asking for the arbitration of the whole broad question. We do not wish to judge the English case upon the merits of the arguments which the English press has made, because these arguments are so lame that they must certainly do Great Britain an injustice."

The argument by Mr. Scruggs is as follows:

Venezuela, as the successor in title of Spain in 1810, claims certain territory west of the Essequibo River, in what is known as the Guayamas (or "Guineas") on the northeastern portion of the South American continent. Great Britain, as the successor in title of Holland in 1814, claims the same territory. The issue is therefore one of historical fact as to whether Spain or Holland was the legal owner and occupant of this territory at the time of their respective transfers of title to Venezuela and Great Britain. In other words, the recognized boundary between Spain and Holland at the time of those transfers is the rightful boundary between Venezuela and British Guinea.

Venezuela claims that the Essequibo River was the boundary established between Spain and Holland by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648; that this boundary was never changed, by treaty or otherwise, during the 166 years from 1648 to 1814; and that it has never been changed since, either by subsequent concessions or by prescription. England is understood as controverting this position. At any rate, as early as 1827, she had occupied territory beyond the Essequibo; and when remonstrated with by the old Colombian Federal Union, of which Venezuela was then a constituent member, she claimed the Pumaron River as the ancient boundary.

It is manifest, then, that the territory originally in dispute was limited to the narrow strip between the Essequibo and Pumaron Rivers, since the left banks of the one and the right bank of the other, was the extreme limit of the Venezuelan and British pretensions respectively. It was not until a later period that England extended her claim to the borders of the Moroco, which she then asserted to be the dividing line. It is true that when, in 1840, Sir Robert Schomburgk was commissioned from London to "survey and mark out the limits of British Guinea," he, by the capricious line which bears his name, extended the British claim westward to the Orinoco delta and southward to the Amacura and the watersheds of the Cuyuni. But that was done without the knowledge or concurrence of Venezuela, who still claimed the Essequibo as the boundary. Moreover, in 1843, when Venezuela protested against this invasion of her territory, the British Premier, Lord Aberdeen, explicitly disclaimed the "Schomburgk line," and directed its obliteration by the Demarara authorities.

This clearly re-established the statu quo ante, and by necessary inference, limited the disputed territory to the region east of the Moroco. In the course of negotiations which followed, Lord Aberdeen proposed a conventional boundary line beginning near the mouth of the Moroco and extending in general direction to the headwaters of the Acarabisi.

But as this would have given to British Guinea even more than all the territory then in dispute, and contained besides conditions humiliating to Venezuela, the proposition was rejected. Venezuela, still claiming the Essequibo as the rightful boundary, then proposed a reference of the whole question to friendly arbitration. This was rejected by England. The final outcome of the negotiations was the "diplomatic agreement" of 1850, by which each of the parties obligated itself to the other not to occupy "any portion of the unoccupied territory in dispute."

Where, then, was this "unoccupied territory in dispute?" Manifestly it lay between the Essequibo and the Moroco Rivers. Venezuela so understood it, and there is every reason to believe that Lord Aberdeen understood the agreement in a like sense. Certainly, it was not until nearly a whole generation afterward that England, disregarding the repeated assurances of Lord Aberdeen, extended her claim so as to embrace all the territory within the original "Schomburgk line" and some 10,000 square miles beyond it. She took forcible possession of this territory, fortified the main entrance to the Orinoco, established police stations on the left banks of the Amacura and on the right banks of theCuyuni, and set up posts and monograms to indicate that the entire region, larger in area than the whole State of New York, was under British dominion. Her refusal to evacuate these positions, and to restore the statu quo of 1850 with a view to arbitration, led to the rupture of 1887, when the Venezuelan Minister at London was recalled, and the British Minister at Caracas was given his passports.

Unable, however, to repel these aggressions in the manner usually adopted in the last resort by strong nations, Venezuela appealed to the moral sense of the civilized world in the hope of inducing England, through the mediation of friendly Powers to agree to submit the whole question of boundary to impartial arbitration. In response to this appeal the United States, Spain and nearly all the Latin American Republics, each separately tendered their good offices, and suggested arbitration as the most available method of settlement.

The offer and the suggestion were hardly treated politely. England's reply was, in substance, that there was nothing to arbitrate within the compass of the "Schomburgk line"—not the original Schomburgk line of 1840, but a new and more extended line of that name, embracing an additional area of over 10,000 square miles—but that she had no objection to referring to arbitration any claims he might have to lands beyond that line. Translated into plain language, the reply was about this: Mere de facto occupancy, although wrongfully made within what had never been disputed as Venezuelan territory, constitutes a British title too sacred to be submitted to arbitration.

It is true that Lord Salisbury sought to justify this extraordinary attitude of his Government by saying that it was "in virtue of subsequent concessions from Holland" and of "ancient treaties with native Indian tribes." But if such titles exist why withhold them? Why refuse to submit them to examination? I do not care to enter in to any discussion as to their probable existence; for, even if their actual existence be granted, their legal validity is certainly open to impeachment.

We may well ask how Holland could have conveyed title, "by subsequent concessions," to what she never owned, for by the concession of 1814 she had already alienated all her territory pertaining to "the settlements of Demarara, Barbice and Essequibo." And surely, at this period of the world's history, it would be a mark of supererogation to prove that Venezuela, by her successful revolt and act of independence in 1810, succeeded to all territorial rights within her limits which Spain had before the revolt. Furthermore, it may well excite surprise that any modern jurist or statesman of Lord Salisbury's high repute, should seriously contend that "native Indian tribes" are competent to convey title to eminent domain over territory in which they have but a right of occupancy, extinguishable only by the discovering European nation or its legal successors.

He at least ought to know that on the discovery of the American Continent, the principle adopted by European nations, in order to avoid conflicting settlements and consequent wars, was that discovery gave title to the Government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made; that the title thus acquired was good as against all other European Governments, and might be consummated at any time by actual possession; that it gave to the discovering nation or its legal successor the sole right of acquiring the soil from the Indian occupants, and of establishing settlements thereon, and that this was a right which all European nations asserted for themselves, and to the assertion of which all assented. Nor will it do to say that the opinion of mankind may have changed on this point with the progress of civilization; for the right of nations to countries discovered three and a half centuries ago must be determined by the law of nations as it was then understood and universally recognized. This is a principle too fundamental, and too firmly established by usage, to admit of discussion.

Thus eliminated from all irrelevant matter, the question before us is no longer one of mere disputed boundary. It is rather a question of conquest. The same reasoning by which England seeks to justify her seizure of Venezuelan Guayana, and her fortifications of the Orinoco at Point Barama and at the mouth of the Amacura, would justify her seizure of Barcelona and Caracas, or indeed the whole of Venezuela for that matter; since both of the last named places were once subjected to raid and pillage by Dutch and English pirates, as were the ancient Spanish colonial towns and settlements in the Orinoco Valley, and there were not wanting "native Indian tribes" in every province of the republic with whom "ancient treaties" might have been made, or claimed to have been made, by England.

Nor is the country which is thus being dismembered and despoiled in some remote and inaccessible corner of the world with which we neither have nor hope to have any commercial or political relations. It is at our very doors, so to speak. It is our nearest South American neighbor. Its political capital, one of the most picturesque and beautiful on the continent, is less than six days' journey from Washington. Its seaports are less than five days' sail from New York, and are nearer still to our South Atlantic and Gulf ports. Even the very territory now usurped by British authority, is very much nearer to us than is either Alaska or the Isthmus of Panama. These conditions alone, even were others wanting, would fully justify our intervention.

But there are still higher considerations. All standard authorities agree that when the territorial acquisitions and foreign relations of a nation threaten the peace and safety of other States, the right of intervention is complete. It then becomes a moral duty to interfere to prevent the threatened mischief, rather than wait until the mischief is accomplished and then interpose to remedy it. And this accords well with the traditions and conservative character of our Government. Early in the present century, inspired by our successful example, Venezuela and other Spanish American colonies threw off the yoke of European bondage and became free and independent States. Very soon thereafter an alliance was formed by the principal monarchies of Europe, the ulterior purpose of which was the re-conquest of those States and the partition of their territory among the signatory powers. That bold scheme was defeated, and the new republics saved from the fate of Poland only by the timely intervention of the United States. That was at a time, too, when our territorial area, our population and our wealth and resources were less than one-sixth what they are today. And yet that act, so far from being characterized as a species of "jingoism," has always been applauded as one of the wisest and most conservative in our national history.

Have conditions so changed that we must now reverse our foreign policy, and stulify ourselves by a pusillanimous abandonment of the great principles then enunciated to the world? Surely the doctrines then officially proclaimed by President Monroe, with the subsequent concurrence and cordial support of England herself, have lost none of their force and importance by the lapse of time; and, by every consideration of reason and justice, both Governments ought to be as much interested as ever before in the conservation of a status the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the experiences of three-quarters of a century.

An abandonment of those principles now by the United States and a repudiation of that status now by England, would be not only acts of bad faith dishonorable to both, but they would necessarily involve international complications and disputes more or less disastrous to both. Neither of the two great English speaking Powers can afford to take such a step; for it could be justified neither by a laudable desire for peace on the one hand, nor by the less laudable desire for territorial aggrandizement on the other.

Thus the real issue involved in the present phase of the controversy between England and Venezuela is very simple. Briefly stated it is about this: Whether, under pretexts afforded by the incidents of a boundary dispute which she has persistently refused to settle upon any just or reasonable basis, Great Britain shall be permitted to dismember an American republic, menace the safety of others adjacent, and thus to indefinitely extend her colonial system on this continent, in open violation of public law and in total disregard of the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

This language may seem a little strong, coming as it does from an impartial source, but it will be found to be fully justified by the facts and circumstances of the case. It is an axiom of international ethics, sanctioned by general usage, that all boundary disputes arising from imperfect surveys, or from adverse constructions of treaty provisions, or which turn exclusively upon ascertainable historical facts, or which involve questions of prescriptive right, are, in the last resort, properly referrable to a joint commission or to outside friendly arbitration. The present case falls clearly within these provisions, and should constitute no exception.

The other side of this question is summed up by "Current History" in the abridgement of the reply of England to the Congressional proposition made last winter, that the whole matter should be submitted to arbitration. Great Britain took the following ground:

1. That Venezuela once proposed arbitration, to which proposal, after careful consideration, Great Britain replied signifying her willingness to arbitrate certain definite subjects of controversy; but that Venezuela has never made any reply to this proposition, either accepting or rejecting the suggested basis of arbitration.

2. That in any event there are certain portions of territory to which Venezuela lays claim, which under no circumstances will be made the subject of arbitration, as they are recognized and established portions of the British domain, and are not, therefore, a subject on which the judgment of arbitrators could be invoked.

3. That the subject-matter is one between Great Britain and Venezuela, so that the good offices of the United States are not essential to a settlement, as it is not understood that the United States has assumed a protectorate over Venezuela or has other interest than those of a friendly power.

OUR LINCOLN.

By Benoni-Benjamin.

The voice of prophecy was his: A crisis is at hand;
A house divided 'gainst itself cannot divided stand;

One tendency must bind the parts to make the Union strong;
The conflict's irrepressible between the right and wrong.

Through mists that dimmed so many eyes how clearly he discerned
That every man has right to eat the bread his hand has earned.

When days were darkest, his the faith, so simple yet sublime,
That somehow God would lift the weight from all men in due time.

He led us onward, step by step, slow, too, when we were slow,
But when we turned toward freedom's goal, struck freedom's grandest blow.

Back through the years, four score and more, he saw the father's plan—
A nation whose chief corner-stone should be the Rights of Man.

And then he saw thick clouds and darkness cover all the land,
And heard the awful silence that presage the storm at hand.

And when the war-god sped the lightning 'cross the southern sky,
He raised the father's flag above the father's house full high,

And to the Northlands blew a bugle-note so loud and clear,
That all the Northlands heard it and responded with one cheer.

They came by thousands at his call, the Nation's life to save,
By thousands, too, the last full measure of devotion gave.

And at his bidding, by the graves of our heroic slain,
We made a high resolve: These dead shall not have died in vain;

This Nation, under God, shall have of freedom a new birth;
Self-government—the people's—shall not perish from the earth.

For years, how fondly did we hope, how fervently all pray,
That speedily the mighty scourge of war might pass away.

In vain our hope and prayer: A great offense we must atone,
God wills that nations, too, must reap the harvest they have sown;

All sunk must be the wealth piled up by unrequitted toil;
For all the blood drawn with the lash our blood must drench the soil;

The judgments of the Lord are true; He's righteous in His wrath;
He gives no peace until the sword of justice hews the path.

Thus had our Lincoln pondered o'er the cause of all our woe,
When he with the occasion rose and struck the fateful blow.

With faith that right makes might, he felled disunion's upas-tree—
In giving freedom to the slave, saved freedom for the free,

Thenceforth were we thrice armed; we had, though still beneath the rod
The judgment of mankind and favor of Almighty God.

At Gettysburg the tide of Southern valor reached its hight,
And spent i s crimson surges 'gainst the rock of Northern might.

Again the Father of Waters went unvexed unto the coast;
And from Atlanta to the sea Old Glory led our host.

The dove of peace went forth once more above the waters dree;
At Appomattox found her quest beneath the apple tree.

And then, a lasting peace assured — with malice toward none,
Nay more, with charity for all—our Lincoln's work was done.

And as he stood on Pisgah's mount and saw the whole land free,
Death came and crowned him with the crown of immortality.

The mystic chords of patriot love touched by his spirit hand,
The chorus of the Union swell all over this broad land.

From Plymouth Rock to Golden Gate, from lakelands to the bar,
We greet one flag with star for State—free State for every star. —The Green Bag.

(For the Record-Union.)

HIS FAME.

(Written just before the death of Eugene Field.)

"Come, little children, to pleading yield,
There's something I'd be knowing;
Now answer this: Do you like the field,
With all its flowers a-blowing?'
And one little girl, with a sunny curl,
And a face with a smile spread o'er it,
Said, "Yes, I do! O, don't you know—
A Field with Eugene before it!"
—ELWYN IRVING HOFFMAN.

The Republican Goose.

South Carolina was never strong in debates on the currency. It is one of the nearly forgotten records of the mint that when the question came up in Congress of providing a device for the silver dollar an orator from the Palmetto State stoutly opposed selecting the eagle.

"The eagle is the king of birds," he declared, "and as we are opposed to kings of all sorts I maintain that it would be neither consistent nor safe to make of him an emblem."

This reasoning provoked a retort from New England. "I suggest," said a plausible Yankee, "that we adopt the goose as the National bird. He is a tame, rational Republican fowl. Beside, for our dimes, we could use the gosling."

The speech elicited a challenge from the offended fire-eater, which was promptly declined.

Wonderful are the cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla and yet it is only because Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier, makes pure, rich, healthy blood.

Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels, act easily, yet promptly and efficiently.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

Allcock's Porous Plaster

BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

JAMES G. DAVIS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Furniture, Carpets, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

Salesroom, 411 and 413 K Street. Warerooms, 403 to 407 Oak Avenue.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat at Present in the Ascendancy—Another Advance in Prices.

Barley Markes Strong, and Oats Firm at Previously Quoted Figures.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6th.

Wheat at present is in the ascendency; market advanced to-day, stimulated by Chicago and the Australian demand; two cargoes, amounting to over 134,000 centals, were down from Port Costa for export. Barley is strong at an advance; 70c is being asked. Oats are quite firm at previous prices; the poorer grades are pretty well cleaned up; no Oats among to-day's receipts. Corn is unchanged in price and still dull and weak; very little in to-day.

The Produce markets are dull and weak. Lima Beans are weaker. Potatoes and Onions firm. Oranges dull. Grapes cheap. Game firm. Poultry in moderate demand. Butter and Eggs weaker.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $3 35@3 45; Bakers' Extras, $3 15@3 25; Superfine, $2 35@2 60 ₩ bbl.

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat is quoted at $1 per ctl for No. 1 and $1 04¼ for choice. Milling Wheat, $1 05@1 07½.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 66¼@67½c; choice, 68¾c; Brewing, 75@80c.

OATS—Milling, 67½@72½c per ctl; Surprise, 85@95c; Fancy Feed, 75@80c; good to choice, 65@75c; poor to fair, 57½@62½c; Black, for seed, $1 10@1 30; Gray, 62½@72½c per ctl.

CORN—Large Yellow, 80@82½c; Small Yellow, 85c per ctl; White, 85@90c.

RYE—80@82½c per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—85@90c per ctl.

MIDDLINGS—$18@21 per ton.

BRAN—$12 50@13 ₩ ton.

GROUND BARLEY—$15@16 ₩ ton.

HAY—Wheat, $8@12; Wheat and Oat, $7@11; Oat, $6@9 50; Alfalfa, $6@7 75; Barley, $6 50@9; Clover, $6@7 50; Compressed, $6 50@11; Stock, $5@6 ₩ ton.

STRAW—35@60c ₩ bale.

HOPS—5@7c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Bayos, $1 10@1 15; Butter, $1 70@1 90; Pink, 90c@$1 10; Red, $1 20@1 35; Lima, $2 50@2 60; Pea, $1 50@1.75; Small White, $1 40@1 55; Large Whit , $1 20@1 30; Blackeye, $1 75@1 95; Red Kidney, $1 75@1 95; Horse, $1 30@1 70 ₩ ctl.

POTATOES—Salinas Burbanks, 60@85c ₩ ctl and 30@40c ₩ ctl for River Burbanks in sacks. Oregon Burbanks, 50@70c ₩ ctl; River Reds, 30@40c ₩ ctl. Sweet Potatoes, $1 25@1 50 ₩ ctl.

ONIONS—60@70c ₩ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Cream Squash, 25c ₩ box; Tomatoes, 40@65c; String Beans, 5@7c; Green Peas, 4@5c ₩ lb; Green Peppers, 25@50c ₩ box; Carrots, 30@40c; Cabbage, 50c ₩ ctl; Garlic, 4@4½c ₩ lb; Dried Peppers, 6@10c ₩ lb; Mushrooms, 10@20c ₩ lb for wild.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, No. 1 grades 75c@$1 ₩ box; common, 25@50 per box; fancy, Spitzenberg, $1 25. Berries—Huckleberries, 3c ₩ lb; Cranberries, $10 50 ₩ bbl. Grapes—Black Ferrara, 40@50c; Tokay, 40@50c ₩ box; Cornichon, 40@60c ₩ box; Verdels, 40@65c ₩ box; all grades in crates, 10@15c higher. Pears—Winter Nelis, $1@1 50 ₩ box; other varieties, 40@60c ₩ box. Persimmons—40@75c ₩ box.

CITRUS FRUIT — Mexican Limes, $5 ₩ box; California Lemons, $1@1 25 for common and $1 50@2 ₩ box for good to choice, and $2 50@3 25 for fancy; California Oranges, $1 50@2 ₩ box for seedlings; Navels, $2 75@3 25 ₩ box; Japanese Mandarins, 90c@1 25 ₩ box.

TROPICAL FRUIT — Bananas, $1 25@2 ₩ bunch; Pineapples, $2 50@5 ₩ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Following are the prices furnished by the San Francisco Fruit Exchange. The figures presented represent carload lots, smaller parcels occasionally selling at slightly lower rates: Apricots firm; Apples steady; Prunes strong, especially for larger sizes; Peaches quiet. Apricots—Fancy Moorpark, 10c; choice do, 8½c; fancy, 9c; choice, 8½c; standard, 8c; prime, 7½c. Apples—Evaporated, 4¼@5c; sun-dried, 3@3½c. Peaches—Fancy, 6c; choice, 5c; standard, 4½c; prime, 4c; peeled in boxes, 12@13c. Pears — Fancy, halves, 7c; quarters, 6½c; choice, 6c; standard, 5c; prime, 4c. Dried Grapes—1½c ₩ lb. Plums—Pitted, 4@4½c; unpitted, 1½@2½c. Prunes, four sizes, 4c. Nectarines—Fancy, 6½c; choice, 6c; standard, 5½c; prime, 5c. Figs—White, choice, 3½@4c; Black, 2@2½c. Raisins—In carload lots, F. O. B. San Francisco in sacks or 50-lb boxes: 4-crown loose, 3¾c; 3-crown, 2½c; 2-crown, 2¼c; seedless Sultanas, 3¼@3½c; seedless Muscatels, 2¼@2½c; Dried Grapes, 2¾c; 3-crown London Layers, 90c@$1 ₩ box in 20-lb boxes; Clusters, $1 35@1 50; Dehesa clusters, $2 10@2 25; Imperial clusters, $2 60@2 75; 4-crown loose, $—; 4-crown loose, faced, $— ₩ box.

BUTTER — Creamery — Fancy, 31@32½c; special brands, higher; seconds, 28@30c. Dairy—Fancy, 28@29c; good to choice, 25@26c; lower grades, 20@23c. Pickled—19@21c; firkin, 16@18c.

CHEESE—Fancy mild new, 9@10c; fair to good, 6@8c; Eastern, 12@13½c ₩ lb.

EGGS—20@25½c ₩ dozen for store and 30@33c for ranch; Eastern, 19@21c; fancy Eastern, 22@25c; selected, white, 27@30c.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 10@11c; Hens, 10@11c ₩ lb; do, dressed, 12@13c ₩ lb; Roosters, $4@4 50 for old and $4@4 50 for young; Broilers, $2 50@3 for small and $3 25@3 50 for large; Hens, $4@5; Ducks, $4@5 50 ₩ doz for old $1 25@2 for young.

GAME — Ducks, Mallard, $4; Teal, $1 75; Sprig, $2 50; Widgeon, $1 50@1 75; small duck, $1 25; Quail, $1; Gray Geese, $2 50; White Geese, $1 25; Rabbits, $1 25@1 50; Hare, $1@1 25; English Snipe, $1 25; common Snipe, $1c; Honkers, $3; Brant, $1 25 ₩ dozen.

Meat Market.

BEEF—First quality, 5@5½c; second quality, 4@5c; third quality, 3@4c ₩ lb.

VEAL—4@5½c for large and 5@7c ₩ lb for small.

MUTTON—4@5c ₩ lb.

LAMB—5½@6c ₩ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 3@3⅛c ₩ lb for heavy, 3⅛@3¼c for small, and 3@3⅛c for feeders.

Eastern Grain Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6th.

WHEAT—December, 66½c; January, 67¼c; March, 69¼c; May, 68c; June, 68½c; July, 68¾c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6th.

WHEAT—December, 58⅛c; January, 58½c; May, 61⅞c.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Quotations Unchanged and Trade Only Ordinary.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 6th.

Trade was of very ordinary character io local produce circles to-day, and prices re mained as quoted on yesterday.

Following are the retail rates for the various articles mentioned:

FLOUR—Family Extra $1 80 ₩ 100 lbs; 90c ₩ 50 lbs.

FRUIT — Bananas, 25@35c ₩ dozen; Limes, 10c; Lemons, 35c; Oranges—₩ dozen, Placer County Navels, 60@75c; Placer County Seedlings, 30@50c; Apples, 3c ₩ lb; Pears, 3c; Figs, 7c; Cocoanuts, 10c each; Cranberries, 15c ₩ quart; Pineapples, 60c each.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Valley, 35c ₩ roll; Fancy Petaluma, 60c; Creamery, 70c; Pickle, 40c; Firkin, 15c ₩ lb. Cheese—California, 12½c ₩ lb; Young America, 15c; Eastern Creamery, 25c; Genuine Swiss, 40c; American Swiss, 30c; Martin's Creamery, 20c.

EGGS—Ranch, 35c per dozen; Eastern, 25c.

POULTRY—Turkeys—Live Hens, ₩ lb, 12½c; Live Gobblers, 12½c; dressed, 15c. Chickens—Hens, each, 60c; Roosters, 50c; Broilers, 35c. Tame Ducks, 75c; Geese, ₩ pair, $2.

GAME—Hare, 25c; Rabbits, 20c; Squirrels, 20c; Quail, $1 50 ₩ dozen. Ducks—Mallards, 75c ₩ pair; Canvasbacks, $1; Sprig, 50c; Teal, 30c; Widgeon, 30c; Gray Geese, 70c; Brant, 50c; Black, 40c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, 2c ₩ lb; Bunch Vegetables, 12½c; Garlic, 10c ₩ lb; Lettuce, 3 for 5c; Bay Lettuce, 3 for 10c; Tomatoes, 2c ₩ lb; Green Peppers, 5c ₩ lb; Dried Peppers, 20c ₩ lb; Savoy Cabbage, 10c ₩ head; Sprouts, 7c; Celery, 5@10c ₩ head; Cauliflower, 10c ₩ head; Horse Radish, 10c ₩ lb; Mushrooms, 15c; Spinach, 5c; Artichokes, 70c ₩ lb; Cream Squash, 3c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Rivers, 50c ₩ cwt; Salinas, $1 25; Sweets, $1 50.

MEATS—Beef—Prime Rib Roast, 12½@15c; Loin Steak, 12½@15c; Rump Steak, 10c; Chuck Roast, 10c; Rump, 8c; Brisket, 8c; Chuck Steak, 10c. Veal—Loin and Rib Chops, 15c; Roast Veal, 12c. Mutton—Leg, 11@12½c; Loin and Rib Chops, 12½c; Mutton Stew, 8c; Shoulder Chops, 8c. Pork—8@12c ₩ lb; Corned Beef, 8@12½c; Sausage, 12½c; Vienna Sausage, 15c; Bacon, 8@13½c; Ham, 12½@13½c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, 55c ₩ cwt Wheat, 55c; second quality, 50c; Alfalfa; new, second and third cutting, 55c; Whole Barley, 70c; Ground Barley, 90c; Feed Oats, $1@1 25; Middlings, 95c; Bran, 80c; Straw, 65c.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1895.

MORNING SESSION.

Alpha	21@22c	H. & N.	92c
B. & B	85c	Occidental	70@72c
Bodie Con	46@47c	Ophir	1 25
Chollar	27c	Overman	10c
C. C. & V.	2 15	Potosi	60c
Confidence	72c	Union	51c
Exchequer	7c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ophir	1 30	Confidence	70c
Mexican	38c	S. Nevada	65c
B. & B.	83@85c	Bullion	19c
C. C. & Va	2 15	Seg. Belcher	10c
C. Point	27c	Union	53@54c
Potosi	60c	Occidental	70@71c
Y. Jacket	21c	Andes	23c
Savage	41c	Bodie	59c
Kentuck	5c	Bulwer	12c
Alpha	23c	E. B. & B.	8c
Belcher	33c		

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Alta	15c	G. & C.	45c
Alpha Con	26c	H. & N.	92c
Andes	23c	Justice	6c
Belcher	33c	Kentuck Con.	5c
B. & B	86c	Mexican	38c
Bodie Con	59c	Mono	13c
Bullion	19c	Occidental	72c
Bulwer	12c	Ophir	1 30
Caledonia	8c	Overman	10c
Challenge	29c	Potosi	61c
Chollar	26c	Savage	41c
Confid'ce	71c	S. Nev	65c
C. C. & V	2 20	Union	54c
Con. Imperial	2c	Utah	7c
C. Point	27c	Y Jacket	21c
Exchequer	8c		

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Johnson Presiding, FRIDAY, Dec. 6th.

W. L. Rodgers vs. E. C. Horst et al.—On trial.

Department Two—Johnson, Judge. FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1895.

Estate of David Harris, deceased—Order confirming sale of wheat.

Estate of Elizabeth Young, deceased—Order to lease real estate.

Estate of William Counsman, deceased—Order appointing Amelia F. Counsman administratrix; bond, $500.

Estate of A. T. Nelson, deceased—Decree of distribution granted.

Estate of Phoebe Brundage, deceased—Will admitted to probate; letters testamentary granted to George C. Brewer without bonds. Appraisers — Thomas Johnson, Harry Owen and John Carmody.

Estate of E. G. Blessing, deceased—First annual account of administrator partially heard and continued two weeks.

Reclamation District No. 551 vs. C. Bunnell et al.—Demurrers of Germania Building and Loan Association and P. J. Van Loben Sels overruled by consent; thirty days for the former and twenty days for the latter in which to answer.

Mary Lockett vs. George Cooper—Demurrer overruled by consent; twelve days to answer.

(Law Calendar of Department One.)

Reclamation District No. 551 vs. Alexander Brown et al.—Demurrer overruled by consent; twenty days to answer.

Reclamation District No. 551 vs. P. J. Van Loben Sels—Same order.

E. Booth et al. vs. their creditors—Final account of assignee approved and assignee discharged.

George O. Van Dusen vs. his creditors—Petition to set apart exempt property granted.

S. Doboosiavich vs. his creditors—Charles Schwilk appointed assignee; bond, $100.

Joseph T. McGregor vs. his creditors—Final account allowed; $25 for attorney's fee and $16 08 to be divided among insolvent's creditors.

Cummings & McGinniss vs. their creditors—Final account allowed; $25 for attorney's fee.

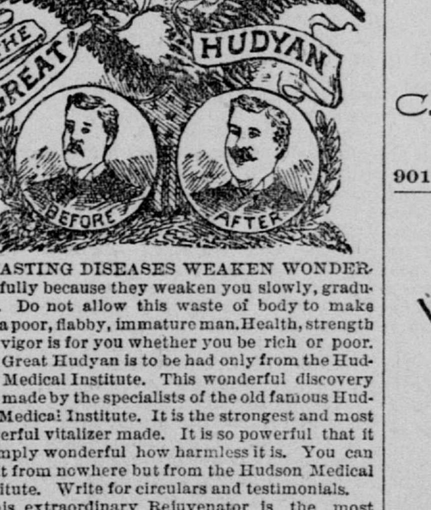
A Reporter's Abbreviation.

In a paper on "Some Humors of Parliamentary Reporting" in Macmillan's is the following: "There is a well-authenticated story in the reporters' gallery of a strange freak of a telegraph clerk in the transmission of the report of a parliamentary speech by Mr. Forster to a daily paper in Bradford. The subject of the speech was education; the word 'children' was frequently used, and, for the sake of brevity, the clerk substituted 'kids,' trusting that the alteration would be corrected by the operator at the other end of the wire. The message, however, was not only written, but printed just as it was transmitted. Imagine the faces of the right honorable gentleman's constituents when they read the next morning: 'You know of Wordsworth's profound saying, "The kid is father to the man." I need not dwell on the vital importance to the community of imparting a sound moral and secular education to kids in their impressionable years It is for the kids that this bill is introduced, and, asking the House to remember that the kids of this generation will be the fathers and mothers of the next, I confidently appeal to it to support our proposals.' "

Here is another good blunder: "Lord Chancellor Eldon once indignantly denied in the House of Lords that he annually received 5,000 pounds in perquisites accruing from cases of bankruptcy, and declared that never during any one year had his income from that source exceeded three-fourths of the amount. The reporter in his haste used the contraction '3-4' for 'three-fourths'; the printer thus interpreted him: 'The learned lord solemnly declared that during no one year of his office had his income from that source exceeded three shillings and fourpence.' "

Not Seeing, Not Believing.

There was a man in Nottinghamshire who discontinued the donation he had regularly made for a time to a missionary society. When asked as to his reasons, he replied: "Well, I've traveled a bit in my time; I,ve ben as far as Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, and I never saw a black man, and I don't believe there are any."



WASTING DISEASES WEAKEN WONDERfully because they weaken you slowly, gradually. Do not allow this waste of body to make you a poor, flabby, immature man. Health, strength and vigor is for you whether you be rich or poor. The Great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable.

HUDYAN stops prematureness of the discharge in twenty days. Cures **LOST MANHOOD,** constipation, dizziness, falling sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.

Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private indorsements.

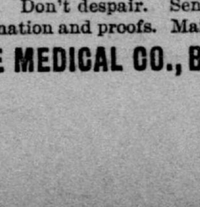
Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in twenty days by the use of Hudyan. Hudyan costs no more than any other remedy.

Send for circulars and testimonials.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood due to serious private disorders carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for 'Blood Book' to the old physicians of the

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MEN of all AGES



Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. Victims, reclaim your manhood, regain your vigor. Don't despair. Send for book with explanation and proofs. Mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOPE KILLS DESPAIR,

And Beautiful Results Surely Follow.

There is One Thing You Want Badly and Must Have.

Even If You Have Given Up Possessing It, This Will Give You Hope.

MRS. R. AUSTIN, ONE OF NATURE'S noble women, who is now engaged in taking care of the children at the Orphans' Asylum, Eighteenth and K streets, has this to say:

"It was at least twelve years ago that my trouble began. It came from colds. My head was at first principally affected. There were severe pains across my forehead over my eyes, often causing me pains in the eyeballs. My eyes would become weak and watery. My nostrils would at times discharge a watery matter, and at other times become clogged up, so that I could scarcely breathe through them. Constant ringing and roaring noises in my ears distressed and annoyed me and made me fear that my hearing was becoming impaired. The mucous from my head would drop back into my throat and keep me constantly hawking and gagging and raising.

"Gradually the cattarrh, which first affected simply my head and throat, extended until my whole system was undermined. It was Catarrh of the Head, Throat and Stomach, I believe they called it, but my lungs and heart seemed to be involved also; sharp, shooting pains would take me in the chest, running through to the shoulder blades. My heart would beat hard and fast, and this would be followed by a slow, irregular beating and a sensation of faintness or dizziness.

MRS. R. AUSTIN.

"The least exertion would put me all out of breath. I had difficulty in getting air enough into my lungs. My breathing was labored. It seemed as if I was drawing the air through a sponge, and there would be a wheezing, whistling kind of sound with my breathing.

"I had little appetite, my stomach was weak and what food I managed to eat would lay like lead upon it. There would be a feeling of distress and nausea after eating. My sleep was fitful and broken. At last the disease seemed to center in my throat and became so severe that I lost all hope of recovery.

"In fact, I was a broken down woman when three months ago I went to the Neagle Medical Institute. I had tried many doctors and all sorts of patent medicines without getting relief. I could hardly walk I was so weak and sick. Well, you can see for yourself what Dr. Neagle and associates have done for me. They have restored my health. I eat well, sleep well, feel well. I am a new woman—a strong, healthy and happy woman. That is what these physicians have done for me. If any one doubts the truth of my wonderful recovery under the care of these doctors, let them call upon me or write and see for themselves.

"DR. J. H. NEAGLE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in making this statement, which you are at liberty to publish or to make such other use of as you deem fit, for the benefit of those who may be in need of medical treatment."

For new and modern methods of treatment, scientific and elegant equipments, THIS INSTITUTE HAS NO SUPERIOR.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN given special attention.

Consultation either at the Institute or by mail FREE.

NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, located permanently at 724½ K street, Sacramento.

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TUFTS' YERBINE COUGH BALSAM

Beats Them All for Colds.

A.C.TUFTS,
DRUGGIST,
TENTH AND J STREETS.

Notice of Time and Place of Hearing Appeal.

J. M. AVERY, JAMES I. FELTER, C. E. Crocker, John J. West, P. G. Wermuth, R. Reed, Philip Uren, Thomas J. Kehrer, A. C. Sweetser, C. Wells and H. L. Stevenson, owners of property fronting on Tenth street, between the south line of C street and the north line of G street, of Sacramento City, and directly interested in the work of the improvement of said Tenth street, pursuant to Resolution of Intention, Number 262, having appealed to the Board of Trustees from the acts and determinations of the Superintendent of Streets in relation to said work, by briefly stating their objections in writing, and filing the same with the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, in and by which objections they claim that said work has not been performed according to the contract, in a good and substantial manner, and that the materials made use of do not conform to the contract and specifications, and that the assessment made by the Superintendent of Streets to cover the sum due for said work is illegal; which said objections now on file are hereby referred to for further particulars.

Notice is therefore hereby given to Antonio King and his assigns, and to all owners, whether named in the assessment or not, and to all other persons directly interested in said work, or in said assessment, that WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1895, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the room of the Board of Trustees, at the southwest corner of Fourth and J streets, Sacramento City, have been appointed as the time and place of the hearing of said appeal. O. S. FLINT, City Clerk.

d6-td

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY LAND DEPARTMENT

ADVANTAGEOUS OFFERS.

Equally Attractive to the Home-seeker, the Cultivator of the Soil, or the Speculator in Land Values.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S LAND DEPARTMENT
has in charge and for sale, at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, the lands of the Capay Valley Land Company, the lands and townsites of the Pacific Improvement Company, the lands of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the lands of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, and the irrigated lands of the Crocker-Huffman Land & Water Company.

THE PACIFIC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY'S PROPERTIES,
consisting of town property in 135 townsites, and all classes of fruit, agricultural and grazing land, will be sold on reasonable terms,—long time and low rate of interest.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
has agricultural, grazing and timber lands, which will be sold for twenty per cent of the purchase price paid in cash, with six per cent interest for five years, payable annually in advance.

THE CAPAY VALLEY LAND COMPANY'S LANDS
are located in the rich, fertile valley in the western portion of Yolo County, California. They are splendid fruit lands, in one of the earliest localities of the State, and range in price from $35 an acre upward, and on terms of interest only, for five years; that is to say, for five years the purchaser pays interest only, at the end of which time the purchase price becomes due. The object of these terms is to give the purchaser an opportunity to pay the purchase price out of the proceeds of the land. Cultivation is required of all purchasers.

THE CROCKER-HUFFMAN LAND & WATER COMPANY'S
irrigated lands at Merced, in the very heart of the State, under splendid climatic conditions, with the free use of water as an appurtenant to the land, for sale for interest only, for five or seven years, at the choice of the purchaser, eventual settlement on the land and cultivation, dating one year from date of purchase, being made incumbent upon the purchasers.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S LAND DEPARTMENT
can supply any seeker of investment, or any home-seeker, with any variety of land desired, at lower prices and on more favorable terms than can be had of any other landed proprietor in California.

The list of land for sale in this Department embraces bodies of from ten to thirty thousand acres, or as small subdivisions as may be desired in the form of five, ten, twenty or forty acre tracts of irrigated land.

SUGAR PINE FORESTED LANDS IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA,
in large or small quantities, will be sold for interest only, for five years, the purchaser agreeing to protect the lands from all depredations. The forested lands of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Oregon & California Railroad Company embrace the best and most accessible timber land to be found on the Pacific Coast. They offer special inducements for speculative investment.

COLONY LANDS.
Among the most attractive offerings are the following:

34,000 acres of oak forest, farming and fruit land in the heart of California. Irrigation practicable. Railroad operated to the center of the tract.

14,000 acres of splendid villa property "down by the sea," sloping to the surf of the Pacific Ocean: in part covered with pine forest; in part fine garden and fruit land under irrigation.

12,000 acres of Sacramento Valley plain land, suitable for general farming. All for sale in subdivisions or as a whole.

Fruit Lands! Timber Lands! Farming Lands! Grazing Lands! Townsite Properties!

Real Estate
for every known use, on terms attractive to both the speculator and the home-seeker.

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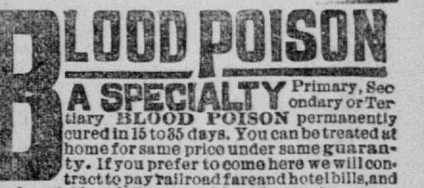
Extra Gilt Edge
ALSO FINE OLD PORTER,
Delivered to Saloons Ice Cold.
Capacity, 75,000 to 100,000 Barrels Per Year.
BEST BEER IN THE WORLD
TRY IT.

Firearms, Ammunition and Sporting Goods.



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BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and nocharge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.—R. H. Mahone, plaintiff, vs. David O. Entrican, Annette Entrican, Paul R. G. Horst, Louis A. Horst, E. Clemmens Horst, John Doe and Richard Roe, defendants. Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Yolo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county. White, Hughes & Seymour, plaintiff's attorneys.

The people of the State of California send greeting to David O. Entrican, Annette Entrican, Paul R. G. Horst, E. Clemmens Horst, Louis A. Horst, John Doe and Richard Roe, defendants.—You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the county of Yolo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in the said complaint and executed by David O. Entrican and Annette Entrican on the 12th day of January, 1892, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note duly given and executed to one Catherine F. Dalton, and was by her duly transferred to plaintiff; that the premises conveyed by said mortgage may be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the said mortgage, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain an execution against said defendants for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the county of Yolo, State of California, this 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1895.

(L. S.) G. L. DUNCAN, Clerk.

White, Hughes & Seymour, Attorneys for Plaintiff. n23-2m S