

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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ACRAMENTO'S BRILLIANT MAYOR

For a method of paying a debt commend us to the genius of Mayor Hubbard. The Pacific Railroads owe the Government \$117,000,000, but there is a first mortgage of \$62,000,000 upon these roads, and the question being asked our honorable Mayor if he is in favor of extending the time for paying the \$117,000,000, he answers:

"I look upon the matter this way. If the debt is refunded, the people of this coast will have to pay it. If some other way is taken to provide for the amount due the Government, the whole United States would have to cover it."

Mr. Hubbard's objection to refunding by extending the time for payment is that the Pacific Coast would have to pay it, but in some other way the Government would have to lose it. This answer, involved and obscure as it is, is quite as intelligent as the questions asked by the "Examiner." Mayor Hubbard no doubt has an idea that the people of the United States ought to lose all that has been paid to the railroads for the benefit of the people of California, but he says, later on: "I am in favor of the Government taking the road rather than the refunding of long time bonds and to take the assets as a business man would treat an insolvent firm."

The presumption of this distinguished financier must be that if the Government of the United States takes the road, nobody will have to pay the debt; that the Government will run it in such a way that it will claim no interest on its investment, and create no sinking fund for the payment back to the treasury of the money it has already paid out. In short, neither the "Examiner" nor Mayor Hubbard know very clearly what they are talking about. When he says that he is in favor of the Government taking the road rather than refunding, etc., he is talking through his hat. The Government can take the road only by the payment of \$62,000,000, to discharge the first mortgage. Is Mayor Hubbard in favor of the payment of \$62,000,000, in addition to what the Government has already paid? If the Government pays \$62,000,000, in addition to what it has paid, is the Mayor in favor of making a rate of transportation which will reimburse the people of the United States for all they have invested, or is he in favor of having the road run solely in the interest of the Pacific Coast? If he is in favor of the latter, he may just as well retire from further consideration of the subject. It is exactly this species of statement that the Government ought to lose all that money in the interest of the people of the Pacific Coast that will pass the funding bill. The absence of intelligence manifested by the Mayor of Sacramento in this matter is not singular. Other Mayors of other cities have manifested the same stolid stupidity as has distinguished our chief municipal magistrate.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST CALIFORNIA.

The presence of gold in the sub-treasuries of the United States, whether in San Francisco or elsewhere, is available as a reserve maintaining the Government issue at par. It requires something over \$100,000,000 kept constantly on hand to constitute a proper reserve fund, and it is of no consequence whatever that ten, fifteen or thirty millions of that money is in the Sub-Treasury of San Francisco. As long as it is in the Sub-Treasuries, it constitutes a basis guaranteeing the circulation of a promise to pay in gold. It is for this reason that the omission of the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco as one of the places where gold might be deposited and bonds issued becomes unjustifiable. At eight other Sub-Treasuries in the United States the investor may present himself with his gold and carry away with him the bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, payable quarterly; but the people of San Francisco and of California can obtain these bonds only through the Eastern Sub-Treasury, and can apply to purchase them only through exchange on New York. No better illustration of the provincial relation of California to the rest of

the United States could be found. The Government wants gold. It wants to borrow it of its own people. It offers a popular loan, and it facilitates the taking of these bonds by its own people at every Sub-Treasury in the United States except that of San Francisco, and it makes this distinction on the plea that the gold, if obtained in San Francisco, would have to be transported across the continent at the expense of the Government. If exchange of New York is par, then the investor in California can, by being subjected to inconvenience, obtain the bonds without additional cost. If, however, exchange is at a premium, then the people of the Pacific Coast cannot buy these bonds on terms of perfect equality with the other people of the United States. And yet there is more gold to be obtained in California than in any other part of the country.

The Hon. George C. Perkins, if he represents anything, represents the city of San Francisco; that he permitted the Secretary of the Interior to place his constituents at disadvantage in this way is attributable to one of two things; either he is so much interested in assisting the sugar trust that he had no time to give to this matter; or, what is far more likely, he did not understand what was going on, and was not fully awake to the significance of the discrimination which had been made against his people.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Idaho-Montana bill relating to the classification of mineral land has been reintroduced by Congressman Johnson from this district. Its passage will be a distinct impeachment of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the general administration of land affairs by these officers. It proposes to take the determination of all classification of the lands out of the hands of the Government, and place them in the hands of three political commissioners to be appointed by the President. When once appointed, these Commissioners will be entirely independent of governmental authority, and will, in fact, be in a position to sell to the railroads, or to the miners, or to agriculturists the lands within the limits of the railroad grants in the State of California.

The bill has no doubt been introduced at the instigation of certain impracticables, who have sought personal notoriety by a pretended opposition to the acquisition of mineral lands by railroads. This whole story of the disposition to acquire mineral lands by railroad companies has been a lie and a fraud from the outset, and has been promoted by as worthless a set of characterless schemers as could be found in the purloins of politics or among the shysters of Police Courts.

The three commissioners to be appointed under the provisions of the bill will possess such jurisdiction of matters placed in their charge as will make them practically omnipotent. Whether their administration of the affairs placed in their hands will be more satisfactory than the very fair and very honorable consideration these same matters have received at the hands of the Secretary of the Interior remains to be seen. The proceeding, however, is a distinct impeachment of the Secretary of the Interior and of Mr. Cleveland's administration in the intention of those who originally conceived the bill.

There is no doubt but that Congressman Johnson has introduced this bill to satisfy the senseless outcry of the two or three mining attorneys who by their conduct have constantly misrepresented the spirit of the State Miners' Association. That the bill will pass is by no means improbable. The improbability in this instance arises out of the consideration of questions of the extent to which under its provisions the miners themselves will be satisfied. We take the liberty at the outset of predicting that the operation of the bill will not be more satisfactory to the few mining attorneys who have instigated its introduction than the administration of President Cleveland or the direction of affairs by the Secretary of the Interior. It will not be more satisfactory, if the conduct of the commissioners is fair. The appointment of a fair and impartial commission by the President and the administration of the matters committed to that commission will be quite as unsatisfactory to a certain element as the present administration of the same affairs by the Secretary of the Interior.

WHO WAS SEDUCED?

The Brown scandal in San Francisco fills the papers to a disgusting degree. As usual in that city the case is being tried in the newspapers. In that forum the latest sensation is the publication of a lot of letters by the Overman woman in which she gives it to be understood that her life has been ruined by Dr. Brown. The clear implication from her letters is that Dr. Brown has used her as his mistress. This confession is all mixed up with apostrophes to morality, appeals to God, discussions of religious principles, analysis of religious thought and a lofty assumption of holiness and superiority on the part of the woman whose life has been ruined. Running all through these same letters also is a play upon the key note money. There is never a reference to ruin of the woman that is not accompanied by a suggestion that Brown must pay money, should pay money, that for her sacrifice money is rightly due, and in one case the writer authorizes a friend to draw upon Brown on the strength of the Overman claim for any sum the friend may need, this bank account apparently being one of unlimited credit. Now, right here a word or two for thought. Would any woman whose virtue was worth losing bank upon it? Does any one believe that a woman who has been married, divorced, in business in several cities, a traveled, well-educated woman, having knowledge of the world, could have her life ruined by Dr. Brown or any other man? How different indeed would be the case of the minister had he taken in hand a confiding maiden, a susceptible girl, and have led her to ruin. But who be-

lieves in the ruin of a divorced woman who prates forever of that healing balm, money? Really it looks to us as if Brown has been the seducer in this case; and more than that, there is some reason for believing that there has been a well-organized syndicate engaged in seducing the doctor.

The State Board of Education has declined to designate a sterling, standard magazine of general circulation, such as the "Overland Monthly," to be the official educational journal. But it has resolved also that after June next the present official journal shall cease to draw money from the State Treasury, and that a recommendation shall be sent to the next Legislature advising the repeal of the law granting the subsidy. The board would have done better had it cut off the subsidy at once, if it could not designate a magazine as the official journal that could give value received. However, a half loaf is better than no bread, and it is some consolation to know that one escape-pipe of taxpayers' money is to be closed to the extent of even \$4,500. Had the board, however, changed the designation so as to make the "Overland Monthly" the official journal, there would have been full value given the people for the money appropriated under the law.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

True to its instincts, the sensational press of San Francisco reports the proceedings of the State Board of Education on the bias. Garbled, deceptive, incorrect and colored reports of the school-book examination question have predominated, and clearly are intended to lead readers to the belief that great waste, scandal and wrong have been committed in the matter of the editing and publishing of the State text-books. The fine Italian hand of the Eastern book ring turns upon a cunning wrist. It will be a lamentable day for California when this same ring once again rules in triumph over the State.

The dispatches from Johannesburg and those from Cape Town, and likewise the accounts of action by British officials in South Africa, now settle it beyond all question that Jameson's plan was to arrive in front of Johannesburg just at the time the Uitlanders were to rise and seize the city. Thereupon Jameson, uniting with them, would declare the Government overthrown, and set up a provisional Government, which would promptly ask to be absorbed by England, which would graciously comply with the request, and thus another national scalp would dangle at the British belt. A pretty scheme, but it did not work.

The "Record-Union" has repeatedly called the attention of the authorities to the inadequate and dangerous character of the exits of some of our public buildings. Recently it took up the subject again and indicated clearly that the exits of the Sixth-street M. E. Church are dangerous, and invite to a tragedy whenever a large congregation is assembled in the building. This last reference was so entirely just and true that the church authorities have been more considerate than the city officials, and men are now at work constructing two new and wholly different exits, so placed that a discharging crowd will be divided into two streams moving in opposite directions. Under the old plan, so long a threat to life and limb, the whole congregation was discharged through one hall upon a flight of concentric steps. The wonder is that a calamity has not disgraced the church for this flagrant disregard of the rights of church-goers. Now let other public buildings be looked to. Let the matter of placing more than a hundred loose chairs in the aisles of the Congregational Church whenever there is a great crowd gathered be prohibited, not merely by the letter of the ordinance, as it now is, but by the action of the police authorities. We call Mayor Hubbard's attention specifically to this matter. Suppose when the next entertainment in that church takes place, and the three aisles are filled with loose chairs some one exclaims "Fire!" Then fancy what will result with a thousand people struggling through the aisles half-filled with loose chairs. In short, let the Mayor make inquiry into the whole matter of exits from public halls and churches, and into the practice of filling aisles with extra seats, and he will discover where reform is needed.

The American flag was hissed in Rice's play of "1492" in Montreal the other day, and the audience would not allow the show to go on until the American marches and colors were eliminated. The manager telegraphed to Rice, his principal, in New York, asking what should be done. Rice replied, "No flag, no show." He then started for Montreal with the intention of draping the interior with American flags, and giving the show with the tri-colored banner in full view whether the people liked it or not. That was all well enough, and we admire Rice's pluck to that extent. He has the right, so long as he rents the theater to give his show in it, as its text demands, and if Montreal people do not like it they can easily avoid being offended by remaining away. But when Rice declared that he would drive from the depot to the theater in Montreal in a carriage decorated profusely with American flags and otherwise distinguished by American insignia, he was wrong. If he tries it and is soundly thrashed for his pains he will be entitled to sympathy. The audience in Oakland the other day that hissed the British flag at Herrmann's show was wrong, grossly so, and was properly rebuked for its lack of sense and decency. But had Herrmann driven through Oakland's streets after that with the English flag lauded in the face of the people, he would have invited assault and have provoked a breach of the peace. Sentiment is carried too far when it is made the means of trouble such as would result in either of the cases described. The Montreal and the Oakland audiences were indecent in their manifestations. England and the United States are not at war, but at peace, and it is a gross insult for the people of either country to degrade the flag of the other. But Rice has no right after a notice, sent to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., will bring a large 160 page book. It contains photographs and letters from hundreds who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

The contrast between disease and health is as sharply marked as that between darkness and light. The sufferings of disease make enjoyment of life impossible and perfect health makes even a commonplace existence a bright and happy one. The truest thing about disease is that most of it is needless. Nine-tenths of it can be subdued by very simple remedies. Even that most dreadful malady, consumption, can be cured in 98 cases out of a hundred, if it be treated in its early stages with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Consumption is a disease caused by impurity of the blood, and the first thing to be done in its treatment is to make the blood pure, rich and wholesome. That is half the battle. The other half is the impregnation of the blood with cleansing, healing, invigorating medicines. The "Golden Medical Discovery" does both. It first puts the whole digestive system into perfect order, rids it of all impurities and from the vantage ground so gained, reaches out to every fiber of the body and restores all to perfect vigor. It cures many diseases, simply because many diseases spring from a set of common causes. The same disorder may lead to different symptoms in different people. What might be only a little indigestion in one person, may combine with a slight cold in another and result in consumption. A treatment that tones up the whole system is always the safest. A medicine that is good for the general health is pretty sure to cure ordinary diseases. Six cents in stamps will buy a notice, sent to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., will bring a large 160 page book. It contains photographs and letters from hundreds who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Santa Rosa has a new evening paper, called the "Press." We had supposed that Santa Rosa was well provided with newspapers already, but the new paper is well filled with advertisements, and is a rather healthy-looking infant.

In most tropical countries, particularly Italy, Spain and Mexico, there is a superstition that the bite of the tarantula is certainly fatal. It is always painful, sometimes throwing the patient into a high fever, but the fatal infection is said to be rare in comparison with those which survive.

STATISTICS OF RAILWAYS.

Miles of Railroads Built During the Past Year.

Immense Sums of Money Invested in the Operation of Railroads in This Country.

The ninth annual report of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission includes statistics of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1894. On that date there were 718,708.55 miles of line, an increase during the year of 2,247.48 miles. There were 1,024 separate corporations, an increase of 34 over the previous year. Of these, 945 maintained operating accounts, 805 were subsidiary companies, 98 were private roads and 76 were not operated during the year. The movement toward consolidation on the base of mileage involved was greater than in the preceding year; 15 roads, representing 1,734.64 miles, were merged; 22 roads, representing 2,351.99 miles, were reorganized, and 14 roads, representing 1,590.34 miles, were consolidated. The number of roads having an operated mileage of 1,000 miles or over was 44, and these roads operated 66.30 per cent. of the total railways. The capitalization of roads filing reports was \$10,796,473,813, or \$62,951 per mile. The number of passengers carried was 540,688,190, and the number of tons of freight moved was 638,186,553; both these items show a decrease as compared with the previous year. Gross earnings were \$1,073,361,707, a decrease of 12.07 per cent. Operating expenses were \$731,414,322, a decrease of 11.66 per cent. Net earnings were \$341,947,475, a decrease of \$50,883,100 from the previous year. Income from other sources was \$142,816,805, which added to net earnings, made the amount available for fixed charges and dividends, \$484,764,280. Fixed charges were \$439,008,310, dividends, \$95,515,226, and other payments \$6,692,038, leaving a deficit from the operations of the year of \$45,851,294 as compared with a surplus of \$8,117,745 in the previous year. The number of employees was 779,908, a decrease of 93,994. The number of employes killed was 1,823, and the number injured was 23,422, a marked decrease in casualty as compared with previous years. The number of passengers killed was 324, an increase of 25, and the number injured was 3,034, a decrease of 195. A preliminary income account for the year ending June 30, 1895, including the returns from 650 roads, and covering the operations of 104,529.88 miles of line, is also included in the report. The gross earnings of these roads for this period were \$1,003,022,853, or \$6,096 per mile, a decrease of \$13 per mile, operating expenses were \$677,607,635, or \$4,119 per mile, a decrease of \$44 per mile, and net earnings were \$325,355,218 as compared with net earnings of \$320,000,000 for the same roads in the previous year, an increase of \$31 per mile. Passenger receipts fell off \$177 per mile, while freight receipts show a gain of \$140 per mile. Total net earnings and income, including income from other sources, were \$358,412,461. Fixed charges and other deductions were \$336,351,946 and dividends were \$53,135,545, leaving a deficit from the operations of the year of \$31,075,030. The amount of dividends paid by the same roads in the previous year was \$61,504,785. Remission on the part of the railways in filing their reports continues to cause serious delay in the compilation of these statistics.

The Police of Naples.

At Naples the other day in one of the most frequented of the small streets opening into the Toledo a German lady had her pocket picked of her purse. She raised a cry and snatched the portemonnaie from the hand of the thief, who then ran away right in front of a policeman. A gentleman passing at the moment asked the policeman why he did not pursue the pickpocket. The policeman replied: "Why should I run after him when he did not get the purse?" "But he is a thief," exclaimed the gentleman, "and I answered a brave policeman, "there are so many of that sort here, sir."

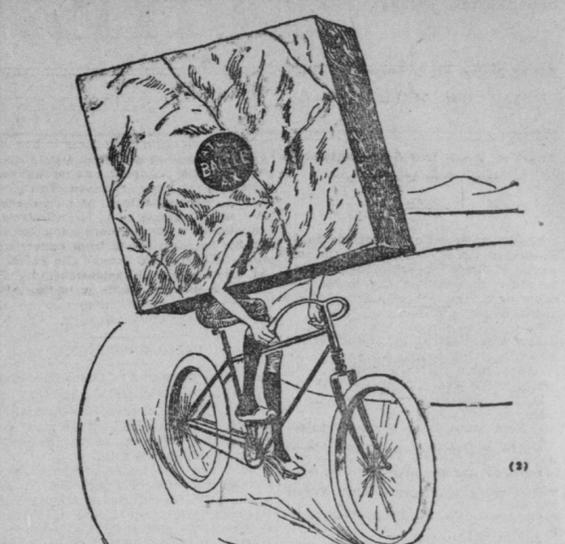
IN ENGLAND, GERMANY AND RUSSIA THE PEOPLE GENERALLY BELIEVE THAT TO MEET A WEASEL IS AN EXTREMELY UNLUCKY ACCIDENT.

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9-10

of the shoes sold as "hand-sewed" are Goodyear Wets. They're better than hand-sewed, but cost less to make. The dealer gets a handsome profit; you get better shoes. The honors are easy. Goodyear Wets are leather shoes, not rubber. GOODYEAR SHOE MACH'Y CO., BOSTON. THE WEEKLY UNION - THE BEST weekly on the coast.



It has rolled into public favor Battleax PLUG The largest piece of GOOD tobacco ever sold for one cent

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FOR FINE TAILORING. J. H. HEITMAN, THE TAILOR. Fine Cassimere and Tweed Suits to order, \$15. Trousers to order at \$1.80. French Plaque Suits to order, \$25. English Worsted Suits to order, \$20. This is the house to get a stylish cut and best fitting suit to order. No. 600 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

WE GREET YOU And invite you to come and examine our choice and elegant assortment of HOLIDAY PRESENTS in Watches, Jewelry and Silver Novelties. J. HYMAN, JR., 308 J Street.

ROSES, JUST RECEIVED. A large assortment of the very best varieties. HEIMANN SCHWARZ, Twenty-fifth and O streets. All kinds of Garden Work done.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Capital Gas Company will be held at the office of the company, corner of Fourth and J streets, in Sacramento, California, on THURSDAY, January 21, 1896, at 12 m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting for consideration. J. H. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank will be held at the office of the corporation, corner of Fourth and J streets, in Sacramento, California, on THURSDAY, January 16th, 1896, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting for consideration. J. H. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Sacramento, State of California. KATE FYNE, Plaintiff, vs. MARY E. ROSS, LOUIS FONG and AH HON, Defendants. Notice is hereby given that an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, State of California, by the filing of a complaint in the Clerk's office of said court, on the 19th day of September, 1895, in which action the TERRY ESTATE COMPANY, a corporation, is plaintiff and you are defendant.

The general nature of the action, as appears from said complaint, is as follows: To recover judgment for \$15,000, in gold coin of the United States, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8% per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of March, A. D. 1894, until the rendition of judgment in said action, said interest compounding annually at said rate of 8% per cent. per annum, and to secure the same by a certain promissory note dated the 2d day of October, 1889, made by the said defendant, Kate Fyne, for the sum of \$15,000 payable to the order of one W. E. Terry two years after date and bearing interest at 8% per cent. per annum payable annually and in arrear, and to secure the same by a deed of trust and mortgage executed by said defendant, Kate Fyne, on the 2d day of October, 1889, to secure the payment of the principal and interest on said promissory note.

And the premises conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: All that real property situate in the County of Sacramento, State of California, and known and designated as being a fraction of the east half of section 22 and a fraction of west half of section 23, in township 6 north, range 4 east, T. 6 N., R. 4 E., containing the Willard Hazel's northwest corner, which is a stake on the east bank of the Sacramento River, thence meanders up stream north 37 deg. 45 min., east 13 deg. 43 min.; north 47 deg. 45 min., east 4.30 chs.; north 97 deg. 45 min., east 10.65 chs.; north 99 deg. east 2.93 chs.; north 43 deg. 45 min., east 7.60 chs. to a stake on the bank of the Sacramento River, thence south 09 deg. 45 min., east 39.60 chs. to a stake; thence south 44 deg., east 36.32 chs. to the Willard Hazel's northeast corner; thence north 59 deg. 30 min., west 42.54 chs. to place of beginning, containing 118 one hundred and eighty-two acres more or less, and being the place known as the "Fyne claim," and formerly owned by J. V. Fyne, be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the expenses of sale, the costs of this action, and the amount found due. And in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, that judgment be docketed against said defendant, Kate Fyne, for the balance remaining due; and also that the said defendant and all persons claiming by, through, or under them or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien or equity of redemption and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief.

Clean in all departments, and therefore pre-eminently THE FAMILY JOURNAL. The best paper for the Home-seeker, for the Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic and all who desire the full news of the day presented in a cleanly manner. The Family Journal. Clean in all departments, and therefore pre-eminently THE FAMILY JOURNAL. The best paper for the Home-seeker, for the Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic and all who desire the full news of the day presented in a cleanly manner.