DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY.......................... AUGUST 12, 1889

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

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

"DR." MULDOON AGAIN.

Muldoon, the wrestler, who, by the successful underhold he got upon Sullivan's stomach, won from J. H. Stallard, M. D. the title of "Dr. Muldoon," has broken forth in anger:

> They call us brutes and do not want us to give exhibitions lest we demoralize their cigarette-sucking, dwarfy, puny offspring! We, who would teach them an exercise beneficial to body and mind! We would abolish their cigarettes and develop their puny bodies, yet we are brutes and our sparring exhibitions are brutish displays and should be stopped.

We regret sincerely that the new "Doctor" has lost his temper and descended to the level of vituperation, for there is no strength in it. Now, as a matter of verity no one has called Muldoon or athletes or self-respecting boxers "brutes," or has spoken of their displays as "brutish." No one has had a word but the word of praise for the training system that enabled this same Muldoon to lift a physical wreck and dyspeptic ruin up to the full vigor of health and bodily strength. This is what *is* complained of, that slogging, brutal man-beating, mere gross endurance in the ring, is not boxing; it is not "the manly art of self-defense." Not one-half the sloggers who give brutish bruising matches and call about them the riff-raff of society, are boxers, or can stand toe to toe with a contestant and "scientifically" demonstrate the art of defending the vital parts from assault; or so box with blackened gloves as to indicate a blow delivered only by the mark left, that testifies to the "touch" made. That is to say, boxing is to prize-fighting what fencing with its graces and fine points of honor is to deadly dueling with the rapier, or small sword, or buttonless foil. Boxing—not mere brutal slogging—boxing as the art of defense, unmans no man to understand it; it is a legitimate part of the curriculum of well-conducted gymnasiums, and ought to be of well-conducted academies and colleges. But when the art is dragged down to the level of the prize-ring, is employed neither in defense of honor, person, virtue nor the weak, but is made mere money getting and rib-smashing to satisfy a morbid taste, it becomes brutal and the exhibitions of it are all brutish.

"Dr." Muldoon is too intelligent an athlete to wish to be understood as saying that cigarette smoking and effeminacy and physical degeneracy are best counteracted and eradicated by slogging, or that they are to be lessened by the exhibitions of the prize ring, or the face-smashing displays that for coin are protected by so-called "athletic clubs." We recall when Muldoon gave a short lecture in a theater in this city, illustrating how every muscle in the body may by judicious exercise be made the servant of the will, with resulting health and bodily vigor. But we do not recall that the wrestler at that time advised the cultivation of the prize ring as a means to the end, or that he championed the modern pugilist as the apostle of reform among the puny-bodied.

All this discussion about Muldoon, it must be understood, has very little relevancy to that individual as a person; it relates to him only so far as his success as a trainer has proved anew the possibilities that lie within a strict, well-ordered dietary, and a properly proportioned course of exercise when applied to the man of well developed body and vital organs. But there is infinite value in the discussion apart from Muldoon, from the fact that it involves all that there is of redeeming quality in the slogging craze of the day, and calls attention to what may be done for the race by proper physical culture. For it must be confessed that of late years we have given but little attention, as a race, to the subject. It has been left for the most part to the Turner gymnasiums and the collegiate clubs and crews to study results in this direction through practice; the great mass of men plunging into business with a spirit akin to madness, and neglecting the body for the purse. What we want now and to retain, is general moderate athletic practice; general observance of the laws of development and strength; and with these we will not need Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir to revitalize us in old age. For men who live rightly, have lived to their full usefulness when age lays them upon the shelf of inactivity; such are content to accept the satisfactions and retrospects of their many years, and finally—death.

THE exhibits are now being gathered for the new "California on Wheels" traveling exhibition, and the rooms of the State Board of Trade in San Francisco are vital with the note of preparation going on for the placing of the examples of the products of the State in the cars prepared for them. There is still a call, however, for further contributions, and no fear is entertained that they will be too numerous. This second wheeled exhibition is to occupy two cars while that now at the East is compressed into one. Spurred by the success of California in conveying the the evidences of her capacity to the people of the East, Missouri has just entered upon a scheme of a similar character to counteract the effort of this State to induce her people to emigrate westward. We must expect these competitive exertions. Florida entered the field against us last year, but with indifferent success. He has now, however, so far recovered from the disaster of epidemic disease that afflicted her and stayed the tourist current, that we may expect her to make a herculean effort to regain her place, and it is probably, therefore, that a new Florida on Wheels will be met by California in her proselyting endeavor.

THE rather acrimonious contention going on between the chief cities of the East for the location of the proposed World's Fair of 1892, ought to result in New York being chosen. It is the commercial seat of the Nation, and more than any other community can contribute to the enormous fund that must be raised. The suggestion that Washington would be the proper location is not wise for two reasons. The National capital is to witness in the same year the opening of The Three Americas' Permanent Exhibition, the Board of Promotion for which has already completed its preliminary arrangements. The City of Washington is not equal to the accommodation of the multitude that may be reasonably expected to attend a World's Fair, but is equal to the entertainment of the more limited number of visitors within the year that will attend The Three Americas' Exposition, since the latter is to be continued over a lengthened period.

SEWING, by a recent order of the authorities, is now in the course of instruction for girls in the common schools in San Francisco. It is declared to be a success. So far as the willingness of the pupils to take hold of it is concerned, it probably is, but we contend that it is a serious error to introduce it. For it is a catering to the tendency to attach to the school system remedies for defects of the home, that do not relate to intellectuality. Girls should be taught to sew by their mothers, and at home. That there is neglect in this matter by parents is no reason for loading down the schools with new features that must withdraw the scholar from the study of the English branches. With just as much reason cookery and all the housewifely arts may be added to the common school course and the entire time of the girls in schools abandoned to the neglect of their studies.

THERE is merit in the order of the Secretary of the Navy that hereafter when the flag of the nation is raised at morn and lowered at sunset in the nation, the representatives of the navy present shall face the colors and salute, and if bands are on the ships they shall greet the flag with the music of national airs. These ceremonials are disciplinary, will daily renew the sentiment of the flag, and impress more and more deeply respect for the symbol of our liberties. It must have, also, an impressive effect upon lookers on. It is a simple and proper observance and that the salutation to the flag should have so fallen into disuse as to necessitate this new order, proves the need for it.

THE insurrection in the Hawaiian Kingdom was a very small and a very badly managed affair. It is unreasonable to suppose that Kalakaua was privy to it. Had he desired by such means to have overthrown the Ministry, and have seated himself in his old state upon the throne with the restrictions of the new Constitution removed, he would certainly have absented himself from Honolulu at the time of the rising and have secured the insurgents against the probability of state arms being turned against them.

AN arrest has been made in San Francisco for sending unlawful matter through the mails. If the law should be strictly and impartially enforced certain of the press of that city would have of necessity to reform their methods of conducting their business.

THE millennium is possible—San Francisco proposes to check the "slogging" mania in that city.

SOME WONDERFUL APPETITES.

Remarkable Stories of Gluttony Among the Yakuts.

In his savage condition man, when he can get food, will eat till nature rebels, and he cannot contain more; indeed, it is one of the most unamiable traits of the savages that, while they will cheerfully endure great hardships and privations from which there is no escape, they will on the other hand, eat to repletion when the opportunity presents. In violent contrasts, therefore, to the instances I have given of extreme privation, I shall cite a few of just as remarkable excess. The Hottentots, Bushmen and savage South African races generally are enormous gluttons. "Ten of them," says Barrow, "ate, in my presence, the whole of an ox all but the hind legs in three days, and three Bosjesmans that accompanied my wagon devoured a sheep on one occasion in less than twenty-four hours."

In cold climates such feats as these would only be trifles, and Parry and Ross have recorded cases that, were they not well attested, would pass belief. Sir Edward Parry once tried the capacity of an Esquimau scarcely full grown, and this interesting young savage contrived in twenty-four hours to devour four pounds four ounces of the raw, hard-frozen flesh of a seahorse, the same quantity of it boiled, one pound twelve ounces of bread and bread dust, a pint and a quarter of rich gravy soup, a tumbler of strong grog, three wineglasses of raw spirit, and nine pints of water. Sir John Ross indeed believed that the daily rations of an Esquimau were twenty pounds of flesh and blubber, but, in extenuation of so enormous a consumption as this the severity of the climate must be taken into account.

Perhaps the most astonishing example of human gluttony recorded is that by Captain Cochrane, on the authority of the Russian Admiral Saritcheff, who was told that one of the Yakuts had consumed the hind quarter of a large ox in twenty-four hours, together with twenty pounds of fat and a proportionate quantity of melted butter. As the man had already gorged himself in this distressing fashion, it hardly seemed possible that he would be able to consume any more; but the worthy Russian Admiral, to test him, gave the savage a thick porridge of rice boiled with three pounds of butter, weighing together twenty-eight pounds. The glutton sat down to this abundant banquet, although he had just partaken of breakfast, and without stirring from the spot or showing any sign of inconvenience, got through the whole. Captain Cochrane adds that a good large, calf weighing 200 pounds, will just make a meal for four or five Yakuts, and that he has seen three of them consume a whole reindeer in one meal.

Not to be too hard on these unsophisticated children of nature, I must say that the feats of English workingmen on their annual club feast day, would surpass belief; a leg of mutton has not been found too much for the requirements of one man. The late Dr. Darwin, of Shrewsbury, the father of the illustrious Charles Darwin, had the local reputation of being a glutton, and is reported to have called a goose—a favorite Salop dish—"an inconvenient one, as being too much for one and not enough for two."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A small town near Morgantown, W. Va., has an eccentric woman who wears a different colored wig each day in the week.

JOHNSTOWN RELIEF FUND.

HOW THE MONEY IS BEING USED BY THE COMMISSION.

Final Awards of the Last Half Million—Building Homes for the Homeless—Demand Denied.

Sacramento was the first place on the Pacific coast to telegraph financial aid to the sufferers by the terrible flood disaster at Johnstown, Pa., and altogether contributed a very respectable sum to the relief fund. It will doubtless be of interest to the many contributors in this portion of the State to know just what the Relief Fund Commission is doing in the matter of distributing the last half million appropriation, which is explained in a letter from J. B. Kremer, Secretary of the Commission, dated at Harrisburg, August 6th. The Secretary says:

A meeting of the State Flood Commission was held at Johnstown on Wednesday, July 31st. During the morning a public session of the Commission was held, and citizens desiring to address the Commission were invited to do so. Under this invitation members of the Johnstown School Board presented the interests of the public schools, and requested an appropriation for the maintenance of the schools for the coming year.

Cyrus Elder addressed the Commission regarding the needs of the Johnstown Fire Department, and certain questions of detail in the executive work of relief.

John McMillan spoke upon the house building work of the Commission, and the Rev. J. W. Beale, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and W. H. Rose, spoke of the popular objections to the methods of the Commission.

The Commission found the work of distributing the last appropriation of $500,000 progressing, and made further arrangements towards pushing the distribution of money with all possible care and dispatch. The present distribution was begun upon the registration and award of the Johnstown Board of Inquiry, which was believed to be a complete system, at least so far as supplying a register of all claimants. Although this registration had been made with much labor and care, over eleven hundred new claims have arisen as the payments of the present distribution have proceeded. There being no bar of limitation to claims, justice to needy sufferers has compelled attention to these new claimants; this, and the apparent need for a review of many of the decisions previously made by the Board of Inquiry, has compelled some delay which was not anticipated. It is, however, the judgment of the Commission that the balance of the half million of dollars now under appropriation will be in the hands of the recipients in a very short time.

The Commission has already shown its appreciation of the work of the local committees in Johnstown by accepting their system and figures as the basis of the first money distribution, and it desires to still avail of all possible local help in the further and final distribution of money relief. This distribution the Commission is extremely anxious to make at the earliest possible date in such a manner as to correct any inequalities of the earlier awards. To promote this end a committee has been created and directed to report promptly upon the experience gained in the first distribution, that a plan may be speedily formulated for the final awards.

The Commission is expected to meet many theories of distribution inconsistent with the principles which have been adopted for its guidance, and is also compelled to deny many demands for relief and indemnity which do not accord with those principles.

These brief hints will show the extreme difficulty, both theoretical and practical, that surrounds the administration of the trust confided to the Commission. It is seeking with energy, and the best intelligence it can command, to execute the will of the donors of the great flood relief fund in the shortest possible time.

The construction of 200 more of the larger houses was authorized, and measures were taken to rapidly complete those already under contract.

The appropriation asked for by the Board of Education did not appear to the Commission as coming within the principles of its administration. The request, therefore, was not granted.

A resolution was adopted asking the various committees throughout the country still holding funds donated for the relief of the flood sufferers in Pennsylvania, who may desire to use the Flood Commission as the channel for their disbursements, to signify the same to the Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania and President of the State Flood Commission, at an early day. It is necessary that the Commission should know promptly the extent of its resources.

ELECTRIC TRANSIT.

Suggestions as to What May be Done in the Near Future.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Assuming the commercial success of the use of electricity as a motive power for running street cars, it seems to us that the time is soon coming when not only what is called the rapid transit problem will in this way receive a satisfactory solution, but also a settlement will be given to some of the now vexed social problems which spring out of the congestion of population within the narrow limits of a great city. There is clearly no need of crowding people together in tenement houses, provided a means can be found of giving them ample room to live in within reasonable distance of those places where they carry on their daily work. At the present time a very considerable number of those who are employed in the workshops, stores and offices of this city live either in the suburban wards of the city or in some of its surrounding towns; but the number of those so living would be greatly increased if the country within a circuit of ten miles of the City Hall could be reached in a relatively short time and at a small expense.

Settlements are apt to grow up in the immediate neighborhood of the suburban stations of our various railway lines, and the demand for land in the vicinity of these is sufficiently intense to carry the price up, and prevent those of humble means from buying land and owning homesteads. Between stations, or a mile or two distant from them, there are in most instances large quantities of land which could be purchased at very low prices; but the obstacle in the way of the purchase of land so located by those who are compelled to come each day to the city to earn their living is that the time occupied in going to and coming from work, and the inconvenience in supplying daily wants, more than offset the cheapness of the land, and its desirability as the place upon which to build a house and bring up a family.

Now, it seems to us that it is the future destiny of electricity to make such locations as these—and in quantity of land they are of enormous extent—readily available to those who would benefit by purchasing them. That is, it seems to us that the time is soon coming when the companies which own the steam railroad lines leading out of Boston will find it for their benefit to construct one or more electric street railways from each of their suburban stations. These railways can be built out into the country at each station, two or three miles on each side of the track, at a relatively small cost. Motive power can be supplied to them from a central station located at the point in Boston which would be most convenient to the company; while the cost of maintenance would be practically confined to one, or at most two, men for each car which was put in service, with such few electricians as might be found necessary. The company could then arrange to run these cars in connection with its regular trains; in short, at a relatively small expense, these companies could extend their systems, so far as the transportation of passengers was concerned, several miles on each side of their tracks.

The electric railroad would be simply an extension of the regular road. The passenger leaving the main station at Boston would be carried first to the suburban station and then, by an immediately connecting electric car, to within a short distance of his home, which might be two miles or more from the suburban station, and this in a short space of time and by commutation tickets at a low price. In this way the railroad companies would add immensely to their suburban patronage, and, by the very immensity of the traffic, could afford to do it at what would seem to be exceedingly low prices. Anyone who will but ride through the district we have referred to, within the circuit line of ten miles from Boston, going up hill and down hill, across thousands of acres of unoccupied land, will quickly appreciate the force of what we have been saying, and the great advantage that would unquestionably result both to the railroads and to their patrons by improvements of this kind.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

For 100 years miniature painting has been a peculiar distinction of Charleston, S. C., and it is said to lead all other cities of the country in this branch of art.

Secretary Tracy has promised to send eight naval vessels to Baltimore to take part in the exercises incident to the Maryland exposition and 12th of September celebration.

A Maine judge has held that a priest has a right to exclude from church any one who refuses to pay a fee of ten cents ordered by the bishop. The free list was in this case entirely suspended.

The largest ship in the British navy, the Trafalgar, launched two years ago, has at last tried her engines with success. She is 345 feet long, 73 feet beam, and 12,818 horse-power drove her 17.28 knots.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, rarely sleeps more than four hours a day. He says that when he sleeps eight hours a day, as most men do, he feels badly when he wakes up. He eats the simplest food.

Mrs. Mary E. Hanchett, who died recently at Chittenango, New York, was the second woman graduate of an America medical college. She received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Albany Medical College in 1848. She was a woman of great intelligence and force of character.

It is said there are fully 3,000 stenographers in New York city. In 1840 there were not more than a dozen competent stenographers in the United States; now there are 40,000 who claim to be competent, but not one-quarter of that number can write at the rate of 150 words per minute.

Hiram Case of Three Rivers, Mich., is a tough old case. This year he went twice around a ten-acre field, and after raking and binding the two swaths he put the bundles up in shocks. He is ninety-two years old, and has cut wheat with a cradle and bound it for seventy years past. He is exceedingly proud of his record.

Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania determined when he assumed his present office to visit every county in the Keystone State. He has just completed his task by his visit to Pike county. As there are more than sixty counties in Pennsylvania he has been obliged to do a vast amount of traveling to effect his purpose.

At a recent royal ball in London the young Duchess of Portland wore a beautiful white and silver brocade gown, trimmed with silver thistles; a necklace of pearls and sapphires, and a diamond and sapphires tiara. It was really amusing to see the Duke watch her dance with Prince Albert Victor, so proud was he of the admiration she commanded.

While tearing down an old chimney in Nyack, New York, last week, the workmen were astonished to find imbedded in the mortar a toad in a somewhat inactive condition, but still alive. It had been confined in that spot, hidden from light and air, for fully forty years. Half an hour after he had been brought out he hopped around in as lively a manner as if he had been born the present year.

The richest woman in America is a resident of South America. She is not only the richest woman in the Americas, but she is the richest woman in the world. She has one of the largest fortunes held by either sex. This woman is Dona Isadora Consino of Chile. She is the biggest real estate owner in Santiago and Valparaiso. South American fortunes are hard to estimate, but many people put hers above $200,000,000. Money multiplies fast in her hands, and her eye is everywhere.

Ceylon cats are a curious instance of what evolution has accomplished in the way of adapting creatures to environments. They have no tails and are able, by lack of that appendage, to imitate rabbits and so get them into their clutches. They are great rabbit catchers, and as such are valuable beyond all other cats in Australia. They have been introduced into this country, but whether for their hunting propensities or not is not stated. The cat family has never been utilized by man as it might be. Rat and mice catchers can also be developed into good hunters in many other directions.

OCEANS OF MILK.

Estimate of One of the Great Industries of This Country.

"There are $2,000,500,000 invested in the dairy business in this country," said a citizen with a predilection for statistics. "That amount is almost double the money invested in banking and commercial industries. It is estimated that it requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk and its products in the United States. To feed these cows 60,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation. The agriculture and dairy machinery and implements in use are worth $200,000,000. The men employed in the business number 750,000, and the horses over 1,000,000. The cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay and nearly 90,000,000 bushels of corn meal, about the same amount of oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of bran, and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grains, sprouts and other questionable feed of various kinds that are used to a great extent. It costs $450,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The average price paid to the laborer necessary in the dairy business is probably $20 a month, amounting to $180,000,000 a year.

"The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, which gives a total product of 6,750,000,000 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of the milk at a total return to the dairy farmers of $810,000,000, if they sold all their milk as milk. But fifty per cent. of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes twenty-seven pounds of milk to make one pound of butter, and about ten pounds to make one pound of cheese. There is the same amount of nutrition in eight and one-half pounds of milk that there is in one pound of beef. A fat steer furnishes fifty per cent. of boneless beef, but it would require about 28,000,000 steers, weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutrition as the annual milk product does."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. John Graham have returned from a visit to Monterey.

J. C. Stoll leaves to-day for a two weeks' visit to Monterey and Santa Cruz.

Harry Gamble returned last evening from his trip to Santa Cruz and Monterey.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hirsch will, on Wednesday next, the 14th, celebrate their silver wedding at their residence, No. 726 P street. They will at the same time give a betrothal reception to their daughter, Bertha, and Mose Fisher, of San Francisco. They will be pleased to see their friends, both in the afternoon and evening of that day. No cards.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Tilbury Fox, M. D., the eminent medical writer, in his work "Skin Diseases," thus accounts for the pimples so common to the face and neck. Eating too rich or too greasy food, or too hearty eating while the excretory organs are sluggish, causes in most people indigestion or a dyspepsial condition, which causes the blood to move sluggishly, and enfeebles the pores. The result is, that the exuding secretions block in the pores, which inflame, each distinct inflammation being a pimple. Dr. Fox therefore does not prescribe "blood purifiers" so called, but a "dyspepsia cure" to be taken, to use his own words "*till the dyspepsial symptoms have disappeared.*" The old idea was, that face eruptions were caused by a "humor in the blood," for which they treated the blood, giving the mineral, potash. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla follows the modern ideas of Dr. Fox, and aims with gentle vegetable alteratives at the stomach and digestive organs. The reason is apparent why it cures dyspepsia and indigestion, and the pimples and skin eruptions which result therefrom and why sarsaparillas that use minerals fail.

ADVERTISEMENT OF HALE BROS. & CO.

TWO BIG PURCHASES!

Made by Our Eastern Buyers Enables Us to Give

TWO BIG BARGAINS!

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SPECIAL SALE

Commencing To-day.

UNDERWEAR AT 50 Cts.

One Large Lot of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, Comprising GOWNS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES. All Embroidery Trimmed and Made of Extra Quality Muslin. All to go at 50 Cents per Garment.

Curtain Shades for 25 Cts.

Over 400 Curtain Shades in Pea Green, Drab, Bronze Green, with Handsome Gilt Dado. They are 38 Inches Wide, and Have Two Styles of Dado----One 15 Inches Wide, the Other 9. Equal in Appearance to a Dollar Curtain. Complete, With Spring Roller and Fixtures, for 25 Cents.

☞ Goods Continue on Sale Until all Sold. ☜

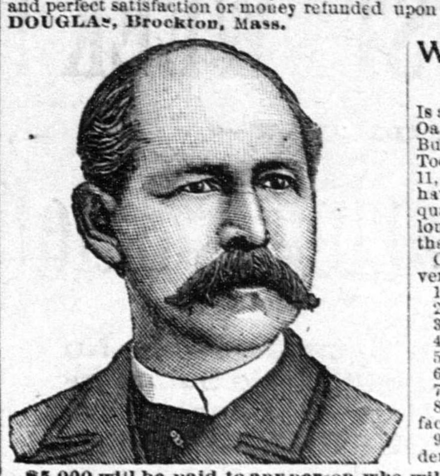
HALE BROS. & CO.

Corner Ninth and K Streets......Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION

W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer does not keep the style or kind you want, or offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are just as good, do not be deceived thereby, but send direct to the factory, for you can get what you want by return mail, postage paid. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES. In ordering by mail state whether you want Congress, Button or Lace, London cap toe, plain French toe or narrow cap toe, and be sure to give size and width you wear. I can fit any foot that is not deformed, as my shoes are made in great variety of widths, sizes and half sizes. I guarantee a fit, prompt delivery and perfect satisfaction or money refunded upon return of the shoes in good condition. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



W. L. Douglas $3 00 Shoe FOR GENTLEMEN

Is a fine seamless calf shoe, with Dongola tops and Oak Leather bottoms. They are made in Congress, Button and Lace on London Cap Toe, Narrow Cap Toe and Plain French Toe Lasts, in sizes from 5 to 11, including half sizes and in all widths. If you have been paying from $5 to $6 for shoes of this quality, do not do so longer. One pair will wear as long as two pairs of common shoes sold by dealers that are not warranted by the manufacturer.

Our claims for this shoe over all other $3 shoes advertised are:

1st. It contains better material.
2d. It is more stylish, better fitting and durable.
3d. It gives better general satisfaction.
4th. It costs more money to make.
5th. It saves more money for the consumer.
6th. It is sold by more dealers throughout the U. S.
7th. Its great success is due to merit.
8th. It cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.
9th. It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other $3 shoe advertised.

$5,000 will be paid to any person who will prove the above statements to be untrue. The following lines will be found to be of the same quality and excellence:

$5 00 SHOE GENUINE HAND-SEWED, which takes the place of custom made shoes that cost from $7 to $9.
$4 00 SHOE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY HAND-SEWED WELT $4 00 SHOE. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $8.
$3 50 SHOE FOR POLICEMEN. Railroad Men and Letter-Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a Hand sewed Shoe. No Tacks, or Wax Thread to hurt the feet.
$2 50 SHOE IS UNEXCELLED FOR HEAVY WEAR. BEST CALF SHOE FOR the price.
$2 25 SHOE WORKINGMAN'S. Is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.
$2 00 SHOE IS EQUAL TO SHOES THAT COST FROM $3 TO $3 50. One pair will wear longer than any shoe ever sold at the price.
$2 00 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best school shoe in the world.
$1 75 SHOE YOUTH'S SCHOOL, gives the small boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 AND $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

Both Ladies' Shoes are made in sizes, from 1 to 7, including half sizes, and B, C, D, E and EE widths. STYLES OF LADIES' SHOES.—"The French Opera," "The Spanish Arch Opera," "The American Common Sense," "The Medium Common Sense." All made in Button in the latest styles. Also, French Opera in Front Laces, on the $3 Shoe only.

Consumers should remember that W. L. DOUGLAS is the largest and only Shoe Manufacturer in the world supplying shoes direct from factory, thus giving all the middle-men's profits to the wearer. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE BY

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.,

au5-1y No. 400 TO 410 K STREET. MWF

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE

The Highest Grade Champagne in the World.

"CARTE BLANCHE," (WHITE LABEL.) A Magnificent Rich Wine.

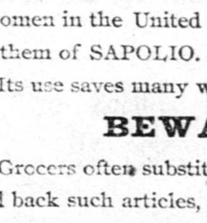
"GRAND VIN SEC," (BROWN LABEL.) Perfection of a Dry Wine.

See that every bottle bears the private label of

MACONDRAY & CO.

apl-3ptfMWF SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST

THE CHINESE



Say, "When the wind blows your fire, it is useless to tire yourself." About half of your toil can be avoided by the use of Sapolio.

It doesn't make us tired to tell about the merits of SAPOLIO. Thousands of women in the United States thank us every hour of their lives for having told them of SAPOLIO.

Its use saves many weary hours of toil in house-cleaning.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Grocers often substitute cheaper goods for SAPOLIO to make a better profit. Send back such articles, and insist upon having just what you ordered.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK.

AUCTIONS.

W. H. SHERBURN, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 323 K street.

AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 10 O'clock A. M., AT SALESROOM, 323 K STREET,

—ABOUT 100 LOTS OF—

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE

From Western Hotel.

—ALSO—

5 Sets Single and Double Harness, Lot of Whips, Lap Robes, Dusters, Etc.

W. H. SHERBURN..........Auctioneer, NO. 323 K STREET.

PUBLIC AUCTION

—OF—

PERSONAL PROPERTY

On Saturday, August 17th, at Catherine Burns' Farm,

FORMERLY OWNED BY JOHN E. MOONEY, and situated in Tremont Township, Solano county, about four miles from Davisville.

I will offer for sale, at public auction, on the above date, commencing at 10 A. M., about 40 head of cattle, large and small, some of them fine milch cows; 10 head of horses, and about 50 head of fine Berkshire hogs, large and small, but all in good condition; a lot of chickens, wagons, plows, and harrows. The ranch of 160 acres will be offered for rent, also.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums under $20, cash; all sums over $20, twelve months time will be given, note with approved security, interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

CATHERINE BURNS.

R. BRUNSON, Auctioneer jy23-td*

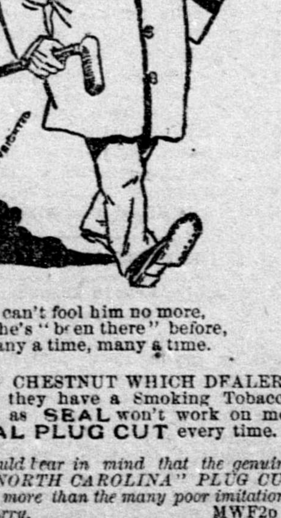
PASTURAGE.

70 ACRES FINEST ALFALFA PASTURE just across Seventh street, north of B street; very handy.

Rates, $3 50 per Head per Month.

—INQUIRE OF—

E. K. ALSIP & CO., 1015 Fourth St., Or A. O. Chatfield, on premises. au6 tf2p

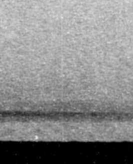


You can't fool him no more,
For he's "been there" before,
Many a time, many a time.

THAT OLD CHESTNUT WHICH DEALERS give, that they have a Smoking Tobacco just as good as SEAL won't work on me. Give me SEAL PLUG CUT every time.

Smokers should bear in mind that the genuine "SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA" PLUG CUT costs them no more than the many poor imitations some dealers carry. MWF2p

HENRY ECKHARDT, GUNSMITH,



MANUFACTURER AND DEALER in Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Ammunition and Sporting Goods. All the leading makes of Guns and Rifles at popular prices—Parker, Lefever, Colts, Smith, Ithaca, new Baker and new make Guns. First-class Gun and Rifle work. Send for price list of guns. No. 523 K street, Sacramento, Cal. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals for building two Infirmaries at the Napa State Asylum for the Insane will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Napa State Asylum, up to 11 A. M. of

Thursday, September 5th, 1889,

And at the Asylum until 12 o'clock noon of said day, at which time and place said proposals or bids will be opened. No bid will be received or considered unless accompanied with a good and sufficient bond for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid, conditioned that the party bidding shall within ten days after the acceptance of his bid, enter into contract with said Board of Trustees for the building of said Infirmaries, according to the plans and specifications therefor, and give a good and sufficient bond, with two sufficient sureties thereto, in the penal sum of ten per cent. of the amount of the accepted bid for the faithful performance of his contract. Said bond to be approved by the Board of Trustees of the Napa State Asylum. This notice is made in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature entitled an Act to regulate contracts in behalf of the State in relation to erections and buildings, approved March 23, 1876, which Act is hereby referred to and made a part of this notice. Said Infirmaries are to be completed within six months from the date of contract, with forfeiture by contractor of twenty dollars for each day in excess of time specified. Payments of seventy-five per cent. on architect's estimate to be made monthly.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Secretary, No. 29 Brown street, Napa; at the office of the Secretary of State, Sacramento; and at the office of Copeland & Pierce, No. 126 Kearny street, San Francisco.

By order of the Board of Trustees Napa State Asylum for the Insane.

C. B. SEELEY, Secretary.

Dated Napa, August 5, 1889. au7-5tW

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned constitute a co-partnership transacting business under the firm name and style of WASHBURNE & CO. The full names of all the members of said co-partnership are, Merrill Arrad Washburne and John Cruse Ing, Jr., and the place of residence of each is Sacramento, California.

Witness our hands this 6th day of August, 1889.

M. A. WASHBURNE,
JOHN C. ING, JR.

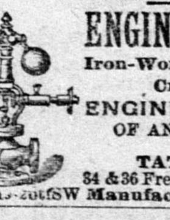
Witness: ALBERT M. JOHNSON.

Duly acknowledged August 6, 1889, before PHILIP S. DRIVER, Notary Public.

Endorsed: Filed August 6, 1889.

WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.

By L. P. SCOTT, Deputy Clerk. au7 5tW



Wood-working MACHINERY

Of all kinds, of Best Make, at LOWEST PRICE.

SAWMILL AND SHINGLE MACHINERY, Hoe Chisel Tooth Saws, etc.

ENGINE GOVERNORS

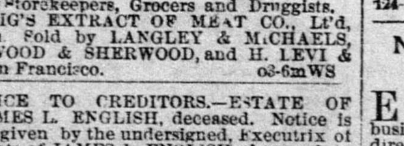
Iron-Working Tools, Crosby Steam Gauges

ENGINES and BOILERS OF ANY CAPACITY, Etc.

TATUM & BOWEN, 34 & 36 Fremont st., San Francisco, 2015-26tfSW Manufacturers and Agents.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT!

Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. As Beef Tea, an "invaluable tonic and an agreeable stimulant." Annual sale, 8,000,000 jars.



Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus von Liebig's signature in BLUE across label.

Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., L't'd, London. Sold by LANGLEY & MICHAELS, SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, and H. LEVI & CO., San Francisco. o3-6mWS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF JAMES L. ENGLISH, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executrix of the estate of JAMES L. ENGLISH, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executrix, at her residence, 1107 F street, in the city of Sacramento, in the county of Sacramento. ELIZA M. HARTLEY, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES L. ENGLISH, deceased.

Dated at Sacramento, July 22, 1889.

jy23-5tTu H. O. BEATTY, Attorney.

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

FARM FOR SALE.

253-ACRE FARM—WELL FENCED AND improved. One dwelling house, 2 fine barns, small orchard. Known as the Miller ranch; 10 miles southeasterly from Sacramento. Splendid for fruit or grain. Inquire of

Taylor & Holl,

Or P. HERZOG. jy29-1p1m

ORANGEVALE!

CHOICEST FRUIT LANDS.

Ten-Acre Tracts, Planted or Unplanted, as Desired.

Orchards Cared for for Absentee Owners.

THE ORANGEVALE COLONIZATION COMpany, composed of prominent business men of Sacramento, and indorsed by the Board of Trustees, Board of Supervisors and Board of Trade, own 3,200 acres of deep, rich fruit and vine lands, all cleared, on the American river, opposite Natoma vineyard. It has been divided into 10-acre tracts, each one fronting on a 60-foot avenue. Water under pressure for irrigation will be piped by the company to each tract free of expense, the water actually used only being paid for by purchasers. Last season 156 acres were planted in trees and vines, and have already been sold, in addition to a large number of unplanted tracts. This year 400 acres are being planted. PLANTED TRACTS, $1,500 each. UNPLANTED TRACTS, $1,250 each.

☞ Tracts planted to Orange Trees are of course much higher, varying with varieties chosen.

TOWN SITE.

The town site of Orangevale is but 1¼ miles from the Folsom railroad depot. Town lots 50x150, $300—$20 down and $10 per month. Lots are sold in series of twenty, and two cottages awarded to the purchasers in each series.

☞ Send for maps and information.

ORANGEVALE COLONIZATION CO., 214 J Street, Sacramento.

W. P. COLEMAN,

Real Estate Salesroom, 325 J street.

☞ AN ELEGANT ☜

FRUIT and ALFALFA RANCH FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 230 ACRES—25 ACRES IN bearing grape vines, choice varieties; 140 acres in orchard, from the earliest to the latest varieties, thereby having fruit for market all summer; one alfalfa field separately fenced; 10 acres in grain.

This land is all well-fenced in several divisions.

A fine dwelling of nine rooms, with modern improvements; two steam pumps; one windmill; water tanks; warehouse on the railroad, paying not less than $500 per year rental; also, a large new barn. Situated on the north line of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad, and running to the river. About ten miles from this city. THIS FARM MUST BE SOLD; the price has been reduced to make it a bargain.

☞ $45,000, including Growing Crop and all the Farming Utensils of every kind.

Money to Loan.

P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH. 1pt

Fine Bargains in Land.

THREE SPLENDID RIVER FARMS FOR sale or exchange in part for city property. Ranches of all grades at low prices, and some fine bargains in city property.

LOT 80x160 FOR $450.

J. A. PARKER,

124-tf 701 I street, Sacramento, Cal.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

E. S. PARKER IS NO LONGER IN OUR employ, and we solicit a completion of all business solicited by him prior to August 1st directly with our office.

BRAND, CAMPBELL & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

au8-tf 402 J St., Sacramento.

MUSIC—ART—ELOCUTION and General Culture. Desirable Positions open to progressive students. All interested will receive valuable information Free by addressing

je25 3m1uF E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

☞ LOOK AT THIS ☜

BARGAIN!

—OFFERED BY—

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO

The Oldest and Largest Real Estate Agency in Northern California,

1015 FOURTH ST., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

800 ACRES COSUMNES RIVER BOTTOM Land; 320 acres now seeded to alfalfa; small Orchard and Vineyard; good House of six rooms; Stable for 20 head of horses; large Cow Barn and Stable, holding 120 head; Granary and Corn Bin. This land has and will produce five crops Alfalfa and one crop of Seed per season, each crop averaging two tons per acre, or ten tons for season per acre, and will sell at $8 per ton on farm. The Seed will yield half a ton per acre, and sell in the market at 10 cents per pound, or $100 per acre—therefore making each acre produce for the season $180 per acre on the 320 acres. The other land is fine for fruit or grain. This land has large oak trees scattered over it, therefore making it also a fine Stock Pasture. We will sell the above property for $75 PER ACRE, or exchange it for Oakland, San Francisco or Sacramento city property.

Send for Monthly Catalogue.

Houses Rented and Money to Loan.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., SACRAMENTO. 2ptf

10 PER CENT. NET ON $38,000.

DOES BUSINESS PROPERTY IN SACRAMENTO PAY A GOOD RATE of INTEREST on the INVESTMENT?

☞ WE ARE FREE TO CONFESS THAT ☜ in most cases it does not at the Prices asked. There are exceptions, however, to every rule. It is very seldom that even a small amount of money WILL NET 10 PER CENT., however invested; and when it comes to an amount as large as $38,000 EARNING THAT RATE it is something almost unheard of. We have

For Sale a Piece of Property on J street for $38,000 that will Rent for $375 per month, or $4,500 per year, divided among four tenants.

Allow $700 per annum for taxes and other expenses, and it leaves $3,800, or 10 per cent. on $38,000. If you want this, call early. For full particulars see

A. LEONARD & SON,

Real Estate Agents,

1014 Fourth Street..................Sacramento

Union Insurance Company of California

(OLD AND RELIABLE), OFFICE AT

Sacramento Real Estate AND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

Office, Northwest corner Third and J sts

☞ Money to Loan. Rents Collected. City and Country Property for Sale.

W. R. FELTER, Agent.

N. J. TOLL, Manager Real Estate Department.

$5 BUYS A CORD

OF STOVE WOOD, OR A TON OF COAL for $6. Get your winter's supply now at the C. O. D. Yard, Fourth and I streets.