

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DARE, 65 Merchants' Exchange. L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange. G. H. KELLOGG, 230 Pine street.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President: BENJAMIN HARRISON, Of Indiana. For Vice President: LEVI P. MORTON, Of New York.

ELECTORS.

JOHN F. SWIFT, W. H. L. BARNES, T. S. CAROTHERS, G. W. SCHELL, L. B. MIZNER, S. M. SHORTBRIDGE, GEORGE A. KNIGHT, II. H. STREETER.

CONGRESS.

First District—J. J. DE HAVEN. Second District—J. A. EAGON. Third District—JOSEPH MCKENNA. Fourth District—W. W. MORROW. Fifth District—T. G. PHELPS. Sixth District—WILLIAM VANDEVER.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Of Sacramento.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

J. D. WORKS, Of San Diego.

"Were it possible for every voter of the Republic to see for himself the condition and recompense of labor in Europe, the party of free-trade in the United States would not receive the support of one wage-worker between the two oceans."—JAMES G. BLAINE.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR JOINT ASSEMBLYMAN. (Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties). CYRUS COLEMAN, of Alpine. SUPERIOR JUDGE, JAMES E. GOODALL, SHERIFF. WATKIN MORGAN. COUNTY CLERK, AUDITOR AND RECORDER, O. H. KISTER. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, FRANCIS HANSON. TRESURER, JOSEPH A. BROWN. CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, D. McWALTERS. SURVEYOR, J. G. THOMPSON. SUPERVISORS. Second District—ELI DOHL. Third District—PHILIP K. SCHLIMANN. Fourth District—JAMES SINN AMON. Fifth District—LEWIS GULLICKSON.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Antelope Township—W. T. BARNES, L. L. BROOKS. Benton Township—N. DANIELS, JOHN H. KING, ROBERT THOMLEY. CONSTABLES. Antelope Township—HENRY PITTS. Bodie Township—H. C. CURRAN, H. M. HARTLEY. Bridgeport Township—E. GURNEY, F. V. KNAPP. Benton Township—KING.

A FAVORABLE IMPRESSION.—Hon. Cyrus Coleman, of Alpine county, the Republican candidate for the Assembly from this District, arrived from Alpine on last Sunday evening and remained here until Tuesday, when he went to Bodie, Vernon and Lundy. Here he made the acquaintance of a large number of our citizens, who were favorably impressed, and there is no doubt as to his polling a full Republican vote in this county. We have known Mr. Coleman for the last twenty-four years, and can vouch for his honesty and integrity; and we know he will be a useful member of the Assembly, in which he has already served two terms, having represented Alpine and El Dorado counties.

EARLY BREAKFASTS.—Inspectors, Judges and Clerks of election must eat an early breakfast on the morning of the 6th of November, as many will want to vote before going to work.

CLOSED.—The postoffice at Monitor, Alpine county, has been closed. There is but one man living in the place, which, a few years ago, was a thriving mining camp.

The Navy Department has been notified that the cruiser Charleston will be ready for her trial trip in December. Quick work, but California style.

Tax Hours.—The polls must be opened at six o'clock on the morning of November 6th and kept open until seven o'clock at night.

Benjamin Bigelow, a Pioneer, and a resident of Marysville for the past 39 years, died on Tuesday.

Hall McAllister, the well-known attorney of San Francisco, is dying in New York of paralysis of the brain.

The stallion Stamboul trotted a mile in 2:14 1/2 at San Francisco on Wednesday.

Blaine is to remain in New York until after election. Don't fail to vote for Frank Hanson for District Attorney. Vote for D. M. Walters for Coroner and Public Administrator.

PRICES UNDER A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The attorneys for Free-Trade, who seek to create prejudice against the policy of Protection by charging that it enhances the cost to consumers, can best be met by a comparison of prices of a few articles in common use.

In 1860 salt, then on the free list, sold to consumers at an average price of \$3 per barrel. The tariff on salt in barrels is now 12 cents per 100 pounds, or say 3 3/4 cents per barrel, and the average price is not more than half that of 1860. As salt has been made the subject of special attack it may be well to ascertain just how much of the present selling price goes to the manufacturer, against whom it is sought to create prejudice. In 1887, at the works in Michigan, salt sold for 60 cents per barrel, and of this sum 20 cents was paid to the cooper for making the barrel. All between this price and that paid by consumers went for transportation and profits of middlemen.

The manufacture of plate glass was established in 1866, when the foreign-made article sold for \$2 50 per square foot. The tariff on a similar quality of glass is now 50 cents per foot, and the price has steadily lowered until it is now 75 cents per square foot.

Pig iron in 1860 sold for \$22 75 per ton. With a tariff of \$6 75 per ton it now sells for \$18.

Steel rails were first made here in 1867, when the price was \$166 per ton. The tariff has been as high as \$28 per ton, and is now \$17. Steel rails are now quoted at \$31, and have sometimes been lower.

A favorite plea of Free-Traders is that with wool and woollens on the free list "the poor man's blanket" would be sold for one-half the present price, when the fact is, prices for blankets of equal quality are about the same in the United States and England. Here is the proof: Last year the Secretary of War invited bids for supplying army blankets of four pounds weight, and allowed competitors to compete on the same terms as American manufacturers—that is, without paying the tariff. The lowest British bid was only 30 cents per blanket less than that of an American. The tariff, if it had been changed, would be about \$1 50. Our Free-Trade Cabinet officers gave the contract to the foreigner who pays no taxes and buys nothing in this country, instead of favoring the American, who supplies work to hundreds of people and otherwise adds to the wealth of our country. The money from our national Treasury went to a foreign country, and American soldiers are to sleep under British blankets, because they can be made in England for 30 cents less than in this country.

And here is some testimony from the other side: Matthew Arnold, the eminent English scholar, statesman and Free-Trade advocate, recently deceased, last year made a tour of this country, and afterward gave his conclusions in the Nineteenth Century Magazine, April, 1888. In this paper the writer admits that conditions in the United States are favorable to "that immense class of people" whose incomes are less than \$1500 a year, while in England the advantage "is greatly in favor of those with incomes above that sum." Of wages he says: "The humbler kind of work is better paid in America than with us, the higher kind worse. Luxuries are, as I have said, very dear—above all, European luxuries; but a workman's clothing is nearly as cheap as in England, and plain food is on the whole cheaper."—Tariff League Bulletin.

God Bless Them!—One of the most significant features of the campaign in the general enthusiasm among the ladies for the Republican ticket. Women have always been on the right side of all questions, and their moral aid in this campaign is most encouraging to Republicans. The Democratic free trade policy is a threat to supersede the American home by the European peasant's hotel. The home is woman's empire, and no wonder that she is doing all in her power to repel invasion.

Massey Workman Powderly said in an address delivered in a New York on February 16, 1883: "I am a Protectionist from the top of my head to the bottom of my boots, for two reasons—first, because I am a Pennsylvanian, and second, because I am an American. I would never vote for anything that would tend to degrade American labor. I am opposed to any meddling with the tariff until the question has been submitted to the people."

The way to break up the Solid South is to elect Harrison and Morton. If Mr. Cleveland gets another term, Bourbon Democracy will maintain its sway. If Harrison is chosen, the young, the enterprising, the well reconstructed, the protection, the American voters of the new and progressive South will be encouraged to assert themselves.

Alexander McClure, paymaster for a new railroad building in the Lehigh Valley, Pa., was shot and killed on the 19th while on his way to pay off the laborers. He had a companion with him and had \$300,000, which the assassins stole. Both men were killed, and three Italians are suspected. A posse of 150 were hunting for the murderers.

Fires.—The Catholic Church and College building at St. Helena, Napa county, were destroyed by fire on Monday night.

The Flouring Mill at Gilroy was totally destroyed on Tuesday morning.

The Southern Hotel at Newhall, Los Angeles county, was burned on Tuesday morning. Loss, \$30,000.

Thomas Atworthy, City Treasurer of Cleveland, Ohio, has shipped, and the city is \$500,000 short. He was a prominent Democrat, and U. S. Senator Payne and J. H. Wade, Jr., are on his bond for \$500,000.

A Lynn, Mass., shoemaker and a representative and thoughtful workman, who has just returned from a brief Summer trip to Europe—who ever heard of a European workman taking a Summer trip to America?—puts the situation bluntly thus: "It is a question of simple business. Do we want to risk fifty cents a day? That's all there is to it. Low wages, besides, means low living. It means poverty and it means ignorance; and these two things put man at the foot of the ladder, and there he will stay. No European workman with his free trade and his low wages, thinks of getting up in the world. Who ever saw workmen in Europe fleeing of fices, or their wives and daughters in society, or themselves respected and honored? Nobody."

No citizen of the United States was ever called upon by such multitudes at his own house, as General Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate for the presidency. It is estimated that since his nomination he has had more than one hundred thousand callers besides those from his own town, and he seems never to be weary of receiving them, and shaking hands with them, and talking to them, and his talks are admirable speeches, brief, but full of weighty matter, and displaying wonderful resources. It occurs to the country as the days go by, that the nomination of Harrison was the best the Republicans could have made.—South Bend, Ind., Tribune.

There were those who doubted the practical wisdom of Harrison's nomination at the time, but there are none now. He has steadily grown in the public estimation by the splendid manner in which he has carried himself, and to-day there is not a faction of the Republican party which is not enthusiastic for him. His campaign is a steady, resolute, onward movement to the White House, and the frantic clamor of the Democratic National Committee to their rank and file for money shows not only that they have heard from Oregon, Vermont, and Maine, but that they recognize the hopelessness of their situation.—Chicago Tribune.

"Whatever may be the issue of the trouble between Hill and Cleveland," observes The Independent, "there is no question that a revolt of large dimensions from the Democratic national ticket and platform, is quietly proceeding throughout the State. There are thousands of voters who are going to reject both Cleveland and Hill and the policies they represent, and vote for candidates against whom no man can allege anything. Harrison and Morton and Miller are men of whom the country may be proud, and they represent policies which the pure and the patriotic delight to approve."

Workmen are studying the tariff question. This is quite enough. If workmen will simply look into the matter, not follow blind prejudice, they will soon be convinced that protection is the right policy. This isn't theory. It is experience. Free traders say that one American can do as much work in a day as two Europeans. Well, if he can, then he ought to have twice as much for doing it.

It must grieve the Democratic campaign leaders to notice the great delegations of voters that call daily upon General Harrison, while their candidate must content himself with calls from a Wild-west show, an opera troupe or a politician come to ask a favor. One man, though occupying the highest place in the land, cuts an insignificant figure compared to that of the other, though but a private citizen.—Piquette, O., Call.

Our list of the men in this county who voted for Gen. Harrison in 1880 and will vote for Gen. Harrison in 1888 being almost completed (it numbers 335), the time has arrived to begin that other list composed of those who voted for Van Buren in 1840 and will vote for Gen. Ben. Harrison this fall. Send in the names!—Ithaca, New York Journal.

The wisest thing all wage-earners can do at the coming national and State elections is to vote the Republican ticket. The best labor party in this country is the one that fosters and protects labor's means of sure and profitable employment, and that party is the party of the protective tariff—the Republican party.—Tulsa Blade.

It is a fact worth being remembered by every taxpayer, that taxes in the United States are a good deal lower than in any other country on the face of the globe; and the wages of laborers are higher than in any other country. Protection is what has produced this prosperity. Vote for protection.—Dover, N. H., Republican.

The Democrats are dreadfully put out that Mr. Blaine refused to be "ovated" on his Western tour. They wanted to say that Blaine, not Harrison, is the real candidate. And for that matter, the little circumstance that the statement isn't true don't much trouble them. They had made up their minds to say it, and say it they do.

If General Harrison has such a happy faculty of saying the right thing in the right way, now that he is a candidate, why may not he have the happy faculty of doing the right thing in the right way when he shall become President? This is the logical inference. If not, why not?

It is said that Ben. Butler's name has been dropped from the Lowell poll lists, as he has not paid last year's taxes. He may not be allowed to vote for Harrison.

The British Minister at Washington having written a letter to an Englishman at Pomona, Los Angeles county, favoring Cleveland for President, the Democracy in the East are much exercised over it.

A CLAIM TO HUMAN GRATITUDE.

Charlotte Corday, the self-sacrificing, tender-hearted peasant girl of Normandy made great history by one desperate act. Sicken by the saturnalia of the French revolution, and moved to desperation as Robespierre and Marat were leading the flower of France to the guillotine, she determined that she would put an end to Marat's bloody reign.

Marat had demanded two hundred thousand victims for the guillotine! He proposed to kill off the enemies of the Revolution to make it perpetual! Horrible thought!

No wonder it fired the blood of this peevish peasant maid! Gaining access to his closely guarded quarters by a subterfuge, she found him in his bath, even then inexorable and giving written directions for further slaughter!

He asked her the names of the initial deputies who had taken refuge in Caen. She told him, and he wrote them down. "That is well! Before a week is over they shall all be brought to the guillotine."

At these words, Charlotte drew from her bosom the knife, and plunged it with supernatural force up to the hilt in the heart of Marat.

"Come to me, my dear friend, come to me," cried Marat, and expired under the blow!

In the Corcoran gallery at Washington is a famous painting of Charlotte represented as behind the prison bars the day before her execution.

It is a thrilling, sad picture, full of sorrow for her suffering country, and of unconquerable hate for her country's enemies.

What a lesson in this tragic story! Two hundred, nay, five hundred thousand people would Marat have sacrificed to his unholy passion of power! Methods are quite as murderous and inexorable as men, and they number their victims by the millions.

The page of history is full of murders by authority and by mistaken ideas. In the practice of medicine alone how many hundreds of millions have been allowed to die and as many more killed by the justifiable bigotry and by bungling!

But the age is bettering. Men and methods are improving. A few years ago it was worth one's professional life to advise or permit the use of a proprietary medicine. To-day there are not the physicians in any town in this country who do not regularly prescribe some form of proprietary remedy!

H. H. Warner, famed all over the world as the discoverer of Warner's safe cure, began hunting up the old remedies of the Log Cabin days; after long and patient research he succeeded in securing some of the most valuable among family records, and called them Warner's Log Cabin remedies—the simple preparations of roots, leaves, balsams and herbs which were the successful stand-bys of our grandmothers. These simple, old-fashioned, carefree, honest, and unbiassed, cough and consumption and other remedies have struck a popular chord and are in extraordinary demand all over the land. They are not the untried and imaginary remedies of some dabbler content with making money, but the long-sought principles of the healing art which for generations kept our ancestors in perfect health, put forth for the good of humanity by one who is known all over the world as a philanthropist—a lover of his fellow man—whose name is a guarantee of the highest standard of excellence.

The preparations are of decided and known influence over disease, and as in the hands of our grandmothers they raised up the sick, cured the lame, and bound up the wounds of death, so in their new form but older power as Log Cabin remedies, they are sure to prove the "healing of the nations."

Corday did the world an incalculable service in ridding France of the bigoted and murderous Marat, just as this man is doing humanity a service by introducing to the world the simpler and better methods of our ancestors.

Hawthorne has 150 votes—50 less than at last election.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

A TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal. THE ASSESSMENT BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1888, has been placed in my hands, and notice is hereby given, that I will be in the places mentioned at the time specified for the purpose of receiving payment for the same: ANTELOPE—At James Todkill's store, December 4th and 5th. CLAYTON—At J. H. Sheehan's store, December 7th. LUNDY AND MONO LAKE—At Judge Mattly's Court Room, December 10th. BENTON—At W. Shinn's store, December 13th and 14th. BODIE—At Occidental Hotel, December 27th and 28th. BRIDGEPORT—At Tax Collector's Office at any time.

And notice is hereby given that Taxes will be Delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1888, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and unless paid prior thereto, 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

WAT MORGAN, Tax Collector. Dated October 22d, 1888. 627-4d

RAILROAD LANDS For Sale on Reasonable Terms. Apply to or address W. H. MILLS, JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, C. P. R. R., S. F. Land Agent, S. P. R. R., S. F. Or H. B. ANDREWS, Land Commissioner, G. H. & S. A. Ry., San Antonio, Texas. A. N. TOWNE, General Manager, J. Y. 228 San Francisco. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, San Francisco.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on the BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Wagon team, \$1 50. Loaded wagon and two animals, 1 00. Each additional pair of animals, 50. Horseman, 25. Pack animals, each, 25. Hogs and sheep, each, 5. Light stock, each, 5. Empty teams, half-price.

No coachmen will be permitted to pass on the road. All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

EAST WALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on the EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Wagon team, \$1 50. Loaded wagon and two animals, 1 00. Each additional pair of animals, 50. Horseman, 25. Pack animals, each, 25. Hogs and sheep, each, 5. Light stock, each, 5. Empty teams, half-price.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE. NEVER OUT OF ORDER. If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named. NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE, GORHAM, MASS. Agents: 22 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CITY. ILL. ATLANTA, GA. TEX. ST. LOUIS, MO. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

LEGAL.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 8, 1888. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport, NOVEMBER 23, 1888.

DAVID DELANIA ELDER, Preemption D. S. No. 118, for the S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 8, T. 8 S. R. 23 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wood Larso, John McKay, Short and Frost and William McKay, all of Colville, Cal.

Any persons who desire to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who know of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register. 613-td

Desert Land, Final Proof. Notice for Publication. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Sacramento, Cal., Sep. 28th, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FRITZ NEDDENREIF, of Woodfords, Alpine Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make final proof on his desert land claim No. 12, for the N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 18, T. 11 N., R. 20 E., M. D. M., under the County Clerk at Markleville, Cal., on the 24th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Joseph Seosa, Fritz Neddenreif, Sr., Henry Neddenreif and Fred. Hrons, all of Woodfords, P. O., Cal. SELDEN HETZEL, Register. 629-td

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT SACRAMENTO, CAL., September 27th, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Superior Judge at Markleville, Cal., on NOVEMBER 17th, 1888.

CLAIRISSA L. WADE, for the S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 23, T. 11 N., R. 19 E., M. D. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. P. Merrill, Theodore P. Hawkins, John E. Jones and John Ellis, all of Woodfords P. O., Cal. SELDEN HETZEL, Register. 629-td

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fare To Eastern and European Cities, Via the great Transcontinental All-Rail Routes.

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM). Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the East, CONNECTING AT NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.

With the several Steamer Lines TO ALL EUROPEAN PORTS, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars AND TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

Attached to Overland Express Trains. No additional charge for Berths in Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Tickets sold, Sleeping Car Berths secured and other information given upon application at the Company's offices, which passengers calling in person can secure advice of routes, etc.

RAILROAD LANDS For Sale on Reasonable Terms. Apply to or address W. H. MILLS, JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, C. P. R. R., S. F. Land Agent, S. P. R. R., S. F. Or H. B. ANDREWS, Land Commissioner, G. H. & S. A. Ry., San Antonio, Texas. A. N. TOWNE, General Manager, J. Y. 228 San Francisco. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, San Francisco.

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Wagon team, \$1 50. Loaded wagon and two animals, 1 00. Each additional pair of animals, 50. Horseman, 25. Pack animals, each, 25. Hogs and sheep, each, 5. Light stock, each, 5. Empty teams, half-price.

No coachmen will be permitted to pass on the road. All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

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MINING NOTICES.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE. VIRGINIA CREEK HYDRAULIC MINING Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Bodie, Mono county, California.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment (No. 6) levied on the 29th day of August, 1888, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Table with columns: Names, No. Certs., No. Shares, Amt. R. N. Graves, 6, 1000, 60.00. R. N. Graves, 65, 100, 6.50. R. N. Graves, 67, 100, 6.50. R. N. Graves, 68, 100, 6.50. R. N. Graves, 124, 150, 9.75. H. F. Hastings, 12, 500, 30.00. A. Packard, 87, 100, 6.50. A. Packard, 88, 100, 6.50. A. Packard, 89, 100, 6.50. A. Packard, 90, 100, 6.50. D. E. Jones, 32, 100, 6.50. D. E. Jones, 48, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 49, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 50, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 51, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 52, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 53, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 54, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 55, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 56, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 57, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 58, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 59, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 60, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 61, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 62, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 63, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 64, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 65, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 66, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 67, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 68, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 69, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 70, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 71, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 72, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 73, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 74, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 75, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 76, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 77, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 78, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 79, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 80, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 81, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 82, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 83, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 84, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 85, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 86, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 87, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 88, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 89, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 90, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 91, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 92, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 93, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 94, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 95, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 96, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 97, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 98, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 99, 50, 3.25. D. E. Jones, 100, 50, 3.25.

And in accordance with law, and in order of the Board of Directors, made on the 29th day of August, 1888, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the store room of S. P. McClellan, No. 22 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., on

MONDAY, the 22th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1888, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Office—No. 406 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. 614-td

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT. BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Bodie Mining District, Bodie, Mono county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of September, 1888, an assessment (No. 9) of Fifty Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary at the office of the company, room No. 62 Nevada Block, No. 209 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 29th day of October, 1888, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 23th day of November, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors: GEO. W. SESSIONS, Secretary. Office—Room 62

