

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1862/06/27	Entry 8/5/2020	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1862/06/27 yyyy/mm/dd	Mod. 7/20/2022 mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Minutes, Board of Trustees. ▾

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

June 27, 1862

[THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FROM THE DIXON TRIBUNE. This article is from the *California Farmer and Journal of Useful Sciences* and predates the incorporation of the town of Dixon by 16 years and the Dixon Tribune by 12 years. The article is included in this database quite simply because it is the earliest known, published, reference to the existence of the community of Silveyville].

## A Reminiscence of Solano County.

A correspondent of the Solano Press recites the following history of a settlement in that county, under date of Silvey's, June 17: It is a reality worthy of contemplation, for an old resident to witness the remarkable progress exhibited in various localities, in the march of civilization and improvement. On 9 September, 10 years ago, E. S. Silvey left Vacaville with two mules, a wagon, a barrel of water and a small sack of provisions wending his weary way across the then almost trackless plain, in search of a "habitation and a home," the coming night-fall found him on the bank of the dry-Slough halfway between Vacaville and Putah Creek.

Here he spread his camp and prepared a hasty meal, partook of it, and lay down to revel in dreamfull anticipation of the future, and to be serenaded by the vexatious howl of the cunning coyote. Arising in the morning, amply refreshed by repose in Natures expanded and airy chamber, he commenced removing the giant wild oats and entangling alders, and with stout hearted and resolute hand, applied the shovel and pick in digging the first well, upon the arid and uncultivated waste.

On the second trip, he brought from Benicia, 40 miles distant, a quantity of lumber, a scanty supply of furniture and his household jewels, the wife and children, and in their presence and with their assistance, set the first stake consecrating the spot for an abiding place and a future home.

Around this nucleus, now, as far as the eye can reach, the observer beholds the shining roofs of hundreds of farm-houses, and the pleasant sight of thousands of acres of waving grain "ripe unto harvest."

And whilst the surrounding plain has been beautified by the hand of cultivation, the wants of a growing community, have caused a thriving village to spring up around the Pioneer hotel, containing seven private residences, two stores, two hotels, a saddlers shop, a shoemakers shop, a drugstore, a blacksmith shop, a wagon maker shop, a saloon, and last but not least, those handmaids of morality and intelligence, and concomitants of enlightened society, the school-house and the Christian church. The first, so indispensable in training the youthful mind, so necessary, in fitting it for a useful and extended sphere in any of the multiplied vocations of active life. The second being a talisman; awing into abeyance the debasing and wicked passions of erring humanity, and paving a pathway which leads finite minds to the contemplation of the loving and attractive attributes of the divine character.

The village is yet without a definite name; it is known in the post office department by the misnomer of Putah, and in the records of the county as Silvey's.

It should by all means have a name, and in honor of the founder -- "he that stood the heat and burden of the day " -- it should be called Silveyville, or some other name that he

may suggest.



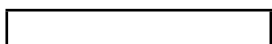
















# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Missing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Politics

Pub.	1863/03/11	Entry	10/6/2020	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Off'l Recrds
Event	1863/03/11	Mod.	3/7/2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd		mm/dd/yyyy			<input type="checkbox"/>	NonTribune

Source **Sacramento Daily Union, Volume 24,** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Volume 24, Number 3734, 11 March 1863

[[THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FROM THE DIXON TRIBUNE. This article is from the *Sacramento Daily Union, Volume 24, Number 3734*, 11 March 1863 and predates the incorporation of the town of Dixon by 16 years and the founding of the Dixon Tribune by eleven years. The article is included in this database quite simply because it is one of the earliest known references to the existence of the community of Silveyville].

Another Rebel Paper.— The Banner of Liberty is the name of a new weekly anti-Administration paper, issued at Silveyville, Solano county, by Pierce Walker. It hoists the name of Horatio Seymour for the next Presidency, and that of C. L. Vallandigham for the Vice Presidency.

Sacramento Daily Union,





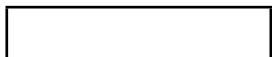














# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Biz / Indust
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Pub.	1863/03/14	Entry	10/6/2020	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Off'l Recrds
Event	1863/03/14	Mod.	3/7/2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd		mm/dd/yyyy			<input type="checkbox"/>	NonTribune

Source **Marysville Daily Appeal** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Marysville Daily Appeal, Volume VII, Number 62, 14 March 1863

[[THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FROM THE DIXON TRIBUNE. This article is from the Marysville Daily Appeal Volume VII, Number 62, 14 March 1863 and predates the incorporation of the town of Dixon by 16 years and the Dixon Tribune by 11 years. The article is included in this database quite simply because it is one of the earliest known references to the existence of the community of Silveyville].

The Herald acknowledges the reception of the first number of a paper called the *Banner of Liberty*, published at Silveyville, Solano county. There is nothing original in its contents; we have often read them ; they consist of the stereotyped expressions, "Abolitionists," "Black ????", "fanaticism," ' The South cannot lie conquered," et cetera, et cetera. The Manner will never make a mark in this world, for it contents itself with the use of language which has been dropped by is predecessors In treason sympathizing for ijlllegible]- We could almost forgive the abominable conduct of the copperiead if they would only manifest enough intellectual originality to coin some new forms of expression, or combination of language, even though they cannot originate an idea. One tires in reading over continually the same parrot-like enunciations.





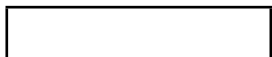














Final  
X - F  
E - S

Source	Napa County Reporter	▼
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**Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878**

[THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FROM THE DIXON TRIBUNE. This article is from Napa County Reporter, Volume 7, Number 36, 14 March 1863 and predates the incorporation of the town of Dixon by 15 years. The article is included in this database quite simply because it is one of the earliest known references to the existence of the community of Silveysville].

**New Anti-Administration Paper.**— The Banner of Liberty is the name of a new weekly anti-Administration paper, issued at Silveyville, Solano county, by Pierce, Walker & Miner. It hoists the name of Horatio Seymour for the next Presidency, and that of C. L. Vallandigham for the Vice-Presidency The California Hundred.





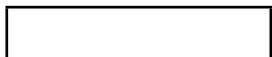














# The Dixon Tribune.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Missing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Politics

Pub.	1863/03/28	Entry	10/6/2020	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Off'l Recrds
Event	1863/03/28	Mod.	3/7/2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd		mm/dd/yyyy			<input type="checkbox"/>	NonTribune

Source **Sonoma Democrat**

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Sonoma Democrat, Volume VI, Number 24, 28 March 1863

[THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FROM THE DIXON TRIBUNE. This article is from the *Sonoma Democrat* of 28 March 1863 and predates the incorporation of the town of Dixon by 16 years. The article is included in this database quite simply because it is one of the earliest known references to the existence of the community of Silveyville].

Another Newspaper Office Robbed. —The Banner of Liberty, a newspaper recently started at Silveyville, Solano county, was entered the other night, the "forms" knocked into "pieces" and a lot of type stolen and carried away.





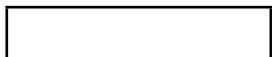














# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. <input type="text" value="1867/05/07"/>	Entry <input type="text" value="7/12/2017"/>	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event <input type="text" value="1867/05/07"/> yyyy/mm/dd	Mod. <input type="text" value="3/7/2021"/> mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
			<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

[THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FROM THE DIXON TRIBUNE. This article is from the Index to the Minutes of the Solano County Board of Supervisors predates the incorporation of the town of Dixon by 7 years. It also predates the founding of the Town of Dixon by 11 years. The article is included in this database quite simply because it is one first mention of a County School being established in Silveyville Township].

Tuesday, May 7, 1867

SOURCE:

Solano County Board of Supervisors Minute book 003, page 179

Esmaralda School District – Boundaries as established.

Esmaralda School District.

Commencing at the South West Corner of the North Half of the South West quarter section 12, Township 6N & Range 1E; thence 2 miles north; thence ½ mile east; thence 1 mile north; thence 3 miles east; thence 3 miles south; thence 3 ½ miles west to the place of beginning.





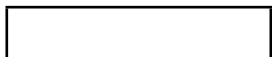














# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Missing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Politics

Pub.	1867/05/24	Entry	7/26/2009	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Off'l Recrds
Event	1867/05/24	Mod.	3/7/2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd		mm/dd/yyyy			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NonTribune

Source **Daily alta California**

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

[THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FROM THE DIXON TRIBUNE. This article is from the Daily Alta California and predates the incorporation of the town of Dixon by 11 years and the founding of the Dixon Tribune by 7 years].

Silveyville — Solano Press has the following news from Silveyville, Solano County: E. S. Silvey has laid off a racetrack near town, and will soon have it in fine condition, he intends this fall to offer such purses as will insure a lively time to all lovers of the turf.

Silveyville. — The Solano Press has the following news from Silveyville, Solano County: E.S. Silvey has laid off a race-track near town, and will soon have it in fine condition. He intends this fall to offer such purses as will insure a lively time to all lovers of the turf. There is to be a quarter race on next Saturday afternoon between "two crack nags," and considerable sport is anticipated. The grain never looked better. Silvey has 240 acres that will average 50 bushels to the acre.





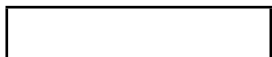














Final  
X - F  
E - S

Source **Daily alta California** 

**Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878**

[THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FROM THE DIXON TRIBUNE. This article is from the *Daily Alta California* and predates the incorporation of the town of Dixon by 10 years. It also predates the founding of the Town of Dixon by 6 years].

The Superintendent of the California Pacific (Vallejo and Sacramento) Road has announced that arrangements are being made to pay San Francisco prices for grain at Vallejo, that no wharfage will be charged on grain shipped there, and that the charges for carrying grain, per ton to Vallejo, on the road, will not exceed \$4 from Yolo County, \$3.50 from Silveyville, [Dixon??]





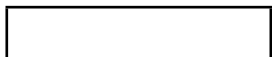
















# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Missing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Politics

Pub.	1868/08/01	Entry	7/26/2009	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Off'l Recrds
Event	1868/08/01	Mod.	3/7/2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd		mm/dd/yyyy			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NonTribune

Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

[THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FROM THE DIXON TRIBUNE. This article is from the *Daily Alta California* and predates the incorporation of the town of Dixon by 10 years. It also predates the founding of the Town of Dixon by 6 years].

On Tuesday night, the 21st inst., (1868/07/21) Mr. Elijah S. Silvey met with a serious accident at his house in Silveyville. He was accidentally precipitated from the balcony of his brick house (adjoining the hotel) to the brick pavement below, and his spine was seriously injured. He is in a very precarious condition, although some hopes are entertained of his recovery.



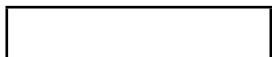
















# The Dixon Tribune.

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Pub.	1868/08/10	Entry	7/21/2009	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Off'l Recrds
Event	1868/08/10	Mod.	3/7/2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd		mm/dd/yyyy			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NonTribune

Source Daily alta California ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

[THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FROM THE DIXON TRIBUNE. This article is from the *Daily Alta California* and predates the incorporation of the town of Dixon by 10 years. It also predates the founding of the Town of Dixon by 6 years].

The increase of the capital stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000 has not been followed, so far as we have heard, by the offer of any of the stock for sale, though it is to be presumed that some will soon be put on the market. The Company need all the funds they can get to enable them to compete in speed with the Union Pacific. It is asserted by persons who have come over the road that the latter Company, in their haste, are doing some of their work so shabbily that the Government should not accept it. The main point is, however, to get a passable road, which, even if bad at first, must be put in good condition before it will pay. The Vallejo road is now finished to **Dixon**, 22 miles from Sacramento, and the regular trains will begin to run to that place this week, and then passengers will be able to come from Sacramento to this city, spend five hours here and return the same day. The trip each way will require at least six hours. It may be two weeks before the trains will run to within thirteen and a half miles of Sacramento, at Davis, the junction of the proposed Marysville branch, where a town has been laid off and a number of lots sold by the Railroad Company, which bought a large body of land there. Nearly all the tule lands in Tulare County have been purchased at the Federal Land Office.





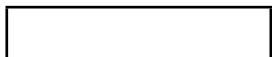














# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Missing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Politics

Pub.	1868/09/06	Entry	7/26/2009	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Off'l Recrds
Event	1868/09/06	Mod.	3/7/2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd		mm/dd/yyyy			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NonTribune

Source Daily alta California ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874 Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

[THIS ARTICLE IS NOT FROM THE DIXON TRIBUNE. This article is from the <i>Daily Alta California</i> and predates the incorporation of the town of Dixon by 10 years. It also predates the founding of the Town of Dixon by 6 years].		▲
Republican Meetings in Solano County. There was a fine meeting at Silveyville last evening. Soltno County is wide awake.		▼





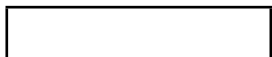














# The Dixon Tribune.

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Pub. 1874/11/14	Entry 7/12/2017	Final	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1874/11/14	Mod. 8/25/2022	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

November 14, 1874. Missing From DPL Digital Archive.

Volume 1, No. 1.  
[Missing From DPL Digital Archive.]

Dixon Tribune  
Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.  
By R.D. Hopkins & Co.

Office on Railroad Avenue near Depot, adjoining D.E. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription: Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office. City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

#### Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

#### INTRODUCTION TO EXTRACTED DIXON TRIBUNE ISSUES

The Dixon *TRIBUNE*, while not the first newspaper published in Northern Solano County or Silveyville Township, is the only publication which has been in continuous publication at Dixon from Saturday 14 November 1874 through the current date. It is a priceless collection of the history of Dixon and represents the closest thing to a compiled history of Silveyville Township and the town of Dixon which exists. It should be noted that the Tribune began publication some 3-1/2 years *BEFORE* the Town of Dixon was founded.

All issues of the *TRIBUNE*, known to exist, have been scanned and are available to the public via the website of the Dixon Public Library. The website address is:

<https://dr652b.bmiimaging.com/index?datasetName=Dixon%20Public%20Library>.

Another very good source for the Tribune issues is the California Digital Newspaper Collection maintained by UC Riverside which can be accessed at:

<https://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=p&p=home&e=-----en--20--21--txt-txIN>

As noted, not all issues of the *Tribune* have survived, with individual issues, months and even years worth of issues, for various reasons, missing. A listing of missing issues, through the year 1899, is provided below.

While the *Tribune* contains a wealth of information on Dixon's history, for the researcher, finding specific information and extracting it is not so simple. None of the information in the *Tribune* is indexed, so if you want to find something you have to first know the date, go to the Dixon Pubic Library website, find the *Tribune* issue for

that date and search for the term of interest. There is a very rudimentary Optical Character Recognition (OCR) search function which searches ALL the Tribune issues but this search function is only as accurate as the page-scan is legible.

Two solutions to making the Tribune data more accessible would be to a). accurately OCR all the Tribune issues: a state-of-the-art impossibility at the moment, OR b). manually extract "high value" data items from each digitized issue and enter this information into a searchable database.

Hayward Melville and Alan Schmeiser of the Dixon Historical Society, with assistance from numerous other Dixon historians, chose the latter solution and since 2009 have been entering Tribune data into a searchable database. In addition to the Tribune data they have been entering additional Dixon-related information, such as Dixon Official City Records, newspaper records from non-Tribune sources, Solano County Board Of Supervisors' minutes, Dixon Board of Education records, Great Register of Solano County Voters records. At the moment the database contains **3,192 records** covering the years from 1850 through the present.

Extractions from the Dixon Tribune cover the period of 14 November 1874 through September 13, 1879 with additional issues being added as time permits. Our plan is to extract Tribune issues through December 1879.

The information extracted from the Tribune by Melville and Schmeiser is primarily, although certainly not exclusively, related to the subjects of agriculture, politics, Town Government, schools, business, local Dixon fraternal and business organizations, fires, floods, natural disasters, etc. Purposely, and for reasons stated in the following paragraph, Melville and Schmeiser did not get involved in personal issues, such as marriages, births, deaths, petty legal matters, travel, religious subjects, etc.

Another major source of "extracted" Tribune data comes from the *monumental* work done by Ardeth Reidel some years ago when she extracted, from the Tribune microfilms, a body of information referred to as *Ardeth's Brevities*. This information, totaling some 1,365 entries and 1,291 pages of text, concentrates on recording the day-to-day activities of Dixon individuals, organizations and small businesses as reported in the Dixon Tribune during the period of 1874 through 1949. Ardeth's work is truly deserving of the adjective "*monumental*" as working with the old microfilms, pencil and paper and manual typewriter is a monumental undertaking by anybody's standards. Without Ardeth's work the Dixon historical record, as gathered from the Tribune, would be of greatly reduced value to researchers.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:** There are duplications of data between the two information sources above mentioned: 1). Ardeth's Brevities and 2). Hayward and Alan's work. Ardeth did her work a long time ago and Hayward and Alan did their work within the last 13 years or so. Hayward and Alan, when selecting Tribune information for inclusion in this database, did *NOT* review Ardeth's work to see if the data they were about to enter was a duplicate of Ardeth's. This is NOT a problem in any real sense; a little duplication is not harmful as long as the sources are cited, but the researcher might want to know that the duplicates originally came from the same source: The *Dixon Tribune*.

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#### OF SINGULAR IMPORTANCE:

The issue of November 14, 1874, the very first issue, is missing from the Dixon Public Library's Digital Archive; it is missing from all known newspaper archives. Our assumption is that everybody wanted their own "trophy" copy of the very first issue of the Dixon Tribune, and there were no copies left for the historical archives.

Our Extraction Project takes advantage of the fact that the very first issue of the Tribune is missing, by filling its space in our extraction database with information intended to give today's reader an understanding of what the Extraction Project is all about, and a bit of information on "How-To" use the issues for the purpose of Historical Research, OR, simply satisfying your personal curiosity about those early days long ago when Dixon was founded and there were no public toilets.

> The introduction as above;

> A bit of "Techie-Stuff" so you can know how we got the information from the

microfilm / digital Tribune issues to a form and format capable of being entered into a modern relational database.

- > More "Techie-Stuff" on how to use the files we will extract and present;
- > Then, we start off with a bit of history about newspapers in Dixon and in

Silveyville;

> And, there is a "Missing Issues" report just in case you can't find information you know with certainty was in the Tribune. [I don't know how that could be determined, but the "Missing Issue" report might be of some assistance.

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### "Techie-Stuff."

A bit of "techie" stuff: all information, whether from the Tribune or any other source, was entered into a relational database program by Melville and Schmeiser known as "FileMaker-Pro". This database program allows the sorting and arranging of all entered data and the production of reports tailored to the specific request of the researcher.

While Filemaker-Pro will produce reports in many formats such as Microsoft Word and Excel, the most versatile, and widely utilized by historians and archivists, report format is known as Portable Document Format (PDF) which allows the search for terms and data of interest and the display, printing and exchange of the "found" information. Reports directly from the FileMaker-Pro software are not possible of being utilized by other researchers unless they have a copy of the Filemaker software program. A good, FREE, PDF reader can be downloaded from:

[https://get.adobe.com/reader/?platform\\_type=Windows&platform\\_dist=Windows%207&platform\\_arch=x86-32&eventnam](https://get.adobe.com/reader/?platform_type=Windows&platform_dist=Windows%207&platform_arch=x86-32&eventnam)

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### [Comments from the Extractor-in-Chief: As of 12 December 2021.]

A bit of perspective on the format and content of the Dixon Tribune: Mechanically, the Dixon Tribune from inception through at least 28 June, 1879 is a weekly, seven-column, folio-type newspaper published every Saturday. The number of pages of each issue varies but is usually four, but occasionally rises to five or six; special additions are rare. [There is nothing special about this 1879 issue, it just happened to be when I had some serious thoughts regarding what determined the nature of the *Tribune* and what was it about the Tribune that was of interest to its readers.]

The Dixon *Tribune* of yesteryear is, politically, quite Democratic and, thus, most of the editorial content is pro-Democrat, and anti-Republican in nature.

I, your Extractor, have not done a detailed study of the matter, but since it's inception in November of 1874 it appears to me that display and print advertising take up about 50 percent of the available column-inches, with local, State, and National politics occupying 10 percent (higher percentage during election periods,) and another 10 percent being devoted to Solano County and Northern Solano County subjects (including agriculture. The remaining 30 percent is devoted to "filler" and miscellaneous articles of general interest (not specific to Dixon.)

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For example, on page 1 of the 19 October 1878 issue, *four full columns* are devoted to advertising with the remaining three columns containing articles titled:

- > To My Wife [a poem]
- > Grandmother's Story; [An almost 2 full column story about a grandmother in a mill-town in Maine]
- > Made A Difference; [A story about a young man and his fiancé;]
- > Glad to see each other; [Lord North and his Parliamentary opponent;]
- Jones, who can never seem to grow a beard;
- > A colored girl who was the best student at the Newport, R. I. High school;
- > Hard Times in England; A story about the condition of the cotton-manufacturing industry in England;

- > European Harvests; a reprint of an article from the *Economist* (London) writing from Vienna, on the grain harvests in Europe, Great Britain and Ireland;
- > An Article about a monkey and a dentist from the *London Nature*.

My point here is that, with the exception of the local advertising, nothing on page 1 pertains directly to Dixon, and speaking generally of issues as-a-whole, the amount of news directly or indirectly related to Dixon is only 10 or 15%, at most.

Thus, it's difficult to determine with certainty what subject, or subjects, of interest drew readers to the Tribune, or what, in historical retrospect, characterized the general lot of Tribune Subscribers. I would surmise that the Tribune Editor / Owner had to include sufficient articles of local interest to entice a sufficient number of readers to maintain his advertising revenues. The Tribune was a small country paper in a small working-class rural town; not at all in the shadow of a large metropolitan, educated or liberal center such as San Francisco or New York. The Editor had to "sell to survive."

### SEARCH FUNCTION:

1. Open the .PDF file
2. on keyboard simultaneously press Control AND letter F
3. A vertical panel will open up on the left side of your open document;
4. Enter the search term into the appropriate box and select any filters you would like to apply to the search;
5. Press "enter" and a list of "found" items will appear in the vertical "search" panel with arrows up/down that will enable you to select the location of that specific search term;

You can find FREE .PDF readers everywhere on the internet. I recommend the one by a company "Adobe" PDF Reader and Viewer Features

[https://get.adobe.com/reader/?platform\\_type=Windows&platform\\_dist=Windows%207&platform\\_arch=x86-32&eventnam](https://get.adobe.com/reader/?platform_type=Windows&platform_dist=Windows%207&platform_arch=x86-32&eventnam)

Here's a "how-to" guide from the internet:

**How to Search a PDF for Words or Phrases | Smallpdf**

### FIRST THINGS FIRST:

A VERY Brief History of Newspapers in Silveyville and Dixon.

1863/03/07: -- The first newspaper ever published in Northern Solano, was the "*Banner of Liberty*", founded at Silveyville, March 7, 1863, by W. J. Pearce. It was a six-column-folio, and typographically, is very neat. The editor was intensely Democratic (Rebel). There are several sources mentioning the creation of this paper cited in this database; simply search for "*Banner of Liberty*".

1874/11/14: -- Dixon *Tribune*. First issue published this date.  
R.D. Hopkins, Editor;

Succeeded on 07 April 1877 by D.B. Nye;

Succeeded sometime in 1880 or 1881 (Most issues for these two years are missing) by Ed. E. Leake. When I get to the existing issues of 1881 I may find the specific date that Nye sold the Tribune to Ed. E. Leake.

Succeeded on 1892/04/01 by A.L. Henry. – Sale of *Tribune* by Leake to A.L. Henry  
**ANNOUNCEMENT.** On the 1st of April 1892 my connection with the TRIBUNE  
CEASED. E.E. Leake



1876/12/09 – The New Paper. – The *Dixon Dispatch*. Mr. Minor is preparing to start a new paper in Dixon – some of our citizens, having subscribed money to purchase a press therefore. At this writing, we are not advised of the name, nor political complexion of the forthcoming journal, neither do we know just when the initial number will make its appearance, but probably within the next fortnight.

The following is from the Vallejo Times, which assumes to speak from authority: "The Dixon Dispatch, a new weekly newspaper to be published in that town by Minor & Halley, will make its first appearance on the 28th inst.

-- THE *DIXON BULLETIN*.—Bro. Owens authorizes us to say that the Dixon *Bulletin* will make its appearance next week, Thursday. [29 March 1877]  
[Newspaper]

-- DEFUNCT. -- The Dixon *Dispatch* is dead -- aged 12 weeks. *Requiescat in pace*. [Newspaper] [Approx. 24 June 1877]

1877/05/01: -- CHANGED HANDS -- The Dixon *BULLETIN*[newspaper] has changed hands, Mr. A.J. Patrick succeeding Mr. Owen as proprietor and editor. The Dixon *BULLETIN*[newspaper] comes out this week under Mr. Patrick's management greatly improved in appearance and contents.

[Owners of the Tribune subsequent to April 1892 will be forthcoming as they are discovered].

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### Statistical Drudgery.

A bit of statistical drudgery: Most Tribune issues are of four pages in length, (some issues have six pages), with seven columns per page AND the type is very small. Thus, each issue contains a LOT of textual information. The display advertisements reduce the space available for text, but no matter how you cut it, there is a LOT of text involved. Fortunately, I was not interested in ALL the textual information, for my own research-based reasons, and I didn't have to consider the text associated with Ardeth's Brevities, but the text I wanted to copy-out, and did extract, was still a HUGE amount.

I'm not creation's fastest typist, maybe 20 words per minute on a good day so typing all the text I wanted to extract was going to take a *loooooong* time. When you further consider the fact that a good portion of the digital reproductions are NOT clearly displayed, and thus require some thought and contextual analysis before you can decide what should be typed, the typing rate is further reduced to, I estimate, at most 10 to 15 words per minute. And, let's not forget that the digital representations are from an on-line source which required additional time for connection and navigation.

My experience is that there average 2,500 to 3,500, 5-character words, for each record / issue I extract, which is 12,500 to 17,500 characters per record.

In recognition of the above realities, I proceeded to Plan B which was "voice recognition software". This application allowed me to eliminate most of the typing by converting, in real-time, my spoken word to text leaving only editing and formatting tasks to be done manually. Even with this nifty software, it takes me about 4 or 5 hours per issue to extract, read and edit everything I want. That's about two months of my time to extract a year's worth of Tribune issues. (One issue per day X 52 issues = 52 days) and I need time to decompress, so I round up to 60 days to enter a single year's worth of Tribunes.)

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### SHORTCUTS TO COMMON SEARCH TERMS:

You really don't need "key word" searches in this database as the search function is intuitive; simply open the .PDF file, hit CTRL S, type the word / term / subject you are seeking into the search field, hit the enter key and the search will be instantly performed. However, some records are "tagged" with key words to make popular searches simple and fast. Here is a



## listing of Key Word Searches:

<u>Key Word</u>	<u>Returns</u>
recipe	Most records containing recipes
newspaper	Most records containing the word "newspaper"
pg2	Returns most of the articles on page 2 of the Tribune containing editorial comments and also, any articles of significant National, State and California political interest.
recipe	Most recipes of interest
Ardeth's Brevities	
Missing issue	
Chinese	
celestial	
nigger [not at all racially sensitive in those days.]	
Negro	
Immigrant	
Sports	
Baseball	
Board CC Meetings	
Schools	
Non-Tribune Sources	
Agriculture	
Politics	
Incorporation	
Sanitation	
Land	
Real Estate	

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1. I have extracted and assembled a listing of all Tribune advertisers and businesses, by name and product sold, which is to be found in the first issue of each *calendar year*. This might be incomplete information for a given year as advertisers come and go during the year. All advertisers present in the first yearly issue are presented in this listing. Ardeth did a good job, but she didn't give us a listing of *all* advertisers she encountered and, thus, her advertisers are distributed throughout her Brevities entries.

2.

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### MISSING ISSUE REPORT:

In case you KNOW with certainty something was printed in the Tribune and you can't find it, there is the possibility that; 1). I didn't extract that bit of information from the microfilm issue, OR the information was in an issue that is missing from the Microfilm Archives. Be aware that I DID NOT extract EVERYTHING from the digital archives.

Following is a listing, current as of 31 May, 2021, of issues known to be missing from the Digital Archive. The reasons these issues are among the missing are many, but for now suffice it to say that they are truly missing and we have done everything we know of to find them, but they represent information published in the Tribune that no longer exists.

1874/11/14	November 14, 1874. Missing From DPL Digital Archive.
1875/06/19	June 19, 1875. Missing From DPL Digital Archive
1875/07/17	Issue for July 17 July 1875 is missing from the digital archives.
1875/07/24	Issue for July 24 July 1875 is missing from the digital archives.
1875/09/18	Published September 18, 1875. Missing From The Digital Archive
1875/09/25	Published September 25, 1875.
1875/10/02	Published October 02, 1875. Missing From The Digital Archive

1875/10/30	Published 30 October 1875. Missing From Digital Archives
1875/11/27	November 27, 1875 [Missing from digital archive.]
1875/12/04	Published 04 December, 1875. Missing From DPL Digital Archive
1876/01/22	Saturday, January 22, 1876. Missing From Digital Archive.
1876/03/11	Published March 11, 1876. Missing From Digital Archive
1876/04/01	Missing From Digital Archive. Published April 01, 1876.
1876/05/27	May 27, 1876. Missing from digital archives.
1876/09/30	Missing From Digital Archives. Published September 30, 1876
1876/10/21	October 21, 1876 issue missing from digital archives
1877/05/26	May 26, 1877 Tribune Edition Missing from digital archives
1877/06/16	June 16, 1877 [issue missing from digital archive.]
1877/07/21	July 21, 1877 [missing from digital archive]
1878/03/02	Missing From DPL Digital Archive.
1878/03/09	Missing From DPL Digital Archive
1878/04/20	April 20, 1878 Tribune Edition Missing from digital archives
1878/05/01	1878/05/01 Tribune Edition Missing from digital archives
1878/05/25	Missing From the DPL Digital Archive
1878/05/25	Published in the Dixon Tribune issue of 1878/04/13
1878/05/25	Published in the Dixon Tribune issue of 1878/04/13
1878/05/27	Listing of Presidents of the Board of Trustees (1878 to 1930),
1878/06/01	Tribune Issue of 1878/06/01 is Missing From DPL Digital Archive.
1878/06/01	[See the note relating to the publishing of Municipal Election results by the Dixon Tribune
1878/06/01	missing from the DPL Digital Archive.
1878/08/31	Missing From DPL Digital Archive
1878/09/07	Missing From DPL Digital Archive
1878/12/28	Missing from DPL Digital Archive.
1879/01/11	Missing from DPL digital archive.
1879/02/15	Missing From DPL Digital Archive.
1879/05/31	Missing From DPL Digital Archive.
1879/11/08	Missing From DPL Digital Archive
1879/12/20	Missing From DPL Digital Archive.
1880/01/31	Missing From DPL Digital Archive
1880/10/02	Missing From Digital Archives at DPL
1880/10/09	Missing From Digital Archives at DPL
1881/01/01	January through December 1881
1883/01/06	January 6, 1883
1883/01/27	January 27, 1883
1883/03/03	March 3, 1883
1883/06/02	June 2, 1883
1883/11/24	1883/11/24. Tribune Edition Missing from digital archives
1884/02/02	February 02, 1884
1886/00/00	All issues from April 01 through December 31 of 1886 are missing from the digital archives.







# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1875/01/09	Entry 7/13/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1875/01/09	Mod. 12/7/2020	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

ISSUE NUMBER 9, dated Saturday, January 9, 1875

Volume 1, No. 9.

## Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.  
By R.D. Hopkins & Co.

Office on Railroad Avenue near Depot, adjoining D.E. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription: Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office.  
City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

### Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

### THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

[pg2] The beauties of Grant's method of adjusting affairs in Louisiana is being daily exemplified, in that distracted State. The scenes enacted. There two years ago, when Grant with the free use of Federal bayonets, placed the renegade carpetbagger, Kellogg, in the Gubernatorial chair, is now being repeated with but slight variations. Then, as now, the Republicans are in a minority in the State, in everything save in numbers – The conservatives have an overwhelming majority of the white population, and as a matter of course, of the intelligence and wealth of the State; but by and through the fraudulent manipulations of a carpet-bag Republican returning board, the Kellogg party was then, as now, counted in, and the opposition counted out. Then it was, that the administration troops were brought into requisition to aid Kellogg. The whole country was indignant of this act of Federal power on the part of President Grant, in thus forcing a vial wretch, like Kellogg, upon them, as their Chief Magistrate; and this displeasure was sorely visited upon the Republican party in the late elections.

Grant ought to have acknowledged his blunder in his late annual message, and set about applying the remedy, instead of pursuing that course, however, he attempted to justify the act, and now, we behold a reputation of the disgraceful scenes then he enacted. Through untold frauds this same returning board of the State, true to its past record, counts out whom it will, and counts in enough members to the Legislature, to ensure the election of the same Kellogg to the United States Senate. But it seems that this board counted in some honest Republicans, who could not endorse all the prescribed program. Hence, when this fact came to light in attempting to organize the House, on Monday, the Kellogg party sent for the Commander of the Federal forces, and he, obeying instructions from Washington, marched into the Capital, with his soldiers, and captured the recalcitrant Republican members, and thus prevented an organization. Verily, Kellogg has a friend at court in the person of President Grant! He is a

decided pet. But this pet has cost, not only the nation dearly, but has been the means of losing the rule in the next Congress to the Republican party, and he seems likely to defeat the party in 1876.

What, between Grant's abominable free banking, hobby, and his support of that man Kellogg, right or wrong, it will be strange indeed if the scepter of power does not soon pass from Republican hands.

We have no sympathy with the so-called "White Leaguers," who in attempting to prevent and organization of the House, precipitated the Federal troops upon them. Neither are we disposed to find fault with the simple interference of troops to prevent bloodshed and anarchy. But looking back to the original cause, which brought such confusion and anarchy upon the State, we can easily trace the origin and blame to the administration, in supporting a set of carpet-bag thieves, like Kellogg, and foisting them upon a free people.

Our readers are doubtless familiar with the acts of this State returning board or canvassers. All know, that when the election came off, about last October, the court gave the Conservatives a majority of 20 members in the Legislature, on joint balance, but that after manipulating the returns for two months, this board, by unseating or counting out, members elect, managed to give the Republicans – the Kellogg party – a majority of two on joint ballot. Hence, the disgraceful scenes enacted on Monday, and likely to be repeated so long as Grant perseveres in his pet policy of upholding the Kellogg ring.

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– Boy Wanted. – At this office, to learn the printing business. None need apply who cannot read and write, and is willing to make himself useful to his employers.

– Heavy Sale of Grain . – Dr. Glenn, the heaviest farmer in the State, has just sold his last year's crop of grain, to Messrs. Dresback and company, Davisville, for nearly half a million dollars, cash, gold coin.

– Public School.– The Dixon public school will open about the first prox. with Riley Story as principal – Ms. Bateman, assistant, and principal of the intermediate, and Miss Black, in charge of the primary department.

– All kinds of job printing, plain, or ornamental, executed at the Tribune office, at City prices.

– Now is the time to subscribe for the Tribune, to send to friends East –only \$3.00 a year, including postage.

– Lloyd and Lewis, sheep, Stealers, were brought from San Quentin to answer to indictments in this County this week, pled guilty in the County Ct., Monday, and on Wednesday sentenced to State Prison for 1 1/2 years each.

– The extra fine Music Box put up at raffle at the Mint saloon on New Year's evening, was one by John Creighton. The dice was thrown for him by S. Blum, who threw 46. E. E. Leake, having previously scored 44, refused \$10 for his chance.

– Grain Movements. –For the two weeks ending yesterday, there have been shipped as follows: from Dixon. 1,360 tons; Batavia, 230 tons; Merritts, 220 tons; Remaining in warehouses at Dixon, 5,000 tons; 1,500 tons at Fosters; 2,000 tons at Merritts, and at Batavia 300 tons.

– A Tempest in a Teapot. – Our quiet, Berg has been in great commotion half the week, over a little mysterious pistol firing affair, which came off Saturday night, in the Western part of town. Sunday morning, Brock, one of our colored tonsorial artists, made complaint before Justice Miner, that he had been shot at. The night before, but I would be assassins, and accused two of his fellow "gemmen of calor," (employed in the rival barber-shop) of the crime of attempt to murder him. Defendants (Wilkinson and Johnston), were arrested –released on their own recognizance, and the case adjourned until Monday. Monday came, and with the defendants came several volunteer, genuine, and self-styled attorneys, with Hays as prosecuting attorney, assisted by judges Brown and Stevens. And for the defendants came A. Hockheimer, E. E. Leake, and A. Morris, with our celebrated cabinetmaker, J. H. Worth, as short-hand reporter for

the Court. We do not propose to afflict our many outside readers with the details of the affair, that had no great significance in itself, (seeking that nobody was hurt,) and which never would have existed, but for the fact, that a lively feud and sharp rivalry exists between the two shops, and each has its favorites among the gentry of the "burg." Suffice it to say, that the investigation lasted three days (Jo. McKenna, Esq., of Suisun, came up on the third day to help out the defense) –and at last, like everything else, an end was reached, and the defendants were held to bail in the sum of \$150 each. Thus ended the Tempest in a teapot – Everything is now quiet on the Potomac.

– A Dangerous Pastime. – Some of our fast boys– usually styled "hoodlums" are in the habit of practicing Rifle-shooting, in the heart of our Town, to the imminent danger of life. Sometimes they set up a target and, rifle in hand, blaze away, regardless of who may be in deadly range. A few days ago, at one of these target-shooting tournaments, some of the section men on the railroad, in the town limits, were compelled to leave off work and flee for safety, for the rifle balls whizzed in dangerous proximity to their heads. We believe there is a Statute in force, in this State against the use of arms in populated towns or villages, and our peace officers ought to enforce it. Every day, the sharp crack of a rifle or pistol can be heard on our streets, and the wonder is that our citizens have thus far escaped the flying balls. If it be that there is no law to protect citizens in unincorporated town, why, then, let us incorporate Dixon, in order to protect the lives of its citizens.

– There are more Chinese patients taken out of the Insane Asylum in Stockton and sent home to their friends in proportion to the number admitted, than of any other nationality.

– A French scientist declares that the flesh of the Caucasian is bitter and salty, while that of the Negro is of fine flavor, and will keep much longer. Missionary societies will doubtless be interested in this fact.

– A train on the St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad ran over and killed a boy who had been tied to the track. It is supposed that his playfellows had bound him in sports, and that the coming of the cars had frightened them away, but they strenuously deny it.

– Lady doctors are meeting with success in Switzerland. Miss Maria Votglin, M. D., Who graduated last spring in Zürich, after a brilliantly sustained examination, has settled there as a practitioner in the diseases of women and children, and has already obtained an extensive clientele. She is now the wife of Dr. Helm, one of the professors in the faculty of medicine at Zürich.

– The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has been instituting a comparison between the cost of living before the war and at the present time, and arrives at the conclusion that the necessities of life are as cheap now as they were then, that is in the line of food. But they consume 1/3 to 1/2 of working men's incomes. The other half is expended for rent, fuel, lights and other expenditures of all kinds, and in many of these there has been no reduction from the high war prices. In California. The cost of living is less than it was before the war.

– Patrons of Husbandry. – An EXTENSIVE listing of what appears to be all the Grange officers and functionaries in the state of California.

– GENERAL DIRECTORY . – A listing of all, or most of, officers of the Federal, State and local jurisdictions.

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**DIXON MARKET REPORT.**  
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**CORRECTED WEEKLY.**

FLOUR	\$5.00 @ \$5.50 a barrel.
WHEAT	Steady at \$1.45 1/2 a cental
BARLEY	Nominal at \$1.30.
HAY	\$12.00 to \$15.00 a ton
POTATOES	\$2.50.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**

FRESH BUTTER	\$0.40 @ pound
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CHEESE	20 @ 25 cts a pound
EGGS	\$0.30 a dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.15 a pound.
ROOSTERS	\$5.00 a dozen
HENS	\$6.00 a dozen.
BROILERS	\$3:00 @ \$4.00 dozen

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## DIXON HIGH SCHOOL

L. LILLARD, late Prof. of Mathematics in California College, has opened a High School in Masonic Hall, Dixon.

Branches of study are the same as those of first-class Academics, including Latin, Greek and German

SPECIALTIES: -Bookkeeping and Natural Sciences.

A large telescope of high magnifying power will make the study of Astronomy practical.

Charges moderate.

Patronage solicited.

L. Lillard, A.M., Principal















# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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Pub. 1875/05/01	Entry 9/20/2009	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1875/05/01	Mod. 8/3/2017		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

1875/05/01 ▲

"Dixon Flouring Mills" are the words now blazoned upon the front of the new flouring mill structure.

THE DIXON COLLEGE.—A movement is on foot to secure the location of a Collegiate Institute of learning in Dixon. Subscription lists are being circulated this week, asking donations to a building fund, with strong probabilities of obtaining the requisite sum to erect and furnish a fine brick College structure. The sum asked for is \$12,000, which sum is deemed amply sufficient. Mr. Coleman generously offers to donate two acres of ground for the College site, to be selected from his tract in the Southern and Eastern suburbs of the town.

When the requisite sum of \$12,000 is subscribed, the subscribers will hold a meeting and take the necessary steps to incorporate under the laws of the State; elect Trustees and other officers; prepare plans, and proceed to erect the building.

Subscription lists are in the hands of A. Kirby, A. Hochheimer, P. Siebe, A.F. Colburn, H. Goeffert, W.S. Hinman, J.M. Dudley, S.G. Little, E.E. Leake, Vansant & Bro., and J.w. Cotten & Co.,

—Bartlett Springs water, for sale at Fredrickson's.

—A heavy Norther swept down upon us Tuesday, hurling the dust in every direction and making things howl generally.

—Rev. Mr. Blitch gave the members of his flock a heavy poke in the ribs, on Sunday evening, for not doing something towards building a church—'Set em up again. (Baptist Church, A.R.)

SOLD OUT.—John Fredrickson the Pioneer lumber dealer of Dixon has sold out his stock to A. Powell of Vallejo, and retired from the field. This leaves Mr. Powell the monarch of the lumber field in Dixon. Mr. Huff, his agent here, assures us that there will be no advance in the price of lumber on that account, but that on the contrary, the increased patronage incident to this monopoly, will enable him to sell lumber on more favorable terms, than heretofore.

—Fireman's meeting, Wednesday evening, at Public Hall. Every member and citizen interested in having a fire engine for Dixon, ought to attend.

—The Baptists have already secured a subscription nearly large enough to build them a nice church in Dixon. they also propose to build a Seminary here; but whether this year or not, we are not advised.

—The Spring clip of wool continues to arrive freely. Hardly a day passes that does not bring a relay of wagons piled high with the fleecy fabric. ▼





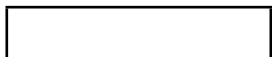














# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
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Event 1875/05/29	Mod. 11/8/2021	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

ISSUE NUMBER 29 dated Saturday, May 29, 1875

## Volume 1, No. 29

### Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.  
By R.D. Hopkins & Co.

Office on Railroad Avenue near Depot, adjoining D.E. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription: Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office.  
City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

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## DIXON MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR	\$5.00 @ \$5.50 a barrel.
WHEAT	Dull at \$1.45 @ 1.50 a cental
BARLEY	Nominal at \$1.30.
HAY	\$12.00 to \$15.00 a ton
POTATOES	\$2.50.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

FRESH BUTTER	\$0.35 @ pound
CHEESE	20 @ 25 cts a pound
EGGS	\$0.25 to 0.30 a dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.15 a pound.
ROOSTERS	\$4.50 a dozen
HENS	\$5.00 @ \$6.50 a dozen.
BROILERS	\$3.50 dozen

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Solano County, held in Suisun City, on the fourth day of May, A.D. 1875, it was resolved:

"That a primary election be held at the different Precincts, June 12, instant, for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, to be held at Suisun, June 19 Instant, said County Convention to elect (8) eight Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at San Francisco, June 29 instant, and Congressional Convention, Delegates to the County Convention apportioned on the vote of Haight as follows:

One delegate for each precinct, and one (1) for each 25 votes, and one (1) for each fraction of 13 or over, which apportionment will entitle Vallejo to 18 delegates; Benicia, to 6; Green Valley, 5; Suisun, 8; Vacaville, 7; Silveyville, 5; Denverton, 3; Montezuma, 2; six. Tremont, 3; Elmira, 5; Maine Prairie, 3's; and Rio Vista, 5; Delegates."

Judges and Inspectors for Primary Election were appointed as follows:

Dixon— E. E. Leake, Inspector, W. Ferguson and W. A. Dashiell, judges. Poles to be open from 2 to 6:00 PM. Main Prairie – Samuel Triplett, Inspector; G. Luttges and P. Peters, Judges. Polls to be open from 2 to 4:00 PM. [Judges and Inspectors for all Solano County Townships are stated in this article, but I only extracted those for Dixon and Main Prairie.]

It was further resolved, that the test adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee, be adopted as the test for the Primary Election, ordered by this Committee, to be held on 12 June 1875. It is as follows;

**Resolved,** That all qualified voters who are opposed to the present National Administration and who will pledge themselves to vote for the nominees of this Democratic State Convention, shall be permitted to vote at the Primary Election to be held under this call.

B. B. JACKSON,

*President Democratic County Committee.*

C. KNOX MARSHALL,

*Secretary Democratic County Committee.*

**– Return The Beer Kegs.** – Having purchased the Dixon Brewery with all its stock and fixtures, all persons having empty kegs belonging to said Brewery, are earnestly requested to return them at once, or leave word at the Brewery where they may be obtained.

Thomas Berry,

Dixon, May 22.

Proprietor

**-- THE FIRST.** -- The first load of barley of the crop of 1875 was brought town Thursday.

**-- GRAIN SHIPMENTS THIS WEEK.** -- Since our last issue there have been sent by rail from Dixon 350 tons of wheat.

**-- WANTED.** -- A smart and active boy to learn the printing business. Must



be able to read and write, and above all, must be able to both spell and practice *perseverance*.

— **DIXON AND WINTERS STAGE LINE.** -- On or before the first day of June, 1875, I will commence running a daily line of Stages from Dixon to the town of Winters. Leaving Dixon on the arrival of the 7:20 7 AM train from Sacramento. Returning: leave Winters at 2:30 p.m. arriving at Dixon in time for the 5 PM train for San Francisco.

**FARE EACH WAY \$1.25 – OFFICE AT KING'S HOTEL.**

Orders for passengers and the transmission of packages, promptly attended to. W. S. HINMAN, Proprietor.

— **HO FOR WINTERS!** – Every available vehicle and quadruped in our Livery Stables were harnessed early last Saturday morning to take spectators, site Sears and gossipers to the new town of Winters, to attend the grand sale of lots in that pretentious city.

— **The Dixon school report** will appear in our next issue.

— Work on the flowering mill goes bravely on. The boiler is in place, and the other machinery will soon be ready for a start.

— Remember, the Republican primary election comes off next Saturday, June 5th. Dr. Upham is the Inspector for Dixon – Send your orders for tickets early.

— **A destructive Norther** swept these lovely plains Wednesday and Thursday, thrashing wheat, beating fruit from the trees, breaking down fruit and other trees, and kicking up a dust, generally.

— Only two lots were offered at public sale in the town of Winters last Saturday – price realized: \$252.50 and \$255.00. A large number were sold at private sale. The attendance was very large from all the surrounding country, including Berryessa Valley.

— **THE DIXON COLLEGE.** – A movement is on foot to secure the location of a Collegiate Institute of learning in Dixon. Subscription lists are being circulated this week, asking donations to a building fund, with strong probabilities of obtaining the requisite Psalm to erect and furnish a fine brick College structure. The sum asked for is \$12,000 which some is deemed amply sufficient. Mr. Coleman graciously offers to donate two acres of ground for the College site, to be selected from his tract in the Southern and Eastern suburbs of the town. When the requisite sum of \$12,000 is subscribed, the subscribers will hold a meeting and take the necessary steps to incorporate under the laws of the State; elect Trustees and other officers; prepare plans, and proceed to erect the building. The first installment is to be paid in September, and the second and last to be paid when the walls are up, and the building roofed in. The citizens of Dixon, and immediate vicinity, are keenly alive to the importance of obtaining high school facilities for the town, and unless some of our wealthy and enterprising citizens go back on their verbal promises, the requisite sum will be subscribed inside of two weeks. Subscription lists are in the hands of A. Kirby, A. Hochheimer, P. Siebe, A. F. Colburn, H. Goeffert, W. S. Hinman, J. M. Dudley, S. G. Little, E. E. Leake, Vansant & Bro., And J. W. Cotten & Co., And next week we hope to be able to publish a long list of subscribers to the College fund. It is hardly necessary for us to say one word in commendation of this movement. We have from the date of the first issue of the Tribune, warmly and persistently advocated the establishment of a College school in Dixon, as an enterprise calculated to advance the best interests of the town, more than any other one enterprise within the reach of the citizens of the place. Without high school facilities, thousands of dollars must be annually lavished by our citizens, upon Colleges and Seminaries elsewhere, that ought to be kept at home. Dixon can never aspire to anything above a crossroads town, without increased school facilities. Another important fact is staring our citizens in the face, and will help to push forward this College enterprise, and that is; our public school is overcrowded, and unless relief come speedily, in the shape of high school facilities, a new school house must be erected or the present one be enlarged to twice its present capacity; and that, at a cost of several thousand dollars. The erection of a College here, would relieve the pressure upon the public school, and thus avoid the necessity of a new building for several

years, perhaps, or until the population and wealth of the District would make the erection of new buildings a light tax upon the people. By all means let us push forward the College enterprise.

– **PUBLIC SCHOOL DEPARTMENT CLOSED.** – Mr. Story, principle of our public school, closed his department on Monday, for the term. A sick brother requiring his attention, led him to adopt this course, greatly to the regret of his pupils. We believe the other departments under Misses Bannon and Black will be kept open two or three weeks longer. The Trustees have already engaged Mr. Story for the next school year.

– **LETTER FROM WINTERS.** – Ed. Tribune:– Winters is still in a flourishing condition. It appears as though every man was trying to get his business established first.

Mansfield & Co's building is now almost enclosed. They intend to keep a first-class grocery, hardware and dry goods store on the first floor, and the second floor will be a large and commodious Hall, to accommodate all who wish to "trip the light fantastic toe."

Mr. J. R. Love of Dixon, with his jolly crew of Dixon (?) Boys, has commenced laying the foundation of Blum, Sons & Co's large store. The seller will be 25 x 100'. Mr. W. Smith, of Dixon, is a good (lean) boss, and with his present large force of men intends to complete it in a few days.

A restaurant with Mr. Patch as proprietor, will be in readiness for business in about a week or 10 days. Mr. P. Proposes to keep a first-class house, where the hungry can be supplied with all the delicacies that the market affords. If saloons are emblems of prosperity, Winters will surely prosper, for we have but four already. Mr. Howard's building (Peanut stand) which formerly stood South of Ferguson & Co's store, Dixon, has been converted by Abe. Morris into a saloon, we think from the way the little thing was bound with ropes, that the conversion was not an easy one, but Abe was determined and the shanty now stands in the cool shade of another building, with Abe's vigilant eye ever upon it. The other saloons are owned by parties unknown to us.

Monday morning Mr. Wolf, an architect and builder from Dixon, with his employees could be seen with their jug – of water– and tools in hand, silently wending their way to the field of labor. Mr. W. Is a wrestler, and now has the foundation of a large laundry laid.

A part of Harling & Lowery's store from Buckeye was hauled into town today by 16 animals, the balance will arrive in a few days.

Sunday and Monday were the hottest days of the season, the Mercury stood at 98° on the former, and 102° on the latter.

Mr. Hinman's stage arrived yesterday in due time.

Hoag, formerly of Dixon, is now supplying this market with fruit and vegetables.

There is one meat market in town, we were informed by Gus Behrens, the manager, that he is selling choice meet at greatly reduced prices.

Ripe Apricots can be had at the farm of Mr. G. W. Thissel –Thanks to the gentleman for a box of the same. Thanks to the man who carried them away without permission.

Mr. Gordon of Dixon, was in town yesterday. He anticipates starting a boot and shoe store here.

The surveying of the town is now completed.

A load of lumber arrived today for Hinman's stable.

Mr. Stephenson & Son were in town today.

During the early part of these warm evenings, Putah Creek is lined with bathers: if the boys don't look out, they will think there is an earthquake – ague.

Abbey's shop is surrounded with wagons and machinery, awaiting repairs.

David Scroggins is prepared to keep boarders.

Mr. Blake of Dixon, registered his name at our hotel, the Abbey House this evening.

A regular old fashions norther started in today, and dust is the order of the day.

Mr. Theo. Winters, will commence thrashing tomorrow.

Mr. William Howard pass through town on his return trip with a load of hides, a few days

since.

There was a barber in town on Friday, but he pulled up stakes and left on Saturday.

Thanks to the Editor of the Tribune for kindly remembering us to a paper of your last week's issue.

We remain yours, etc.,

B. G. & O. P.

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– **New Church At Winters.** – Ed. Tribune :- The citizens of Putah Creek and vicinity, recently met at the Winters schoolhouse for the purpose of inaugurating the enterprise of building a new M. E. Church South at the proposed town of Winters, the terminus of the Vacaville and Putah, R. R. whereupon a Building Committee of five was appointed to take charge of the enterprise. There were also persons appointed to solicit subscriptions, to wit: C. Marshall, and S. Wolfskill, Rev. J. S. Clarke of Vacaville, and myself were added to the committee, and by request of the other two, went to work, and in short time, met with the following success without seeking more than half a dozen men, namely: C. Marshall, \$250; S. Wolfskill, \$250; John Swezy, \$250; C. C. Agee, \$250, and William Which are \$40. Thus, you see \$1040 has been secured in a few hours, and with but little effort. As we have a rich field yet to canvas, success is sure. in addition to the above. We have also secured a lots intended for church and parsonage, valued at \$600, which we got for \$200. This donation of \$400 in the way of a lot, was made by Stevenson & Bro. Proprietors of the new Railroad's above mentioned. To all these gentlemen who have contributed so liberally to the noble enterprise, we returned our sincere thanks. B. S. Burris

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### Vacaville Correspondence.

Vacaville, May 25, 1875.

Ed. Tribune. – The great sale of lots in the town of Winters took place on the 22nd instance, at which Mr. A. M. Stevenson, informs me, \$6500 worth were disposed of; none of them for a less price—and many of them for a greater price, then they could have been bought for at private sale. There were two lots which two different parties had ordered reserved for them, at \$200 each. But, as the man did not make their appearance, they were offered at public sale, and brought \$250 each. Many others brought more than they had asked for them.

The sales privately, with those on the 22nd at public auction, foot up to \$22,000; quite a respectable showing for the start of a new town. As the proprietors propose to give their friends a free ride to Winters on the fourth day of July, you had better come down, and we will go up and see what we shall see.

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– **Wheat Yield in this Section.** -- It is estimated that in the vicinity of Dixon and as far west as Putah Creek, the summer fallowed, wheat fields will average 30 bushels to the acre.

-- D. P. Davis,, who has a farm of 800 acres in the Adobe land for miles south of Dixon expects to harvest 40 bushels of wheat to the acre this year.

– A CITIZEN OF DIXON, who has just returned from an extended tour through Sonoma County, says the crop prospects do not compare favorably with those in Northern Solano. The winter-sown grain looks badly in that county.

– **POOR MRS. LINCOLN!** She has been demented for years, and is now an inmate of an asylum. On Wednesday. She attempted to poison herself, and failed because the druggist to whom she applied suspected her intention and gave her a simple drug instead of a poison.

– **THE EDITOR OF THE DIXON TRIBUNE** took a ride up to Putah Creek the other day and reports the crop prospects as follows: "In every instance, except in badly cultivated, and late sown fields, the harvest will be at least an average one, and with the almost certainty of better prices.

– **PUTAH CREEK WAGON ROAD.** -- A correspondent of the Napa Reporter, writing

from Monticello, says the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County have already taken action in the matter of the Putah Creek wagon Road, and ordered the road open from the town of Winters to the line between Napa and Yolo counties. The citizens of Berryessa Valley held their last meeting on the 18th and appointed a committee to contract for building the road from Monticello to the county line.

— **A NEW BALLOT SYSTEM.** -- A new ballot system has been devised and will shortly be tested by actual practice in Nova Scotia. Upon each ballot will be printed. The names of all the candidates. Each one will bear a different color. Thus, the tickets will be nonpartisan. At each pole the presiding officer will have charge of the tickets, and will be provided with only such number of ballots as there may be voters registered at the polling place. All of the tickets will be officially stamped and must be accounted for by the presiding officer after the election. When and elect or shows his right to vote, to the presiding officer, he will receive a ballot. After marking the candidates he **opposes**, the ballot is deposited in the box by the proper officers. Only the official ballots are to be recognized, and as they will be in the hands of the official who has to account for all the tickets given out, it would seem that the chances for ballot box stuffing were by no means flattering.

— **IRRIGATION: THE GREAT ISSUE OF THE COMING ELECTION.** -- [PG2]. If the almost unanimous sentiment of the press in this State is any index to public sentiment, then the great living issue in the next canvas will, or ought to be, the irrigation question --It is, in fact, the only issue in which the prosperity of the entire State is interested --All other issues are effete and insignificant in comparison to this one. All parties will agree upon the fact of the importance of irrigation, but as yet no political party has pronounced, unequivocally, in favor of making irrigation a State internal improvement measure. The dread of involving the State, in a dead of millions may deter some, while the unpopularity of anything that looks like a subsidy and monopoly may well deter others, and between the two, all parties may decline to father the scheme. But depend upon it, if ever this State is to be the granary of the world--the Egypt of the West, the State must, by wise legislation, and by the strength of its credit or coin, first devise and then carry out a general scheme of irrigation--All other schemes of irrigation can be of limited practical use and lead to oppression and monopoly. We believe the people will sustain any party that has pluck enough to stand God-father to the scheme of taking hold of this great work as a State measure.

— **IS IT TRUE IN FACT!** — The Sacramento *Herald* makes a great noise about the war of races now being waged on this Coast between the Anglo Saxons and the Mongolians, and goes so far as to say that the former has already been worsted in the conflict. Thanks, that this warfare must continue until one or the other is driven from the field. In other words, either the Americans must retire and hand over the country to the Chinese, or else the latter must be driven out. Now, we deny that there is any truth in the assertion about the existing conflict between the two races, or that it can ever exist on American soil. Where there is neither equality nor rivalry there can be no conflict. It is a libel upon the intelligence and pluck of the Yankee nation, to affirm that they have been worsted in any contest with the Chinamen, or that they have fallen back and quake with fear at the advance of the Asiatic horde finding homes on our shores. We, for one, have never elevated the Chinamen so high as to place him upon so exalted a plane, as that of a rival. We repeat; where there is no equality there can be no rivalry. And so long as mind controls muscle, so long will the Anglo Saxon race domineer over the Asiatic. It is true the Chinamen cooks our dinner and washes our linen, but it does not follow that because a Yankee girl could perform the same service. But declines the honor--it does not follow, we repeat, that there is a conflict between the two. There is no conflict between the sewing machine and the needle woman -- on the contrary, the machine is the woman's best friend. We know of no one in all this land who prefer Chinese to intelligent white labor. There is no class of work performed by a Chinamen that a white man or woman cannot do equally well. The Chinamen simply fills a vacant niche in our domestic economy--we say, vacant niche--vacant, because the labor of the mind commands a higher price in the market than mere automatic muscle labor. That's all. Where, then, is the conflict? Does the New England woman who refuses




construction. The management of the institution will be under the supervision of a Board of Trustees, elected for such time and in such manner as the stockholders may direct. It will not be under the control of any particular denomination, but will be conducted for the moral and intellectual development of our youth. The lowest estimate we have heard made on the number of scholars that would be likely to attend such an institution, is one hundred. This does not include those who would come from abroad. This would yield a monthly revenue of at least \$600. It would require a principal and two assistants, exclusive of the music department which would be conducted on the plan at Woodland --that is, give it into the hands of a competent teacher for what it may yield. It is proposed to incorporate the stockholders as a College Association, allowing each a representative according to his subscription. This seems to be about the only feasible plan. That such an institution will pay its way, there can be no doubt, provided it is judiciously managed. College City in Colusa County, supports a school ranging from 100 to 150, and its population is not more than half that of Dixon, besides being in a much poor country. The absurdity of attempting to teach every branch of education from the alphabet to the languages in our common schools, has been thoroughly demonstrated and condemned by almost every teacher in the state. If we had Colleges established at convenient points a portion of this trouble might be evaded. There is perhaps as much as the anticipated cost of this building expended every year by the people living in the vicinity of Dixon in educating their children abroad. Why not patronize a home institution? We can see no practical reason why we should not support a good school here, and the [illegible] . . . . such a thing requires no argument.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1875/09/11	Entry 12/26/2020	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1875/09/11	Mod. 8/20/2022	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

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Volume 1, No. 44

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## DIXON MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.



WHEAT	\$2.19@ ___ cental
BARLEY	\$1.50 @ \$1.50 a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 @ \$.020 a pound
PEAS	\$.06 a pound
ONIONS	\$.020 @ \$.025 a pound
GOOSEBERRIES	\$.08 @ pound
CURRANTS	\$.12 @ pound

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

FRESH BUTTER	\$0.325 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound
EGGS	\$0.40 @ dozen
HENS	\$6.00 @ dozen
BROILERS	\$3.50 @ \$4.00 dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.15 @ pound

=====

**--The Great Tidal Wave.** -- The Democratic tidal wave that swept over this State on the first instance, completely engulfed the Independent element in our State politics, and deeply submerged the Republican phalanx in the slough of despond, from which it may never emerge. The victory is decisive and overwhelming in every direction. Without counting Del Norte, Klamath, Modoc and Mono, not yet heard from, Irwin leads Phelps by over 20,000, and Phelps and Bidwell combined, over 5000 votes. Besides which, the Democrats have elected three of the four Congressmen, 16 Senators out of 20 and 65 Assembly men out of 80. The full returns will rather add to, than diminish the Democratic victory.

**-- The Next Legislature.** -- The Political complexion of the incoming Legislature will stand about bus: Senate -- Democrats 20; Independent Democrats 5; Independents 8; Republican 7. In the House -- Democrats 65; Republican 11; Independents 6; Independent Democrats 1. In the late election. The Democrats are known to have elected 16 Democrats to the Senate and 65 members of Assembly.

**-- CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION REJECTED.** -- There seems to be no longer any doubt that the proposition submitted to the voters of the State at the late election, to call a convention to revise the State Constitution has been defeated. The proposed amendments, framed by the last Legislature, have also signally failed. So we are doomed to wade through another series of years, with our present cumbersome and expensive State Charter. The old document, as our readers know, is as old as the State itself, and was made to suit the then existing wants and necessities-- or rather luxuries, of a fast and prodigal people. Office seekers were abundant in those days, and it taxed, the ingenuity of the Charter to find excuses, or even name, for enough offices to satisfy the cormorants that beset the framers on every hand, for place, and rule. High salaries and exorbitant fees were provided for, and all went Mary as a marriage bell for years, until a huge debt and ever increasing taxation stared the people in the face, and arouse them to the necessity of calling a halt --of putting down the brakes. From this dilemma, of the people, through their representatives, have, for years, sought to remodel the old Charger, but up to this date, but a little that is commendable, has been accomplished. Two years ago, 1001 amendments --some good, some bad, were proposed, and these were submitted, and all have been ignored by the popular voice. So, we are today, just where we started 25 years ago. It is all right, of course; for the majority is always right. At least the majority rules. Everybody admits that the Constitution needs revision, but they differ simply about the mode of doing it --that's all. The people had both the modes of revision, placed before them fairly and squarely, last week, but strange to say, they ignored them both. It is folly to talk about economy; light taxes; diminished expenses in State, County and Municipal affairs, so long as we are forced to gauge everything by the flush times of the '49 Constitution Standard! Our Legislature, judicial and executive system, one and all must be radically revised, before we can reasonably hope for radical reform, from any party!

Our substance will continue to be eaten out by the myriads of officers, provided for by the old Charter; Our Legislatures will go on multiplying statute for the

benefit of private individuals and corporations, so long as the Constitution authorizes it; our jury system will continue to be an expensive nuisance, so long as the Constitution remains unaltered; high salaries with a super abundance of officeholders, will continue to make heavy drinking upon the industry and energies of the people, until the old charter is wiped out, and a new order of things introduced. The promises of parties, no matter with what faith made, will effect little or nothing, for the permanent relief of an over-tax and badly governed people, so long as the Charter not only sanctions, but actually opened the door to extravagance, and private, or special Legislation. We doubt not, that the incoming Legislature will do something in the way of reducing expenses and reducing taxation, for not only is the Democratic Party pledged thereto, but its highest interest will prompt it to labor for this and; but we repeat, it can do, but precious little under the old '49 extravagant Charter.

We favored a Constitutional Convention, the leaving that to be the speediest, and the most efficient method pointed out, for inaugurating a new departure in our State and local government. But the people have decided adversely to what we believe to be the wisest course to pursue, and we say, "Amen! Be it unto you, even as ye will."

-- **ATTENTION, FIREMEN !** -- REMEMBER your regular monthly meeting at Public Hall next Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

-- **The Importance of One Vote.** -- Hon. Thomas M. Swan was elected to the Assembly. In this County at the late election by one majority over L. B. Mizner, and J. B. Lemon, Treasurer over Weinman by only three votes.

-- **Ready For The Plowing Season.** -- Baker & Hamilton, the Pioneer dealers in the farm machinery, Sacramento, sends us a new advertisement this week embracing gang plows, harrows, cultivators, wagons, etc., etc., which will find place next week.

-- **Farming .** -- Our leading farmers have already commenced committing the golden seeds to Mother Earth for the next year's crop. Thousands of acres of Summer Fallowed land, will be seated this month. The high prices realized for the late crop, has stimulated farmers hereabouts, to renew exertions to increase their acreage for another crop. Farms are in great demand at increased prices, and a land renter will be lucky if he secures a footing in this region.

-- **SHOOTING SCRAPE AT BATAVIA** -- Officer Barnes went down to Batavia Monday, and brought up a man--who declines to give his name--charged with the crime of assault with intent to kill. It seems that the defendant and one Mount, who keeps the saloon formally owned by Ryan, had some difficulty, when defendant drew a pistol and shot Mount in the thigh near the hip. The wound is not dangerous, and defendant is in custody awaiting examination.

-- **Constables Elected .**-- The following Constables have been elected in this County:

Vallejo -- Hanks and Hutchins.  
Tremont --Royce and Wilson.  
Benicia-- Glover and McNally.  
Green Valley-- Ramsey and Peers.  
Suisun -- Wells and Loomis.  
Vaca --Bedel and Lyon.  
Silveyville --Barnes and Rhodes.  
Maine Prairie -- Hunsacker.  
Rio Vista -- Ingersoll and Dobbins.  
Denverton -- Hoag and Ayers.  
Montezuma -- Bond and Hansen.  
Elmira --Truitt and Smith

-- **Contract Left.** -- The building site has been secured and contracts let for the erection of the new Baptist church in Dixon. Mr. Henley of Sacramento has the contract for the brick work, and Mr. love of Dixon for the woodwork. The aggregate cost of the building will be \$7000. We have not yet seen the drawings, and cannot give the size of the edifice, but understand that it will have a seating capacity of 500

persons, and will be finished with a spire 80 feet high. When we get a peep at the plans we may have something more definite to say about this new edifice. Work is to be commenced at once.

## =====

### WHY NOT INCORPORATE?

## =====

We know just where the opposition comes from, when ever a movement is set on foot to make a first-class town of Dixon. Is a mud hole is to be filled up in the streets; if a sidewalk is, or ought to be laid, or a shade tree planted to adorn and beautify the town, certain parties rise up in opposition. Not, however, when no contribution is asked for. You may fill up mud holes, lay down sidewalks; plant trees; purchase fire engines; build cisterns, troughs, and in short, any individual may do this, without let or hindrance, in front of, or for the benefit of his neighbors property, provided no compensation --No donation is asked for. But just so soon as finances come in question, opposition springs up as if by magic, and the proposed improvement is choked down. So it has hitherto been, when anyone even hinted at the propriety of incorporating the town. We say we know where the opposition, in the main, comes from, and why it comes! Every citizen can spot the individuals to a man. We need not call them by name. They are chiefly old settlers; have grown rich by the increase in the value of their little investments in lots, houses, mortgages, etc., etc. They number less than a dozen leading spirits, but they are mighty in war, when you touch their pockets. They know that it would be advantageous to the town, as well. As comfortable, to have nice sidewalks, and them nicely flanked with shade trees: It would be nice to, to have water distributed through the town, by boring of artesian wells and laying down pipes, as Woodland has. Gas-lighted streets, stores and dwellings, like other towns have, would be very desirable too. Someone to look after dangerous protruding stovepipes, and effective flus, together with a paid nightwatchman, etc., etc. All these things would please the same individuals as well as other people --for they have a fine sense of the beautiful and comfortable. But all these must come, and they must enjoy them, without costs to their pockets, or not come at all. These are plain facts, and everybody can readily vouch for their truth. Now then, is it not proper to pause right here, and ask the question: How much longer must the prosperity, growth and comfort of the town and its enterprising citizens continue to be controlled, dictated to and snubbed by these do-less Shylocks? Depend upon it, we cannot hope for water, gas, sidewalks, good streets or any other of the comforts of a town without first incorporating it. We are thoroughly convinced that fully three fourths of the property owners of the place would favor an inexpensive and economically managed corporate government for the town of Dixon. Then, why not incorporate at once? Suisun and every other town in the State, of equal size, has a corporate existence, and they are not burdened with Corporation taxes. Then, why should Dixon continue to be a lawless straggling village? We pause for a reply! Our columns are open to the discussion of this important question. We have no real estate in the town, but we desire the prosperity of the place and the comfort of its people. We have an interest in these and we feel assured that the best interests of the town demand its incorporation. Who will take the initiative in this important matter?

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- The late election cost the County about \$2500, or \$0.65 for each vote cast.
- The vote for Gov. in this County is as follows: Irwin (D): 1400 and eighty; Phelps (R), 1391; Bidwell (RI) 532. Total for Gov. 3403.

- **Repentance Comes To Late.** -- General Bidwell has at last redeemed his promise to the Good Templars Home for orphans. He has paid over the \$1000, which he promised eight years ago. His delinquency in this little matter, she should him out of the nomination of the Temperance party, and more than any one thing, helped him to his inglorious defeat. Of course he could not have been elected under any circumstances, but his little landgrab and the Orphans, Home delinquency, combined to make him. The third, instead of the second man in the race!

- **Anvil Chorus.** -- The young democracy of Dixon procured a lot of powder, Monday night, and had a regular anvil chorus for an hour or two; and, at last, not

being able to get pounder enough into the anvil's to make a first-class noise, poured a few pounds into a post hole near the depot and touched it off, when lo and behold, the earth was rent and torn and shook like unto a first-class earthquake, but no one was hurt. Of course, the occasion of all this noise was the great Democratic victory in State and County.

-- **Official Returns** . -- The official returns of the election in this County, will be found on our fourth page, today. [For those Political Historians interested in such details, please proceed to page 4 of this issue, and you will find everything that was recorded regarding the election of September 1, 1875.]

-- **ELECTION RETURNS OF SOLANO COUNTY.** -- The first three columns of page 4 of this Tribune issue contain all the returns associated with the election held on 1 September, 1875. Every vote, every candidate, every result are presented.

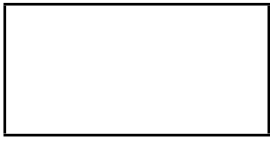
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# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1875/11/06	Entry 12/30/2020	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1875/11/06	Mod. 1/2/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Published November 06, 1875

## Volume 1, No. 52

# Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.  
By: R.D. Hopkins & Co.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.E. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription: Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office.  
City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

### Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Arrive from San Francisco	11:00 A.M.
Arrive from Sacramento and the East	5:00 P.M.
Depart for San Francisco	5:00 P.M.
Depart for Sacramento and the East	11:00 A.M.
Sundays, arrive from San Francisco	11:40 A.M.

Office hours on Sunday from 11 a.m. to 12:00 m and 4:30 to 5:30 P.M.

Stage leaves for Maine Prairie, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 A.M.

Return the same day.

## LOCAL TIME TABLE.

California Pacific Railroad Trains leave Dixon as follows:

### GOING SOUTH.

7:27 A.M. and 5:00 P. M.--Local Passenger train (Sunday excepted). For San Francisco via Vallejo and way stations,

9:04 A.M. and 9:10 P.M. -- Freight Trains.

5:00 P.M. -- Sundays, Local Passenger Train for Sanfrancisco and way stations.

### GOING NORTH.

10:55 A.M. and 7:55 P.M. -- Local Passenger Train (Sundays excepted). For Sacramento and Woodland.

7:27 A.M. and 6:14 P.M. -- Freight Trains.

11:40 A.M. -- Sundays. Local Passenger Train for Sacramento and Woodland.

## DIXON MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT

\$1.85 @ \$1.90 cental

BARLEY	\$1.50 @ \$1.50 a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 @ \$.020 a pound
ONIONS	\$.020 @ \$.025 a pound

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.45 @ dozen
FRESH BUTTER	\$0.40 @ pound
HENS	\$5.00 @ \$6.00 dozen
BROILERS	\$3.00 @ \$3.50 dozen
YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ \$5.50 dozen
OLD ROOSTERS:	\$5.00 @ dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.17 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound

### END OF VOLUME ONE.

Today we close the first volume of the Tribune, and our first years residence in Dixon. In entering upon a new journalistic year, we are loath to make promises that we may be neither able or willing to fulfill. Hence, we simply promise, on our part, to continue to devote our whole time, energy and skill, in making the Tribune and acceptable local newspaper, just so long as it pays us to do so. We promise also to enlarge and improve the paper in every way, from time to time, just in proportion as the patronage will justify the expenditure. We have no ambition to publish a metropolitan sheet for mere glory. On the contrary, with us, the publication of a newspaper is a matter of business, and when ever the time comes --if it ever does -- that the Tribune ceases to be a paying investment. We shall pull up stakes and seek another field.

To those who have stood by us from the beginning, and by their patronage and moral support, enabled us to complete the first -- and ever the most trying. In the history of a newspaper without pecuniary loss, we are under lasting obligations, and shall earnestly strive to merit continued patronage and goodwill. To those who have grown weary in well doing, and fainted by the way, and who promise much, but did little, or nothing at all, to sustain us in our enterprise, we have neither blessings to bestow nor malediction's to utter. They are few in number, we are glad to say, and infinitesimal in influence.

To the businessmen of Dixon, who have -- with a few exceptions only, patronize the Tribune from the beginning, we tender our grateful acknowledgments. To those who have withheld their patronage, or bestowed. It grudgingly, we have only to say that there's is of that kind of withholding that tended with two poverty -- Poverty not only to us, but to themselves also. The rule is without exception, in modern times, that no businessman ever grew rich, who did not advertise. Hence, we say that there is a kind of parsimony that leave this to poverty.

Then again, there are hundreds of other well-to-do citizens in this town, and community, who depend upon borrowing the Tribune. From there neighbor, rather than invest a dollar for the paper on their own account. Do they ever think, that in every such instance, they are boring there neighbor, and swindling the publisher. Also?

We hope that now, at the threshold of a new volume, every housekeeper, at least, in the town and region round about, will subscribe for at least one copy of the Tribune, and pay for it too, so that our subscription list may be greatly increased, and we be made happy in the possession of the sinews of war, with which to wage the battles of another year.

-- Recapitulation of received and discharged prisoners at the California State Prison for October 1875:

On hand September 30, 1875	1089
Received during October	40 --- 1129
Discharged under provisions of Act	44
By order of Court	2
By pardon	<u>8 - 54</u>

On hand October 31, 1875

1089

Decrease in October

14

R. M. Apgar, Turnkey.

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### SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of advanced department of Dixon Public School, based on written examinations for the month ending October 1. Grades are given as a percent of 104. The categories of department, attendance and recitations.

[NOTE: About half of this report is rendered illegible. So this school report must be considered only partial for the period.]

#### II DIV ADVANCED GRADE.

Lucy Dudley	100	100	99
Luna Barnes	100	100	19

#### III DIV -- ADVANCED GRADE.

Tilly Behrens	100	100	99
Katie Dashiell	100	92	97
Ollie Stone	97	97	97

[There are quite a few additional students, the names of which are too illegible to reliably report.]

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– **The German Lutheran Church.** -- The plans for the German Lutheran Church will be ready in the course of a week, when the contract will be left, and work commenced immediately. George Frahm has informed us that the tower will be higher than the one on the Baptist Church. The two spires will give our town a City-like appearance from a distance

– **TREE PLANTING.** – The tree and shrubbery, planting season is at hand, and we advise our landowners in town and country, to make treeplanting a specialty. Don't let the season pass without adorning your home with shade and ornamental trees. It pays to plant trees in this country. It adds to the beauty, comfort and value of a home to have it hedged about with shade and ornamental trees. The first cost of a young tree is nominal, and after the first year, if protected from the ravages of stock, will grow and thrive there after, without the expenditure of either time or money. Last season. Much was done towards making homes attractive and beautiful in Dixon, and we hope to see still more done, during the planting season now at hand. Our farmers, too, ought to plant trees, not only around their houses, but along the public roads adjacent to their possessions. The one dollar that is paid by the County. For each tree planted on the roadside, ought to stimulate farmers to beautify their farms as well. As their homes. So let's good work of tree planting begin all along the line, and depend upon it; it will pay.

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### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary Society met at the usual hour, the President in the chair. Mrs. Ferguson was elected Vice President of the Society, the committee selected the following question for discussion at the next meeting; "Resolved, that the right of suffrage. Naturally belongs to women." The Chair appointed, Messieurs. Kelly, Richards and Doctor Pratt to discuss the affirmative; and professor Sutphen, Honorable W. H. Northcutt and Mr. Dickson, the negative of the question. The Chair appointed, Miss Mattie McBride on selected reading, and Mrs.. Hinman and Elma Being editors of the next Gazette. The reading of the literary Gazettes by the editors, Mrs. Bannon and Dudley, elicited hearty applause, and the same is true of the select reading by Miss Annie Kline. Messieurs. Hamilton and Macpherson were chosen judges for the evening. The question for discussion being: "Resolved, that Grate Britain has produced a higher order of talent than the rest of Europe," was discussed by Messieurs. Leakey, Doctor Pratt and Reverend G. Morris, affirmatively, and by Messieurs. Story, Kirby and Buckles, negatively; when the judges awarded the merits of the discussion to the affirmative. Upon motion of Mr. buckles the Bylaws were amended, changing the meetings of the

Society from Tuesday to Wednesday evening of each week.

Every available seat in the Hall was occupied and still there were others at the door unable to obtain a sitting. The exercises were unusually interesting throughout, and the general interests in the exercises is on the increase. If the length of the entertainment could be abridged, it would certainly suit a majority of the audience better. This can only be done, however, by reducing the number of disputants, or by abolishing some one of the other exercises.

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## RECIPES.

– **To Remove Mildew.** -- We doubt whether there is any method that is infallible in all cases, but the following which we find in an English Journal, will often prove effectual: Make a very weak solution of chloride of lime and water (about a heaping teaspoon full to a quart of water), strain it carefully, and dip the spot on the garment into it, and if the mildew does not disappear immediately, lay it in the sun for a few minutes, or dip it again into the lime-water. The work is effectually and speedily done, and the chloride of lime neither rots the cloth nor removes delicate colors, when sufficiently diluted, and the articles rinsed afterwards in Clearwater.

– **Hop Yeast.** -- Put one large handful of hops in a quart of boiling water; boil down to 1 pint and set it down to cool. When lukewarm, dissolved in this liquor -- after it is strained -- one cake of yeast, and one tablespoonful of sugar. Then stir in flour enough to make a thick batter. Let this batter rise five or six hours in a warm place. Roll out, and cut in cakes. The size of a tumbler. Turn them frequently while driving. Bake them in a week sun. You will find this an excellent recipe if followed correctly.

– **Omelette Soufflé.** -- From five eggs remove the whites of three and put in a separate dish. Beat the five yolks and two remaining whites together, and have a cup of milk, and pour into a frying pan with butter in it, just hot enough not to burn. When this is nearly cooked, spread over the top of the three egg whites eaten to a stiff froth, and bake in a hot oven two or three minutes. Fold, overturned on a platter and serve hot. A delicious dish.

– **Rice Coffee.** -- This is good food for children who are suffering with summer complaints, and is made by Browning the grains of rice like coffee and afterwards boiling them. It is not unpalatable, very nourishing, and can be made any strength that is required. With the addition of sweet cream and loaf sugar, a child of two or three years will require no other food until the disease is removed.

– **Corn Soup.** -- Boil six ears of corn in just water enough to cover them; after boiling until quite tender, take out the corn and cut it from the cob, put the cobs into the water again, and boil on over, take them out and put in a little red pepper and some salt; then add a quart of milk, make it boil and add a piece of butter rubbed with flour.

– **Rice Jelly.** -- Stir 1 pound of rice flour with 1/2 pound of loaf sugar into a quart of boiling water; let it cook slowly for 20 minutes and put into a form to cool. To be eaten with beaten cream, milk, or wine sauce.

– **Gingersnaps.** -- Put in a cup to tablespoons of water, 3 tablespoons full of butter or lard, fill the cup with molasses, and 1 teaspoon full each of ginger, allspice and soda, a little salt and flour to roll.

– **Sponge Cake.** -- 1 cup each of flour and sugar, three eggs, 2 teaspoonfulls of cream of tartar and 1 teaspoon full of soda in a tablespoon full of milk and for 10 minutes.

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– **Convalescing** – Peter Maguire, who fell from the spire of the new Baptist Church last week, is doing well, and will soon be able to be on duty again.

– **Rain.**~ It commenced raining here Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, when a dust-laying shower fell, and again Monday for new it rained quite lively. The total rainfall of the week and season to date, is 3/8 of an inch.

– **County Indebtedness.** -- According to Treasurer Wyman's report, just

published, the total debts of Solano County is \$328,893.69. Same date last year it was \$384,325.49 --allowing a reduction for the year of \$55,501.80.

– **TRIBUNE CLOSES ITS FIRST VOLUME.** -- Now is the time to pay up old scores, and make the printer happy. The Tribune closes its first volume today. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Subscribers make a note of this and drop into the Captains office and settle.

-- **BOARDWALKS AND SIDEWALKS.** -- [Sanitation. Incorporation.] What little there is left of boardwalks in our town is in a fearfully dilapidated condition. How pleasant it is for instance, just as you are about to step on one end of a board that and flies up suddenly and unexpectedly, occasioning a sore shin and a great deal of profanity on your part, while the young lady in gorgeous pin-back, who was the innocent. Because of your misfortune by stepping on the other end of the board, smiles audibly as she passes on. My young friends, I was young once, myself, and I can sympathize with you; I know it is hard to meet a young lady without stumbling over every dry leaf or piece of paper that happens to come in your way; even a fellows hands are so much in the way, that he would stumble over them. If he could get them down low enough; and when to all this, it is evident a loose board that trips you up, and makes you appear most ridiculous, just when you want to look your best, it is excruciating. You nurse your shin and wrath, until you get satisfaction by seeing the trail of a beautiful pin-back caught by a twenty penny nail sticking up 2 inches out of the sidewalk, and a ragged ribbon, a foot long, torn from it -- You invoke blessings on the owner of that part of the walk.

Every where I go, I find that boards have been torn out of the walks, leaving holes that are dangerous, and nails sticking up at every step.

The expense to the different property holders of keeping these walks in good condition would be, but a trifle, if attended to in time. If they will do it, I would recommend that they take up the broken, warped boards --which are of no earthly use, but are only dangerous, altogether.

Speaking of sidewalks, I cannot refrain from giving our main streets a slap, as they are in a most filthy condition. The streets of a country town are necessarily filthy, occasioned by the great number of animals daily crowded along the sides of the main streets in the vicinity of the stores. But here in Dixon, this is aggravated, from the fact that our streets are made. The receptacle of all the refuse matter, scraps and garbage from stores, shops, saloons, etc. This mixture of filth is then daily, well watered, which hastens the rotting of it, and fills the air with noisome, death-dealing evaporation's. Occasionally someone makes up a huge pile of wet rags, old horse-collars, beef bones, wet straw, old teeth, hair and manure, and sets fire to it; this's it all, for the stench from the smoldering, simmering piles is insufferable. For a few dollars every week the principal portion of our streets could be raked clean and this refuse matter the carted off.

Another nuisance is the pools of stagnant, stinking, mosquito-breeding water at the Chinese wash houses. Is it any wonder that there is so much sickness in this town during the Summer months? Something should be done to abate these terrible nuisances.

– **NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.** -- Notice is hereby given that the Assessment books of the taxable property of Solano County, State of California had been received; and that the STATE, AND COUNTY TAXES, of \$2.05 on each \$100 of the taxable property of said Co. and State, for the fiscal year commencing on the first Monday in March, A. D., 1875 are now due and payable; that said taxes will become delinquent on the First Monday In January, A.D. 1876, and unless paid prior, thereto, (Monday, January 5 third, 1876 5 percent will be added to the amount thereof that for the purpose of receiving said taxes, I will be and remain in: [a listing of all the Townships of Solano County and the days on which the Tax Collector will be present for the purpose of collecting taxes due. I only copied out the information for Silveyville Township.]

**Silveyville Township** -- Monday and Tuesday, November 22 and 23rd, at Dixon.

In the written opinion of the Attorney General of the State of California, all taxes must be paid in legal coin of the United States and, pursuant to such opinion, I will not receive in payment of valid taxes from any taxpayer, any sum exceeding five

dollars in silver coin.

PETER TIMM, Tax Collector. Office, Court House, Fairfield, Solano County.

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– **SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.** – Business for the week passed has been fair, but without special activity in any particular department. For some reason, not yet clearly defined money is not as easily obtained for all purposes, as was anticipated previous to the opening of the banks; It may be a lack of confidence, but it certainly is the fact –even the best commercial paper is not negotiable except at unusually high rates. The situation is certainly a singular one, knowing as we do that many millions of dollars in gold are lying in the vaults of the banks here, and that the resources of the State, as shown by reliable statistics, prove its condition to be in the highest degree prosperous.

[Following is a detailed report of all the elements of the San Francisco Market, from financial to agricultural. I didn't copy out any of this because of its length and detail, but if you're interested in the state of the San Francisco Market, this would be a good place to start. The Market Report will be found at column three of page 4 of the November 06, 1875 Tribune issue.]

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# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1875/11/20	Entry 7/13/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1875/11/20	Mod. 12/31/2020	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Published November 20, 1875

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Stage leaves for Maine Prairie, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 A.M.

Return the same day.

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## DIXON MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT

\$1.85 @ \$1.90 cental

BARLEY	\$1.50 @ \$1.50 a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 @ \$.020 a pound
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#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.59 @ dozen
FRESH BUTTER	\$0.40 @ pound
HENS	\$5.00 @ \$6.00 dozen
BROILERS	\$3.00 @ \$3.50 dozen
YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ \$5.50 dozen
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TURKEYS	\$0.14 @ pound
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-- Immigrants.-- No less than 50,000 immigrants have passed over the Pacific Railroad alone, since last March, while 600 immigrant wagons, have crossed the plains this season.

-- Peat Fuel. -- There are two peat fuel companies in this State, one in San Jose, the other in Sacramento. The peat is obtained from the Islands in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

-- The Grangers.-- The Grangers are to urge the passage of a bill through our Legislature, fixing attorneys' fees, where no special contract was entered into by attorney and client.

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### WAS IT A REPUBLICAN VICTORY!

[pg2]. The Aadministration papers generally claim that the defeat of the Democrats in the late election in Ohio and Pennsylvania, were so many victories for the Republican party. Is it so. In fact? We think not. On the contrary, they were just so many victories in favor of hard money, over and inflated Republican paper currency policy. That's all. It is well-known that the battles in these States were fought on the currency question, and the hard money party defeated. The inflation lists. Now, if the Republican party can show that it is the hard money party of the country, then, and not until the end, can it claim the late election's as so many Republican victories.

Upon the subject, the Placer *Herald* says:

The Democratic Party is really in principle a Hard Money party. But in two States, they so far lost sight of the true principles of Democracy, as to declare inferentially in their platforms in favor of greenbacks. This declaration, not the Democrats, was voted down by the people, and now the Republicans crow over the victory as lustily as though they never had anything to do with this condemned currency. Greenbacks are of Republican origin. Republican policy has approved their issue, and through 11 years of peace has kept their circulation undiminished in the country. The worst, therefore, that can be said of the leading Democrats of Ohio, and Pennsylvania, is that they endorse the Republican idea. They deserved to be whipped for their folly, and Democrats should rejoice that they were whipped. But for Republicans to rejoice over such a victory, leaves us in a quandary as to whether they are turning Democrats or turning crazy.

-- Winters .-- The editor of the Winters Advocate has been browsing around among the ranches of Putah Creek, hunting for a square meal; and we can well believe that his description of the openhearted and open handed reception accorded him at the Wolfskill's was not overdrawn. Their liberality and courtesy our proverbial. The latch string always hangs outside at their princely homes.

-- SPECIE RESUMPTION. -- The New York World urges the importance of the speedy settlement of the question of specie resumption, arguing, and with much force, that every year now brings into the political field. A larger number of voters to whom a metallic currency is utterly unknown by experience, and who are therefore so much the more likely to yield to the specious sophistries of the inflation us. It is estimated that the population in November, 1876, will be 43,145,863 persons eligible

to vote. Assuming that 1/5 of the eligible voters. Refrain from voting, the vote at the Presidential election may be set down at 7,500,000, which will be a little over a million votes. More than were cast in 1872. Now, says the World, "of the 1/5 eligible who will not vote in 1876, much the larger proportion will be persons over 50 years of age --that is to say, of persons who are practically unacquainted with our former system of specie-based currency. These voters all told amount to about 5,500,000 persons. Against them must be said 3,000,000 voters eligible between 21 and 30, who have no knowledge at all of the specie system, except from hearsay and these being young, ardent and healthy, will nearly all vote. Practically, then, we have the voters on the currency question divided thus: 3,000,002 young to know anything about the question, nearly all of whom will be at the polls; nearly 4,000,000 voters between 30 and 50, a large majority of whom will vote, and who most of them remember the times when we had gold and silver in use; and 2,500,000 voters over 50, a majority of whom will not vote." In short, while it is clear that the country may be carried for resumption in 1876. It is not so certain that a similar healthy state of public sentiment could be relied upon for years later. It remains, however, to be said that the world makes no allowance for the effect of education.

-- **How It Will Stand Politically** . -- The forthcoming [California State] legislature will stand thus: Senate -- Democrats, 24; Independents, 10; Republicans, 6. Assembly --Democrats, 62; Independents, 8; Republicans, 9; one tie between a Democrat and Independent. Totals -- Democrats, 86; Independents, 18; Republicans, 15; doubtful, 1.

-- **PIGEONS WANTED**. -- 400 live pigeons wanted by the Dickson Sporting Club. Must be delivered on or before the 20th. Instant. JOHN FREDRICKSON. Dickson, November 10, 1875.

-- **Look Out For The Tax Collector**. -- Tax Collector Timm is around gathering in taxes, and in order to give all a chance to pay without cost of travel, he gives notice in our columns of the times and places of his visits. He will visit Dickson, the next Monday the 22nd; 5 percent will be added if not paid before the first Monday in January.

-- **Good Times Coming**. -- Judging from the fact there is not a vacant house in town two. Let's, is an evidence that Dickson still lives. Added to this, we may mention that our merchants are laying in immense stocks of Winter goods, and which they propose to sell at bedrock prices. You need not go to the city to be suited; give our merchants a trial first.

-- **The Literary Society**. -- Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Dickson Literary Society held no meeting, Wednesday evening.

-- **Rainfall**. -- According to Mr. Ferguson's pluviometer the rainfall for the week, commencing last Friday evening, and ending yesterday, foots up to 3.24 inches --previously this season .43 inches. Total, to date, 3.67 inches.

-- **Seriously Ill** . -- James and Nathan Dickson, sons of the Pioneer of the town, are very low with the typhoid fever.

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-- **HEALTH, SANITATION AND INCORPORATION**. -- All other things being equal, new towns are always healthier than old ones. So her large cities healthier than old settled villages. The reason for this is obvious. The newer the place, the cleaner, and as cleanliness is said to be akin to Godliness, so it is akin to helpfulness. Hence the cities having the best natural drainage and the most perfect system of sewerage, are always the fruit from contagious diseases and the bills of mortality are lighter than in imperfectly drained and dirty towns.

The reason is obvious. In pure air and impure water combined are the great sources from which come fevers, of all kinds, and it is hardly necessary to say that fevers--all fevers are more or less infectious, and are dangerous to life. But for fevers, the City of New Orleans would be the healthiest, instead of the most unhealthy City in the United States. New Orleanians can never be a healthy City, because it can never be a thoroughly drained city. It's natural location precludes perfect drainage. On the other hand, Baltimore is one of the healthiest cities in America, simply because it is naturally the best drained city in the world.

No town nor city can be healthy where animal and vegetable matter are allowed to decay and rot in the streets. The air will be rendered impure and unhealthy, while the winter rains first distill the impurities on the surface and then carry them down, down to the level of the water supply, where it is pumped up and use by the inhabitants thus corrupting both the air we breathe and the water we drink.

Take Dixon, for instance, while it is yet new, may be called a healthy place, but every physician knows that the fevers now raging in the town, are the immediate truths of impure air and impure water, and they also know that the bills of mortality must increase as the town grows older, unless a system of sewerage is adopted, and sanitary measures rigidly enforced. The natural drainage of the town is poor; in fact amounts to nothing. Hence the filth and garbage of the streets, backyards, alleys, cesspools, stables, hog pens and poultry yards accumulate year-by-year and are left to rot and decay without let or hindrance. And when the winter rains set in liquefy and distill this mass of corruption and filth. We have no sewers to carry it off, but it is left to sink into the ground, slowly it may be, but surely, nevertheless, until it reaches the water supply of the town at a depth of 10 or 20 feet, when it is pumped up and we drink down this distilled essence of the streets, cesspools, stables and pick size. It is nauseating to think of the fact! Can we wonder then that fevers prevail and that the rate of mortality is on the increase in Dixon?

Naturally, Dixon is one of the healthiest towns in the State but it is becoming less and less healthy as a grows older, and this must continue to be so, until the citizens adopt a system of sewerage and enforce at least common sanitary measures.

So long as the citizens refuse to incorporate the town — so long as they prefer paying more for curing than for preventing disease, just so long they must be the sufferers. It is serving them right. They ought to pay for their sickness, seeing that they refused to pay for keeping it off. It is hard on the children, however, since they are not responsible for the sickness that there father's bring upon them, through their niggardly economy.

— POSTPONED TILL SPRING. -- The erection of a German Lutheran Church in Dixon, has been postponed till the close of the rainy season. We believe the money is all subscribed and nothing but the settling in of Winter rains caused the postponement.

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[The following advertisement appears at column 2 of page 1 of almost every Tribune issue. I only provided here, one time, for the record.]

## **CENTENNIAL.**

**1776.**

**1876.**

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**PROCLAMATION.**

### **CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**

-----  
**THE POPULAR ROUTE OVERLAND.**

-----  
Passengers for Chicago, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Montréal, Québec, New York, Boston, or any point East should by their

#### **TRANSCONTINENTAL TICKETS.**

Via the Pioneer Route

— THE —

# CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE EAST

-----  
It's Track is of STEEL RAILS, and on it has been made the FASTEST time that has ever been MADE in this country. By this route. Passengers for points east of Chicago have a choice of the following times from Chicago:

BY THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA, RAILWAYS,

**3** Through Trains Daily, with Pullman S. Cars through two Philadelphia and New York on each train.

**1** Through Train with Pullman Palace Cars to Baltimore and Washington.

BY THE LAKESHORE AND MICHIGAN RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS (NEW YORK CENTRAL AND YEARY RAILROADS):

**2** Through Trains Daily with Palace Drawing Room and Silver Palace Sleeping Cars through to New York.

BY THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GRAND TRUNK, GREAT WESTERN AND YEARY AND NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILWAYS:

**3** Through Trains with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to New York to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, or New York City.

BY BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

**2** Through Trains Daily with Pullman Palace Cars for Newark, Zanesville, Washington and Baltimore without change.—

—  
This is the Shortest, Best and only line running Pullman Celebrated Palace Sleeping Cars and Coaches, connecting with Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha and from the West, via Grand the Junction, Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Sterling and Dickson for Chicago and the East.

—  
This popular route is unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort and Safety. The smooth, well ballasted and perfect track of steel rails, the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the perfect Telegraph System of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangements for running through cars to Chicago from all points West, secure to passengers all the comforts in Modern Railway Traveling. No changes of Cars and no tedious delays at Fairies.

—  
Passengers will find tickets via this Favorite Route at the General Ticket Office of the Central Pacific Railroad, Sacramento.

Tickets for sale in all the Ticket Offices of the Central Pacific Railroad.

W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.

MARVIN HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

H. P. STANWOOD, General Agency, 121 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

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## THE FIRESIDE.

[This is a column devoted to providing tips, hints and recipes for the homeowner. To date, the column has contained primarily recipes for the preparation of foodstuffs, however, there have also been "recipes" for home improvement items such as mucilage, ventilation, how to

remove dandruff or how to reline a stove. HSM.]

– **Ventilation.** – How to get pure air in our churches, pulse, factories, dwellings and sleeping rooms is a question which has become one of the most serious problems with which sanitarians have to deal. We must "breeze or die," one author says; and more than this, we must breathe pure air, or died by degrees, if not at once.

In the summer season, this question is less important; for the windows are simply open widely, and the winds ventilate our houses, and other edifices. But, when winter approaches, most people seem to forget that the demand for oxygen is even greater than in the winter seasons of the year. As a consequence, the houses are carefully banked up with straw and dirt, lest a few stray inches of untainted air should enter through the cracks in the floor of some loosely fitted joint. The outside windows are nailed fast and the door casings are padded with felt to prevent the entrance of one solitary with of fresh un-poisoned air. Within the dwelling thus securely barricaded, airtight stoves are at a temperature just a little below the melting point, and the inmates. Dodge furtively in and out, in order to maintain the maximum degree of heat by preventing the ingress of any of Heaven's pure, vitalizing, invigorating air.

When a person enters such a hothouse he is struck at once with the close and fusty odor of the error. What is the matter? What gives the air of the room. This smell? Poisoned! It is fairly charged with gaseous poison, which is slowly, but surely, poisoning all who breathe it and materially shortening their lives. –*Health Reformer.*

– **Brine that Preserves Butter a Year.** – Among the many devices for keeping butter in a manner that preserves the rich, rosy flavor of new, with all its sweetness, is the following from the *Duchess Farmer*, which is said to be entirely successful: to three gallons of brine strong enough to bear an egg, add 1/4 of a pound of nice white sugar and 1 tablespoon full of saltpeter. Boil the brine and when it is cold strain carefully. Make your butter into rolls, and wrap each separately in a clean muslin cloth, tying up with a string. Pack a large jar full, weigh the butter down, and pour the brine until it is submerged. This will keep really good, butter sweet and fresh for a whole year. Be careful not to put upon ice butter that you wish to keep for any length of time. In summer, when the heat will not admit of butter being made into rolls, pack closely in small jars, and using the same brine, allow it to cover the butter to the depth of at least 4 inches. This excludes the air, and answers very nearly as well as the first method suggested.

– **Grape Jelly.** – The chief art in making jelly is to boil it continuously, slowly and gently. It will not harden well if the boiling stops, even for a few moments. To preserve the true flavor and color of fruits in jams and jellies, requires boiling well before adding the sugar, in this way the water contained in all fruit juice is evaporated. Have the sugar always heated before it is added. With all varieties of grapes the same recipe is used for jelly. Wash and pick from their stems; put them over a fire in a vessel containing a little water to keep from burning; stew a few moments; mash gently with a silver spoon; strain, and to every pint of choose allow 1 pound of white sugar; After the Jews comes to the boiling point, boil for 20 minutes; pour it over the heated sugar, and stir constantly until all is dissolved; then fill your jolly glasses .– *Country Gentleman.*

– **Barley Soup.** – Put one deal of pearl barley to cook in one and 1/2 pints of water four or five hours before the soup is to be served. An hour and 1/2 before dinner put on in 2 quarts of water in the soup capital one cup of sliced cabbage, and one cup of sliced ^; half an hour later add 1 cup of sliced onion; half an hour later still, one and 1/2 cups of sliced potato and 1 pint of sliced tomato or the same of canned tomato. 15 minutes before it is served, add a handful of minced parsley, if you have it, and the cooked barley. Serve warm with the griddle cakes or oatmeal, crackers or premium bread.

– **To Remove Dandruff .** – Into a quart of water put an ounce of flowers of sulfur and shake frequently for several hours, then pour off the clear liquid, and with this Saturate the head every morning. In a few weeks. Every trace of dandruff will disappear and the hair becomes soft

and glossy.

– **To Reline A Stove .** – \$0.10 worth of clay from the potter's worked to the consistency of putty, pressed firmly around the sides and into the corners of the furnace-box and left to dry overnight, will make in every respect a more desirable lining than the grey brick bought in the stores.

– **Sheep's Tongues in Savory Jelly.** – Skin them, lard them, and cook them until they are quite tender, in good veal broth, or any white stock. Take out the tongues, boil down the liquor to a still, clear jelly, and pour enough of it over them to cover them. To be eaten cold.

– **Pearl-Barley Mush .** – Look over and wash the pearl barley and put it with four parts of water; cook four or five hours in double boiler. If it is the fine variety, from an hour and 1/2 to 2 hours will cook it. Serve warm with milk or fruits.

– **Indian Pudding.** – Boil a quart of milk and stir in four tablespoonfuls of Indian meal and four of grated bread or crackers, three tablespoons of sugar, four eggs, a piece of butter as large as a walnut, and a little salt. Baked it three hours.

– **To Remove Creases From Ribbon.** – L place a white cotton cloth wet in water over a hot, flat iron, rub the ribbon over this, and brush with a fine whisk brush, or other brush, while steaming. An easy and sure way.

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– **SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.** – Business for the week passed has been fair, but without special activity in any particular department. For some reason, not yet clearly defined money is not as easily obtained for all purposes, as was anticipated previous to the opening of the banks; It may be a lack of confidence, but it certainly is the fact –even the best commercial paper is not negotiable except at unusually high rates. The situation is certainly a singular one, knowing as we do that many millions of dollars in gold are lying in the vaults of the banks here, and that the resources of the State, as shown by reliable statistics, prove its condition to be in the highest degree prosperous.

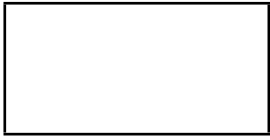
[This article is a detailed report of all the elements of the San Francisco Market, from financial to agricultural. I didn't copy out any of this because of its length and detail, but if you're interested in the state of the San Francisco Market, this would be a good place to start. The Market Report will be found at column 2, page 4 of the November 20, 1875 Tribune issue.]

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# The Dixon Tribune.

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yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

ISSUE NUMBER 5, Saturday, December 18, 1875

## Volume 2, No. 6 Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.  
By: R.D. Hopkins & Co.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.E. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription: Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office. City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

### Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Arrive from San Francisco	11:00 A.M.
Arrive from Sacramento and the East	5:00 P.M.
Depart for San Francisco	5:00 P.M.
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– **NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.** -- Our neighbor, the Solano Republican has taken up the rumor first started by the Woodland papers, that it is the intention of the Winters and Berryessa folks to urge the creation of a new County before the Legislature this winter taking portions of Solano, Yolo and Napa, and fixing the County Seat of the proposed County at Winters.

We think there is not a particle of danger of the movement meeting with any encouragement whatsoever, at the hands of our delegation. For instance with Sen. McCune, as Chairman of the Committee on Counties and County boundaries, representing as he does two of the three counties to be despoiled.

We have no hesitation in saying that no such bill as the one referred to would be reported favorable to the Senate. Then there is Sen. Hilborn who is avalidly opposed to any division of the County. In short, we doubt if a single vote would be had in the Senate, by anyone representing either of the counties to be affected, in favor of the measure. We are equally confident as to the feeling of our delegation in the Assembly. Of course we shall bitterly oppose any such a scheme, that will make Dixon tributary to the upbuilding of our neighboring town of Winters.

When the time comes to agitate the county seat or County division question in this county, then Dixon will have a word to say in her own behalf. But the time is not yet and we shall bide our time. Don't be alarmed, neighbor, we are in no danger of losing territory this time!

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-- **Affectation.** -- Affectation is one of the most glaring evils of the day, permeating as it does, society generally and middle-class society, particularly from top to bottom. It is Hydra-headed and many-cited, and thus it is found, painting people's actions, thoughts, speech, and manners, and fostering false morality, sham piety, and a host of noxious evils. Yet it is much cherished by those whom it afflicts. Parents who have allowed it to carry them. So far that they have become caricatures of humanity, do not hesitate to teach their children that to be thoroughly natural and transparent on all occasions is simply to disgrace oneself, and where ever people are seen. They are found pretending to be what they are not, and allowing a love for what they positively dislike. Nor do they only, at its instance, sacrifice their comfort and forfeit their self-respect, but they also destroy their own comfort.

Many a family of moderate means, who might live decently and easily if they would only consent to do so, are in a state of chronic uneasiness and discomfort because they will persist in trying to appear before their neighbors as other than what they are. Go to their homes unexpectedly, they will hardly aside such occupations as they may have been engaged in when your arrival was announced.

Mama will put away the stockings, which she had been darning, and take in their place some pieces of fancy work, as if it were disgraceful to do what is useful, but highly meritorious to do what is of little service, except in an ornamental point of view; The daughters will smuggle their novels out of sight, and make weak attempts to look as if they were caught in the act of doing something; the sons will be ordered away, with instructions to make themselves neat; papa will helplessly go with the swim; and there will be a general dusting, and tidying, and putting of unsightly and plebeian objects out of sight. The traces of all that has been done are painfully apparent when you come upon the scene -- perhaps you may, for instance, detect mamas, stockings peeping from their hiding place behind her chair, or perhaps you may see a novel lurking in an out-of-the-way corner, or perhaps you may hear the scuffling of feet and smothered but suggestive ejaculations. Nevertheless, you are left to understand that you are made no stranger of, that, in a word, you are one of the blessed's elect few who are permitted to find the family as they are. -- *Liberal Review*.

-- **Let us Help one Another.** -- This little sentence should be written on every heart and stamped on every memory. It should be the golden rule practiced not only in every household, but throughout the world. By helping one another. We not only remove thorns from the pathway and anxiety from the mind, but we feel a sense of pleasure in our own hearts, knowing that we are doing a duty to a fellow creature. A helping hand, or an encouraging word, is no loss to us, yet it is a benefit to others. Who has not felt the power of this little sentence? Who has not needed the encouragement and aid of a kind friend? How soothing, when perplexed with some task that is mysterious and burdensome, to feel a gentle hand on the shoulder and to hear a kind voice whispering, "Do not feel discouraged. I see your trouble --let me help you." What strength is inspired, what hope created, what sweet gratitude is felt, and the great difficulty is dissolved as dew beneath the sunshine. Yes, let us help one another by endeavoring to strengthen and encourage the weak and listing the burden of care from the weary and oppressed, that life may glide smoothly on and the fount of bitterness yield sweet waters; and P, who's willing hand is ever ready to aid us, will reward our humble endeavors, and every good deed will be as "bread cast upon the waters to return after many days," if not to us, to those we love.

-- **Children's Rights.** -- The first right of every child is to be well born; and by this I mean that it has a right to the best conditions, physical, mental, moral, that it is in the power of the parents to secure. Without this, the child is defrauded of his rights. At the outset, and his life can hardly fail of being a painful protest against broken laws. Centuries of preparation fitted the earth for man's occupancy, hinting thus, the grandeur of his destiny, and suggested that in an event of such magnitude as the incarnating of a soul prevision should be exercised and all the best conditions secured in aid of a harmonious and happy result. Good health, good habits and sound mentality and referent love should turn the basis of every new life that is involved. The mother who gives herself up to morbid fantasies, who considers her health and excuse for petulance and non--exercise of self-control, proves herself unworthy of the holy name of mother, and ought not to be surprised if she reap at a later date. The bitter harvest of her unwise sowing Second in importance to hope, as a means of securing the happiness and best good of childhood and youth, is the right to be taught obedience. It is easy to submit to what we know is inevitable, and to the little child, the requirement of the parent should be law, without appeal. The tender, immature, being, shut shut in by the unknown, where every relation is a mystery, and every advance and experiment, has a right to find itself everywhere sustained and directed by the parent. It should not be tempted to resistance by laws that are imperfectly enforced, nor subjected to the injurious friction of discussion by having a long list of reasons given for every requirement. The habit of obedience to the parents may be formed before the child is two years old, and this is a necessary precedent to obedience to law, the next stage of a true development. The child has a right to ask questions and be fairly answered; not to be snubbed as if he were guilty of an impertinence, nor ignored, as though his desire for knowledge were of no consequence, nor miss led as if it did not signify whether true or false impressions were made upon his mind. He has a right to be taught everything which he desires to

learn, and to be made certain, when any asked for information is withheld, that it is only deferred till he is older and better prepared to receive it. Answering a child's questions is sowing the seeds of his future character. -- *Victoria Magazine*.

-- **A Woman's Calling** . -- I think it is the calling of women to become married. It is as much the duty of a woman to become a wife and mother as it is for a man to become a husband and father. Good education should therefore be directed to this end; and especially is it more important that this should be the end of women, for the family circle makes the state. Woman in her home and as a wife and mother, has the highest duties to fulfill. Our girls should learn how to inspire and manage a home. I think the practice of married-couples living in boarding houses and hotels is exceedingly destructive of this, and a very large proportion of the domestic troubles we encounter in this country is traceable to this life of boarding houses and hotels.

-- *Carl Schurz*. [Carl Schurz, German-American political leader, journalist, orator, and dedicated reformer who pressed for high moral standards in government in a period of notorious public laxity.]

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## RECIPES.

--**Sugar Kisses** . -- Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, stir into this 1/2 pound of sifted white sugar and flavor it to your taste. Lay it, when stiff in heaps on white paper, each the size and shape of one half an egg, and an inch apart; place the sheets on tins and put in a hot oven; when they turned a little yellow take them out, and let them cool five minutes; take two kisses and pressed the bottoms gently together until they get here, and so continue until they are all prepared. They are very delicate and good, and look handsomely.

-- **Hyacinths in Pots**. -- Plant your bulbs in a mixture of white sand and mould; place them in a dark, dry place, for a month or six weeks. Do not water; then bring them into the sunlight and water about once a week. Do not let water remain in the saucers, or the hyacinths will get moldy. The warmer the atmosphere, the sooner they will flower; about February if planted now.

-- **Hasty Putting** . -- Boil some water and thicken with flour, as you would for thin starch; sift some course meal and stir in until it is quite thick; keep it boiling all the time you're putting in the meal, which must be done gradually; salt to the taste; boil it well; put it in a bowl and turn out. Eat with cream and molasses.

-- **Cold Feet at Night** are thus depreciated by the Science of Health: "Never go to bed with cold feet. Never try to sleep without being perfectly certain that you will be able to keep them warm. To live one night with cold feet give such a strain to the nervous system. As will be felt seriously, perhaps ending in a fit of sickness."

-- **How to Keep Worms Out of Dried Fruit**. -- When it is stored, after drying, put between every half bushel of it. A large handful of the bark of sassafras, and strew a liberal supply on top. We will ensure that the worms will not trouble it.

-- **To Remove Stains on Spoons** caused by using them for boiled eggs, take a little common salt, moistened, between the thumb and finger, and briskly rub the stain, which will soon disappear.

-- **To Destroy Ants**, wrap a piece of gum camphor in cloth or paper to keep it from dissolving and place it in or about your covered or sugar, and it will drive away these pests.

-- **Lamps** are liable to explode when trimming is neglected. The wick, being charred in the two, the flame obtains access to the oil below.

- SEPTEMBER or October butter is best for Winter use.
- Keep coffee by itself, as its older affects other articles.
- Keep bread and cake in a tin box or stone jar.
- Keep tea in a closed-chest or canister.

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## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Governor Pacheco's message has deservedly one favorable comments from the entire press of the State. Many of his suggestions and recommendations are wise, and ought to be accepted in good faith by the Legislature.

The Inaugural address of Governor Irwin is, without a doubt, the ablest fullest, wisest State paper of the kind ever issued by an executive in this State, and meets

with universal approval. The hands of the press and people. His suggestions upon the weighty and intricate matter of irrigation, are timely, lucid and just, and will no doubt be accepted in the main, as the basis of action by the Legislature. His views upon State Prison matters are the result of observation and experience in the management of the prison. His expressed doubts as to the wisdom of building a branch prison at Fulsome, are shared in by thousands who have given the matter much thought. His reflections upon school matters are wise and eminently sound. His views upon the railroad matters are plain and outspoken, showing that he is with the people and not with the Railroad Companies in the question of the powers of the State to regulate freights and fares. Finally, his expressed readiness to cooperate with the Legislature in all measures that shall attend to lighten the burdens of taxation, and lessen the costs of State and municipal government, use assurance that for the next four years at least, we may expect an economical administration of our State Government.

The schoolbook question has been settled, at least for a time, by the prompt action of the Legislature in the passage of a bill prohibiting a change of text books. By this act alone, the Legislature has saved to the parents of the State 1/4 of a million of dollars, at least. The next thing in order will be an act of abolishing the present State Board of Education, and the turning over of the matter of selecting schoolbooks to the Regents and faculty of the State University, with a proviso that all books for our public schools shall be printed by the State. This will put an end to this stock jobbing and corrupting influence practice, or attempted by Eastern publishing houses.

The recommendation of the governor to abolish the Board of Equalization meets with the hearty approval of every taxpayer in the State, and a bill is already pending for repealing the act, creating the Board.

We hope the Legislature will go further and abolish the Board of Tide Land Commissioners, State Harbor Commissioners and County superintendents of Public Schools --each and all of which are sinecures, and ought to be lopped off.

**- Legislative Committees.** -- In the Senate we notice that Senator McCune is Chairman of the Committee on Counties and County boundaries. He is also on the following Committees: Claims, Swamp and Overflow lands and enrolled Bills, while Hilborn is on the Judiciary, Education and State, and County Revenue. In the assembly. We find Mr. McKenna figures in the Committee on Elections, Judiciary, on printing and enrollments, while Judge Swan finds a place on the Judiciary, corporations and Federal relations, and is Chairman of the last named Committee.

**- Congressional.** -- Three amendments to the Constitution have already been offered. --To guard the public school money; fixing one term for the President and making him a life. Senator, and making the presidential term. Six years, and making him ineligible for 12 years thereafter. One delegation is asking for large appropriations for this Coast.

**- The First Act.** -- The first bill passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, was the one prohibiting the State Board of Education from changing the textbooks in our public schools. This law alone, will save the people of the State more than enough to pay the expenses of the entire session of the Legislature.

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**- Nice Quilt.** -- Mrs. D. Mack has received as a Christmas present from her friends in Iowa, a nice patchwork bid quilt, of which she is justly proud. It is a fine specimen of the old-fashioned patch-work quilt --so seldom seen in modern times.

**- The Glenn Farm.** -- The immense surplus wheat crop, from Doctor Glenn's farm, aggregating 8000 tons is now being moved, and is daily passing through this place. The present value of this crop in San Francisco is about \$320,000. The freight charges on which will be \$40,000; so that the Doctors net gains on the crop will aggregate to \$280,000. The wheat is brought from his landing to Knights Landing by steamer, where it is put on the cars for Vallejo.

**- Are we to have any Christmas?** -- It is but one week till Christmas, and yet to look at our advertising or local columns, no one would see a single sign that such was the fact, and the question arises --are we to have any Christmas in Dixon? Are

the little folks to be again cheated out of their accustomed Christmas Trees in our Churches? Must fond poppers, anxious mamas and Gallant swains go to San Francisco or Sacramento -- or Winters, to lay in their Christmas stores? Our merchants, if they are making ready for Santa Clause, they keep mighty still about it. That is not business. If they have anything suitable for Christmas presents. Why not let the people know about it in time?

Since writing the above, Mr. Prag informs us that he will start for the City early next week for a full Christmas stock. So our little ones may yet have Christmas. No doubt other merchants will do likewise, but they are very still about it. They don't want the people to know it -- Strange, but there is no accounting for taste.

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### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary Society met Wednesday evening at the usual hour and place. J. R. Love was chosen to preside.

W. H. Northcutt was excused from making a speech till next week.

Honorable J. M. Dudley was appointed to make a speech. Two weeks hence, subject: "The advantages of a well regulated and well filled farm."

The following question was elected for debate two weeks hence: "Resolved, that the National Bonds should be subject to taxation for State and County purposes." Honorable J. M. Dudley, K. E. Kelly and Reverend Mr. Blich, were appointed to speak on the affirmative, and A. Kirby, A. W. Sutphen and \_\_\_\_ Bateman on the negative.

Miss Bannon and Miss Dashiell were appointed editors for next week. The Tariff question was debated on the affirmative by A. J. Buckles and Reverend Mr. Arnold; on the negative by T. B. Barnes and Honorable J. M. Dudley. The judges. Mr. Stuart and Mr. B. Davis, awarded the merits of the debate to the negative.

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--The general health of the community is improving. [incorporation]

--Oh, for an earthquake, a thunderstorm or something else to dispel the fog.

-- The question of a Christmas tree in one or all of our churches, is not yet settled.

-- There will be a Christmas Tree at the new Brick Church, Christmas. Eve, December 24.

-- The TRIBUNE Editor is still on the invalid list, hence the small amount of local matter. In today's issue.

-- Mr. George Frahm, who has been visiting, Davisville, Woodland and other neighboring towns, reports Dixon, as the liveliest place in this region.

-- Christmas is coming and we hope our delinquent subscribers will drop in and give us the wherewithal to spend a "Merry Christmas, and enable us in sincerity to wish them a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

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ED. TRIBUNE :-- Circumstances which I could not control have for some time, prevented me from sending my usual weekly contributions from this quarter of the globe. But I believe the Tribune flourishes, notwithstanding your correspondence delinquencies.

Speaking of your paper. Reminds me that you have a rival in the town of Winters. Well, the county is larger than San Francisco, and several papers thrive there. I see somebody casts a slur on the Winters Advocate, because, open parens as he says) "One side of it is printed in San Francisco and the other side in Sacramento." Now, I can't see what difference it should make with its subscribers, if the mechanical operation of the printing were conducted in New York or Germany, so they receive it at the proper time, and it contains the reading matter. They want to see.

I noticed that Harry George, editor and Hinton, manager of the Daily Evening Post in San Francisco have withdrawn from the concern, and Good. When of Nevada takes George's place as Editor. It is said that everybody knows his own business. Best, but to me, this looks like a suicidal move on the part of the other stockholders. For the unparalleled success of the Post while under the control of those two



gentlemen, proves that they were the right men in the right place. Possibly the new management may do as well, it would hardly be reasonable to expect them to do better. I am afraid it is to become one of these independent papers with Republican proclivities, like the Bulletin; one that will never find anything wrong in the Radical party, or anything, right in the Democratic party.

However, I will not prejudice the new company, as the paper may be a Democratic Journal in the skies, or try to be honestly Independent.

Well, Tuesday last, our new Democratic Governor was inaugurated, chief Magistrate of the Golden State. There will be a few disappointed office seekers -- somewhere near 1399, or 1400, for each office. What happy people we Americans would be if everyone could have a good fat office, and a mill to grind out the greenbacks to pay us with, as Grant and his 8000 officeholders have had for the last seven years. From newspaper reports, Grant is not the only nepotistic however, in America. For, according to the aforementioned authority, our Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ezra S. Carr, appoints Mrs. Ezra, Deputy Superintendent; and our newly elected Secretary of State, Thomas Beck appoints his son, his Assistant. Well, perhaps it is well to make the best of opportunities, not likely to occur more than once in a lifetime, and keeps the emoluments all in the family. But we California Democrats, have no right to abuse Grant any more forgiving so many offices to his relatives.

The correspondent of the San Francisco Post in Sacramento, says, "there is a combination formed to supersede Doctor Shurtleff, Superintendent of the State Insein Asylum, and Doctor Bentley of the Napa Asylum." The editor of the Post thinks it would almost be a public calamity to turn Doctor Shurtleff out. I would simply ask, why? Are there not Democratic physicians in California as well qualified to fill this position as Doctor Shurtleff? As much fuss as his Republican friends have made about his success in treating this class of cases, the percentage of his cures is not higher than many of our Asylums, and not as high as some, notwithstanding there are a large number of cases of temporary insanity admitted to our Asylum, which are excluded from similar institutions in other States. Besides this, there is not a more radical politician and partisan in California than this same Shurtleff.

When Democrats are in power, it is a terrible thing to carry politics into our Benevolent Institutions. But when the Republican party is in power, it is all right. Why, the Napa Directors were so afraid there might be a change in the State Administration, before the branch Asylum at that place was completed, and a Democratic Superintendent elected, that they elected their man a year ahead of time. This was not partisan action. Of course, but it would be a "public calamity" for the Democratic Legislature to remove him, and elect one of their own in his place. Oh, consistency, thou art, indeed, a dual. I depreciate the idea of mixing politics and charity as much as any man, but I firmly believe if there was but one physician in the State qualified to act as Superintendent of our Insein Asylum, and he was a Democrat, the Republican party. If in power, would give it to one of their own partisan. Consequently, that party has no right to take exceptions, if there Superintendents are suddenly replaced by Democrats.

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-- The roads are very muddy in this section, and there is been a good deal of severe sickness prevailing in this neighborhood lately. But it is fine whether for the farmers. SANTIAGO.

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-- **SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.** -- Business for the week passed has been fair, but without special activity in any particular department. For some reason, not yet clearly defined money is not as easily obtained for all purposes, as was anticipated previous to the opening of the banks; It may be a lack of confidence, but it certainly is the fact --even the best commercial paper is not negotiable except at unusually high rates. The situation is certainly a singular one, knowing as we do that many millions of dollars in gold are lying in the vaults of the banks here, and that the resources of the State, as shown by reliable statistics, prove its condition to be in the highest degree prosperous.

[Following is a detailed report of all the elements of the San Francisco Market,

from financial to agricultural. I didn't copy out any of this because of its length and detail, but if you're interested in the state of the San Francisco Market, this would be a good place to start. The Market Report will be found at column three of page 4 of the December 18, 1875 Tribune issue.]

[Below are all the sections of this Weekly Market Report:

- WHEAT
- FLOUR
- BARLEY.
- OATS
- RYE
- CORN
- BRAN and MIDLINGS
- HAY
- STRAW
- BEANS
- SEEDS
- HOPS
- HONEY
- BEESWAX
- POTATOES
- ONIONS
- WOOL
- HIDES
- TALLOW
- POULTRY
- GAME
- CATTLE
- DAIRY PRODUCTS.
- GREEN FRUITS

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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

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Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

1876/01/01 ▲

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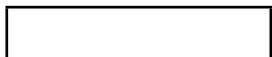














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The Chief Engineer has expressed his determination to put his men through a good drill, so that in case of fire the engine may accomplish something, for that purpose of drilling he has ordered his squad to appear at the Engine House, Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock for drill. On motion of the Chief Engineer the company has resolved to give five dollars to the party that will be the first one at the Engine House with a span of horses, ready harnessed to take the Engine to the fire and back again. This is certainly a very good idea as our streets are at present in a very bad condition.

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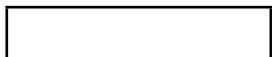














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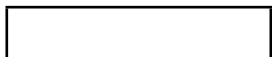














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—The streets of Dixon are in good condition for mud sledding. Just as our enterprising **opponents of Incorporation** like to see them. ▼





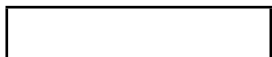














# The Dixon Tribune.

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## Volume 2, No. 9

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Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.  
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### DIXON MARKET REPORT.

#### CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	\$1.75 @ \$1.80 cental
BARLEY	\$1.25 @ \$1.30 a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 @ \$.020 a pound
ONIONS	\$.020 @ \$.025 a pound

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.525 @ dozen
FRESH BUTTER	\$0.50 @ pound
HENS	\$5.00 @ \$6.00 dozen
BROILERS	\$3.00 @ \$3.50 dozen
YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ \$5.50 dozen
OLD ROOSTERS:	\$5.00 @ dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.14 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound

-- Breeding Fowls. -- Doctor A. M. Dickie, in an article on *Plymouth Rock*, gives the following advice on breeding, which is applicable to all breeds of fowls: When it can be done, mate the best two-year-old hens with a fine, large, vigorous cock, one-year-old. Where pullets are used in breeding, they should be mated with a cock two years old. A hen's first laying for the season will always give the best chicks. She is then more vigorous than after laying a long while. There is more vitality and thrift in the earlier than in the late hatched chicks. Owing to the greater strength and vigor of the hen, when she first begins to lay, there is more vitality in the germ from which the chick starts, and it is characterized by a greater robustness all through the period of growth and development; therefore, hatch early. When the chicks are old enough to show what they will be, all that do not come up to the mark



should be culled and eaten, or marketed; this will leave more room for the good ones. A beginner sometimes thinks his chicks may come on and outgrow some apparent defects, but unless he have nerve to use the axe freely, he will make slow progress in breeding. Everything that does not "fill the bill," at 12 weeks old, should go upon the broiling spit.

The beginner should study the Standard of Excellence; this will give him a general idea of the breed. He may fancy. He should attend the shows and keep his eyes and ears open. Much can be learned in the showroom, if he has a capacity to learn, and he may learn much from books and periodicals. Of course, he must digest and assimilate what he learns, from whatever source, before it will be of any use to him. He should never be satisfied with the mere following or imitation. No other's ideas and methods will exactly correspond with his; he must "peg away" and infuse his own individuality and character into his strain, that it may be known as his. It has always seem to us a silly piece of business for novices to advertise other people's strains. Rather let a man established his own strain, and advertise it as his own, then to virtually confess his inability or inferiority by paying another breeders advertising bills, by naming them as the parties from whom he got his stock. This may be called huckstering on another man's reputation, and is not a legitimate method of poultry fancying. But Young America cannot wait; he is into big a hurry. Take time, my boy. The purchasing of a yard of fowls is quite a different thing from breeding them. "Learn to labor and to *wait*." *Breeding* requires patient, intelligent industry, but the reward is sure to him who hold out to the end.

--Experiments with Winter Wheat and other Grains. -- Fertilizers, says the *American Agriculturalist*: -- We have before us a circular in which are set forth the results of a series of experiments made by David Landreth & Son, the Well-Known Seed Growers and Dealers. These Experiments Were Made As It Would Seem, to Test the Virtues of What Is Known As Prof. Villes complete manure, consisting of super phosphate of lime, muriate of potash, sulfate of ammonia, and sulfate of lime, mingled in certain proportions, as well as the hardiness and productiveness of several varieties of wheat. The first series of experiments was made with the Clawson wheat, sown upon twenty-one plots of 1/16 of an acre each, at the rate of half a bushel to the acre. These experiments were a failure, the fertilizer showing very little effect. What results were obtained are not given, any further than this meager statement. A second series is given in which, while there are abundant and full accounts of the appearance of the plants, there is no information as to the quantity of the crop, excepting that the average yield of 27 plots, sewn at the rate of 2 1/2 pounds of seed per acre, of different varieties upon each plot, was at the rate of nearly 38 bushels per acre. The Clawson wheat was the best, and yielded at the rate of 42 bushels per acre. The seed was sown in drills 16 inches apart. Experiments with Spring Wheat, As Might Have Been Expected in That Latitude, Totally Failed. With Barley of Several Varieties sown, one known as "Oregon," produced 48 bushels per acre, while no others produced more than 33 bushels. Of oats, several varieties were sown, at the rate of 44 pounds to 64 pounds per acre. The Probsteier oats yielded 71 bushels per acre; Holbeck's Pedigree, oats, 68 bushels and a Winter variety known as Virginia Winter Oats, produced 649 bushels on 11 acres. These experiments would have been of much more practical value had more detailed information been given as to the yield, and character of the grain, the character and condition of the soil, the date of sowing and harvesting, and less of the color and appearance of the foliage, which is quite immaterial in a practical point of view.

-- How far will Bees go for Honey? -- This is a question which has never been satisfactorily answered. A beekeeper once tried the old experiment of dusting his bees with flour as they left the hive, then rode to a piece 7 miles away, where he discovered his white bees most busily collecting honey; however, this experiment cannot be relied upon, for the simple reason that pollen, with which bees are often completely covered, bears a general resemblance to flour, and might be mistaken in color when the bees are on the wing. We think they seldom venture more than 3 miles from home, for we have known them to be in a starving condition when another apiary 4 miles away was flourishing, and gathering stores rapidly. It has in recent

years been proved by Italian hybrids that Queens have met with drones which were known to be at least 3 miles away, but this will scarcely apply to worker bees flitting about from flower to flower; They must become weary before they are three or 4 miles from their homes.

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## TO THE CITIZENS OF DIXON.

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A meeting will be held at public Hall, on Monday the 17th day of January at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M., For the purpose of considering the importance of incorporating the town.

Citizens of Dixon and all others interested are cordially invited to attend.

A. M. Pratt,	A. Kirby
A. Bodley	J. R. Davenport
J. C. North	William Johnson
F. F. Upham	W. S. Hinman
H. B. Sheldon	B. H. Brown
G. H. Evans	D. D. Byrne
J. K. Vasant	Herman Eppinger
A. J. Buckles	C. P. Brown
K. E. Kelley	Ed. E. Leake
Peter Smythe	

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## Looking to Incorporation.

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A call for a citizens meeting, signed by a number of our leading businessmen, will be found on the second page of today's issue. The object of the meeting is stated to be the consideration of the propriety of incorporating the town. Our sentiments upon this question is well known to all our readers. We have persistently advocated the measure as one necessary to the health, comfort, beauty and growth of the place. But there is a strong opposing element to be met, and it remains to be seen whether the old foggy do-nothing element is stronger than the enterprising, go ahead element. For our self we have no home here to beautify, no regal estate to be taxed by a corporate government. No outside lots to be enhanced in value by Incorporation. But we have property here to be taxed, and for one, we had rather pay \$100 to a tax collector and thereby have pure water, clean streets, nice sidewalks and a nice clean well-regulated "burg" then to pay 1/10 of the sum to a Doctor for curing us of a fever contracted by breathing impure air and drinking water, double distilled, from cesspools and backyard drippings. But since it is a matter of taste, we make no war upon those who prefer paying the Doctor, the Druggist and, the Undertaker, in preference to the Tax Collector.

-- **Slaughter House** . -- Serious complaints are made against the noisome smell arising from the slaughterhouse in the northern limits. If the town was incorporated that nuisance, with many others, would be abated.

-- **The Literary Society**. -- We are without any report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Society, but understand that the election of officers was postponed until next meeting. Also that the free use of the new brick Church was tendered the Society and that the offer was accepted.

-- **Deserved It** . -- Our friend, Leake, the indefatigable correspondent of the Vallejo Chronicle, was the recipient, this week, of a beautiful and appropriate New Years present from the proprietors of that paper. It consisted of a nice gold pencil, and a perpetual calendar --a slight but appropriate recognition of his services as a wide awake correspondent.

-- **Chinese New Year**. -- The Chinese New Year begins January 25. Our Celestials will buy or steal all the chickens in this region; before that day, sure.

-- **Dull Week**. -- This has been one of the dullest weeks ever known in Dixon; Rhodes bed, money scares, and nobody from the country comes to town.

-- **Banks in Winters**. -- We understand that Winters can boast of having three Banks, to wit: A Faro Bank and East and West banks of Putah Creek, while poor

Dixon has only one.

-- **A Live Monkey.** -- They have a live monkey at the You & I Saloon. Comparing his features and cunning with some specimens of humanity in our mind we are not prepared to take issue with the Darwinian theory.

-- **Sheep's Head.** -- If the un-regenerated Cuss who sent this office a sheepshead for a New Year's gift, will call around and make himself known, his entertainment will be cordial and lively. There is muscle connected with this institution if the editor is sick.

-- **"Dead Broke."** -- Tramps have been doing quite a business lately, in the way of game, vegetables, beer, and such articles as are left out nights. Their purchases, however, have all been made in the absence of the parties of the first part. Dick Brown, Vansant and the Brewery are sufferers.

-- **New Year Festivities** . -- Dixon is not to be left behind in celebrating the Centennial new year, Watch, and Ward over the expiring year, and when the hands on the dial marked the hour of midnight, that witnessed the demise of the old and the birth of the new year, all the bells in town. "Rang out the old and rang in the new." Guns, pistols, bombs, and fills and firecrackers were fired in quick succession. Then came the Brass Band that made music all night, and Brought daylight flags were flown to the breeze, while the customary "Happy new year" broke from every lip with a heartiness never before uttered.

Although the Centennial new year was celebrated in Dixon in a patriotic and praiseworthy manner. It's celebration did not and with the setting, for the Public Hall Was Soon a Blaze with Light and Filled with the Lovers of the mazy dance, who "chased the gliding hours with flying feet till near the "peep O' day."

-- **Pluvial.** Since our last issue, 1.57 inches of rain has fallen, which, added to the previous rainfall this season, foots up to 8.63 inches. Rainfall to the same date last season was 6.15 inches.

-- **Wheat Shipments.** -- 400 tons of wheat was shipped from this place, this week.

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-- **Changed Hands** . -- Mr. J. H. Cole and Vansant & Co., have been swapping places on First Street. The Vansant Brothers paying a little over \$2000 to boot. The Messieurs. Vansant will remove their grocery and vegetable store into the Cole building in a few days. The Cole property is among the best business sites in town.

-----  
-- **Legislative** -- Since the Holiday recess, both Houses of our Legislature have gone to work in good earnest, but up to this date, but little has been concluded. The Governor has signed the bill abolishing the Marine Board. The Constitutional Convention question has not yet been reached. Both Houses have agreed that no new bills will be introduced after March 8. Senator Pierson proposes to amend the Divorce law, striking out all causes for divorce, save that of infidelity alone. Senator Roach wants the whipping post set up for the benefit of wife beating husbands. As usual, every member wants to amend the Code and patch the Constitution. General McConnell has erected a Democratic platform.

-- **Pretty Steep** . -- The farmers living along the Feather, Yuba and Bear rivers held a meeting at Yuba City last week, to adopt measures for their relief against the wholesale destruction of their property by the minors flooding their lands with sand, gravel, etc. At that meeting, a gentleman presented a schedule of losses, and its foots up to over nine millions of dollars in Yuba County, and 3 1/2 millions in Sutter and Placer Counties, while the assessed value of all mining property in Yuba County is less than \$300,000. In figuring out the losses, land is estimated at \$200 per acre while Marysville's losses is set down at \$2,000,000.

-- **THE IRRIGATION QUESTION.** -- Already two bills have been introduced into the Senate upon this much vexed question. The first by Senator Landsey Providing for a system of irrigation in Fresno, two Lorrie and Kern counties. The other by Senator Haymond, to provide a system of irrigation, applicable to the whole State. We have examined both these bills, and with some amendments. We think Mr. Lindsey's bill might be made acceptable to the people of the State. It is

simpler and more practical in its details than the plan proposed by Senator Haymond. The former makes the Board of Supervisors of each county Irrigation Commissioners, while Mr. Haymond's Bill provides for the election of a State Board. The main features of the two bills are the same; namely, they provide for taxing the cost of the work upon the land in the several districts in proportion to its assessed value. They provide for surveys of Districts to be irrigated and vote of the land owners upon the question of irrigation, and if adopted that the work be done by contract, etc. They also provide for the issuance of 20 years Bonds, pledging the land of the District to the payment of the Bonds and interest. All of which reads very well. But what seems to us the most objectionable feature of these bills are, that the owners of the lands in the several districts are compelled to pay interest on these bonds before the beginning, it may be of the works, and it may be years in advance of receiving any benefits in the way of water. Besides this, those using the water must pay a specified price for the use of it. Now it seems to us that this payment of interest on these bonds in advance --perhaps years in advance, of receiving any benefits in the way of water is unjust, to say the least of it. Besides, these bills give unlimited power to these commissioners to condemn and purchase water franchises, etc., and saddle the cost thereof upon the lands of the respective Districts. It is mortgaging the land to pay for what may be, extravagant and injudicious contracts, without giving the landowners a voice in the matter. It is true that the people of the District have the right to elect, to adopt the surveys, etc., but the refusal to do so adopt this plan of the Commissioners, only keeps them from having water, but does not relieve them from paying interest on these bonds. There are other minor objections to these bills, but they relate to the expensive paraphernalia of carrying on the works.

We do not object to saddling the cost of irrigation upon the lands to be benefited, but we deemed it unjust to tax the land in advance of the completion of the works. This objection applies to both these bills. But we prefer Lindsey's bill to Haymond's, because it is simpler and involves less expense in carrying it out in detail. But neither bill would pass in its present shape.

-- **State Botanical Gardens.** -- A bill has been introduced into the Senate to appropriate money for the conversion of the State's hayfield in the rear of the Capital grounds, into a State Botanical garden. We hope no Democrat will vote for the bill. If such a Bill should become law, the State will be saddled with a white elephant, much like the Governor's mansion project, and which the Legislature wisely concluded to get rid of. Better pass a bill to sell the hayfield. In fact, the purchase of so much frog-pond land was a species of extravagance only in keeping with the Republican administration, and totally at variance with the established economical creed of the now dominant Democratic party. We repeat, that no Democrat can consistently vote for this Botanical Garden bill. It is no excuse for the passage of this bill, to say that this hayfield so near the Capital is an unsightly thing and that the State ought to do something with it. For, admitting the fact that it is a disgrace to the State, it does not follow that the people of the State should be taxed every year to keep up a flower garden for Sacramentans. If Sacramento wants a flower garden, we are in favor of giving her these hay grounds, on condition that she make a garden or park of them.

The party now on power, is pledged to economy, and we want to see it, carry out this pledge in good faith.

-- **Taxation of Mortgages.** -- A community of 10 persons have an aggregate capital of \$50,000, consisting of eight farms worth 5000 each, and \$10,000 in money, distributed as follows: A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. R. Each in possession of a farm worth \$5000, and I. and J. R. Each possessed of \$5000 in money which they desire to loan, E. F. G. And H. Barlow the same to complete payments on their farms, giving mortgages in security. The property would then consist of eight farms and \$10,000 in mortgages. It becomes necessary to raise a tax for legitimate governmental purposes, of \$500 and each individual is tax \$50 or 1 percent on the property in their possession. This would seem to be simple justice to all concerned; but I. And J. Conceived the idea that to tax notes secured by mortgage is double taxation, and consequently unjust, and by plausible argument make it appear so to the rest of the community, and they exempt mortgages from taxation which of course would reduce

the taxable property of the community to \$10,000, and to raise the \$500 would require a tax of 1 1/4 percent, instead of 1 percent as before, and the eight farmers in the community are compelled to pay \$62.50 each. Instead of \$50, twenty-five percent more. Where does the justice come in? It is said that moneylenders charge and increased rate of interest because of the tax which they are required to pay upon their notes, and that in directly the other members of the community are compelled to pay their taxes in any event. Under our system of government. Every man is supposed to bear his own burdens, each individual member of a community must, or ought to pay his proportion of the public expense, his portion being measured by the amount of property in his possession.

But in the above instance because the four individuals borrowed Rl. And J.'s money, in which transaction A. B. C. And D. Had no interest, yet the same. A. B. C. And D. Are compelled to pay 25 percent more tax than they would if I. And J. Had been compelled to pay their own taxes. Is there any justice in that? It is true that the rate of taxation must always be an element in fixing the rate of interest demanded by lenders, but the rate of interest is always a matter of contract between the borrower and the lender, and if these four individuals are not satisfied with the price Rl. And J. Put upon their money, they may go elsewhere for it; but if they take the money, there is no reason why they should not pay such a rate of interest as will enable Rl. And J. To pay their proportion of taxes and not compel, A. B. C. And D. Who have not been benefited at all by the transaction, to make up the deficiency caused by exempting the notes from taxation. The only possible power that can justly regulate the price of money is the same power that regulates everything else; that power is competition. As the rate of taxation is an element in determining the rate of interest, so it is an element in determining the price at which merchandise is sold, and there are just as good reasons for exempting the merchant from taxation in order that he may furnish cheap goods, as there are why capitalists should be exempt from the same tax on his notes in order that he may furnish cheap money to borrowers.

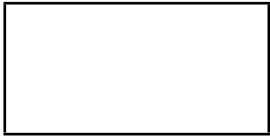
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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

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Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Published Saturday, January 15, 1876

## Volume 2, No. 10

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-- Infamous Legislation . -- [pg2]. In the Assembly. This week, that Democratic body established a precedent in Legislation that, in our estimation, is wholly indefensible as well as anti--Democratic. We refer to the vote on the bill to regulate fees and salaries in Colusa County. The bill proposed to farm out the office of Treasurer of the County to the highest bidder. Both the political parties adopted the plan and made it a part of their platform in the late canvass, and this bill was gotten up and approved by the people of the county, irrespective of party. The member from that County, Mr. Hurt introduced the bill, and nobody defended the same as a measure asked for by the entire constituency and one. That was calculated to save the county a large annual expenditure. Among other things, it proposed to let the keeping of the people's money out to the highest bidder that

would give ample security. It concerned no body but the people of that county, who unanimously endorsed the measure. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which endorsed and recommended the passage of the bill. Yet, in the face of these facts, upon a month to strike out all that related to the County Treasurer; the motion prevailed by a vote of 29 against 2. And this too, by a decidedly Democratic House. Among those voting aye we are loath to record the names of Messrs. Swan and McKenna of Solano county. This vote not only establishes a new, and as we think, a vicious and wholly indefensible precedent in Legislation. It denies to the people of a county the right to decide for themselves what is for their own interest. But above all, it gives the lie to the old Democratic doctrine of self government, and scores one in favor of the Republican doctrine of centralization. We can very well see how Republican members could vote 'aye' on the question, but cannot understand upon what theory Democrats favored and voted for such an anti-Democratic measure. The record is a damning one to any Democratic member voting in the affirmative. This Colusa bill was but a test case on this same Treasury business. In Los Angeles, Sacramento, and, we believe, several other counties, the canvass was made on that proposition, and made successfully too, but it seems that in this instance, as in many before it, pledges made before election are forgotten by the victors.

If this vote in the Assembly can be defended on Democratic principles, then we confess we do not know what Democracy means, that's all!

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-- **Local Legislation.** -- [pg2]. Senator Hilborn's bill to unite the office of Recorder and Auditor of Solano County. Also this bill to provide for the payment of certain County Bonds, have both passed the Senate, and will doubtless pass the House also.

**Assemblyman McKenna's** bill to annex Wood's Island in Sacramento County to Solano County for school purposes has passed the House.

-- **New Post Office.** -- A post office has been established at Allendale, Solano County, with age. Allen as Postmaster. Query: Where is Allendale ?

-- **Our Roads and Road Laws.** -- [pg2]. We believe it is pretty generally conceded, that no very material reduction can be made in our County expenses, and consequently no material lessening of the burdens of taxation can be affected, in this county, unless there is a radical change in our Road laws. Under the present system of keeping our roads in repair --or rather out of repair, fully one fourth of the county revenue is absorbed, aye, squandered, thrown away. The whole system is rotten and an unmitigated nuisance, and ought to be abolished. For instance, the law provides for the laying out of his many road districts as the Supervisors deem proper and the appointment of as many Road Master's, who are required to keep the roads in repair, etc. Now, all this looks very fair on paper, but on the ground, this method of keeping the roads in repair is nothing more nor less, than keeping them out of repair, and that at a heavy cost too. For instance, take the roads in this district as a fair sample of all the roads in the county, and we know no reason, for making them an exception, and what do we find. Why, just this, that in every instance the only good Winter roads in the district are those on which no work has been done. And why? Simply because the plowing up of the roads and piling the fresh turned earth in the center, without providing any system of drainage, only tends to make them worse. The the natural roads are the only good roads in the District. Hence every dollar expended on them is worse than thrown away. Then, it may be passed, why not let the roads alone? Simply because under the present law, it does not pay the overseer assent to let them alone, while it pays him four or five dollars a day to plow them up. We know no other reason. And this same law that authorizes the overseer to expend thousands upon the roads in this District forbids his expending more than \$50 on a bridge. That work must be left to the lowest bidder. Now our remedy for this crying evil --this waste of the people's money is, to dismiss all Road Master's; make each Supervisor of the county, overseer of all roads in his District, and have all Road work done by contract to the lowest bidder. In this way are roads can be kept in good repair for less than one fourth the money now pay for keeping them out of repair. Let the Board of Supervisors first decide upon what road work is to be done in the several

Supervisor Districts, then advertise for proposals for doing the work, according to specifications, and then let the Supervisor for that District see to it that the work is done according to contract. This would put a quietus upon plowing up roads in order to get four or five dollars per day. Simply. No unnecessary work would then be done. In this way at least \$20,000 can be saved to the taxpayers of the county every year, and at the same time we should have better roads.

We hope our delegation in the Legislature will consider this matter and adopt this, or some other method of lessening our taxes for Road purposes.

-- **A Good Bill.** -- [pg2]. Senator Lindsey Has introduced a bill in the Senate to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Schools in all counties. [Several illegible sentences.] . . . We have more than once before insisted that the office of the County Superintendent, is not only a sinecure, but a useless waste of money. As an evidence of which, we have only to state the fact that in nearly all the counties, including Solano, the Superintendent has charge of a school, and manages to attend to the duties of Superintendent without the loss of a single day in his school. As for this visiting the schools, we never yet heard of a single instance of such visits being productive of good. And as for his grading the schools, that duty is always performed, in fact, by the Principal of the school, while the Superintendent gets the credit for it.

By all means, we say, let the bill pass. Every Democratic member in the two Houses is virtually pledged to vote for the bill, for the simple reason that he is pledged to economy, and this office. Being a sinecure he must vote for Lindsey's bill.

-- **On The Decline – Bakersfield.** [incorporation]. The present County seat of Kern County, must be on the downgrade, judging from the fact that the Supervisors have just granted the petition of the citizens to dis- incorporate this town. Besides, there are so many conflicting claimants to the land on which the town is built, that no property is changing hands there of late. Finally, to make the speedy death of the place certain, everybody in the county is signing a petition to the Legislature to remove the county seat to Sumner.

-- **Fishy.** -- Senator Hilborn is Chairman of the Fish Committee of the Senate; and Assembly man McKenna is on the like Committee in the house. John Chinaman Must look out, or his scoop nets will be confiscated -- At least we hope so.

-- **War Pensions** Judging from the steady and rapid increase of the list of Pensioners, one would conclude that the war of the Rebellion was still going on. For instance, the number of Pensioners at the close of the war in 1865, was 85,986, and in 1875, 10 years there after, instead of decreasing, the number had increased to 234,821. The administration never set on foot a single inquiry into this matter, although it was patent to everybody, that extensive frauds were being perpetrated upon the government. But, so soon as the Democratic party gained the say in the lower House of Congress, investigations were set on foot, and the result is that swindles have been on earth in Philadelphia alone, showing that the government is swindled out of \$7,000,000, or \$8,000,000 annually, in paying bogus pension claims, and that one city alone.

-- **Wool.** -- There were 48,183,000 pounds of wool exported from this State last year, against 600,000 pounds in 1856. The total value of the exports of this one article in the last nine years foot up to \$54,368,800.

-- **NOTICE!** -- A reward of \$5.00 will be paid to the owner of the first team that shall at a regular alarm of fire, hitch to and take the Babcock Engine to the fire, this notice to be in force until April 1, 1876. By order of the company.

A. KIRBY, Secretary.

-- **Cash.** -- The total amount of taxes collected by Collector Timm, up to the beginning of this week. Foot up to \$189,232.80, out of a levy of about \$212,000.

-- **GRAIN Shipments.** -- Messieurs. Huff & Reid have loaded and shipped from Dixon, since our last issue, 83 cars -- 830 tons of wheat, consigned to Friedlander.

-- **If town subscribers failed to get their paper this week, they will confer a favor by making the delinquency known at this office. Our new carrier, Jimmy Johnson, will soon learn the root.**

– **MISS K. S. MARTIN** would respectfully announce to the public that she will re-open her school at Johnson's Block, on Monday, January 3, 1876. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all children who may wish to attend, and an assistant will be employed if necessary.

– **Fire Company.** -- Our Fire Company held its regular monthly meeting last Wednesday night, when they elected the following officers for the coming term: Foreman, H. Eppinger; Assistant. Foreman, John Davenport; Secretary and Treasurer, a. Kirby; Trustees, P. Smythe, Ed. Weihe And D. J. Hohmann. Chief Engineer George Frahm has appointed A. Kirby as assistant Engineer, and has detailed the following members as his core on the Babcock Engine: William Straub, Charles Shiremer, McCann, T. B. Barnes, G. Cadman, V. J. Hohmann and William Vansant.

The Chief Engineer has expressed his determination to put his men through a good drill, so that in case of fire. The engines may accomplish something, for that purpose of drilling he has ordered his squad to appear at the Engine House, Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for a drill.

On motion of the Chief Engineer. The company has resolved to give five dollars to the party that will be the first one at the Engine House with a span of horses, ready harnessed to take the Engine to the fire and back again. This is certainly a very good idea as our streets are at present in a very bad condition.

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## STATEMENT.

Financial Statement Bank of Dixon, December 31, 1875.

### Assets

Bills Receivable	\$206,227.81.
Real-Estate and Buildings	\$10,097.03.
County Warrants	\$177 .00.
Over Drafts	\$78,885.69.
Expenses as per account	\$2189.79.
Loss and Gain	\$6.98.
Cash on hand	<u>\$14,008.50 – \$311,592.77.</u>

### Liabilities

Capital Stock	\$99,750.00
Due Depositors & Banks	\$203,471.17.
Interest collected	\$6,577.04
Exchange	\$177.28
Currency Exchange	\$1453.51.
Reserve Fund	<u>\$163.77 \$311,592.77.</u>

Dixon, January 12, 1876.

H. B. SHELDON, Cashier.

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## NOTICE.

A meeting of the citizens of Dixon and vicinity will be held on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1876 at 2:00 PM at the Public Hall, Dixon, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of erecting a College Building in Dixon. All friends of education are invited to be present. Signed:

A. Hochheimer	E. E. Leake
K. E. Kelly	Frahm Brothers.
A. Kirby	N. B. S. Coleman,
W. H. Northcutt	W. R. Ferguson,
William Johnson	H. Goeffert
C. P. Brown	J. K. Vansant & Bro.

Henry Smith	G. H. Evans
R. Prag	Charles Schirmer.
B. G. Myers	A. H. Leigh
William Hall	R. H. Brown
A. J. Buckles	W. S. Hinman
F. F. Upham	B. Ettinger
H. Eppinger	D. B. Huff
H. B. Sheldon	A. J. Kasten
Z. Bates	John Bloom
D. Mack	Bialam(?) Davis.
George Cooper.	

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### TO THE CITIZENS OF DIXON

A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT PUBLIC HALL on Monday the 17<sup>th</sup> day of January at 7 ½ o'clock PM for the purpose of considering the importance of incorporating the town.

Citizens of Dixon and all others interested are cordially invited to attend.

A. M. Pratt	A. Boldly
J. C. North	F. F. Upham
H. B. Sheldon	G. H. Evans
J. K. Vansant & B.	A. J. Buckles K.
E. Kelly	Peter smite
A. Kirby	J. R. Davenport
William Johnson	W. S. Heinman
R. H. Brown	E. D. Byrne
Herman Eppinger	C. P. Brown
Ed. E. Leake	

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### Which Shall it Be?

The public meeting called for next Monday evening, to consider the propriety of incorporating the town, is not so much a question of the incorporation and improvement of the town, as it is a question of sickness or health. If the State Board of Health, together with the United opinion of the leading medical men throughout the world are of any value, then not only are all classes of fevers, but diphtheria also, traceable to impure water and foul air. In a word, imperfect sewerage. Without sewerage, the garbage and fill of a town is left to rot and the essence thereof, added to the extracts from cesspools privies and stables, find its way into our wells and water supply and thus the air and water are both corrupted, and fevers in all of their various forms are the inevitable result. Hence, we say, that this meeting that is to decide for or against Incorporation, is to decide whether Dixon shall be a healthy or a sickly Town. The Doctors have reaped a rich harvest in treating fever cases here within the last three months, and every year as the town grows older with their business increase until a system of storage is inaugurated and carried out. In the first place we must have at least one main sewer extending from Lincoln Avenue to the Slough in the eastern limits of the town and then we must have a sewer in each of the principal streets connecting with the main sewer with lateral drains from each house connecting with the street sewers. None of these can be had without first Incorporating the town. So the question of sickness or health will be decided at the meeting next Monday evening. Every resident, and every property owner in Dixon especially, ought to attend this meeting, for as we said before, the question of health is more directly involved than the mere question of taxation.

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### Incorporation.

This is the street corner topic now, and his many opponents are rearing their heads all over town. In discussing the question, however, the most extreme views are assumed as literal fact and urged as the inevitable result of incorporation. It is alleged that the streets are to be the categorized or paved with flagstones and that a

regular fire department is to be established, water for public use must be introduced, and in line, there has already been enough imaginary expenses conjured up to overwhelm us with debt. But a careful survey of those would be champions of quiet repose, reveals the fact that they are principally constitutional do-nothing's, absolute literal blanks in society so far as enterprise is concerned, and although opposed to a city government, are as ready to enjoy such luxuries when purchased with other people's expense, as by who favor the movement. The fact is, City government can be, and not infrequently is, run in such a manner as to prove the burden to the inhabitants. But this does not prove that such results follow as a logical consequence. And I am quite sure he town infested with his many ignorant boors as Dixon is, men who have no especial business of their own, and consequently occupy themselves with the affairs of their neighbors, would not permit a charter to be adopted that was not completely hedged in on all sides from financial extravagance. It is suggested that the sidewalks can be built and other necessary improvements made by private citizens. The fire engine and the night watchman are living and brilliant illustrations of this kind of liberality.

I know men whose business uptown (to wit: whittling on goods Foxes) is so urgent as to call them forth daily, who have to illegible through the mud for years to pursue their invasive occupation, and never thought of this noble method of beautifying their homes until something savoring of *compulsion* was hinted at, and then all of the sudden we thought themselves of this self-sacrificing illegible. There are others who daily travel to and from their homes on sidewalks built exclusively with other people's money and who refused when called upon for help to donate a single sent. *These men are not in favor of incorporation.* But there are better men of Sterling worth and integrity who oppose the movement solely from pecuniary matters. Gentlemen, for such we take you to be, this is your privilege. This meeting, as we understand it, was not called for the purpose of endeavoring to force anything obnoxious on the people, but to discuss the merits and demerits of the case and to ascertain what the real feeling among the illegible men in our community were upon the subject.

A reasonable amount should be expended yearly for the improvement of our town, and as long as it remains unincorporated a few of our liberal citizens will have the burden to bear, or it will not be done. Noisome institutions and naisances? must be tolerated to the disgust of all decent people, and cesspools and Chinese dens are privileged characters so long as we have no municipal laws.

[signed by:] Citizen

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### **Town Incorporation.**

ED. TRIBUNE, *Dear Sir.* - Seeing there is a call given in the last issue of the Tribune asking the citizens of Dixon to attend a meeting to be held on the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. To take into consideration the propriety of incorporating the town of Dixon. Now, I wish to ask a few questions touching such a move. First, what advantage can possibly arise from having the town incorporated, is there a want of law to protect the health of the good people of the town? I say not; is the object to improve the streets? If so, the Lord gives you all the privileges you can ask. Is it to arrest crime? Then the law makes every man an officer to that extent. I can see that one object, that of creating more taxes and possibly a little more litigation for our now overworked lawyers.

The town is yet in its infancy and cannot well afford to pay blood money for the empty honor of claiming the name of being and incorporated burgh. The gentleman who wishes for the incorporation of Dixon will confer a favor by stating what the gain will be from such a move. Yours as ever, "Prinz ?"

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### **The Healthiest Place.**

According to the report of the State Board of Health, Dixon and vicinity is rated the healthiest section of the state. The number of deaths last year being only 17 out of an estimated population of 6000. The estimated population is outrageously too high-unless it is meant to include the whole northern end of Solano County, above Fairfield, and if it does then the death record is too small. The truth is, the health record was made up from the interments in Dixon Cemetery alone and the vicinity

only embraces the region adjacent to the town, interring its dead here. This being the case, 2000 would be an outside figure for the population. So that the rate of mortality would be 8.4 instead of 2.8, as stated in the report even this showing leaves Dixon one of the healthiest places in the state upon a fair estimate of the population. And we verily believe that this vicinity is in fact, one among, if not the very healthiest region in the State. As an evidence of which [the town] only decently supports to physicians. A third one that came here year ago, being unable to make it pay, left last week for a more profitable field.

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Dixon Tribune

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Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office. City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

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For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

DIXON MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	\$1.65 @ \$1.70 cental
BARLEY	\$1.00 @ \$1.15 a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 @ \$.020 a pound
ONIONS	\$.020 @ \$.025 a pound

DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.375 @ dozen
FRESH BUTTER	\$0.50 @ pound
HENS	\$5.00 @ \$6.00 dozen
BROILERS	\$3.00 @ \$3.50 dozen
YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ \$5.50 dozen
OLD ROOSTERS:	\$5.00 @ dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.14 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound

STATEMENT.

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Reserve Fund	<u>\$163.77</u> <u>\$311,592.77.</u>

Dixon, January 12, 1876.

H. B. SHELDON, Cashier.

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– **"Pay what Thou Owest."** – For the last eight weeks we have been unable to "bend the pregnant hinges of the need." To delinquent subscribers, and beseech them to "pay up," and the result is the Exchequer is empty. We are still on the invalid list and are forced to resort to this, not overly pleasant method of reminding our forgetful patrons, that a few dollars is absolutely indispensable to keep our the despondent courage, in this hour of our bodily suffering, by enabling us to keep our creditors at Bay until we can walk erect and meet them without fear of being dunned. So, just drop in at any hour of the day – or night either, and be sure you will be met with a hearty welcome– if you bring along the coin.

– **The College Meeting.** -- Pursuant to the call the meeting came to order by electing Joseph Kline, Chairman, and K. E. Kelly, Secretary.

The inclemency of the weather prevented a large attendance, still, the business men of our town were fairly represented and the interest manifested was sufficient to indicate a thorough earnestness in the movement. Mr. Eppinger made a motion that the Share of point a committee of three to investigate the matter and report in three weeks. After some discussion a substitute was offered by Mr. Buckles, that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a circular setting forth the advantages of Dixon as a location for a high school, the necessity for the same, etc., and inviting all persons interested to attend a meeting to be held at the Public Hall, Dixon, at 2:00 PM on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of February 1876, to further discuss the enterprise and to adopt a plan of procedure.

The Chair appointed this committee, Messrs. R. D. Hopkins, M. Sickal and T. B. Barnes. 200 circulars were ordered printed and distributed.

On motion of Mr. Hochheimer a committee of five was appointed to investigate as far as practicable the workings of the various Colleges and other institutions of learning throughout the State; to ascertain the probable cost of a suitable building; to invite plans and specifications, and to report upon the best method of procedure; said committee to make their report at the next meeting. The following named gentlemen were appointed on the committee: C. C. Agee, Eight. Hochheimer, N. B. S. Coleman, K. E. Kelley and George Frahm.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at Public Hall on Saturday, the 12<sup>th</sup> day of February 1876 at 3:00 PM.

K. E. KELLY, Sec.

– **VACAVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.** ED. TRIBUNE. - [incorporation]. As the citizens of Dixon are discussing the question of Incorporation, and hygiene, it may not be inappropriate for me to relate the following occurrence in this place, recently-as having an important bearing on the subject of sewerage as a preventive or cause of disease, according as it is perfect or otherwise in its construction.

Mrs. G. Scott, who has for some years been a resident of Yolo County and the owner of a large Rancho there, desiring to send his children (five in number) to the college in this place [Vacaville], purchased the residence of T. Dean here, for which he paid \$2,000. The residences on a hillside and had every appearance of being a very healthy locality, which induced Mr. S. To pay a higher price for the property than he otherwise would.

The family had been residing in the house about six weeks, when one of the daughters was taken down with typho-malarial fever. In a few days another daughter and son were taken. About the same time the two daughters of Rev. W. Scott, in the

same house were taken with the same disease. Three physicians were in attendance. The first case was taken in a very malignant form, and after four weeks suffering, in spite of the best approved treatment, died. The immediate cause of death being ulceration and opening of an abscess into the windpipe.

This daughter was taken to the home Rancho for interment, and the remaining well daughter accompanied the remains, while a smaller brother had been sent out several days before. The day after their arrival there, the daughter and son were both taken with the same affliction, the former severely, the latter more mildly. Thus, there were seven cases of this fever originating from the same local cause. And, what was the cause? On investigation, the following facts were ascertained. When the family first moved to the place, the seller or milk-house which was partly under and partly aboveground, was in a very filthy condition from which the eldest boy, assisted by one of the girls, carried out several tub full of very offensive filth. At the rear the house or kitchen there was a space three or 4 feet wide, excavated from the hillside, and about 2 feet below ground, close to the house and kitchen, an old dilapidated sewer was found, completely blocked up with filth, while the rain water with which the earth was saturated had soaked through the filth which had been accumulating for years, and thence under the room of the poor girl who died. It has been since ascertain that several severe cases of typhoid fever had occurred in this house five or six years ago.

Thus, it will be seen that all these disastrous consequences resulted from neglecting to keep the sewer open. Mr. S. Was entirely ignorant of common even the existence of the sewer, which was probably the case with Mr. D. Whose family occupied it when Mr. S. Purchased it. People who allow these unhealthy accumulations about their premises, are not all necessarily of filthy habits; they are careless and thoughtless.

How many places there are in Dixon where the seeds of a future pestilence are being sown, can only be known when the Corporation laws authorize the investigation.

Public hygiene cannot be conserved by individual effort. It is only through Corporate laws, that proper hygienic measures can be enforced.

N. B. [TRIBUNE Editor]-Since writing the above the daughter taken sick on the Rancho has died, and I learned that the mother is sick and not expected to recover, while the little boy who was earlier removed from the infected premises to the Rancho has recovered, after a light attack of only a few days.

– **Chinese New Year.** – Was inaugurated by our Celeste steel Reverend ? On Monday night. They fought the Devil all night with firecrackers, bombs and other fire missiles, much to the disgust of our citizens, and probably the amusement of old "Nick" himself. The New Year festivities will last all the week. Chickens, pork and other good things are in order. In every wash house.

– **The Streets of Dixon** are in good condition for – mud sledding. Just as our enterprising opponents of **Incorporation** like to see them.

– **Mother's Boy.** – Mother, cherish your boy. Respect him, and encourage him to talk with you. Ask questions about things that interest him. Caress and kiss him, and prove yourself his best friend, by showing your love. How is your little boy to know that you love him, if you never fondle him? If you continually repel his advances?

Many mothers cease to show their love as soon as their child is four or five years old. Little boys after this get fewer kisses, because, frequently the soil their hands and faces in play, and come in noisy, warm and dirty, not just the sweet cheeks and lips. We love to kiss, and instead of putting back the matter in curls and with a little cold water, bathing the hot face, we say, "Go away with you, dirty boy, I don't want to look at you." How much better to hold him to your hard, kiss him and send him away. I have not said in the old is your boy but make him love you.

You need not suffer him to correct you, when old persons are talking. Teach him to be silent in company, unless drawn out by your guests, but when alone at home, make him your companion. If you hold his love till 15, he will always cherish you. Up to that age, many boys

have little real love for their mothers, and the fault lies nearer the mother than the sun.

**- Wait.** – Wait, husband, before you wonder audibly why your wife don't get along with the household affairs. "As your mother did." She is doing her best – and no woman can endure that best to be slighted. Remember the long weary nights that she sat up with that babe that died; remember the love and care she bestowed upon you when you had that long spell of sickness. Do you think that she is made of cast iron? Weight– wait in silence and forbearance, and the light will come back to her eyes –The old light of the old days.

Wait wife, before you speak reproachfully to your husband when he comes home late, weary, and "house of sorts." He has worked hard for you all day, perhaps far into the night; he has wrestled, hand in hand with care, and selfishness and greed, and all the demons that follow in the train of money making. Left home the another atmosphere entirely. Let him feel that there is no other place in the world where he can find peace, and quiet, and perfect love.

**– About Hating.** – Hate not. It is not worthwhile. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill will or hard thoughts toward anyone. What if this man has cheated you, or that woman played you false? What if this friend has forsaken you in your time of need, or that one, having one your utmost confidence, your warmest love, has concluded that he prefers to consider and treat you as a stranger? Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in just a few years, when you go hence to the undiscovered country? All who ill treat you now will be more sorry for it than you, even in your deepest disappointment and grief, can be. A few more smiles, a few more pleasures, much pain, a little hurrying and worrying through the world, some hasty greetings and abrupt farewells, and our play will be "played out," the injured will be led away and are long forgotten. Is it worth the to hate each other?

**– Growing Old.** – How strange our ideas of growing old changes as we get on in life! To the girl in her teens the riper maiden of 25 seems quite aged. 22 think 35 and "old thing." 35 dreads 40, but congratulates herself that there may still remain some ground to be possessed in the 15 years before the half-century shall be attained. But 50 does not by any means give up the battle of life. It feels middle-age and vigorous, and thinks old age is a long way in the future. 60 remembers those who have done great things at threescore; and no one doubts if Parr, when he was married at 100, had at all begun to feel himself an old man. It is the desire of life in us, which makes us feel young so long.

**– A Delicious Cracker .** – [recipe]. Take equal parts "middling's" and Graham flour. Wet with new or sweet milk, and knead rather stiff. Work it a good deal on the board; then roll out to one quarter of an inch in thickness, and cut out in diamonds or squares; pricked them, and bake in a quick oven. Bake best right on the grates.

**– Too Many Lawyers.** – [pg2]. It is apparent that there are too many lawyers in our Legislature who always have and I to the windward. They always favor bills which promise to engender litigation, and vice a versa. For instance, upon the question to repeal that portion of the Libel law which required the prosecutor to give bonds in the sum of \$500, every lawyer voted aye, and the same is true of the proposed amendment to the Jury law, by reducing the number of challenges to a defendant, from 20 to 8, the lawyers were too many for the passage of the amendment. So the much needed amendment was defeated by one vote.

**– Fares and Freights.** – [pg2]. If the bill introduced into the Assembly by archer of Santa Clara, is a fair specimen of all the bills introduced this Session, to regulate freights and fares over the Railroads, then we think the best thing the Legislature can do on the subject is to let the whole subject severely alone. Unwise and ill adjusted legislation upon any subject is always dangerous or vicious, and especially is this true with reference to corporations. This Archer bill was doubtless drawn up to suit the Central Pacific Company. At all events. If it don't suit Stanford & Co., we are quite sure it will suit nobody. That's all.

This bill under review, starts out by dividing all railroads into four classes: A, B, C, and D classes. Said classification being based on altitudes. Class D. Leaving out altitudes only, of course, embraces all the Valley roads in the State over 25 miles long. Fares are arranged thus:

Class ten cents per mile; class B eight cents; class C five cents, and class D four cents. In the way of freights the schedule adheres to the same classification as follows; Class A twenty cents per ton per mile; class The \$0.15; class C n cents; and class D four cents. These figures are large enough, in all conscience, to suit the most avaricious Railroad King in the world, and Stanford & Co., ought to lobby it through; provided any Legislation is had upon the subject. The combination rates on freight between Chicago and New York, 1000 miles, is \$15 per ton, while Archers schedule would allow \$40 for the same service, or 233 1/3 percent more, while two cents per mile is the average charge for passengers over all the Eastern roads. In fact, if we strike out class D, this bill allows heavier charges on both freight and passengers, than it is now exacted over any of the roads of the State. Better, let Stanford & Co., regulate these things to suit their own interests at once, than to pass such a Bill as the one under review. Pipes, the classification in this bill on freights, is wholly at variance with universal usage and common sense. For instance, will anyone pretend to say that bulky goods like furniture, feathers, etc., should be carried as cheap as iron or other, less bulky articles? Then, again, there are other considerations to be kept in view in the handling and transportation of goods. Some articles are more liable to breakage and destruction in handling, and common sense would dictate that discrimination. In such cases should be made. The universally accepted custom everywhere is, to regulate freights according to classification of the articles to be transported, and not according to the character of the road as in Archer's bill.

The truth is, if this bill is a fair specimen of the caliber of the man, then this man Archer is a very small potato.

Since the foregoing was put to type, we have received the full text of Mr. Archer's bill, which upon examination, we find does attempt a classification of freights after a fashion entirely original with the offer or someone else equally ignorant of railroad matters. We give the two sections providing for a classification of freights and tired, also 9, relating to carloads, as follows:

Section 7. On all kinds of grain, potatoes, flour, Borax, crude brick, charcoal, coal, doors, sashes and Blinds, hay, and straw bailed,' junk' livestock, marble, rough, [illegible], Eureka here bailed, salt, soap, root, bailed, sulfur, wool, tiling, drawn by the carload, class B, not exceeding \$15; Class C, 5 cents per ton per mile; class The, 2 1/2 cents per ton mile.

Section 8. On all kinds of lumber, sawed lumber, laughs, shingles, stoves, stove bolts, bolting, firewood, stone, rough, by the carload, class, A, shall receive, not exceeding \$15; class B shall receive, not exceeding \$12.50; class C shall receive, not exceeding four cents per ton per mile; class D shall require not exceeding 2 cents per ton per mile.

Section 9. All freights shipped at carload rates must be loaded and unloaded by the owner at his expense. For the purpose of sections 7 and 8, a carload shall be taken to be 20,000 pounds, provided that the cars on narrow gauge road shall be loaded to their full capacity, nor will any railroad Hall a loaded car any distance for a less, sum than \$10.

– **The Democratic Outlook.** – [pg2]. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says; "To sum up the situation. In a few words, it is reverse 12 months ago, and can be only improved by the Democrats themselves, who need to go back to their principles and traditions, putting a hard money, free trade, and home-rule candidate upon a hard-money, home-rule, free-trade platform. Nothing else will give us the ghost of a chance to be the Republicans, because nothing else is consonant either with our duty or with the facts of contemporaneous history. –Chicken Raising.

– **Chicken Raising.** – There are in France 40,000,000 of hens valued at \$20,000,000, from which there is an annual revenue of \$18,000,000 being over two dollars for each inhabitant of the country. This poultry raising is considered a small business by the average American, but after all, it pays better, for the money invested, than farming, or almost any other legitimate pursuit. Some women realize more clear money from their fowls than their husbands do from their farms, even in California.

– **The Battle of the Books .** – [pg2]. It is needless to repeat here, what we have so often said before, that we are opposed to a change of textbooks in order to enrich Bancroft &

Co., We are satisfied that no good purpose could be accomplished by the change. We are not particularly stuck after the McGuffey series, but until a better substitute is offered than the Bancroft series, we are opposed to taxing the people for the benefit of the Bancroft Publishing House.

We are in favor of the State publishing its own textbooks. Hence, we hope our Legislative solons will not be frightened, cajoled or bribed into ratifying the illegal contract made by the State Board with Bancroft. Bancroft knew, or ought to have known, that the contract was not a binding one, and if he saw proper to expend money in preparing his books under that contract, why, let him pocket the laws. Don't settle it upon the parents and guardians of the State better donate him enough to make [illegible]'s, at once, then to inflict his inferior productions on the children of the State for the next four years.

As the matter now stands, Bancroft's (sp?) contract or other impediment [illegible] prevent the State getting up its own books. But if this Bancroft swindle is ratified, the State will be, powerless to introduce other and better books for the next four years. The contract with the publishers of the McGuffey series is out, and we hope no other contract will be made with any publishers for supplying books for the common schools. The State owns a first-class printing office and we see no reason why it cannot furnish books as cheap, or cheaper than any publishing house; home or foreign.











# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1876/02/05	Entry 7/13/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1876/02/05	Mod. 1/11/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Published February 05, 1876

## Volume 2, No. 13 Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.  
By: R.D. Hopkins & Co.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.E. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription:

Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office. City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

### DIXON MARKET REPORT.

#### CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	\$1.65 @ \$1.70 cental
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YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ \$5.50 dozen
OLD ROOSTERS:	\$5.00 @ dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.14 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound

-- DRAMATIC. -- The Dixon Dramatic Society, assisted by a number of ladies and gentlemen of this place, will give its first entertainment on Friday evening, February 11 at Beane's Hall, Dixon. The entertainment will consist of music, instrumental and vocal; Tableaux, and Dramatic pieces. The program has been selected with great care, and cannot fail to please, the most festive he is and will afford fun and amusement for all. By reference to the printed program. It will be seen that a first-class entertainment has been undertaken.

The proceeds of the entertainment. Go to the Ladies' Social Aid Society.

Admission \$0.50.

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-- **To Train Fuchias.** -- [home and hearth]. When a slip has a round six or 8 inches high, nip out the top down to the last set of leaves; it will then throw out branches on each side. Let these grow eight or 10 inches then nip them out as before; the tops of each branch, when grown the same height as the others, nip out again. Then procure a stick. The size of your finger, 18 inches in length, take a hoop skirt wire, twine back and forth, alternately, through the holes made in the stick equal distances apart; place this firmly in the pot back of the plant, tie the branches to it and you will have, when in flower, a beautiful and very graceful plant.

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-- **Lamp Chimneys.** -- [Home and hearth]. Most people in cleaning lamp chimneys use a brush made of bristles twisted into a wire, or a rag on the point of scissors. Both of these are bad, for without great care the wires or scissors will scratch the glass as a diamond does, which, under the expansive power of heat soon breaks, as all scratched glass will. If you want a neat little thing that costs nothing, and will save half your glass, tie a piece of soft sponge. The size of your chimney to a pine stick.

– **Incorporation Meeting.** – In compliance with previous arrangements the Citizens Incorporation Meeting convened at Public Hall at 7:30 PM, on Monday evening January 31. Mr. Peter Smythe, Chairman; Mr. Sickal, Secretary.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting being disposed with, the Chairman called for the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the possibility, advisability and expense of incorporating the town of Dixon under a general act of incorporation by the Legislature.

The Committee consisting of: a. J. Buckles, A. Hochheimer, George Frahm, S. G. Little, and W. S. Hinman, presented their reports which was accepted and the committee discharged. (See report) The following is the report of said committee:

– **To the Citizens of Dixon:** We, your Committee appointed on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of January 1876 to investigate the matter of Incorporating the Town of Dixon, the best method of doing so under the laws of this State, and the matter of proceeding, etc., and to report the result of such investigation; do now beg leave to submit the following as our report:

#### **INCORPORATION BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

In 1886 an Act was passed by the State Legislature which among other things, gave the Board of Supervisors of Counties, power on petition of a majority of the inhabitants of any town, the population of which exceeds two hundred [200], to declare such town Incorporated. The Act referred to, also provided for the government of the town might be so incorporated. This was a general Act and applied to all Counties of the state, and also repealed all former Acts of the same nature.

But in 1872 the laws of California were revised, and compiled into what is now known as the Four Codes, viz.: “The Penal,” and “The Code of Civil Procedure.” This revision and compilation was made by a Commission acting by authority of the Legislature; and the revision and compilation of the laws so made became law of the State of California by an act of the Legislature thereof, made and enacted for the purpose. Said Codes thereby taking effect and being in force from and after the hour of 12 o’clock noon on the first day of January 1873.

In the Political Code we find the following provisions in reference to the continuing in force a laws existing at the time the Codes took effect.

Sec. 18 of said Code reads as follows:

“No statute law, or rule is continued in force because it is consistent with the provisions of this code on the same subject, but in all cases provided for by this code all statutes, laws, and rules heretofore enforced in this State, whether consistent or not with the provisions of this code, unless expressly continued in force by it are repealed and abrogated. The repeal or abrogation does not revive any former law heretofore repealed, nor does it affect any right already existing or accrued, or any notion or proceeding already taken, except as in this Code provided, nor does it effect any private statute not expressly repealed.”

It is therefore found by your Committee, that in order to continue in force the act of 1856, above referred to, the same must be continued in force by some provision of the codes.

Section 19 of said Code and which is the only section we have been able to find which continues enforce laws of nature of the one in controversy, and reads as follows:

“Nothing in either of the four Codes affect any of the provisions of the following statutes, but such statutes are recognized as continuing in force, notwithstanding the provisions of the Codes, except so far as they had been repealed or affected by subsequent laws:

1st, ACTS incorporating or chartering municipal corporations and Acts amending or supplementing such Acts.

2nd, All Acts consolidating Cities and Counties and Acts amending or supplementing such Acts etc. etc.”.

We have quoted so much of said section as referred to Act incorporating towns and cities. We have been unable to find any other provision of the Codes bearing upon the subject. The provisions already cited clearly do not continue in force the general incorporating Act of 1856.

Therefore in the opinion of your Committee there is at this time no law in existence in this State by which the Board of County Supervisors have power to incorporate this or any other town; and that there is but one way by which the Town of Dixon May become an incorporated town, and that is by and Act of The legislature specifically incorporating the same.

Your committee to further find that in order to prepare and draft a proper Bill to be presented to the Legislature, for incorporating the town, it would be necessary to have made a survey of territory sought to be incorporated, that the boundary lines might be accurately defined and distinctly marked. To make such a survey would require the service of a practical Engineer or Survey or, in the cost of such services would not as we believe exceed \$50. The expense of drafting a Bill suitable to the wants and necessities of the citizens of Dixon as a municipal corporation would be trifling. The expense of securing the passage of an Act to Incorporate the town, cannot be at the present time ascertained by your committee. As to what provisions would be necessary to put into such a Bill or Act for the government of the town after being incorporated, we do not feel that we are directed to report; but would beg leave to state that the officers necessary would be at least a Board of Trustees consisting of 3 or 5 persons, a Marshal and a Night Watch, and it might be found necessary to have other officers, but the ones enumerated would be indispensable to the good government of the incorporated town.

Whether it would be advisable to have the Town of Dixon Inc. by and Act of the Legislature we did not feel sufficiently advised to report.

In the event you decide not to incorporate we desire to make the following recommendations and respectfully ask that you consider the same in the light which we make it, that is for the common good.

After a careful examination of the Road laws of this state, we find that any School District may become a Road District by an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County, upon a petition of a majority of the property owners of that School District. (See Section 2648 Political Code and amendments 1875-4, page 118.) We would therefore recommend that the property owners of Dixon School District petition the Board of Supervisors to set apart the territory of said School District and constitute the same as a Road District. We believe the Town of Dixon would be largely benefited by a measure of this kind for the following reasons:

First. The District so formed would be small; would contain few roads outside

the streets in Dixon; yet containing a large percentage of the taxable property of the district in which Dixon is now situated

Second. It would contain a large population of male persons over the age of 21 years and under the age of 50 years who would be required to labor on the highways two days each year or pay a fee of For dollars (\$4).

Third. With the annual labor or Road poll tax and the amount of money derived from the levy annually made by the Board of Supervisors on this valuation of property, besides keeping the highways in the District outside of Dixon in good repair, it would enable you to grade all the principal streets in the town and construct ditches by which the town would be thoroughly drained.

We also find that the highways of a Road District may be macadam eyes by order of the Board of Supervisors, the Bonds of the Road District being issued therefor. (See New Section 2 Political Code, No. 2654, Amendments 1873-4 Page 38). Protection of sidewalks (see Section 2682 Political Code.)

As the law now is the Road Tax Collected goes to the district in which it is levied and collected, except that the Board of Supervisors may retain of the Road tax Collected not to exceed 20%, for Gen. Road purposes to be expended where will benefit all the County.

Therefore an Act of the Legislature is necessary, in order to give the new District above recommended, all the Road tax collected therein.

A. J. BUCKLES, Chairman

A. HOCHHEIMER  
W. S. HINMAN.  
GEO. FRAHM  
S. G. LITTLE.

W. E. Dashiell offered a motion which was finally withdrawn in favor of a substitute offered by A. J. Buckles with George Frahm as second, as follows:

Resolved, that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to procure signers to a petition, asking the Board of Supervisors to set apart Dixon School District as a Road District; also, in the event of such an order being granted, by the Board of Supervisors, said committee shall be authorized to draw up and present to the Legislature, a bill which, when the same shall become a law, shall give to the Road District all the funds raised by taxation in said District.

The Resolution was adopted and, the Chair appointed the following named as the committee: A. J. Buckles, Chairman; W. A. Dashiell, George Frahm, H. Eppinger, and K. E. Kelly.

The meeting adjourned subject to call of Committee. M. SICKAL, Sec.

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- REMOVED. - Miss Emma Martin has removed her school from Johnson's brick block, to the Masonic Hall building, where it will doubtless grow and flourish like a green Bay tree. At least, we hope it will.

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- THE COLLEGE MEETING. -- We hope the friends of education will bear in mind that the adjourned meeting to take a decisive step in the question of erecting a College or High school building in Dixon, comes off on Saturday of next week, February 12 at 2:00 PM. In this connection we are authorized to say that Mr. Beane has generously placed his Hall at the disposal of the citizens on that occasion, and the fact of its being nicely seated we have little doubt that the offer will be accepted with thanks. At all events, let there be a full attendance, and a free and liberal interchange of opinions upon the plans and details of the enterprise. The Committee on Plans and Specifications, probable costs, etc., will doubtless submit a satisfactory report. We presume there is but one option upon the great need of higher educational facilities in Dixon. But it is natural to suppose that there will be a diversity of opinion as to the best method to be adopted to ensure the success of the enterprise. Meantime, our columns are open for a free interchange of ideas or suggestions upon this important subject.

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- Press Legislation. -- Some of our verdant Solons in the Legislature. "whose

ways are dark and whose deeds are vain," are trying to concoct a law that will stifle criticism of their acts; and to this end, they want to pass a bill requiring every writer to sign his full name to every article appearing in the columns of a newspaper. Now, our chief objection to this bill is our innate modesty which blushes even to hoist our individual name at the head of our columns, as editor and publisher and proprietor, without repeating the name 100 times each week. At the end of every local squib, such, for instance, "It rained yesterday --R. D. Hopkins," etc., etc., etc. now if that astute Solon --Lane, the nominal author of the little bill, will show to the assembled wisdom of the State, wherein it is necessary that our name should appear to that line item, we have nothing more to say. The law holds the publisher liable for every article appearing in his columns already, and we are quite sure it can make no kind of difference to the reading public, whether John Doe or Richard Roe penned the item referred to. If this gentleman, Lane wants his obituary written within a given period of time, just let him take offense at this article and call at this office for "satisfaction." He will find the fighting editor always in, and he is the one that writes all the first-class obituary notices for the Tribune.

But seriously, we are unable to see where in this proposed Legislation is going to muzzle the press, as the author hopes to do, so long as our statute allows the truth of the alleged did liable to be given in evidence. Such legislation might have found favor in the days of the French Inquisition, but it will hardly take in this age of free press and free speech. Besides, we are unable to see where in it concerns the outside world, whether John Smith or John Doe furnishes the mental pabulum in the running of a newspaper. It is *facts* that the people want, without reference to the author thereof.

– **New Saloon.** -- August Giescke opens a new saloon this day, two doors from the Brewery . -- Read advertisement.

– **More Saloons.** -- Martin Skaggs and W. King, both well and favorably known jovial fellows, are fitting up and will shortly open a fine saloon in Johnson's Brick Block.

-- **Birthday Present.** -- We congratulate our friend Leaky upon his last Sunday birthday present -- See notice under heading "Born."

-- **Played Out .** -- The Dixon Literary Society is moribund -- perhaps next Winter's early rains will resurrected from the tomb of neglect in which it lies buried. It run well for a season, but like every other "dog it had its day ." --For this season, at least.

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-- **Incorporation Meeting.** In compliance with previous arrangements the Citizens' Incorporation Meeting convened at Public Hall at 7:30 PM, on Monday evening, June 30 first. Mr. Peter Smythe, Chairman; M. Sickal, Secretary. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting being disposed with, the Chairman called for the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the possibility, advisability and expense of incorporating the town of Dixon under a general act of incorporation by the Legislature.

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But in 1872. The laws of California were revised, and compiled into what is now known as the Four Codes, viz.: "The Political," "The Civil," "The Penal," and "The Code of Civil Procedure." This revision and compilation was made by a Commission acting by authority of the Legislature; and the revision and compilation of the laws so made, became the law of the State of California by an Act of the Legislature thereof, made and enacted for the purpose. Said Codes thereby taking effect and being in force from and after the hour of 12 o'clock noon on the first day of January, 1873. In the Political Code we find the following provisions in reference to the continuing in force of laws existing at the time the Codes took effect:

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## BORN

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In Dixon, Sunday, January 30, 1876, to the wife of E. E. Leake, a son.

---

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[The following advertisement appears at column 2 of page 1 of almost every recent



# CENTENNIAL.

1776.

1876.

## PROCLAMATION.

### CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

#### THE POPULAR ROUTE OVERLAND.

Passengers for Chicago, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Montréal, Québec, New York, Boston, or any point East should by their

#### TRANSCONTINENTAL TICKETS.

Via the Pioneer Route

### --- THE --- CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE EAST

It's Track is of STEEL RAILS, and on it has been made the FASTEST time that has ever been MADE in this country. By this route. Passengers for points east of Chicago have a choice of the following times from Chicago:

BY THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA,  
RAILWAYS,

**3** Through Trains Daily, with Pullman S. Cars through two Philadelphia and New York on each train.

**1** Through Train with Pullman Palace Cars to Baltimore and Washington.

BY THE LAKESHORE AND MICHIGAN RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS (NEW YORK CENTRAL AND YEARY RAILROADS):

**2** Through Trains Daily with Palace Drawing Room and Silver Palace Sleeping Cars through to New York.

BY THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GRAND TRUNK, GREAT WESTERN AND YEARY AND NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILWAYS:

**3** Through Trains with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to New York to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, or New York City.

BY BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

**2** Through Trains Daily with Pullman Palace Cars for Newark, Zanesville, Washington and Baltimore without change.--

This is the Shortest, Best and only line running Pullman Celebrated Palace Sleeping Cars and Coaches, connecting with Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha and from the West, via Grand the Junction, Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Sterling and Dickson for Chicago and the East.

-----

This popular route is unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort and Safety. The smooth, well ballasted and perfect track of steel rails, the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the perfect Telegraph System of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangements for running through cars to Chicago from all points West, secure to passengers all the comforts in Modern Railway Traveling. No changes of Cars and no tedious delays at Fairies.

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Passengers will find tickets via this Favorite Route at the General Ticket Office of the Central Pacific Railroad, Sacramento.

Tickets for sale in all the Ticket Offices of the Central Pacific Railroad.

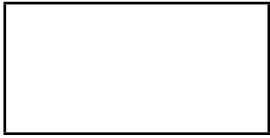
W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.

MARVIN HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

H. P. STANWOOD, General Agency, 121 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
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Pub. 1876/02/12	Entry 7/13/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1876/02/12	Mod. 1/11/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune**

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Published February 12, 1876

## Volume 2, No. 14

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CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound

-- **Shorts Pudding.** -- Take four eggs, well beaten, a pint of milk, and make a thin batter with the shorts. When boiling corned beef, dip in your putting bag and fill with the above. Have plenty room in the kettle with the belief, and be sure the water is boiling; put in the pudding and let it boil two hours without letting it stop. Eat with sweetened cream, or any other pudding sauce.

-- **Barnard Cake.** -1 cu full of butter, 2 1/2 cupfuls sugar, three eggs, tablespoonful of soda, one cupfull sour milk, 3 cupfuls flower.- <https://librarycompany.org/2020/11/13/barnard-cake/>

-- **Freights and Fares -- What Stanford Says.** -- The present Legislature, like each and every one of its illustrious predecessors, has undertaken

to fix some limit to the exactions of the Railroad Companies. But, no sooner is the question brought forward than in steps, Governor Stanford with a rehash of his old theories about vested rights, etc., issued in pamphlet form, and addressed to the committee's of the two Houses, having the several bills in charge; in which he boldly asserts that the Railroads over which he presides, were built under the provisions of a certain Act of the Legislature guaranteeing certain privileges, and that the company's building. The roads acquired there under, certain vested rights, which the Legislature cannot, under the Constitution, abrogate nor abridge. But, as if doubting the tenableness of this position, he then gets down on his marrow-bones, before the August majority of the assembled wisdom of the State, and piteously beseeches them not to interfere with his grand schemes now underway, by which California is to be made the greatest State in the Union. Then he goes on to show that any Legislative interference with his grand schemes would destroy his credit and cripple his energies; and then -- well, all Railroad building would stop, and everybody would pull up stakes and leave the country.

Again he urges, as a further reason why he should be left alone, he asserts that freights are as cheap now in this State, all things considered, as they are in any State in the Union. He says the average freight charges are but 8.66 cents per ton per mile, while the Act under which the roads were built, and now in force allows \$0.15 per ton per mile. Finally, and to wind up his catalog of justification and self-laudations he asserts that "no just grievances are brought to the attention of the management with which he is associated, that pass unredressed. Self interests, he says, if there existed no other considerations. Therefore, would establish such a course of action.

So much for Governor Stanford's plea to be let alone. It is the same old story that has served to intimidate preceding Legislature and will have its effect on the present one, we have no doubt. Nor are we at all anxious that the Legislature should adopt arbitrary rules for the government of railroads, without first having obtained reliable data to enable the members to act intelligently upon so intricate a question.

But we have a word to say about what we know concerning this low tariff of freights and the adjustment of grievances, boasted of by Governor Stanford. He says the average charge for freights is 3 2/3 cents per ton per mile. The distance from this place to the end of California Pacific Road at Vallejo is 89 miles. A few months ago, we received 3 tons of freight (a printing press). From Vallejo; instead of paying \$4.29, Stanford's average; we paid \$17.50 -- or \$0.15 per ton per mile. So much for his average freight charges. Now for his boasted adjustment of grievances.

This press was broken, and seriously to -- to wit: Two tape wheels and the fly were broken. We made out a bill which the Agent forwarded to headquarters, and after the lapse of two or three weeks, word came back that the press was broken when shipped. We then set to work to ascertain the facts of the case, we interviewed the man that took it down and placed it on the dray, and the dray man that delivered it at the depot, and they both solemnly declared that nothing was broken, in the handling, and each of these men stand ready to make solemn affidavit to that fact. But this is not all, The agent here, as well as the dray man unloading the freight, could, but see that all the breaking was done in the loading of it on the car, or else while in transit hither, for large pieces of castings were found lying upon the broken wheels and fly. But what avails the facts in this case. We were forced to pay the freight upon arrival and trust to the magnanimity of the company to make good all breakages. This was in October last, and no preparation has been made, nor do we expect any will be made, unless we are foolish enough to go to law with the company, which we are not likely to do for so small a sum. We care nothing about it, and but for the cool manner which Governor Stanford makes up his case before the Legislature we should not have said a word about it.

We know of many similar instances in which the Company has shown equal readiness to adjust grievances, but we have neither space nor inclination to pursue the subject. Simply remarking in conclusion, that Governor Stanford is woefully ignorant of the corporation over which he presides, or else he deems it [illegible word] business to resort to any device, even to the sacrifice of truth, in order to hoodwink and dthank youeceive the Legislative wisdom of the State.

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-- **The Next Crop.** -- From present appearances. We should judge that the next week crop, in this State, will be so great as to attract attention in all parts of the commercial world. At no time within our recollection has there been greater activity among the farmers, in plowing and preparing their ground for seed. Thus far. The rains and fair weather have been exactly in accordance with their wishes, and they are evidentially making the most of it. The area of acreage sown to grain will be greatly in excess of any year since the settlement of this State. It may be thought rather early to begin to canvass the crop Outlook for the coming season to any great extent, but it can be safely said, that no previous year in the history of California has her agricultural prospects look more encouraging. At the end of January. The wheat crop of last year was about 80 percent only of the previous year. This centennial year we hope to see every acre of land, yielding as it did in 1874. If so, California, and her wonderful capabilities will surprise the press of the Atlantic States of the union, for the yield of the serial crop will reach nearly 50,000,000 bushels . -- *Resources of Cal.*

-- **What Shall we do With the Silver!** -- This is a problem not easily solved. Senator Sargent proposes to make it a legal tender in Psalms under \$20, but the director of the Philadelphia mint does not agree with him. Germany has the monetized silver, and if it continues to decline here, as in the past ten days, it will soon be lower than greenbacks in this market. Senator Jones, it is said, will shortly introduce a bill in the U. S. Senate, making silver instead of gold. The legal currency of the country. Others are in favor of silver paper currency. But with all these devices, the discount on silver increases, under the heavy increased production. It would seem from the present outlook, that silver is soon destined to be a drug in our markets, and its standard of value greatly reduced. If Congress would adopt silver instead of gold, as the legal money of the nation, and make it receivable for all dues as gold is now, the question of "what shall we do with the silver? Would be readily answered. And why should it not be the currency of the nation, since the United States is now the silver producing country of the world?

And, -- Our subscribers will please remember that until further notice, silver will be taken at par at this office notwithstanding, it ranges From 3 to 5 percent, discount in San Francisco.

-- **Leading Measures.** -- The Democratic Party of California, now in full possession of every branch of the State Government, can endear it itself to the people so firmly that the binding links cannot be broken in many years if it will do what it has promise to do, and what it ought to do. The principle measure demanded for the welfare of the State may be thus summarized:

1. Correct the evils of land monopoly as promised.
2. Call, a Constitutional Convention, for which a large majority of those voting on the subject have voted.
3. Pass Patterson's resolutions in relation to legal tenders.
4. Repeal the specific contract law.
5. Pass a general irrigation law.
6. Provide that the State shall print her own schoolbooks, or cause them to be printed by contract. -- *Bee.*

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-- **Removal of County Seats.** -- The Legislature has already passed and Act amending the Code, relating to the location of County Seats, and the same, having received the approval of the Governor, is now in full force. The law as it now stands, provides that a petition to the Supervisors, asking for an election to determine upon the removal of a county seat, shall be signed by a number equal to three fourths of the votes cast at the last preceding general election, before the Board can order the election, and that two thirds majority of all the votes cast at the election is necessary to obtain a removal. It also provides that no second election shall be had for that purpose. Within less than four years.

So long as this law stands. We shall hear of very few County Seat removals.

-- **The Whipping Post.** -- The idea of whipping a man with a cat o- nine tails on the bbare back is so outrageous and cruel that it makes our very blood boil with indignation to think of it.

-- *San Juan Times* "The man who lays hands on a woman except in kindness is a brute. *Placer Herald*.

Ed. We are in favor of the whipping post for wifebeating and Hoodlums too.

-- **No Further use for Ironclads.** -- A New Orleans man claims to have discovered a process by which ironclads or any other naval vessel, or even whole fleets may be utterly destroyed at a distance of 5 miles. He says that with a small fleet of small boats, all costing less than one common war vessel, he can destroy the combined navies of the world.

-- **SCHOOL DISTRICT ABOLISHED.** -- In obedience to petition presented by James Millar and others, the Supervisors last Monday made an order **abolishing Enterprise School District.** The vacated District will be divided between Main Prairie and Kings Districts.

-- **Remember the College** meeting this day (Saturday) at 2 PM.

The public school opens next Monday, with the same corps of teachers.

-- **Sledding is good** on our streets, but it takes a strong six course team to drag an empty wagon through our principal streets. Who says our town ought to be incorporated?

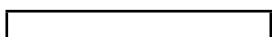














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Source **Dixon Tribune**

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## Volume 2, No. 15 Dixon Tribune

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-- Peculiarities of Seed Germination -- The instance quoted by Mr. Webster, says the Gardeners' Chronicle, of a plum seed vegetating after having been boiled in the jam, is not the only one of the kind on record. Doctor Lindley has mentioned the case of raspberry seeds vegetating after being subject to the same ordeal, and he also states that the practice of boiling the seeds, of leg humanness plants, especially, with the object of making them germinate more readily, had been adopted by several persons with perfect success (Theory of Horticulture). The fact does not appear so wonderful when we know that seeds will stand without injury. A temperature as far below the germinating point as above it. I suppose an extremely low temperature is as destructive to vitality as a high one, and that both act something in the same way. Seeds seem fitted by nature to survive under very

adverse circumstances, existing for ages it very deeply and, what is quite as singular as anything, passing unscathed through the animals that have the power of digesting very extraordinary substances.

-- **Poisonous Potatoes.** -- The sprouts of the potato when analyzed, are found to contain a vegetable alkaloid, called chemistsolanine, which is very poisonous. Solanine is obtained from various species of solanum genus of plants comprehending the potato, tomato, and nightshade, etc. This alkaloid does not exist in the tubers unless they are exposed to the light and air. If potatoes remain for any length of time after having been dug, into bright, a light, or if the earth is accidentally remove from them in cultivation, they are changed by the chemical action of light and become green in color, which is owing to the presence of solanine. Potatoes of a blackish-green tint are good for seed, and it is claimed by some that the poison they contain is a sure preventive of the K, but they should never be cooked for the table. If they are boiled in a large quantity of water and the water carefully drained off, they may be fed to stock. -- *Ex.*

-- **Preserving of Hops.** -- [recipe]. A newly patented method of keeping hops employees carbonic acid as a preservative agent. Airtight, tin lined boxes are loosely filled with hops. Carbonic acid (made in a soda fountain machine by the usual sulfuric acid and marble dust process is then admitted to the box through a tube that reaches to the bottom. The gas fills the box, driving the air out before it, as it rises from the bottom. The hops are then compressed and more filled in with an additional supply of gas. This is repeated until the box is loaded with pressed hops saturated with carbonic acid. The cover is then put on, and more gas is added under pressure to drive out the last trace of air, and then the box is quickly sealed hermetically. The first experiments in this direction proved extremely successful.

-- **Water Proof Dressing for Leather .** -- A dressing for rendering leather waterproof, made as follows as proposed by Hager, has been found to answer the purpose: Dissolve one part of India rubber in five parts of illuminating petroleum, by digestion for the day and add 20 parts of paraffin to the tasty mass and digest again for half a day, with repeated stirring, and then mix it with five parts of oil and five of tallow, and finally add 10 of petroleum or enough to give the mass the consistency of butter.

-- **Water for Dairy Cows .** -- No animal should be required to drink water which the owner himself would refuse, and especially so if the Cal from which you hope to make good butter. It is sufficient on this point to say that the pure water is an indispensable article to the success of the dairy men, for good. Butter or cheese cannot be made where good water cannot be obtained. -- *Canada Farmer.*

-- **For a Cribbing Horse.** -- Seed with a nose bag and give hay only from an iron rack. Coating the woodwork in the manger with crude petroleum is also recommended. The bad taste will soon cure the animal of all desired to bite his crib.

-- **Suet Pudding .** -- [recipe]. 1 cupful suet, 1 cupful raisins, 1 cupful of flour, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, mix, and put in a pan; stir [several words illegible.] *POSSIBLY:* [Pack the mixture into a buttered pudding mold or suitable bowl and steam for 3 hours. (A steamer can be made of any deep, coverable pot: simply put some mason jar screw bands in the bottom, stand the mold on them and add water until it comes halfway up the mold. Cover and steam.) Serve with hard sauce.]

-- **Our Public School System.** -- [pg2]. Speaker Carpenter has introduced a bill into the Assembly, that, if adopted, will work a radical change in our Public School system. Prominent among the features is one to take the management of the State University out of the hands of the Board of Regents, and playset institution under the management of the State Board of Education. The Board of Education shall consist of the Governor, State Superintendents and to elected members from each Congressional District. It does a way with State uniformity in textbooks, allowing each incorporated town and city to choose its own books, and outside of the towns, each district. It compels the University Regents to make true returns of all the lands sold by them, the amount received. Therefore, and turns over all things of values to the new Board. The State Normal School is also placed under the management of the State Board of Education.

-- Deficiencies. -- [pg2]. One of the most outrageous systems of plundering the State Treasury is the exceeding of appropriations for specified purposes on the part of officers, and then coming before a new Legislature for relief. There is now a deficiency of \$100,000 in the building fund, of Napa Insein Asylum; \$78,000 in the Military Fund; and \$30,000 in the State University Fund. It is time to put a stop to this forced Levy on the treasury. If an appropriation, except in rare cases of necessity, is exceeded, those who authorized it should foot the bill. If this is done, we would soon have an end to all deficiency bills, and there is no other way to stop them. *Sonoma Democrat*.

-- The Salary Bill. -- [pg2]. Last week we referred to a bill that had passed the Senate relating to salaries of officers in this County, the contents of which we knew nothing. Senator McCune has since informed us that it did not interfere with the amount now paid officers, but simply placed the County Judge and District Attorney on the same footing with other officers in regard to the mode of payment of their salaries. That instead of paying those officers in strip from the General fund, as heretofore this amendment provides for paying them out, of the fee and salary fund -- That's All.

-- The Question of the Hour. -- [pg2]. Our legislature is wasting a good deal of precious time in getting up Joint Resolutions instructing Congress what to do, instead of addressing themselves to the more pressing needs of the people of this state. It seems quite evident to the most casual observer of the "signs of the times", that little or nothing will be done in the way of mapping out a general system of irrigation; the regulation of Freights and Fares; The reclamation question, and last, but not least, in protecting riparian proprietors against the wholesale destruction of their property by the present system of hydraulic mining. We regard this last named question as paramount in importance, to all others, now pending in either branch of our legislature; and yet it is one, the least likely to receive attention, or wise legislation. Our Solons seem to look calmly on and see a few delvers in the minds, (for the sake of a few thousand a year), washing down huge mountains and like Titans, casting them into our rivers and streams or piling them up and utterly destroying and laying waste, millions of acres of the best land in the State, of infinitely more value than all the gold taken out in the State in the last decade. They see Cities inundated, towns carried away, homes desolated, Levees, broken, Rivers filled up, Navigation destroyed and millions of dollars in livestock swept away by the floods --and all this destruction brought about and perpetuated by this pernicious system of hydraulic mining-- all this our Solons behold unmoved. The appeals of the thousands of husbandmen, for aid and protection against the mountain despoilers of their homes, past unheeded, or if listen to for a moment, is soon lost sight of in their eagerness to revise and tinker the codes --or some equally foolish or needless legislation. So Dyer is the extremity to which these riprarian people are driven, through the wanton destruction of their property by the minors, that unless relief is afforded by the legislature, we predict open and blood. He wore before the meeting of another Legislature. It is *the grave question of the hour*, compared to which, all other matters of legislative reform sink into insignificance --Not only are millions of dollars of valuable property destroyed annually by these hydraulic minors, but the navigation of our rivers are being rendered impossible, and even our broad and beautiful bay's are being filled up, and the entire inland commerce of the State damaged beyond estimate. And all this is suffered to go on from year-to-year. Simply, in the interest of half a dozen rich mind owners. Thousands of happy homes are laid waste in order that a few individuals may be enriched. And yet, the legislature has the power to remedy the evil --no one disputes that fact, but the way to do it is the question -- *the great question*, that none of our great Solons seem to comprehend -- or knowing seem afraid to apply the remedy.

-- On The Cash Basis. -- The Yolo Mail, a very good eight-year-old paper, having tried the credit system for over seven years, now gives notice that, from and after March 1, 1876, no man shall read at paper -- unless he steals or borrows from his neighbor --without first paying a year's subscription in advance. Among the many cogent reasons assigned for this change. We quote the following: The reason why we do this is apparent to all, or will be when we rise to explain, which we now do, First --

We would like to see any man reading any city or foreign paper for a year without paying for it in advance. Second --We have to buy our material on 30 to 60 days, and come to time promptly. Third --We have to wait on a majority of our subscribers twelve, twenty-four, and sometimes thirty-six months for our pay. Do you see the point? And if you do, can you recognize the validity of our claim to be placed on a level with other publishers outside of the county? We think the case is clear, and there is no need of a jury to find a verdict. All persons who now owe us, when they pay up and wish to renew will be expected to anti-their \$3.00, or quit reading the *Mail*.

Go in "Wag," we glory in your spunk and wish you success in your very sensible new departure!

-- **Money not Property.** -- [pg2]. We heard one of our Senators say, this week, in reply to the question, what he thought of the proposition now pending, to call a Constitutional Convention, --that previous to the rendition of the late decision of our Supreme Court in the mortgage tax cases, that he was not in favor of a Convention at this time, but that after reading that decision, he hardly knew what he did think on that or any other subject. It's so bewildered him, he did not know what to do. This deciding that money is not property, under the Constitution upsets others besides this, Senator.

We say, give us a Constitution that does recognize money as property. Nor are we alone in this desire --all classes, bankers and brokers only accepted, are right for a new Charger that will tax the rich men as well as the poor. And with this new Constitution, give us leave to elect a new set of Judges --men that are death as well as blind to the clink of the almighty dollar!

-- **Abundant Attractions.** -- Honorable Proctor Knott, during the debate on the proposed amendment to the Constitution to limit the Presidential term, through the following sketch of the abundant attractions of the Presidential office:

A salary of \$50,000, a mansion sustained in a style of luxury that few persons dreamed of, furnished, repaired and heated at an annual expense of \$25,000, with the very air breeze. There perfumed by rare exotics, propagated in a \$55,000 garden house, maintain at the annual expense of \$5,000; a private secretary at \$3,000 a year, to do the President's writing; two assistant secretaries at \$2,500 a year, to do the work of the private secretary; Two clerks at \$2,250 to do the work of the assistant secretaries (laughter); a steward at \$2,000 to supply the President's table with the choicest wines and the richest viands that could tempt or satiate his appetite; with \$6,000 a year for books, periodicals, stationery, telegrams, and (a comical pause) other contingencies. What that meant. He did not know, but he thanks God for the "contingencies" (laughter). If the children of Israel sighed for the flesh-pots of Egypt, what must be the anguish of a sensitive soul when taking a last, long farewell of such salary and luxuries.

-- **Telegraphic Rates Reduced.** -- President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraphic Company, announces that a reduction of their tariff has been made from 20 to 30 percent, and the rates will be the same as the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

-- **What they Think.** -- The Negro members of Congress, don't seem to recognize as their standard. The "Bloody Shirt" which Senator Morton flaunts in the eyes of the nation as the oriflamme [The Oriflamme (from Latin aurea flamma, "golden flame") was the battle standard of the King of France in the Middle Ages. It was originally the sacred banner of the Abbey of St. Denis, a monastery near Paris. When the oriflamme was raised in battle by the French royalty during the Middle Ages, most notably during the Hundred Years War, no prisoners were to be taken until it was lowered.] of the Radical party. The Louisville *Courier Journal* says. They think that if he would burn the shirt he waves and washed the one he wears, he would make a much more decent candidate for the Presidency.

-- **Booth for President.** -- The Independent Greenback Convention that met at Indianapolis this week, unanimously endorsed Senator Newton Booth as their choice for President.

-- **Transfer of Indian Bureau to War Department.**-- Mr. Luttrell has been invited to appear before the Committee of Indian Affairs to tell what he knows of the management of Indians, and to support by argument. The proposition to transfer



the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He is back by civil authorities, Generals, Sherman, Cook and others of the military service, in support of the proposition. Wigginton of California, Lane of Oregon, and Woodburn of Nevada sustain the same views, and will cooperate with Luttrell.

--**The Mortgage Tax.** -- [pg2]. It is said that the decision of the Supreme Court exempting mortgages from taxation reduces the taxable property of the State by about two hundred millions of dollars, and the deficiency will necessitate the levying of a State tax for the two next fiscal years of \$0.80 on \$100 of valuation, instead of \$0.60 as at present. An income tax has been suggested for the purpose of making up the deficit.

-- **The College Meeting.** -- The meeting called for the 12th instant convened at Beane's Hall; Joseph Klein, presiding, and K. E. Kelley, Secretary. The committee of five appointed. Upon investigation at the previous meeting reported in substance as follows: that a High School was absolutely essential to the greater prosperity of this community. The financial condition of our citizens and the unmistakable necessity for such an institution would warrant its success. That it should be non-sectarian, and operated by a Joint Stock Company. That a suitable building (of wood) could be built for \$10,000. \$6,000 should be raised for furnishing and supplying with apparatus, etc., etc. That, and Academy was what we needed. The report closed by recommending the appointment of a committee of three to solicit subscriptions.

After the reading of the report and its adoption, Professor Greene of Vacaville was called for and responded in a few appropriate and well-timed remarks. The Professor spoke to the point, giving clear, logical reasons, why higher education should be encouraged to the utmost extent, illustrating his address with brilliant examples of the trials of science in the old and new world. The audience expressed their appreciation of the Professor's remarks by a hearty round of applause. Messrs. Dudley, Agee, . Leake, Buckles, Sutphen, Story, Doctor Pratt and others made remarks all agreeing as to the necessity of better school facilities, and expressing confidence in the movement. On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draw a general plan of operation setting forth the amount desired to be raised, time for payment of subscriptions, etc., etc. Messrs. Pratt, Buckles, Story Frahm and Kelley were named as the committee.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed on subscriptions, consisting of T. B. Barnes, C. C. Agee and George Frahm.

Adjourned to meet in two weeks, at same place and hour.  
K. E. Kelley.

– **Soup.** -- [recipe]. When is soup likely to run out of a saucepan? When there is a leek in it.

=====

– **TELEGRAPHY IN THE DIXON SCHOOLS.** -- Prof. Story, principal of the Dixon public schools is desirous of introducing telegraphy as a study in the school but since there is no fund out of which payment may be made, the management of the Dixon Dramatic Society will shortly name the day for another performance in aid of the project -generous!









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Event 1876/02/26	Mod. 1/15/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
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-- Miss Martin has removed her private school into Beane's Hall. She has nearly 30 pupils.

-- The High School Question. -- The response to the meeting called for the 12<sup>th</sup> inst., was quite flattering. The representative men of our town and vicinity were present and seem to be highly impressed with the project. From the debates and general language indulged in, it is quite apparent that the best energies of our thinking and influential man are enlisted in the cause, and nothing short of a misconception of the best interests of this community as a whole, will prevent success from crowning our efforts. In considering this question it is necessary to a thorough demonstration of its derivative advantages to consider it in a mutual light.

The interests of Dixon are identical with those of the county around, and *vice*

*versa*. The prosperity of one is the prosperity of the other. If Dixon flourishes, if benevolent institutions, churches, schools, factories and business centers are established at home, the farmer and laboring man finds the necessities of life as well as the comforts and luxuries of wealth and refinement at his own door. It is a false notion that in San Francisco or Sacramento the uninitiated can invest the almighty dollar to better advantage or store the mind with a more useful knowledge than at home; and even should it prove to be the case, we ask if it is not better to foster your own interests rather than those of strangers?

We heard a gentleman say, not long since, that when he wanted to buy anything he generally went to Sacramento. No reasons were assigned for so doing, but we suppose it was because he could buy cheaper. Now, admitting he could buy cheaper, and that as he remarked, he "always saves his fare," we think he displayed but little wisdom. If anyone is to speculate upon us, let it be one of our fellow townsmen. Let it be the man who sells to the farmers and others, waiting until the end of the year for his money, and sometimes until the end of two or three years. It is true, if his debtors ever get able the merchant gets his money, and perhaps a good round percent; but custom has made a credit business in this vicinity and essential necessity, evil though it may be, and until such difficulty is mastered and one mutual dependence in the particular overcome, we cannot expect to buy is cheap in Dixon on 12 months credit as we can in Sacramento for cash. A few years has made a vast difference in the appearance of the country around our little town. Farmers have reared to themselves handsome domiciles, and the land on  $\frac{1}{4}$  section of the "Dixon Ridge," who a few years ago eked out a precarious living is now reputed wealthy. Why this change? Certainly not because the Capital of our State has improved so wonderfully in the last decade, for it has scarcely held its own; but because a thriving little town has sprung into existence in our very midst, furnishing us with the commodities of the civilized world and taking in exchange our products at a liberal price. It is no argument for man to say he does not want to sell and for this reason the rise in the valuation of property is of no consequence to him. An acre of ground will produce as much wheat when valued at five dollars per acre, as when valued at \$100; but this does not prove that the owner is not benefited by the increased price. The basis of a man's operations is always upon his assets, and as anything is always worth what it will sell for in the market, follows that the man whose representative capitol at the former figure was only \$800, is at the [illegible] \$16,000. This increase of wealth is available in the way of credit and will aid in all business transactions, whether the land is for sale or not. These are some of the reasons why people living outside of Dixon should, to a reasonable extent, contribute to the enterprise in question. On the other hand, the businessman in town, if they wish to retain their customers, should endeavor to accommodate them not only in business matters, but in every other way, thus avoiding the necessity of their going abroad. There is nothing so demonstrative of the wisdom and liberality of a community as the establishment and maintenance of good schools. It imparts a wholesome atmosphere to society, curbs in pet you city of youth and cultivates our morals. For these reasons, if for no others, even those who have no children to school, should feel it an imperative duty to aid that which will live and perpetuate their memory after the otherwise blank coil of life has been wound off.

Higher education is a necessity sternly demanded by the age in which we live, and but a few years will elapse before those who have been deprived of its advantages must step down and out, making room for those whose mental endowments have been polished and rounded into a grander organism through the inestimable advantages of superior mental culture. The benefits of art, of literature and of science, the molding of the elements themselves into creatures of usefulness for the convenience and comfort of man—all these are the immediate fruits of higher education, and stand as undying monuments to the wisdom and genius of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but are only a prognostication of what is yet to come.

**--Water Boilers on Stoves.** -- A brass or copper vessel lined upon the inside, holding several gallons, is usually found connected with cooking stoves used in families. As this vessel is kept full of hot water, it is important that no deleterious agent connected with the metal should be employed in its construction. A recent

analysis has been made of a specimen of tinned brass plate used for making these boilers, and it was found that the tin contained 26 percent of lead. How far this may serve to do injury is impossible to say. It is certain, however, that lead is and objectionable metal to be brought in contact with culinary utensils, and hence the use must be condemned. An iron boiler lined with porcelain would be much safer, and perhaps not more costly. We understand that such a vessel is constructed, and if so, it would certainly be a much safer one. To employ as a reservoir of hot water for constant household use. -- *Boston Journal of Chemistry*.

-- **To Know the Age of a Horse.** --The colt is born with 12 grinders; when four front teeth have made their appearance. This colt is 12 days old, and when the next four come forth. It is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear, the colt is eight months old; when the latters have attained to the height of the front teeth. He is one year old. The two year old colt has the kernel (the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown) ground out of all its front teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years. The kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridal teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years, a hook, has been formed in the corner teeth of the upper jaw, the kernel of the teeth. Next, at the middle fronts is worn out, and the bridal teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age, the kernel is worn out of all the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper front. In the ninth year, the Colonel has holy disappeared from the upper middle front teeth, the hook on the corner teeth has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose their points. In the 10th year the kernel is worn out of the teeth. Next to the middle front of the upper jaw; and in the 11th year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At 12 years old, the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age, the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently receive a long narrow appearance, and their kernels have become metamorphosed into a darkish point, gray hairs increase in the four head, over the eyes, and the chin resumes the form of an angle. -- *Journal of the Farm*.

-- **Fat Sheep for Heavy Fleece.** -- A writer in the Country Gentlemen, says: "There is much said about ewes being too fat to breed well. In my experience of 20 years I have never seen anything that led me to think so providing the flesh was put on with good pasture during the Summer, and a few roots with good hay, in the Winter. The fatter she becomes under such circumstances, the more valuable I consider them. There is no time in the year when it pays better to feed a small allowance of bran daily than in the Fall after the feed gets frozen, and it is not necessary to bring the flock to the barn.

"It is an old saying that 'sheep well *Novembered* are half-*Wintered*.' Keep the ewes fat, and the lambs will be fat and the fleeces heavy. I do not say that it is better to have the lambs come early or late, but I do say that it is best to have them fat; but whether early or late, they are salable. All ewes, that with good care, will not raise a lamb and sheer 4 pounds of washed wool, should be sold. I have them in my flock that will shear 9 pounds, and raise a pair of twins, and it costs no more to keep one, than a sheep that shears but 3 pounds. I think that no one will hear the man who keeps his flocks in this way, complaining because his sheep are all 'run out,' and do not pay him, and the like.

Ticks must be kept out of the flock; they are the worst enemies of the sheep. If they are not killed they will destroy the sheep. For killing them. I have tried nothing better than tobacco juice."

-- **A Word to Beginners** . -- Now is the time for the amateur and those who intend to embark in the profitable business of poultry breeding, to see elect their stock. Of course it is difficult to advise what breed of poultry to select. However, when the intending reader has made up his mind, let him by his birds from men well known for their honesty and fair dealing. For-profits, you will find them, in judicious management of poultry, and after a little trial and experience. I do not think you will complain and say it is unprofitable. However, the present and two ensuing months are the best to get your stock for breeding, and I advise you not to delay, but to purchase fowls and eggs at once. -- W. H. M., *In Poultry Nation*.



-- **Nests** . -- Read the following excellent suggestions. In regard to hens' nests:

The nest-boxes should be movable, so that after hatching, and occasionally when used only for laying they may be conveniently clean. One way is to whitewash them; but another, preferred by some, is to kindle a fire inside and char them. This process will effectually destroy vermin and their larvae, and will thoroughly purify the nest by leaving a coating of charcoal inside. This substance is one of the best antiseptics, and a perfect deodorizer. Boxes made of 7/8 stuff -- pine, hemlock or spruce -- will outlast a number of these purification's by fire, as the process tends to preserve the wood.

-- **To Prevent Club-Foot Cabbage.** -- A German market gardener in Pennsylvania, in putting out his cabbage, followed the German custom of "puddling" the roots of a part of his plants in a thin mixture of cow manure and water. Five rows thus treated, entirely escape disease, growing prosperous Lee, while the remaining portion of the crop, 1,400 plants, all died.

[Clubroot is a common disease of cabbages, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, radishes, turnips, stocks, wallflowers and other plants of the family Brassicaceae (Cruciferae).[1] It is caused by Plasmodiophora brassicae, which was once considered a slime mold but is now put in the group Phytomyxea.[2] It is the first phytomyxean for which the genome has been sequenced.[3] It has as many as thirteen races. Gall formation or distortion takes place on latent roots and gives the shape of a club or spindle. In the cabbage such attacks on the roots cause undeveloped heads or a failure to head at all, followed often by decline in vigor or by death. It is an important disease, affecting an estimated 10% of the total cultured area worldwide.[4]

-- **Horse-radish Culture.** -- Is the plan of growing this by placing a common round drain-tile with it, and said a couple of inches in the earth, filling the tile with find earth, and planting a set near the top of the tile and 10 inches above the surface, sufficiently well known? Mr. Bradley, at Preston Hall, says it is an admirable plan; digging for the product is saved, and a find clean stem is the result . -- *English paper*.

-- **Silver Coin.** -- Silver coin is quoted at \$0.96 on the dollar in San Francisco, and Greenbacks at 88 1/4 cents.

-- **California Legislature.** -- It seems to be conceded that the work of the California Legislature is about concluded. Why not adjourn sine die at once?

[Sine die: without any future date being designated (as for resumption) : INDEFINITELY; the meeting adjourned sine die.

-- **Specie Payment Act.** -- Congress is still discussing the repealing of the specie payment act, and the proposed amendment of the Constitution limiting the term of President to one term of six years.

-- **The Preservation of Seals.** -- On the subject. Livingston5 wrights as follows:

The seal and sea lion are a luxury, which it probably costs the people of this State every year several thousands dollars worth of salmon to support; being they want to maintain the luxury of these animals, as they undoubtedly do, judging from the expressions of opinion that have appeared in the newspapers, there is an easy way of arranging the matter. \$1,000 will pay for the hatching of a million salmon. Let the State appropriate \$1,000 annually for this purpose, and then we can have both the seals and the salmon, and it will not cost so much to maintain the seals as it does now. Everyone personally, even including the Fish Commissioners wants to have the seals preserved, and this is the cheapest way to do it.

-- **New Dollar** . -- Washington, February, 19. -- Piper will on Monday introduced a bill embodying Lindnermann's recommendations abolishing the legal tender feature of the trade-dollar, and for coining a new silver dollar equal in weight and value to two half dollars. Also making the new dollar a legal tender for \$20, and half dollars a legal tender up to \$10. Sargent will probably introduce the same bill in the Senate.

-- **Taxing Railroad Lands.** -- [pg2]. Booth's bill to subject Railroad lands to local taxation as soon as they are earned by companies, has met with much favor in the committee. It is proposed to amend it in some details and then it is believed it will pass. The Railroad

Company, by refusing to take out its patent, or failing to make appropriations for it, claims that it has no title, and thus evades taxation. This bill will make the lands taxable as soon as the condition of acquisition prescribed in the charter are complied with. It is a good law even if Booth did get it up. There is some good in Nazareth after all. – Kern County Courier.

– **Doomed to Disappointment.** – [pg2]. It is becoming painfully apparent that the people of this nation – who are carrying burdens to intolerable to be born, in the shape of high taxes, the depreciated and unstable currency, and in short from all the ills and vicissitudes incident to unwise or corrupt Legislation – are doomed to sad disappointment if they expected relief at the hands of the present Congress. They had a right to expect relief, no one can deny, unless indeed the people have one and all grown wise enough to place the same estimate upon party pledges, that Senator Lewis attaches to them, when he admits that his party – both parties, in fact, were pledged to a reduction of salaries in this State, he coolly replies that such pledges are only made to catch votes. So it seems to have been throughout the length and breadth of the land. From Maine to Georgia, everywhere, the cry or reform, and economy went out from every political campfire.

The Democrats denounced the extravagance of the administration; the tariff; the currency and in short, all the abominable acts of the dominant party, and they pledged the people that is placed in power, these would be corrected and the government brought back to its primitive simplicity and economy. The administration party admitted their past shortcomings, and promised reform. So that it did seem that the hoped-for millennium of wise and honest rule was about to dawn once more upon our country. But what do we find today? The Session of Congress drawing to a close without having passed one single act to relieve the people of the burdens complained of. The tariff is unchanged. The currency is even worse than when the session began. The margin between gold and paper grows broader day by day, while silver coin is becoming a drug in the market – but little better than the repudiated government paper. "Rags" that it persistently refuses to take, but still essays to force upon the people. The bloodied chasm that time had well-nigh bridge over, has been again reopened, and the body shirt is to be made, the party battle flag in the Centennial year Presidential campaign.

Until recently we had entertained the hope that our own Democratic Legislature would be able to agree upon some policy to suggest – to urge upon our government lawmakers, whereby silver – the great product of the Pacific mines would be brought up to par with gold, and both that and greenbacks be received by the government at par. Thus, settling the question of resumption of the specie payment quickly, at once and forever. Not so, however, our solons cannot agree upon that nor any fixed financial policy. The truth is, our lawmakers, Federal and State, are in the toils of the moneychangers, and until some mighty deliverer shall arise –some Samson Agonises" who is strong enough to break the fetters that enslave and be night. Our lawgivers, and elevate them to a plane where the clink of gold cannot reach their willing ears, we may not reasonably hope for relief.

It is needless to look to "the press" for guidance so long as it to is bound by the same fetters.

Even the bill pending in Congress to make silver a legal tender to the limited amount of \$20, meets with determined opposition from the Metropolitan press of this State. But with this bill in force, the relief would be, but partial. So long as the government refuses to take her own coinage of silver, and its own manufactured paper currency as money, just so long will our finances, be satisfactor to the brokers and moneychangers, but ruinous to the business and prosperity of the country.

To sum up the situation. In a few words: The moneychangers and importers control legislation, financially. The manufacturers dictate what kind of a tariff we shall have. The office holders, backed up by their coin prevent retrenchment in the civil, while the Army and Navy autocrats prevent retrenchment in the military and naval service, so that altogether, the sooner Congress adjourns, sine die, the better. Nor do we see any reason to hope for further good at the hands of the present Legislature. There is little prospect that any solution will be reached favorable to a Constitutional Convention. The same is true about Irrigation, taxation, or any other manager

prominently mooted in the late canvass. Since promises thus made are not binding, our Democratic Legislature can make a point by adjourning sine die, at once.

– **Legislative Excursion.** – [pg2]. As usual, the Central Pacific Company, in consideration of being, let alone by our wise lawmakers at the Capital, treated all the "Honorable's" (who would accept the bribe) to a free ride to the Summit on Saturday night, returning Sunday at 5:30 PM. 175 invited guests accepted the invitation. Five sleeping cars and one smoking car were employed. "Pedro" and other card games, were indulged in, on Sunday by the pious members of the party.

– **Physiological Apparatus for the School.** – Mr. story, principle of the Dixon schools, has succeeded in raising by voluntary subscription \$100 for the purchase of Physiological apparatus for the use of his school. Telegraphy is the next thing desired, and should the Amateur Dramatic troop conclude to give a performance in aid of the object, there is little doubt that the fund will be raised to purchase the necessary instruments.

– **A Good Suggestion.** – We understand that it has been suggested, and approved by the committee on the plan of incorporation and organization of the proposed college in Dixon, that the gentleman subscribing for the greatest number of shares of stock, shall have the privilege of giving name to the institution. Here is a chance for the philanthropic and ambitious citizen to have his name for ever identified with a college in Dixon. Who bids?

– **Extra Copies.** – Of the Tribune containing a full account of the Grand Carnival Ball, to be had at this office. Price \$0.10.

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[The following advertisement appears at column 2 of page 1 of almost every recent Tribune issue.]

# CENTENNIAL.

1776.

1876.

## PROCLAMATION.

### CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

#### THE POPULAR ROUTE OVERLAND.

Passengers for Chicago, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Montréal, Québec, New York, Boston, or any point East should by their

#### TRANSCONTINENTAL TICKETS.

Via the Pioneer Route

### --- THE --- CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE EAST

It's Track is of STEEL RAILS, and on it has been made the FASTEST time that has ever been MADE in this country. By this route. Passengers for points east of Chicago have a choice of the following times from Chicago:

BY THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA,  
RAILWAYS,

**3** Through Trains Daily, with Pullman S. Cars through two Philadelphia and New York on each train.

**1** Through Train with Pullman Palace Cars to Baltimore and Washington.

**BY THE LAKESHORE AND MICHIGAN RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS (NEW YORK CENTRAL AND YEARY RAILROADS):**

**2** Through Trains Daily with Palace Drawing Room and Silver Palace Sleeping Cars through to New York.

**BY THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GRAND TRUNK, GREAT WESTERN AND YEARY AND NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILWAYS:**

**3** Through Trains with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to New York to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, or New York City.

**BY BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.**

**2** Through Trains Daily with Pullman Palace Cars for Newark, Zanesville, Washington and Baltimore without change.--

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This is the Shortest, Best and only line running Pullman Celebrated Palace Sleeping Cars and Coaches, connecting with Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha and from the West, via Grand the Junction, Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Sterling and Dickson for Chicago and the East.

-----  
This popular route is unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort and Safety. The smooth, well ballasted and perfect track of steel rails, the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the perfect Telegraph System of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangements for running through cars to Chicago from all points West, secure to passengers all the comforts in Modern Railway Traveling. No changes of Cars and no tedious delays at Fairies.

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Passengers will find tickets via this Favorite Route at the General Ticket Office of the Central Pacific Railroad, Sacramento.

Tickets for sale in all the Ticket Offices of the Central Pacific Railroad.

W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.

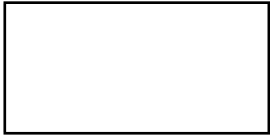
MARVIN HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

H. P. STANWOOD, General Agency, 121 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

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# The Dixon Tribune.

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For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

### DIXON MARKET REPORT.

#### CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	\$1.40 @ \$1.45 cental
BARLEY	\$0.90 @ a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 a pound
ONIONS	\$.015 a pound

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.40 @ dozen
FRESH BUTTER	\$0.35 @ pound
HENS	\$6.00 @ \$7.00 dozen
BROILERS	\$3.00 @ \$4.50 dozen
YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ \$5.00 dozen
OLD ROOSTERS:	\$8.00 @ dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.16 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound
DUCKS	\$5.00 @ 6.50 per dozen

The Election of 1876:

<https://www.salon.com/2020/11/07/why-the-2020-election-looks-a-lot-like-1876-with-one-crucial-difference/>

<https://www.historytoday.com/archive/feature/presidential-election-1876>

-- Grant has found two more honest men in office --Detective Washburn and Revenue Agent Clark, and has dismissed them.

-- The bets in the pool rooms in New York are now two to one that Children will carry New York by 50,000 majority and \$1000-\$400 that he will be elected.

-- The rainfall at Sacramento this season, foots up to 3.01 inches. In Dixon, [illegible] inches. The river at Sacramento is 17 feet above low watermark. Showing that the late rain storm was General through out Northern California.

But on the late Speaker, Kerr, at Sacramento, on the 28th ult., Was atrocious in sentiment and devoid of truth. Mr. Kerr was a pure, high-minded, Christian, incapable of doing wrong. In public life, his character and integrity was so far above the ordinary politician, that Frank Page was scarcely worthy to unloose the latchet of his shoe. [A *latchet* is a narrow leather strap, thong, or lace that fastens a shoe or sandal on the foot].

-- Don't Swap. -- *Democrats! Stand by your chosen Standard bearers! Don't scratch your ticket next Tuesday! Vote the whole ticket! Vote for Tilden, Hendricks and Luttrell!* Victory is within your grasp! Don't compromise with the enemy! Don't listen to the offers of your opponents to swap off your Congressman! No good and true Democrat will split his ticket next Tuesday. No local affairs enter into this contest! No personal favoritism, no personal preferences should be consulted! Remember! This is a contest for principles --a war against corruption in high places! -- A war of the taxpayers against corrupt officials! Again, we say standby or colors! Don't scratch your ticket! Vote early and vote the whole ticket -- Do this, and victory, complete and overwhelming, is assured. Read the Democratic tickets at the head of our columns and see that your ticket contains the same names.

-- The Way to do it . -- This Government is a union of States, of equal States -- if it be any union at all. There can be no union of States and provinces. If our Southern people expect to receive any of the blessings possible to a union of States, remarks, the Atalanta Constitution, let them adjust themselves to their obligations to the Union. If our Northern people expect to continue to receive the blessings possible to this Union, let them use all their arts of wisdom, justice and kindness to make the States of the South feel at home in the Union. -- *[Examiner]*.

-- Last Rally. -- Remember, the last and grandest rally of this campaign, at Centennial Hall, Monday evening. General Jo. Hamilton and W. B. C. Brown will orate, and the Woodland Brass Band will furnish the music.

-- Beaten at Home. -- Says the Santa Rosa *Democrat*: "Governor Hayes, the Radical candidates for President, was singularly unfortunate in the late election in Ohio, securing an endorsement where he is best known. Columbus, his official residence, gave a Radical majority last year, and now goes 800 Democratic. Cincinnati, where Hayes lived for 16 years, gave one thousand and three hundred and thirty-six majority for the Republican ticket last Fall , and now goes eight hundred and eighty-four Democratic. Worse than all-- and this fact must be a source of intense mortification to his friends --Sandusky County, where Hayes lives, gave a radical majority last year, and at the election on Tuesday last, two hundred and ninety Democratic. This is a positive truth that Mr. Hayes is not regarded as the man for the crisis in national affairs where he is best known among his neighbors and friends. It is a serious blow to the Radical cause.

"The only Independent Senator, Newton Booth, came originally from Washington County, Indiana. The Radicals sent for Booth to speak for them; had his old teacher, John P. Morrison, to introduce him, and great hopes were built upon. This slender foundation of a Radical majority. Well, the election came on the other day, and Washington County gives a Democratic gain of 252 over the usual Democratic majority. So Booth's influence was 252 votes. Worse than nothing."

-- What we may Expect. -- In the first place the fiathas gone forth that Samuel J. Tilden, from and after March 4, 1877 will be the President of these United States; and under his rule. We may reasonably expect that there will be no more enforcement laws. No more military laws for States. No hostility to whites nor Blacks. No more interference with the Supreme Court. No more sectional legislation. No further hostility to States. No Chandlers, Babcock's, nor Delanos. But we shall have economy of administration. Honesty of administration. Official responsibility. More order and accountability. The removal of drones imbeciles. A currency of gold, silver and Paper. No union of Church and State. No more "whiskey rings." Under Mr. Tilden, in a word, the New York Express declares that it shall look not for a perfect government, but for better governments, a truer union of the States, a larger



confidence among the people, and everywhere in Washington a wiser administration of public affairs.

-- **Instructions to Election Boards.** -- Governor Irwin, acting upon the written opinion of Attorney-general Hamilton, has issued a letter of instruction to all election officers in the State, calling their attention to their duties in case of challenges at election.

The Governor informs them that Section 1230 of the Political Code must be their guide in all such cases, and that all, violation or departure therefrom by Inspectors and Judges of election will be prosecuted to the utmost limit of the law. The Section referred to, reads as follows:

1st. That he (the voter) is not the person whose name appears on the Register.

2nd. That he has not resided within the State for six months next preceding the election.

3rd. He has not resided within the precinct for thirty days next preceding the election.

4th. That he has before voted that day.

5th. That he has been convicted of a felony, and has not been pardoned.

-- **Call the Roll.** -- Democrats! See to it that at roll call at the ballot box, next Tuesday, every man on your Club lists responds to his name and seals his fate by depositing his balance for Tilden, Hendricks, and Reform, and for Luttrell, too!

-- **The Democrats, if they carry every Southern State,** would need New York to help them out; for there would be 47 electoral votes to be gained in the Northern States to secure the election of that ticket; and 35 of them must be drawn from New York. --[Bulletin.

-- **Don't Trouble Yourself.** -- Don't trouble yourself about New York. We will get it by 75,000 majority, and also Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, California and Oregon, enough to give us 20 or 30 majority. Subside and look after the interests of your new masters, Stanford & Co. -- [Napa Reporter.

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### **SHERIFF'S SALE.**

[Property of Joseph C. Merithew at Maine Prairie:  
ship builder / ship owner; schooner].

By virtue of a decree and foreclosure an order of sale issued out of the Honorable District Court Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California in and for the City and County of San Francisco, upon a judgment rendered in said Court on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1876, in an action of the California Savings and Loan Society, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph C. Merithew, and Henry Dutton, assignee in the Bankruptcy of Joseph C. Merithew, a bankrupt, Defendants, duly attested on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1876, and to the directed where in, among other things, I am commanded to sell the herein after mentioned premises in said decree and order of sale to satisfy said judgment and all costs; described as follows, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate in the Township of Maine Prairie, County of Solano, State of California, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit:

[Following is a detailed description of all the lots and land owned by the defendant, Merithew, that are subject to this Sheriff's Sale with details of land acquisition and books and pages in which records of all such property are recorded with the County Recorder of Solano County. There is also a paragraph describing some of Merithew's property, which is reserved and excepted from the Sheriff's sale. If you are really interested in all these details, go to page 2, column 3 of the Tribune issue for November 4, 1876].

**NOTICE** is hereby given that on Wednesday, November 29, A.D. 1876, 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door, in the Town of Fairfield, County of Solano, State of California, I will sell the above-mentioned and described mortgage premises, except that portion reserved, and said judgment and decree of foreclosure, together with all and singular the tenements - hereditaments and appurtenances thereon to belonging or in any wise appertaining, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs at Public Auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand in United States gold coin.

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### Sickness.

[Sanitation, Incorporation]. Dixon we regret to say, is now and for the past six weeks or more, has been the most dire fever-scourged town in all this region of country. True, there have been but few deaths, but the number of fever stricken patients have exceeded, by 100 percent, at least, anything ever witnessed in this region. Nor is it at all to be wondered at. There is nothing mysterious about the prevalence of these low types of fever, among adults and diphtheria and croup among the children. It is just what we predicted nearly a year ago, when we besought the good citizens of the burg to take measures looking to a thorough system of sewerage and drainage of the town. But as this could only be done through the organization of a municipal government, the movement was defeated by a few do-less and penurious property holders, who preferred to risk sickness and even death, to the payment of a dollar for municipal purposes! The result thus far has fully verified our predictions, and the end is not yet, for if it be true in fact, as medical science and Hygiene declare it to be, that all or even a major part of all, these fevers are malarial, arising from in pure air generated by decaying animal or vegetable matter, or both, then it follows that as the town increases in size and age, the place must become more and more unhealthy, unless the cause producing this malaria is removed. It is not to be wondered at at all, that Dixon should be an unhealthy place, when the fact is considered that every particle of filth deposited on the streets, backyards, stables, cesspools, etc., remains just where it falls until the rains of Winter distill its contents and send it down, down, until it reaches the water supply, when it mingles with and becomes a part of all the water used in the place. Then, if that was of itself insufficient to engender disease and death, a slaughterhouse, and numerous pig pens in the populace parts of the town is added to taint the air we breathe! Naturally Dixon is, or ought to be, one of the healthiest towns in the State, but instead of being healthy it is fast becoming the reverse. The remedy for this on healthiness is within the reach of the citizens themselves. There are no Pontine marshes to be drained; no festering pools of stagnant water to fill up. It only needs that the people will protect themselves against diseases produced by their own everyday habits. In other words *drain the town*, and thus purify both the water and the air. A few thousand dollars-- two or three, at the outside, judiciously expended, will sewer and thoroughly drain the town. We verily believe that the money outlaid for medical treatment, loss of time, etc., incident to this Fall's sickness alone, without counting the suffering and sacrifice of life directly chargeable to this lack of drainage, would pay all the costs of sewerage! It is high time that our citizens should begin to think seriously upon this matter!

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-- **Terpsichorean.** -- The Social Dance at the Public Hall last Saturday evening, was not so fully attended as usual, owing to the muddy condition of streets and roads, but it was enjoyed to the full by those who forced the mud blockade, and took part in the entertainment. The Frahm Brothers, unwilling that the participants in the grand Shooting Tournament, which was postponed to today, on account of the weather, should go home without tripping the light fantastic with the fair Dames of Dixon, has given notice that they will give a Social hop, at Public Hall, this evening at 10:30, after the close of the political meeting. Tickets only \$1.00. Ladies free.

-- **Remember the Carrier .** -- Will be around for the almighty dollar for the next quarter, and we trust all will respond cheerfully and promptly. In our absence, the last quarterly collections were but partially made, hence, in many cases, the demand will be for the quarter closing today, and also for the incoming quarter. We need the coin, and must insist upon payment. To delinquent subscribers who receive their papers through the post office, we say, give us a call. Don't wait for a more convenient season. Now is the time, at the close of the journalistic year, to settle old scores and thus make us feel that our labors are appreciated!

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## THE REPUBLICAN WAR CRY!

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Ed. Tribune: [pg2]. Letter from Vacaville. A all the base and cowardly subterfuges ever resorted to buy a political party, to intimidate the indifferent and weak minded, and retain their grasp on power they have so long abused, nothing has ever been conceived by any party or faction, so shameless, so contemptible, and so utterly devoid of foundation, in fact, or principal, as the insane cry of a defeated, dying party, lately raised by the Republican press and speakers, that the election of a Democratic President is likely to result in war, unless Mr. Tilden's majority is very *large*."

Mr. Booth says, "if duplicate election returns should be sent by South Carolina, (and this he knows will be done" he is very fearful that trouble will result from it, especially if Mr. Tilden should be elected by only a *small* majority."

Mr. Morton, in a speech in San Francisco, containing more unblushing falsehoods than I ever saw condensed into as small a space, says that "he hopes something will be done of sending troops down south," and all the leading Radical papers, everywhere, and bloodied shirt orators throughout the land, are threatening war is Tilden and Hendricks -- two of the purest patriots, ablest statesman, and most incorruptible public men who have ever held over official positions in this country, are elected by only a *small* majority.

Suppose the Republican candidates are elected by a small majority! What then? What do they mean by making Civil War with all the untold horrors, the contingency, if the Democratic candidates are elected by only a small majority? If Tilden is elected by only one electoral vote majority, would his election not be as legal and just as if Hayes were elected by this small majority? Do the Radicals pretend to intimate that in less Tilden's majority is so overwhelming that they will be afraid to undertake the job, they intend to put Mr. Hayes in the White House by force of arms? If this be there meaning, let one who was voted at 10 Presidential elections, warned them to be where, how they again kindled the fire of Civil War. For, if such an alternative should result from this political contest, it will be inaugurated by Republican office-holders, to screen themselves from the fearful reckoning they will have to rendered to the people. If the Democrats get into power. If they mean war, let me warn them that war is a game that more than one can play at. It will not be the South alone fighting on a false issue, and for a doubtful principal, they will have to contend with. But it will be every man in the East, West, North and South who loves justice and right, and fair dealing, and who is willing to hazard their lives to preserve and perpetuate our Republican form of government, who will defend the free ballot, and see that the man who is legally elected President, whether by a thousand or a hundred thousand in majority, and whether he be a Democrat or a Republican, is inaugurated into the office.

But, why should I pursue this subject, when I know it is got up as the last hope of a desperate party, thinking thereby to intimidate a few weak minded men who haven't sufficient force of character to care which party succeed, and if they can be made to believe that war will result if Tilden is elected, Fink they may be scared into the support of Hayes. This is not the first time, however, that war has been threatened by Republican leaders. But noncombatants need have no fears of any such result. I will admit that the rascally Republican office-holders, (and by this I do not believe that all are dishonest) would do almost anything in reason, rather than Democrats should be placed in a position to expose their villainies, but no danger of their fighting. Rascals are always cowards, and the decent masses of their party, though brave as any, would not choose to risk their lives to keep a few office-holders in easy places, contrary to law, nor to screen them from being convicted and punished for their crimes.

I have only room in this article to note one more false pretense of this party of false pretenses and broken pledges. The Republican party falsely assumes that they, by their material prowess, save the country in our Civil War. It was they who did all the fighting, they who furnished the money to carry it on -- they did it all, while the Democrats sneaked off and hid, or went over and helped the rebels. Why, only a few days since, a Republican in this neighborhood, had the presumption to tell me that

"there were no Democrats in the Federal army during the Civil War, for he was in it and new." Even their partisan papers and public speakers, are continually throwing this brazen falsehood in the teeth of Democrats, and trying to impress it on the masses of the people, that as the Republican party did all the fighting for the Union, and the Democrats oppose them in their efforts to save the Union, therefore their party alone is entitled to have control of the government, and the Democratic Party is not to be trusted.

To prove how shamelessly falls this claim of the Republican Party is, it is only necessary to refer to the vote received by Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate, and Messrs. Bell, Breckenridge, and Douglas, the Democratic candidates for the presidency in 1860. Mr. Lincoln received 1,800,000 votes, and the three Democratic candidates, 2,800,000 votes in round numbers. Thus, Mr. Lincoln receives 1,000,000 votes less than a majority -- that many less, than the Democratic candidates. Those Democratic votes did not all come from the South. In fact, there was over a million from the North. Again, Mr. Lincoln only received about 6000 votes majority in Illinois, yet that state sent upwards of two hundred thousand men into the field. Certainly it would be fair to suppose, at least, have those were Democrats. I would enumerate other evidences of the absurdity of the boast of the Republican party that they save the Union. Mr. Douglass received 1,300,000 Democratic votes, nearly all of which were from the North, and his supporters were as loyal as Mr. Lincoln's.

Mr Tilden is charged with opposition to the government during the war, by Morton, Booth, and other falsifiers, when the history of our country during that time, records the fact that Mr. Lincoln had such confidence in his loyalty as well as his judgment that he sent for him on several occasions, in regard to the conduct of the war.

Did Mr. Tilden show any disloyalty when Mr. Lincoln told him -- in case we become involved in a war with England. It would be necessary to make our own gun-barrel-iron, and he quit a business at which he was making money fast and expended a great deal of his own money in preparing the necessary machinery to supply the government with this quality of iron, and put the price so low that he lost several thousand dollars, and has not to this day ask the government to refund one dollar of his loss?

But, men who --like Zach, Chandler, (Chairman of the National Republican Central Committee) says he would rather see every Democratic man, woman and child in the South put to the sword than see Tilden and Hendricks elected, will not admit the virtues of Mr. Tilden, but prefer by falsehood, misrepresentation and unprincipled abuse, to try to defeat his election, and thereby save themselves from political disgrace, and perhaps from the penitentiary.

SANTIAGO

[I can only imagine that "Santiago " is the nom de plume of the Dixon Tribune editor R. D. Hopkins, writing under the cover of a *Letter from Vacaville* to preserve his otherwise staunch support for the predominantly democratic Dixon electorate. I have seen several other "opposition" articles bearing the byline "Santiago".

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## END of VOLUME TWO.

With this issue, we complete the second volume and the second year of the TRIBUNE, and we embrace this opportunity to return our grateful acknowledgments to those who have generously stood by us throughout these two eventful years. Some have grown weary in well doing, and have fainted by the way. Backspace, but others have dropped in and filled the decimated ranks; so that the course of the Tribune is still "onward and upward." To those who have withdrawn their patronage because we maintained and boldly express our political opinions, we have no apologies to offer, since we claim the same right of free thought and free speech for our self, that we ever accord to others. But in all those years, we have ever kept in view the Cardinal motive that prompted us to commence the publication of a newspaper in Dixon, to wit: The transforming of the Heather to obscure wayside railroad station of Dixon, into what nature intended it to be -- the most prosperous and desirable business town in Solano County! To this end, we have labored diligently, and not without some degree of success, too, notwithstanding the fact that some of her

citizens, having the largest interests at stake, have steadily refused to contribute one dollar towards the enterprise! But despite all the drones in the busy hive, we have seen real estate steadily advancing value, and the population of the town steadily increase, until, today, Dixon is the widest known and most prosperous town in Solano County! It is hardly necessary to say that local matters will continue to claim our first and primary attention, when politics and all other matters of general concern, will meet with but secondary consideration at our hands.

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-- **Financial and Commercial Marketplace.** -- Being a summary of the metals and commodities markets in New York and Liverpool; the Bank of California; the freights, rates and tonnage of commodities shipped from San Francisco to major international ports; a detailed presentation of the produce markets. Full details to be found at column 1, page 4 of this issue

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**TILDEN AND REFORM.**

Air -- "Yankee Doodle."  
Oh! Sweep the cobwebs from your eyes,  
The bondage long you've borne,  
And greet the gladness in the skies.  
That spreads the coming morn.  
It sweeps along -- a sea of song,  
A rousing rushing storm;  
One big hurrah, so clear the way.  
For Tilden and Reform!

Our Uncle Sam, the foe of sham,  
Is wise and bold and faithful,  
The ship of State, he'll trim her straight.  
And staunch the old leaks, wasteful.  
Her woes he'll heal, for rogues that steal  
He'll make it hot and warm,  
So topmast high we'll filled the sky.  
With Tilden and Reform.

Chorus.  
Up and down, around the town,  
The Boys in White will swarm,  
Their foes to drown and sink them down.  
With Tilden and Reform.

Stamford

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**DEMOCRATIC RALLY!**

-----  
General Jo. Hamilton,  
and  
Hon. W.B.C. Brown,  
Will address the citizens of Dixon at Centennial Hall on  
Monday Evening, November 6th.  
The last rally of the campaign.

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**SICKNESS [sanitation-hsm]**

Dixon, we regret to say, is now and for the past six weeks or more, has been the most dire fever-scourged town in all this region of the country. True, there have been but few deaths, but the number of fever stricken patients have exceeded by 100% at least anything ever witnessed in this region. Nor is it at all to be wondered at. There is nothing mysterious about the prevalence of these low types of fever, among adults and diphtheria and croup among the children. It is just what we

predicted nearly a year ago, when we be sought the good citizens of the burg to take measures looking to a thorough system of sewerage and drainage of the town.

But as this could only be done through the organization of a municipal government, [incorporation] the movement was defeated by a few do-less and penurious property holders, who preferred to risk sickness and even death, to the payment of a dollar for municipal purposes! The result thus far has fully verified our predictions, and the end is not yet, for if it be true in fact, as medical science and Hygiene declare it to be, that all or even a major part of, these fevers are malarial, arising from in pure air generated by decaying animal or vegetable matter, or both, then it follows that as the town increases in size and age, the place must become more unhealthy, unless the cause producing this malaria is removed. It is not to be wondered at at all, that Dixon should be an unhealthy place, when the fact is considered that every particle of filth deposited on the streets, backyards, stables, cesspools, etc., remains just word falls until the rains of Winter distill its contents and send it down, down, until it reaches the water supply, when it mingles with and becomes part of the water used in the place. Then, if that was of itself insufficient to engender disease and death, a slaughterhouse, and numerous pig pens in the populace parts of the town is added to taint the air we breathe. Naturally Dixon is, or ought to be, one of the healthiest towns in the State, but instead of being healthy it is fast becoming the reverse. The remedy for this on healthiness is within the reach of the citizens themselves. There are no Pontine marshes to be drained; no festering pools of stagnant water to fill up. It only needs that the people will protect themselves against diseases produced by their own everyday habits. In other words *drain the town*, and thus purify both the water and the air. A few thousand dollars-two or three, at the outside judiciously expended, will sewer and thoroughly drain the town.

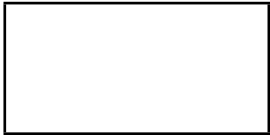
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#### EARTHQUAKE PROOF.

[From an extensive article on the Grand Hotel of San Francisco fame.]

The Grand Hotel was constructed shortly after the great earthquake of 1868. It is a complete frame building, surrounded by brick walls. The frame is of heavy timber, bolted, braced and strapped together with massive iron bolts and bars and anchors, furnishing a strength almost rivaling that of a ship. To this frame the brick walls are securely fastened, but should the city ever be visited by a violent earthquake so destructive as to the brick walls, they must necessarily fall outward and will leave standing the skeleton of the hotel with its roof and floors unmoved.





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### DIXON MARKET REPORT.

#### CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	\$1.40 @ \$1.45 cental
BARLEY	\$0.90 @ a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 a pound
ONIONS	\$.015 a pound

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.40 @ dozen
FRESH BUTTER	\$0.35 @ pound
HENS	\$6.00 @ \$7.00 dozen
BROILERS	\$3.00 @ \$4.50 dozen
YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ \$5.00 dozen
OLD ROOSTERS:	\$8.00 @ dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.16 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound
DUCKS	\$5.00 @ 6.50 per dozen

The Election of 1876:

<https://www.salon.com/2020/11/07/why-the-2020-election-looks-a-lot-like-1876-with-one-crucial-difference/>

<https://www.historytoday.com/archive/feature/presidential-election-1876>

page 1

-- Milch Cows. -- The best method of growing stock to make them most profitable for the dairy, has recently been discussed at some length by A. L. Fish, of Herkimer, in the Utica *Herald*. The prominent idea advanced by Mr. Fish is that, in



order to rear cows for "fluent milkers," they should have *succulent food* from their birth till brought into milk, which, he says, is at two years of age, if the animal is well raised. He argues that the food of a calf, when the changes made from milk, should be cooked and said warm, or near the temperature of blood heat, because it facilitates a more perfect digestion, for which the distributing functions are in waiting. This position, he says, is fully demonstrated by the fact that in the change from milk to grosser food, the young animal shows less thrift, proportionate to increased functional labor required to fit the food for assimilation. The calf adds more weight in growth from a given amount of food it takes during the first week, then ever after. The extraordinary size that the calf will attain at eight months old, having been supplied with all the new milk, it would take, three times a day, compared with a calf otherwise equal, except that it's food is prepared for ready assimilation, shows it expedient to prepare the food as near as possible for ready distribution in the system, especially for forced growth and for milch cows.

A successful breeder, he argues, must understand adapting the various kinds of food to develop essential points, and fix them by habit in the Constitution. The functional relations in the animal organism are based upon the principle of demand and supply. Hence the early exercise of the facilities most essential to practical use.

He would have the animal reared on food that is calculated to stimulate a milky habit, and he would have the animal "come in milk" at an early age, thus educating her from birth to the special-purpose of the day. Mr. Fish, we understand, has been quite successful in rearing. "Deep milkers," and his views are suggestive to those who are growing stock for the dairy. --*Agriculturalist*.

-- **A Word for Forestry.** --In his address before the American Forestry Association, Mr. Burnet Landreth gives some hints, which should set every American farmer to thinking, especially since this gentleman is a student of the subject, and knows where of the speaks.

"What I desire. Now, in an especial mannerto direct attention to is a branch of agriculture, which until recently, has been almost entirely overlooked by us. I of course refer to forestry. Heretofore, the way to get rid of timber at the least outlay of labor possible, seems in many cases to be the object aimed at; and we have gone on in. That means of effort until now. While we are still in our infancy. As a nation, our country is made naked, and the sources of supply of valuable timber, either for shipbuilding, the mechanic arts, or fencing, are so remote that, had it not been for the premature extension of railroads, penetrating the inmost recesses of the forest, prices would have advanced beyond any reasonable measure of values, and have seriously impeded the constructive arts.

"Among other things, I wish to start the inquiry weather, in our classification of agricultural instruction, the time has not come to teach forestry as a science --Eisai science because it is susceptible of exact results. Weather, in the subdivision of rural interests, the practice of treeplanting should not be clearly recognized among the present and prospective industries of our people.

"Now, in recommending farmers with the necessary means to send their sons as students to nursery men, it is not with any expectation that they should adopt the nursery business as the pursuit of life, but simply to qualify them for the more profitable enjoyment of their paternal acres, and to expand their views beyond the boundaries of the homestead, in order to occupy the high position which is an American farmers birthright.

-- **Lice on Swine.** -- The general cause of lice on swine is uncleanness in one or more of the departments of swine management. It is very seldom a healthy , thriving pig -- one who has been supplied with good food and plenty of it, and has been assigned comfortable quarters, which are regularly and properly cleaned, is troubled with lice. Sometimes it happens that they get the lice from less favored brethren, and I have them on my herd by bringing them in with a splendid pair of young Berkshires I bought in the West. If lice are left to worry and irritate swine, they do not do as much good as they should. On a given amount of food, and it should be the aim, therefore, for all good breeders to remove them as quickly as possible. Our first experiment in removing lice was tried on the above-mentioned young Berkshires. We took some common coal oil, and ported along the pigs back until it

spread over the whole body. We saw but few lice. The next day, but thought best to repeat the dose, which was done three times more. The lice, of course, left for unknown parts, but the worst of it was the pigs lost their hair, the sound losing all of it, owing to having too much coal oil. One application would have removed the lice, and not injured the pigs. Sulphur and lard rubbed on the pig is an excellent remedy, as is a dose of sulphur in the feed, if the weather is warm, as it works out of the skin, and proves very unpleasant to the parasites. -- *Exchange*.

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## THE POLITICAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

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The determination of the radicals to count Tilden out in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

Excluding the doubtful States of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, Tilden has 184 Electoral votes and Hayes 166, and it will require the votes of all these doubtful States to elect Hayes and but one vote to elect Tilden. But with the count of these States in the hands of unscrupulous carpet-bagger Returning Boards, the probabilities are decidedly in favor of the supposition that all these states are to be counted for Hayes, notwithstanding the apparent fact that upon the face of the returns Tilden has a majority in all three of the States named. Of course, it is expected that the people -- the majority --in those States are not much inclined to tamely submit to being thus summarily disfranchised, hence the concentration of troops and vessels of war now being concentrated in and around Washington. In South Carolina and Louisiana. The Returning Boards are at work with every prospect of counting Hayes in and Tilden out, while in Florida, the returns still being incomplete, the Board has not yet entered upon its duties, but the result may be easily foretold! The States must be counted for Hayes, regardless of consequences! The result follows, that Hayes is to have 185 Electoral votes and Tilden 184, and on the fifth day of March Grant --backed by Federal bayonets and the naval squadron in full view, ready for action --Hayes is to be inducted into office, and Grantism, under another name, is to be continued another four years.

True, before this is done, there must be a formal count of the votes before Congress. But what of that? On joint balance. The Radicals have the majority, and as a matter of course the programs will be carried out to the letter! It is true that, according to the Constitution of the United States, Several of the Radical felectors are disqualified to hold the office of Elector but this Constitutional objection can be just as easily overcome, as any of the others now being set at defiance. Besides, it is claimed that some of the Democratic Elect doors in the Southern States are unpardoned ex-Confederates and in eligible to office, and the court of last resort may be called upon to decide this or some knotty questions, and it is barely possible that a Republican Court may so far. Forget party as to decide in partially in th premises, but we must confess we have small hopes of release from last quarter.

That frauds have been perpetuated by both parties in conducting the election and some of the States, is quite probable, but that even a majority of these frauds are justly chargeable to the Democratic Party. We do not believe, and that for the simple reason. If, for none other, that the opportunities of the party in power for the perpetration of frauds were many times greater than those enjoyed by the Democracy. Besides, the impelling motives and inducements were twofold greater in the officeholders, whose bread-and-butter depended upon the election of Hayes. But be this as it may, we believe that we, but expressed the sentiments of 9/10 of the rank and file of both parties. When we express the sincere hope that the man who has fairly and honestly receive the majority of the votes cast on the seventh day of November, May, and ought to be the President of these United States, for the four years next succeeding March 4, 1877, whether that man be Samuel J Tilden or Rutherford B. Hayes.

## VACAVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

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Vacaville, November 1876.

Ed. Tribune:-- The election is over, but not the agony -- this I fear has scarce commenced. Great has been the excitement for a week past, I fear that it will

culminate in something worse than energetic expressions of opinion before Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hayes is inaugurated president.

The country has come to a pretty pass -- when the will of a large majority of the people of the United States must be thwarted by two or 300 vagabond Negroes -- the scum and offscourings of their race, and a few unprincipled carpetbaggers and scalawags, is much below the Negroes, as they are above them in intellect and capacity to do wrong.

That Mr. Tilden has been legally and fairly elected by 1/2 million majority of the popular vote, and at least a 12 majority in the Electoral College, every fair-minded man must acknowledge. Even Kellogg, who by the end of Grant's, bayonets, and false swearing, usurped the Gubernatorial chair of Louisiana, and who is characterized by the San Francisco Chronicle, (and it ought to be a good judge of a rascal) as "the worst man in the United States;" admitted to several prominent Democrats, that "there was no doubt what ever, that Mr. Tilden has a majority of the votes in Louisiana, but they intended to prove that there were enough Negroes prevented from voting the Republican ticket by heavy sedation to overcome his majority. " The class of Negroes. Kellogg relies on to defeat the People's choice for President of the United States, will swear anything he asks of them for a dollar in Greenbacks, and some of them for a drink or two of whiskey. And, President Grant had sent Sheridan with 24 regiments of soldiers to New Orleans, ostensibly to see that the law should not be violated by either party, but in really to prevent the outraged people of Louisiana from exposing the frauds of the State Returning Board. It matters nothing with that military humbug and tyrant, Grant, that such men as Governor Palmer, Lyman Trumbull Illinois, Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, Louis V. Bogy S of Missouri and Watterson of the Louisville Courier Journal assures the country that Mr. Tilden has a clear, fair and legal majority of more than 7000 votes in the State of Louisiana. That the election has been as quiet and orderly as in any State in the union; that there has been no riots, no intimidation of Republican voters, (though there were Negroes prevented from voting the Democratic ticket by Republicans). Mr. Grant prefers to believe, or pretends to believe, vagabond Negroes, who follow after politicians, ready to do the work of Grant's carpetbaggers, and 'bomb' and steel their living when Grant officials have nothing in the line of perjury, riots, or assassination for them to do. This is the kind of evidence that is to deprive a majority of the most intelligent voters in the United States of their choice for President.

A gentleman told me today, who had just returned from San Francisco, that he heard several intelligent and honorable Republicans say, there was no question in their minds, and their could be non-with any fair-minded man, that Mr. Tilden has been fairly and legally elected as President, and the unmistakable effort. Their party is making to deprive him of his seat, was a dastardly outrage on him and our Republican institutions." One very intelligent Republican on the boat today, on being asked what he thought of Grant, concentrating troops in Washington city? Said he would answer the question by enquiring of the gentleman who propounded it, "what he would think if Grant declared himself Military Dictator on the fourth of next March?" My friend wanted to know of him what he thought the people ought to do in such an event? He replied that he and thousands of others in his party, would fight against it to the bitter end, and, although he feared there was not sufficient vim in the people of the United States to resist the destruction of our Republican form of government, he hoped they might rise as one man and wreak summary justice on the tyrant who dared to strike the fratricidal blow.

On the 20th. Inst. the Call's New Orleans dispatches stated that the duplicate official returns from all but five or six parishes in Louisiana, and a reasonable estimate of these parishes from this year's registration, and the vote of 1874, gave Mr. Tilden's electors, 9,246 votes majority over the Hayes electors in that State. It has been proved before the Returning Board, by a large number of the better class of Negroes, that they knew of no instance where Republican colored voters were debarred from voting by Democrats in parishes where they claimed intimidation, but they did know of a good many Democratic Negroes who were kept from voting by threats of violence on the part of Republicans. Yet, in spite of right and justice, and

fair dealing, it is boldly announced that a sufficient number of Democratic votes will be thrown out on the bear supposition of intimidation of Republican voters, (for they have no proof, which is not fully offset by more respectable evidence to the contrary) to give the State to Hayes.

And with the ostensible purpose of having the vote of this State counted fairly, but with the real objects of abetting one of the most damnable frauds ever perpetrated on the rights of a free people, Grant has usurped power which would have brought the head of England's Queen to the block, and sent his Lieutenant General (who won his extraordinary title by the distinguished services in burning the homes of the defenseless women and children in the Shenandoah Valley, during the Civil War.) with 24 regiments of infantry, who are daily paraded in the streets of New Orleans, saying in unmistakable language, the elective franchise is a farce that we have allowed the people to play long enough; the military arm of the Government will decide, hereafter, who is to be President of the United States, unless we conclude to change the official cognomen to Military Dictator of the American Nation..

The frauds now being perpetrated on the people of the United States, were premeditated, and the plot concocted long before the election, is evident from what Booth said in his interview with the Call reporter, viz: "He hoped if Mr. Tilden was elected, it would be by a large majority, for if duplicate returns should be sent from South Carolina, for instance, which he had reasons to believe would be the case, he feared there would be trouble."

What reasons did he have to know duplicate returns would be sent from any State, unless he had been let into the plot then concocted to swindle the people out of their choice for Chief Magistrate of the United States? Yet this man, after knowing this, contributed all in his power to the reelection of a party capable of doing such things.

This is a subject of such vital importance to every man who would like to perpetuate the blessings of a Republican form of government to his posterity, that I cannot do it justice in the space I am entitled to claim in a newspaper article, and while I would like to say a good deal more, I will have to close by asking this single question. Will the people of these United States tamely submit to see their liberty wrested from them by a few bold, bad men? For one, I answer, never!

SANTIAGO.

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pg2

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

[Property of Joseph C. Merithew at Maine Prairie:  
ship builder / ship owner; schooner].

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By virtue of a decree and foreclosure an order of sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of the 12th Judicial District of the State of California in and for the City and County of San Francisco, upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1876, in an action of the California Savings and Loan Society, Plaintiff, versus Joseph C. Merithew, and Henry Dutton, assignee in Bankruptcy of Joseph C. Merithew, a bankrupt defendant, duly attested on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1876, and to me, directed, wherein, among other things, I am commanded to sell the herein after mentioned premises in said decree and order of sale to satisfy said judgment and all costs; described as follows, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate in the Township of Maine Prairie, County of Solano, State of California, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: First-- Lots number Three (3) and Four (4) and the North-East one quarter of Section 4 (4) in Township Five (5) North, Range Two, East, Mount Diablo Meridian containing 119 and 3/100 acres of land and being the same granted to Harvey Wilcox by the United States of America, bearing date of June 6, A. D. 1864, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Solano County in Liber One (1) of Patents at page 107. Second --The South one half of the South-East one quarter, and lots numbered one. [1] and two [2] of Section 4 [4] in Township Five. [5] North, Range Two E., Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 150-3 and 71/100 acres of land, and being the same premises granted to Joseph C. Merithew by the united states of

America, by Patents bearing date September 26, A. D. 1867, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Solano County, in Liber One. [1] of Patents, at page 308.

**NOTICE is hereby given that on**

**Thursday, November 23rd, A. D. 1876, At 12 o'clock, M.,**

[The date of this published notice is 25 November, and the sale of Merithew's property should have taken place on the 23rd of November.]

At the Court House door, in the Town of Fairfield, County of Solano, State of California, I will sell the above-mentioned and described mortgage premises, together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, costs and securing costs, at Public Auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand in United States gold coin.

Dated, Fairfield, October 24, 1876.

JNO. E. WILLISTON.

Sheriff of Solano County.

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**Page 3**

-- The Wheat Market . -- The wheat market is excited, owing to the rumors of approaching war in Europe. In San Francisco the price ranges from \$1.90 to two dollars per cental. Lots of Changed Hands in Dixon This Week at \$1.75, Including storage, , but the ruling rates now are about \$1.70 with limited transactions. Holders being unwilling to sell on a rising market.

-- Entitled to Praise . -- The members of the Relief Society, organized a week ago, to nurse and care for the sick of the town, have accomplished a great deal of good in their untiring ministrations, and too much praise cannot be awarded them. Some of them have fallen victims to the disease. They were called upon to combat, but we are glad to be able to say that all are recovering.

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– **Sanitary Matters.** -- [incorporation, Sanitation] Information coming to hand that the Secretary of the State Board of Health, proposed a visit to Dixon for the purpose of ascertaining if there was not some local cause for the prevalence of diphtheria, a meeting of the citizens was called at the Public Hall, November 17. For the purpose of taking such action in the premises, as the people deemed advisable. Doctor A. H. Pratt was elected Chairman, and W. S. A. Dashiell, Secretary. H. Eppinger stated the object of the meeting. The Chairman spoke at length upon the scourge now devastating our town, it's causes, and the measures necessary to adopt to prevent a further spread. H. Eppinger, A. Hochheimer, in. B. S. Coleman, George Frahm, and E. E. Leake were appointed a committee to confer with the Secretary of the State Board of Health. Doctors Pratt, Evans and Carlisle were afterwards added to the committee. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman. Immediately after the adjournment of the public meeting, the committee assembled and organized by the selection of Doctor A. H. Pratt as Chairman, and id. E. Leake as Secretary.

Saturday evening Doctor Hatch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, accompanied by Doctor Nelson, of Sacramento, came down, and in company with members of the committee, visited the schoolhouse and other localities in town. After hearing the statements of a number of citizens, Doctors Hatch and Nelson recommended that the citizens apply to the Board of Supervisors for the appointment of a Board of Health for Dixon. They were confident that under the general laws of the State, such a board would have power to enforce such sanitary measures as were necessary for the preservation of the health of the community.

They further recommended, that all filth be immediately removed from the streets, backyards cleaned, and sellers and water closets thoroughly fumigated and disinfected. For this purpose, they suggested the use of Chloride of Longtime and Sulfate of Iron, and the committee at once ordered two barrels of Wine and one of Sulfate of Iron. Mr. John Davenport has been engaged during the week in disinfecting the town, and it is hoped that these precautionary measures may prevent the further spread of the two prevailing diseases, diphtheria and typhoid

fever.

– **Large Wheat Sale.** -- Last week Doctor Glenn sold his crop of wheat on the Glenn farm in Colusa County to I. Friedlander, at \$1.65 per cent tell delivered at Princeton Landing --equal to \$1.80 in San Francisco. This sale is perhaps the largest ever made in this State by a single farmer, and aggregated to 18,000 tons, or 360,000 send tells, worth in San Francisco, \$640,000.

– **No BACK NUMBERS.** -- In answer to the oft repeated inquiry for back numbers of the TRIBUNE, we desire to say that we are unable to furnish them, especially the last week's issue, the supply having given out early on the date of publication.

– **LEFT DIXON.** -- Ms. Tilly Behrens, late principal of King's District school and one of the reigning bells of Dixon, left this week for Williams to take charge of the public school at that place. We know of several disconsolate young men, not given to letter writing, will soon be seen buying postage stamps, envelopes and scented letter paper.

– **THE GENERAL HEALTH.** -- Since our last issue there is been but one death in town from Diphtheria, with but one new case reported. The general health is much improved and the little patients are all doing well, and will probably recover.

– **DIED.** -- In Dixon, November 18, 1876. Emma daughter of George and Susanna Cadman, age 7 years three months and 10 days.

– **Large Wheat Sale.** -- Last week Dr. Glenn sold his crop of wheat on the Blend farm in Colusa County to I. Friedlander, at \$1.65 per cental delivered at Princeton Landing -equal to \$1.80 in San Francisco. This sale is perhaps the largest ever made in this State by a single farmer, and aggregated 18,000 tons, or 360,000 centals, worth in San Francisco, \$640,000.

– **RESTAURANT AND LODGING HOUSE.** -- Mrs. Anna Peterson desires to announce to her former patrons and the public generally, that she has leased the Johnson brick block corner First and A streets, Dixon Where she is prepared to furnish meals and genteel lodging by the day or week on reasonable terms.

The home is newly furnished throughout.

**NO CHINESE COOKS EMPLOYED.**

Mrs. P. Superintendends the cooking department in person

>>> FRESH OYSTERS EVERY DAY.

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pg4

-- **San Francisco and International Market Reports.** -- Extensive and detailed reports for all commodities, metals and currencies traded on the San Francisco and international markets. Go to page 4 for full details.

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First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Published December 02, 1876

## Volume 3, No. 4 Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.  
By: R.D. Hopkins & Co.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.B. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription:

Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office. City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

### DIXON MARKET REPORT.

#### CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	\$1.40 @ \$1.45 cental
BARLEY	\$0.90 @ a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 a pound
ONIONS	\$.015 a pound

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.40 @ dozen
FRESH BUTTER	\$0.35 @ pound
HENS	\$6.00 @ \$7.00 dozen
BROILERS	\$3.00 @ \$4.50 dozen
YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ \$5.00 dozen
OLD ROOSTERS:	\$8.00 @ dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.16 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound
DUCKS	\$5.00 @ 6.50 per dozen

The Election of 1876:

<https://www.salon.com/2020/11/07/why-the-2020-election-looks-a-lot-like-1876-with-one-crucial-difference/>

<https://www.historytoday.com/archive/feature/presidential-election-1876>

Dec2  
pg1

-- Alfalfa Seed. -- As has been noted before in these columns, the crop of California grown alfalfa seed is very short this year. The market prices tell the story.

Seed, which was quoted last year at 13 and \$0.14 for the first quality is held now at \$0.20 and \$0.22. There was an early prospect for a large crop, but the crop never came. There was a general failure, almost a blight in its widespread area. Supplies are now so short that there is but little to be had from Sacramento, and our city seeds men find themselves unable to fill orders at anything like the prices which they quoted to their customers, a few months ago.

The increase of the demand for alfalfa, and the fitness which it is displaying each succeeding year as a valuable forage crop on widely diverse qualities of land, seem to us to warrant more attention being paid by our farmers to the seed as a special crop. The seed has hitherto been a minor consideration among alfalfa growers. After drawing what they needed from the fields in the way of hay, or pasturage, they have devoted the remnant to seed. The condition of the market, showing the liability of second and latter growths to fail again of good seating, suggest the importance of some producers, at least, setting apart the early and surer growth for the seed market. In most cases it will be found that the earlier crop will produce a larger and better quality of seed and the surety of a crop will be sufficient reward for the undertaking. The production of the seed, where the farmer is conditioned for it, will be found profitable, and a wise effort to produce seed of a superior quality will not fail of a reward.

The shortage in the crop of native seed this year will turn the attention of large purchasers to the Chile seed, which is now quoted at a range of 8 and \$0.13. In Chile, the crop is grown largely for seed, and instead of harvesting the remnant, as is common with us, they cut the crop at the time of the strongest seating, and doubtless this year they will profit by our importunity. We hear from different parts of the State of preparation of large acreages, new land for alfalfa, and the plant is evidentially advancing to a more important place in our farm economy. -- *Rural Press*.

-- **Permanent Pastures.** --W. C. S., In an exchange says: I will say that I have always said it takes 20 years to establish a permanent and rich old pasture. This being done, of course, the herbage will be affected by a dry season. A permanent pasture of meadow cannot grow without moisture, either in America or England, for grass will burn up all the world over. When there is no source of moisture. It seems as if 3 1/2 tons of hay per acre removed from a sealed reduces its fertility very much, and that also the allowing of grass to stand so long, must have caused the coarser grasses to have smothered and killed the finest and richest varieties of grass, thus leading a thin stand without the find dwarf herbage, which ought to have filled the interstices, as overpoweringly heavy crops are known to destroy weeds. If the grass had been eaten by sheep and young cattle, and when becoming short and scanned the animals had all been removed to another field, the under grass would have been saved from suffocation and the whole herbage have received such stimulation from the droppings and urine of the animals that the result might have been different. On rich bottomland which is over flowed with water --if the inundation is periodical, and does not occur in June --hey might be made advantageously, because fresh, it's generally leave a settlement which acts as manure, thus obviating the necessity to renovate otherwise. The soil must in all cases the suitable for pasture. And there is no difficulty in keeping the grass in a flourishing condition. When established, if from circumstances hey is required, a crop could be cut without serious injury. In the future, and with no ill result at all of a light dressing of comp positive or manure is spread over in the autumn, but the coating need not be light if there is plenty to be had.

-- **The Age of the Earth .** -- Sir William Thompson has concluded, from different lines of argument, that the age of the earth, as a body cool enough for habitation, cannot be much greater than 100,000,000 years. Professor Tait, however, in his work on the "Recent Advance in Physical Science," comes to a somewhat different conclusion, and put the limits of the world, age at 10,000,000 years. When doctors disagree who shall decide. As for other worlds than ours, some are said to be so far away that the light from them has not even get reached our planet. A writer in the Quarterly Review says that "the telescope has rendered visible stars so amazingly remote that light, leaping over 185,000 miles in a single second would take 500,000 years to travel from them to the earth. Astronomers and geologists have a

way of tossing millions of years about as if they were mere grains on the sands of time. It makes the few score allotted to man appear amazingly insignificant.

-- **Celery Slaw.** -- [Recipe]. One half head of cabbage, the tender part of one bunch of celery, two hard-boiled eggs, all chopped fine, mixed with it to teaspoonfulls of sugar, two of mustard, one half a teaspoon full of salt and pepper. Moisten with vinegar.

-- **Mustard Cabbage .** -- [Recipe]. Beat one egg with a tablespoon of sugar, mix 1 teaspoon full of mustard in one half tea cup of vinegar; add this to the egg and sugar, and boil until thick, stirring all the time; pour while hot over finely cut cabbage previously salted. PG 2

PG 2

### News Items.

-- Federal troops are in possession of the State House in South Carolina, and the greatest excitement prevails.

-- Excluding the vote of Marin County which did not reach the Capitol in time, the total vote of the State is 154,459. -- Hayes' majority, 2, 769.

-- Wade Hampton' residence near Columbia, S. C., Was destroyed by fire, Monday night, together with all its contents. Evidently the work of an incendiary.

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-- **The Count in Florida.** -- Excluding the returns from Dade County -- which gave 98 majority for Tilden, the footings now show 42 majority for Hayes.

-- **Louisiana.** -- The Board of Canvassers are still going through with the farce of counting the returns. Democratic parishes are being excluded so as to ensure the States for Hayes.

### ----- WINTERS CORRESPONDENCE

Winters, Yolo County, November 22, 1876

Ed. Tribune : --The excitement over the late election, has almost entirely subdued, and all are waiting patiently for the final result. Both side of claim that their respective candidates were elected, but we think most are now settling down to the conclusion that Hayes will be the next President; the Republicans claiming for him. A majority of the Electoral votes on a fair and impartia count, while the Democrats think he will probably be counted in by Grant and the present Republican administration.

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-- **The weather** still continues pleasant and favorable for the farmers, who say if it lasts a few weeks longer, they will be able to put in all their seed and have their fields ready for the next rains.

### ----- THE SOUTH CAROLINA MUDDLE.

The State Board of Canvassers, by throwing out the returns from two counties, made it appear that Chamberlain was re-elected Governor, and that a majority of the Legislature was also Republican, and the Board issued certificates. Accordingly. Meantime, and before said certificates were issued, th Supreme Court of the State issued an order to the Board, commanding them to simply count the returns without declaring the result. But inasmuch as such a course would have given the State to Tilden, and the State government over to the Democracy, with Wade Hampton as Governor, the Board refused to obey the orders of the Court, but issued the certificates and adjourned sine die. But the Court not to be trifled with, impose a fine of \$1500 against each member of the Canvassing Board, and committed them to jail for contempt. Governor Chamberlain, in order to perpetuate his rule, asked for Government troops to sustain him, and forth with Grant ordered troops to take possession of the Capitol and to permit no one to enter except upon a pass from the Governor. The Legislature convened Tuesday, and only such members as Chamberlain granted passes to, were permitted, excluding the members elected from the two counties thrown out by the Board. Meantime, a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued by the United States, judge, and the imprisoned members of the Board were discharged. While this was transpiring at the Capitol, incendiaries replying the

torch to the beautiful residence of Hampton, during the absence of the owner, and the result was the entire destruction of the building and contents. Meantime, Hampton is addressing the people of his State exporting them to keep the peace and bide their time. But while the Chamberlain favorites are organizing the Legislature, so as to ensure his continuance in power, the Democratic members elect are said to be organizing another Legislative body --based upon the actual returns of all the counties, and as a matter of course, this Democratic body will decide in favor of Hampton's election.

Thus the matte stands in South Carolina, with Federal bayonets perpetuating the Chamberlain rule, which the people as condemned at the ballot box. Query? is our Government any longer Republican in form, and in fact, or is it a military despotism?

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-- WEDNESDAY, November 22nd. In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Edmund Silvey, James Madison. Silvey and Lee Silvey -- order appointing T. B. Barnes, J. C. Merryfield and H. A. Ross, appraisers.

--Hayes' majority in this State is 2769.

-- A sweeping dust-laden norther put in an appearance, Tuesday.

-- Wheat has advanced to \$1.80-85 in Dixon --equal to \$2 @ \$2.05 in San Francisco.

-- Mr. McKenna ran behind Hayes in this Congressional District, 167 votes, while Pacheco ran ahead of his tickets 1349 votes in his (the 4th) District. In other words, Tilden carried the District by 1348 majority, and Pacheco carried it by a majority of one vote!

### ----- That Great Register Job.

It seems that are very generous Board of Supervisors, at its last session, unanimously -- and perhaps over generously, awarded to F. A. Leach, & Co., the nice little sum of \$469, over and above the contract price for printing the Great Register of the County --or in other words awarded them \$0.20 per name instead of 6.9 \$0.09 per name. Query, Where did the Board get the authority to thus donate this extra \$469 over and above the contract price? If they had the right to donate \$469, why could they not just as easily vote away the whole tax levy on the County to some very deserving pauper institution like the Vallejo Chronicle? But, says the figure-head of the Chronicle --by way of extenuation of the embassy will or careless action of the Board -- that the Great Register was printed under last year's contract. This excuse is to thin; for the last year's contract expired 1 August, and that Great Register was not printed --nor begun, until two months there after, to wit: October 1st. . Nor is this all; the contract last year for the same work was \$0.14 per name, while the allowance was \$0.20. True, \$469 is not so much among so many taxpayers, and doubtless, Leach, & Co. were hard up, and needed that amount, but, what right has the Board of Supervisors, in law or equity, to vary the terms of a written contract? What right have they to thus dispose of the peoples money? We venture the assertion right here, that not one single member of that Board would be so lavish and wreckless of their own private funds --No businessman would thus disregard his contracts, and in a fit of generosity pay 300 percent more than the contract called for. Then, if they would not do it as individuals, what excuse can I offer to the taxpayers of the County for thus squandering funds entrusted to them as public officers, acting under the solemn obligations of an oath? The most charitable solution of this little piece of unheard of liberality, is, that of culpable negligence --rather than corruption in office. But, whether this freak of extra liberality on the part of the Board of Supervisors, be chargeable to incompetency, negligence, or something worse, we venture the assertion, that not one of the members voting "aye" on this little job, will ever be returned again to fill the office they now hold, by the suffrage of the deer people! This County printing has heretofore dug the political graves of more than one of their illustrious predecessors in office!

We attach no blame in the matter to Leach, & Co., but we do admire their "cheek" the more that they could have the effrontery to ask 300 percent advance over there. Written contract price. The fault lies with the Board of Supervisors alone,

and the people will hold them responsible for their action.

We are not given to faultfinding, and this is the first time that we have felt bound to call public attention to "the way money goes," But, in common with the Republican and Times we enter our Psalm protest against this loose way of squandering the people's money!

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## NOTICE TO Tax- Payers!

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Notice is hereby given to the Taxpayers of Solano County, that the Assessment Books of the taxable property of said County, real estate and personal property, for the fiscal year 1876-7 had been received, and that the State and County taxes are now due and payable at the office of the County Treasurer in Fairfield.

And, if said taxes are not paid on or before the first Monday in January, 1877, will become delinquent, and 5 percent will be added to the amount thereof.

Payable at the office of the County Treasurer's Office from October 28 to

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Silver positively not received an amounts exceeding five dollars. -- Checks not taken.

J. B. LEMON, Treasurer,  
And Tax Collector, Solano County.  
Fairfield, October 28th, 1876.

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### Diphtheria.

[This article is from the *Napa Reporter* in commenting upon the death rate in Dixon from this infantile scourge uses this emphatic language:]

"Know good people, that this, as well as other epidemic diseases, is preventable. It's because is a specific germ which grows and breeds in cesspools, festering filth and privy vaults. From those places the germs are carried down to the water which underlies the town, and which we drink the poison of which causes death. Nature has provided that when people heard together in masses, they must obey certain laws in order to be healthy. They must be cleanly—which does not mean simply that they must wash their persons and wear clean clothes--but that their houses, streets, and yards must also be clean.

To affect this, art has provided sewers to carry off everything unwholesome, and also the means of bringing pure water from a distance. The people of Napa, however, seem loath to avail themselves of these things which are so necessary to health and comfort. They build handsome houses, paint, furnish and adorn them, but please them where disease will kill the inmates. The moral of this is that we must have sewers and pure water the disease has spent its force in Dixon and the patients are recovering, but what guarantee have we that it will not return again with deadly force next season? What have our people done to permanently ward off its deadly attacks? Nothing—literally nothing! True, disinfectants have been used, which has doubtless done much to purify the atmosphere, but that is all! Every body knows that the origin of this disease-like all malarial fevers, has its Argent below the surface, and until the good people of Dixon shall awake to the importance of purifying the water we drink as well as the air we breathe, Dixon can never again be free from periodical returns of this and kindred diseases! The town must be drained and pure water obtained. To accomplish the first the town must "adopt" a system of sewerage, and to accomplish the latter, one of the two methods must be adopted-The boring for and obtaining artesian water, or else obtaining the water supply from beyond the limits of the town!

A year ago we urged the adoption of the former, and predicted the result if our suggestions were not adopted. Alas, our warning was not heeded, but our predictions have been fearfully realized. And now, while it is too late to retrieve the past, there is yet time to guard against the future. But will our citizens act upon our suggestions? We doubted; and that for the simple reason that many of the property

owners are too afraid of being taxed, if they incorporate the town, and without incorporation nothing will be done--and that for the simple reason no one is authorized to inaugurate the needed improvement!

The following prescription for cure of the disease, is from the San Jose Herald:

"A small quantity of either sulfate of iron, tannin, or chlorate of potass, put dry upon the tongue, and allowed to dissolve there, once in every hour, have all been found to be most efficient remedies in the early stages of diphtheria."

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1876, dec02. pg4

#### **SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.**

Page 4 of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the Weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, what ever General news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! And don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the issue) and indulge yourself.

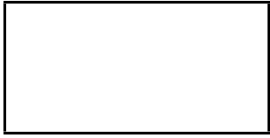
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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

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The Election of 1876:

<https://www.salon.com/2020/11/07/why-the-2020-election-looks-a-lot-like-1876-with-one-crucial-difference/>

<https://www.historytoday.com/archive/feature/presidential-election-1876>

pg1

### A CALIFORNIA WHEAT HARVEST.

Exciting Reading For Agriculturalists.

Supposing that upon one of the many days of the harvest season you get out of bed at and unusually early hour, and again climbed to the house top. Beneath, and in front of you will lie, as before, the pale, golden sea of wheat, girdled in the cool distance with the purple mountains. The air will be soft and delightful to breathe; the oaks upon the riverbank will throw shadows across the roadway and the rays of the sun will spread over the enormous plane- -a smile of greeting for the day.

You will sweep the horizon with your glass. Hardly to be seen, even with that, are some curiously shaped dots, moving slowly hither and thither. They seem to crawl, like insects, some going north, some South, sound East and Sunwest. After a while you distinguish that nearly every one of these dots is of a deep red color. A little later you recognize the awkward shape of the separators, and the broad-topped funnels of the engines. Throngs of people, most of them in wagons, yet some of foot, follow along behind. After a while all of these now widely separated groups will come to a standstill. They have taken up their positions for the onslaught upon the grain fields as deliberately and with as much thought as batteries take up positions for battle.

When one of these corps approaches its station, a header, with its attendant wagons, is sent forward to cut a clean place in the center of the area to be worked

upon that day. The machine is pressed upon the wheat, devouring it as it goes, and then, having accomplished a proper distance, turns and works in a circle, cutting out a bare spot from 3 to 5 acres in extent. This is the point from which 70 acres of wheat are to be hewed down, cast into the thresher, and sacked for market before sundown.

Then the separator and engine and all the teams move forward up the lane, and into the circle. The first comes to a halt in the center, the second takes up its position in the rear, and the headers at once attacked the wheat; the first taking the first swath of the encircling grain, the next the second, a little in the rear, and so on. The belting between the engine and separator is adjusted, and the engineer starts his fires. The chutes that are to convey the grain from the canvas on the ground upon which it is pitched from the header, wagons are attached, and the bag fillers bring up their sacks. All the lids that cover the inner works of the great machine are drawn over, and all is made fast. The wheels are locked, as are those of the engine. Great care is taken to keep all things on as perfect level as may be, to ensure the proper economy of force.

The scene at this time is one of great animation. The men are all fresh, and are working with ardor; the stimulus of the noise, the movement, and the bright sun, is great. It is impossible not to feel the pulse quicken. Even at this early stage of the play, and one recalls his old time ideal of a harvest field, with its B ribbon reapers and their long curved sickles, with a little doubt of its superior grace.

They try the engine. It is all right. The separator clatters in tune, and nothing is amiss. Now, then, for the grain! In a moment the wagons begin to unload. Huge forkfuls are pitched upon the ground, from which it is born into the recesses of the separator. Then there ensues. A strange combination of tremendous noises --a sound of grinding, a sound of something, and a sound of roaring. The entire machine shivers from top to bottom, and from out every crevice there pours a thin sheet of dust. The upper part belches out the waste, hundreds of pounds, and tons, of, and a stifling cloud follows it. In a second. Everything is on Springs: The men who fill the bags hanging them at the edges of the troughs. The brown flood comes pouring down -- a stream of clean kernels of wheat --and the day's work fairly begins. From the largest separator in the field there run out six sacks, or 800 pounds of grain, fit for market, each minute. This machine, one day in August, 1874 threshed 5,779 bushels; it's owner calls it the Monitor. All the engines have names as well -- Gladiator, Phoenix, Mars, and the like. No one would be mad enough to call one of these "Ceres", . For instance. There is no suggestion of gentleness, or grace, or poetry in the whole field. All is ingenuity, precision, order, force. A cry of admiration rises to one's lips. Time and again, but the sensation is the same that one feels upon witnessing a string of ten-strikes in a bowling alley, only a thousand times extended. It is great to see the headers keep their circles of destruction, queuing down the fair expanse of bowing green heads as a ship Hughes down the crested waves, and to hear the smooth on ending click-clack of their glistening sickles. Even the movements of the ungainly red wagons that wait upon them. Have an unfailing older that has a strange power to please.

Most of the men are dressed in brown canvas jumpers and overalls, and where broad-brimmed hats of straw or felt. Not one of them is idle, or seems to wish to be. Most of them are driving. Some are pitching, a few are feeding the separator, a few more are filling, sewing and carrying away the bags, and some are brushing away the heaps of chaff. Early in the day. There is plenty of talk and laughter, but later on, as the work tells, and the sun grows hot, the tongues become silent, and the hubbub of the machines alone fills the air.

At noon, a huge caravan is driven upon the field, laden with a dinner of meat, vegetable and pies, all well cooked and very palatable. Farmhands, like fishermen, nowadays are epicure's. This wagon is so constructed that its sides form broad cables. The cooks who serve stand in the body of the wagon, and the diners arrange themselves around the outside. All are sheltered by a screen of wood or canvas overhead .-- *Appleton's Journal*.

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The way to save is to begin with little matters, and to begin at once. No one ever made his way from poverty to riches who scorned the economy in small things, and could not comprehend the value of a single cent. The poor man who could get ahead pecuniarily must learn that to save cent after cent --till he gets 100 of them, and so has a dollar, is a wise and noble thing for him to do. Having thus actually save his first dollar, he will have acquired with it the power of self-denial and a tenacity of purpose, which will enable him to save one dollar after another until he gets 100; and then he can save on indefinitely, and become independent in fortune.

"But," says someone who has lived all his life without saving, "how am I to save? My habits are fixed. How can I learn to lay by money for old age?"

You must do as to money matters. What a certain ancient school of philosopher did as to morals. These old sages used, every night, to review their actions for the day and see what they ought not to have done that they had done, and what they might have done better of the things which it had been necessary for them to do. So, too, must you every night. Review the actions of the day, and see where you have spent that you ought not to have spent, and how you might have got more economically what it was necessary for you to obtain. Anyone who faithfully makes such a review of his expenditures will be apt to discover many opportunities for retrenchment and reform; and then, if he will, he cannot once begin to save, and may acquire economical habits, which will secure his future prosperity.

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**-- Three Cents a Week.** -- In answer to "Economy," who wants to know how much a fowl will cost annually to feed, we say, in round numbers, 2 1/2 to 3 cents a week. In summer, not so much; in winter, a little more.

This is calculating corn at a dollar to a dollar and 1/4 per bushel --the standard food. With boiled vegetables half the time (mixed with Neal and shorts). The expense will average about the same.

A good laying hen will give 100 to 150 eggs in a year, say 10 dozen, which, at \$0.30 average, will net three dollars. This will pay a good profit over costs of keeping in moderate numbers. When eggs average 25 or 20 or \$0.15 per dozen, wheat and corn are proportionately cheaper. If only two or three dozen fowls are kept on the place, the scraps from a family table will go a good way toward helping out the feed of the poultry. But, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 (according to locality) per year, each, will fully pay the cost of food, if it is all purchased at ordinary market prices. -- Ex.

**-- Success or Failure in Farming.** -- If there is one thing that contributes more than another to success or failure in farming, it seems to me it is the changing or not changing of seed. By continued selling of the same seed in the same climate, and in the same soil, a serious deterioration seems to take place and the yield becomes less and less and the quality of the grain poor and poorer. It is of great importance that farmers should frequently exchange seed from one neighborhood to another, and from one section of the country to another and even from one part to another of the same farm.

**-- PRIVATE SCHOOL.** -- MISS. MARY WELLS will open a Private School in Dixon, Monday, December 11, opposite Cadman's Machine Shop, third door from the corner. For terms, etc., apply to : **MISS S. M. WELLS.**

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-- Miss Martin's private school re-opened Monday with a fair attendance.  
-- The roads are in excellent condition, and buggy riding is a real pleasure.  
-- The public school will open about Feb. 1<sup>st</sup>. The name of the principal of the school has not been announced. The same is true of the assistants.

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## NATIONAL POLITICS.

-- Florida gives 903 majority for Hayes, after throwing out several Democratic precincts.

-- To Negro Republican Legislators in South Carolina have gone over to the Democracy [Democrats].

-- The Democrats are hopeful of storing the state election into the House, when

Tilden will surely be elected.

-- In the next House, the Democrats will have about eleven majority, and in the Senate the Republicans will have a majority of seven.

-- Argument gives Tilden one and Hayes two electoral votes. This elects Tilden by one majority. But it remains to be seen what Congress will do when it comes to canvass the matter.

-- **The public debt was increased** in November nearly half \$1,000,000 --So much for Grant's bayonet policy! The total death is now set down at \$2,186,135,516. Decrease since January 30, \$10,103,245.

-- **Romualdo Pacheco** is the luckiest politician in California. He has been Assembly man, State Senator, State Treasurer, Lieutenant Governor, Governor, and now has been elected to Congress by a majority of one vote in a District which is largely Democratic.

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### All Under Radical Rule.

In gloating over the horrible tale of outrage told by the Negro woman, Eliza Pinkston, our Radical contemporaries seem to forget that Louisiana had a Republican administration; that in this same parish of Ouachita (pronounced Washitaw), there was at the very time both a Federal and a State Supervisor of Elections -- that the former had a right to call upon the United States Marshall, backed by the Federal troops; that the latter had the right to call upon the State authorities and the State militia -- that if in spite of these officers, such an outrage should be committed, the Republican officials, and they alone, were to blame for allowing the a month to pass without an attempt at having the perpetrators there of arrested. According to the dispatches, the men she accused of the outrage were in New Orleans at the time she gave her testimony, and although under the very nose of the Governor, within the lines of Federal troops, no attempt was made to arrest them! The outrage, as detailed by her, was too horrible for belief; too , indecent for publication. Governor Palmer was right when he denounced the perpetrators of such an outrage. If the man and the child were killed, and the woman, outraged and hacked up, as she seems to have been, then hang the perpetrators, and all aiders and abettors of high or low degree. But in any event, the Republicans who allowed the outrage to be committed, without even letting the country know it had been done, until they could produce a stage effect on the Presidential question, ought to be hurled from power. They didn't get up such "outrages" where the Democrats are in power.

Suppose such an outrage to have been committed in Colusa County, and then suppose the perpetrators should go to Sacramento, put up at the hotels, and Governor Irwin had full knowledge of the act, and of their presence in his capitol, and he did not have them arrested, would not you, reader, say he ought to be impeached? At least you would not vote to keep him and his advisors in power for a longer period.

In the parishes where this intimidation is said to have taken place, the Republicans claim to have a two to one majority, and as the Chicago Tribune says: "It will be difficult for a Northern man of any party to understand how 2000 voters of one party in a county can be so successfully "intimidated" by 1000 as to be unable to approach the polls, though the latter were protected or supposed to be, by the United States Supervisors. It will be difficult to persuade the people of any Northern County that the minority, numbering 900 voters, could so intimidate the majority in East Feliciana (?), Numbering 1800, but none of the latter. Their show themselves at the polls." -- [*Colusa Sun*].

-- **Napa Water Supply.** -- Napa, in casting about for a supply of water will probably fall back upon the pumping system, the same has that adopted by Santa Cruz, which will cost, for pumps, tanks, reservoirs, distributing mains, engine, etc., complete, \$42,000. With this outlay. It is calculated that the total expense for supplying the City with water will not exceed 2 1/4 cents per 1,000 gallons.

-- **Sewerage.** -- [Sanitation; Incorporation]. We are indebted to W. H. Humphreys, City and County Surveyor of San Francisco, for his official report of the system of sewerage for said city, in which it appears that San Francisco has expended \$2,684,691 in sewers since 1858. Dixon has expended zero million

\$0,000,000, to date.

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## THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Electors in the several States are required by law, to meet at the State Capitol at their respective State, on the first Wednesday in December, (last Wednesday), and cast their vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. Each electoral College nominates one of their own body to carry the returns to Washington, and deliver them to the President of the Senate, who on the first Wednesday in February. [Illegible]'s, shall, in the presence of both Houses of Congress opened the same, when the count shall be made, and the result declared. The Constitution does not say who shall make the count --it simply says "The President of the Senate shall open the returns in the presence of the two Houses of Congress." To settle the vexed question --who shall make the count, and declare the result, the 22nd joint rule was adopted in 1865, and it is claimed by some that this 22nd Rule is still in force, although not formally adopted by the present Congress. Under the operations of this Joint Rule, the entire vote of several States were thrown out in the count of 1873. But at that time. Both Houses were largely Republican and the vitality of the Joint Rule was not question. Of course, the case will be widely different in the count. That is to come off next February, and if the Republican Returning Boards in the contested States shall count Hayes in and Tilden out, then the Presidential struggle will be transferred from the people to the people's representatives in Congress, and then "begins the tug of war." But, suppose the President of the Senate, shall, of his own volition, proceed to canvass the returns and declare the result, and Hayes the inaugurated President. Then, if there is nothing left for the House but acquiescence, still, it may and probably will refuse to vote the requisite supplies for keeping the wheels of government in motion; and in that event, Mr. Hayes would soon find himself without the means to maintain his dignity! His army would have to be disbanded! His Navy rot in port; His courts would adjourn, sine die, and his hundred thousand officials would have to abandon their posts. In short, the wills of government would stop! And we say, let them stop, rather than be run by an engineer not legally and honestly elected!

But we have faith in the common honesty and honor of Mr. Hayes, that he would not consent to be the President of these United States upon any fraudulent count. We are quite sure that Mr. Tilden would not serve, unless he honestly believe that he had been elected by the free votes of the American people. In fact, no honest man can afford to fill the Presidential Chair, unless he be called thereto, by the free, honest expression of the American people!

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## THE MESSAGE.

President Grant's last annual message to Congress was evidently penned by himself. There is nothing of the Statesmen in it. He not only writes himself down as incompetent, but while acknowledging the shortcomings of his administration, he tries to throw the responsibility upon his advisors. He deals only with the dead issues of the past, without touching upon the vital issues of the present. He virtually admits his incompetency, and rejoices that his term is drawing to a close, and in this he will meet with a hearty endorsement from all parties. The only redeeming virtue in his valedictory message, will be found in its brevity. He makes no reference to his bayonet policy in the South, nor does he suggest a panacea for the present unhappy condition of the country. He entered upon his office eight years ago, the most popular man in the nation, but he will retire from the White House, with none so poor as to do him reverence. The party that placed him in power, virtually dies with him. Eight years ago. It was the only party, possessing any national strength in the country--today, it is the weakest and the least respected of all parties! To show with what feelings of disappointment, and even discussed, the message is received by the press of the country, we excerpt the following from some of the leading journals: The Record Union says: Those who have been anticipating a full discussion by the President of the weighty questions growing out of the election will be disappointed in it, for scarcely any reference is made to the topics which are engaging, public attention so exclusively. Instead of meeting clear and well digested statements

regarding the burning questions of the hour. Congress is solicited to bestow his attention upon digests of the departmental reports, remarks on the success of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, abstracts of the work done by the Alabama and Mexican Claims Commission, recommendations in regard to the reduction of the Diplomatic and Consular service, and suggestions concerning fraudulent naturalization and expatriation -- The *New York Times* editorially says: Republicans of all classes, whether they have approved of Grant's Administration or not, would have been glad to see him lay aside his apologetic tone regarding the past, and to assume a tone of decision in regard to the problems of the present. --The *Tribune's* editorial says: There is something of pathos in the opening sentences of the message, which cannot but disarm criticism, and which has much in reading between the lines as in the matter itself, is really an appeal to the sympathy of the country, and a petition for gentler judgment than that which he has been used to from his contemporaries and from history. A sad thing is that he should be obliged to admit so much in the way of mistakes and failure, and should go out of office with an apology. --The *World* considers the message as a plea setting forth what he considers to be the reasons why he ought not to be impeached. The *World* further criticizes the President's style and grammar, and patents, that upon the great and vital questions of the hour, his use of the Army of the United States in elections, Grant is utterly silent. -- The *World's* Editorial Says: the message is small, meager and Unsatisfactory. Of course, nobody expected he would show any comprehension of his perilous political state of the Country or anything in the way of suggestion or statesmanship. --The *Herald's* editorial says: the last annual message of President Grant is the entity list document of the kind ever sent to Congress, but it has the merit of being short.

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pg4

### **Congressional.**

Both Houses met Monday. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House, vice Kerr, deceased. Mr. Randall upon taking his seat said: "We stand in the presence of events which strain and test in the last degree. Our form of government. Our liberties, consecrated by so many sacrifices in the past, and preserved amid the rejoicing's of an exultant people in our Centennial anniversary as one among the nations of the earth, must be maintained at every hazard. [Applause.] The people look confidently to your moderation, your calm, firm judgment and wisdom in this time, fraught with so many perils. Let us not, I beseech her view, disappoint their just expectations and their keen sense of rights, but by vigilance present even the slightest departure from the Constitution and laws; forgetting in the moment of difficulty that we are adherents of party and only remembering that we are American citizens, with a country to save, which, will be lost if on authorized and unconstitutional acts on the part of the Executive officer be not frowned down at once with relentless and unsparing condemnation.

The closing words were delivered with great force and emphasis, and more loudly applauded on the floor and in the galleries.

On Tuesday, the President sent in his annual message, which will be found in today's issue.

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### **The Result.**

The official count of the whole number of admissions to the International Exposition from May 10 to November 10, results as follows:

Number of days open	159
Paid Admissions	8,004,274
Free Admissions	1,806,692
Total admissions	9,910,966
Grand total of receipts	\$3,813,724.79

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pg3

-- **Advancing.** -- The price of wheat is steadily advancing, and it is now quoted in Dixon at \$1.90 @\$1.95.

-- **Taxes.** -- Up to December 1, Deputy County Treasurer, Miller, after visiting every precinct in the county, had gathered, but \$8,000.

-- **The Popular Vote.** -- Tilden carried twenty and Hayes eighteen of the thirty-eight States in the November election. The aggregate popular majority for Tilden over Hayes is set down at 369,500. Democratic gains over 1872, 1,137,100. Republican gains, 2, 500.

-- **Sanitary.** -- [sanitation; incorporation]. At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief, Society, Public Hall, Monday evening, the suggestions of the State Board of Health were adopted, and a request for the appointment of a Town Board of Health was forwarded to the Board of Supervisors, now in session at Fairfield.

- **Celery as a Cure-All** . -- [recipe]. The habitual daily use of this vegetable is much more beneficial to man than most people are aware of. A writer who is familiar with its virtues says: "I have known many men and women, who, from various causes, had become so much affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands. They shook like aspen leaves on a windy day, and by a moderate daily use of the blanched foot stalks of celery as a salad, they become as strong and steady in limb as other people. I have known others so nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation and they were in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a moderate daily use of the blanched celery as a salad at mealtime. I have known others to be cured of palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in the season, and onions in its stead. When not in season." To this we may add that a prominent New York druggist draws in Winter. From his soda fountain a hot extract of celery, mixed with Liebig's needs extract, under the name of *ox-celery*. It is a nourishing drink at lunch time, far better than coffee or tea, and is doing a great deal in this neighborhood to promote temperance. We give celery almost daily to our Canary birds, and it cures them of fits; they are little animals, with very delicate nerves, easily frightened, and therefore they need such a remedy very much, and the relish with which they take it is a proof that their instinct guides them to eat what is good for them. A manufacturer of curfew Murray of our acquaintance some years ago commenced to prepare an extract of celery seed, put up in bottles, and intended to give strength to old or exhausted persons, who, by over indulgence have reached such a state as to require restorative. -- Journal of Chemistry.

-- **Watch the Children's Feet.** -- The following advice from the New York Evening Post is very important. Let every mother remember it. "Life-long discomfort and sudden death often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the last thing to be attended to, is to see that the seed are dry and warm. Neglect of this has often led to a dangerous attack of croup, diphtheria, or a fatal sore throat. Always on coming from school, on entering the house from a visit or an errand. In rainy, muddy, or thawy whether, the child should remove his shoes, and the mother should herself ascertain whether the stockings are the least bit damp. If they are, they should be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rode with the hands until perfectly dry, and another pair of stockings, and another pair of shoes, put on. The reserve shoes and stockings should be kept where they are good and dry, so as to be ready for use on a moments notice."

-- **The Toilet.** -- An excellent remedy for sore mouth is sage tea sweetened with honey. It is good for chapped lips.

-- **Hair Wash** . -- [recipe]. Try half an ounce of Borax to a quart of water for a hair wash; apply very gently with a sponge on alternate days; apply a little glycerin dissolve in soft water.

-- **Ingrowing Nails.** -- [recipe]. Pare the nail close in the middle, then with a pin put as much cotton under the corners as you can. Do this a few times and the difficulty will be remedied. Never pare the corners of the toenails, this makes the matter worse.

-- **Oatmeal.** -- [recipe]. Take a teaspoon full of oatmeal, cook in three tablespoonfuls of water, half an hour; then strain through a cloth, and apply with a soft sponge three times a day for three months. This should be washed off as soon as



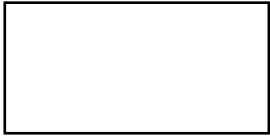
dry. It will cure pimples on the face, unless caused by a disease, stomach.

– **Destroying Vermin** . -- [sanitation; incorporation]. Following is a specific for destroying vermin: Two pounds of alum dissolved in three or four quarts of boiling water. Let it remain over the fire till all be our home has dissolved. Then apply with a brush, while boiling hot, to every joint or crevice in the closet where ants and cockroaches intrude; to all the pantry shells, and to the joints and crevices of bedstead's. Brush all the cracks in the floor and the mop-boards with this mixture. A cement of chloride of lime and powdered Alem used to stop up rat holes, and the walls and cracks and corners washed with the above-mentioned hot alum and Borax, will drive away rats as well. As insects.

– **Lemon Verbena** . -- [recipe]. The lemon verbena is deemed a valuable herb by the Spaniards. Every lease of it is treasured, and tried for Winter use, and it is regarded as the finest cordial and stomachic in the world. It is taken in two ways, either made into a decoction with hot water and sugar, and drank cold as a *refresco* and tonic, or better still, with the morning and evening cup of tea. Put a sprig of lemon verbena, say five or six leaves, into the teacup and pour the tea upon it, you will never suffer from flatulence, never be made nervous and old maidish, never have, cholera, diarrhea, or loss of appetite.

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#### CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	\$1.80 @ \$1.90 cental
BARLEY	\$1.00 @ a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 a pound
ONIONS	\$.015 a pound

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.40 @ dozen
FRESH BUTTER	\$0.30 @ pound
HENS	\$6.00 @ \$7.00 dozen
YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ \$5.00 dozen
OLD ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.13 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound
DUCKS	\$7.00 per dozen

pg2

– The Democratic members of the South Carolina Senate have joined the Wallace House, in the election of a U. S. Senator.

– The Democrats carried Tallahassee, Florida on the 19th; the first time since the war. Many white and colored Republicans, openly worked for the Democratic ticket.

– Judge R. P. Bolce of the Supreme Court of Oregon, endorses Governor Grovers action in refusing Watts a certificate. Judge Bolce is a gentleman of decided Republican proclivities.

– Senator Conover, (Republican from Florida) is uneasy since the

Congressional Committee has visited the State he represents. He thinks there will be another canvass, in which event the Democratic Congressmen and State ticket will be declared elected.

– **Even Blaine** "Laughed long and heartily, at the gravity with which the figures were given for the Hayes and Tilden electors of Louisiana, as if the court had been the nearest formality of law," instead of a wholesale and outrageous falsification of the returns, and disenfranchisement of over 10,000 Democrats.

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-- **Compromise.** -- It is reported that a movement is on foot in the House and Senate, to pass a joint resolution that there has been no [1876 Presidential] election, and amending the law so that another election may be held in May, 1877. This proposition, though an expensive one, will doubtless be acceptable to the people, who, if another opportunity is offered them, will speak in thunder tones, that cannot be misunderstood.

-- **Christmas.** -- Before the Tribune again appears, the glorious festival of Christmas will be upon us. The event will doubtless be observed by our readers, and we embrace this opportunity of wishing them, one and all, "a merry, Mary Christmas.

-- **"That Oregon vote."** -- I can't for my life see how the Republican statesman, and press, can blame governor Grover for refusing to give Watts a certificate as one of the Republican electors, when, as he holds an office under the General government, the Constitution makes him ineligible to any other until he shall have registered first. Knowing these facts, Governor, Grover would have violated his oath to "preserve and defend the Constitution" of Oregon and of the United States," had he endorsed Watts' claim to the position of Presidential elector while he held the office of Post-Master under the General Government.

They say, the laws of Oregon allow the other electors to fill a vacancy. This may be true, but I hold there was no vacancy; the Republican party only electing two electors, and throwing their voice for the third -- away, on a man who was ineligible and who, consequently, could not be legally elected. The Democratic candidate, receiving the highest number of votes of any eligible candidate, was, by all precedents, justly and rightly elected, and was entitled to the certificate.

Suppose the Democrats in this Congressional District had voted for that mythical individual, "the man in the moon," instead of Luttrell; would not the Republicans have claimed, and justly so, that as the man in the moon was not eligible for office in California, McKenna was elected? Yes! And Governor Irwin would have given him his certificate. It is just as plain that Cronin was elected an elector in Oregon, and Governor Grover did right in giving him his certificate. **SANTIAGO.**

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### **THE POLITICAL SITUATION.**

The Presidential question is growing more complicated and problematical. It seems now to be the settled conviction of everyone, that this doubt and suspense must continue until the vote of the Electoral College is actually counted, and the result announced. In the present excited condition of political affairs, we fully recognize the difficulty of obtaining a full, fair and unprejudiced statement of the actual results. We realize the grave responsibility resting upon those called upon to solve the problem, especially since the judges are directly interested parties. The partisan spirit of which all men are more or less possessed, urges us to overlook or condone the errors of our friends, and exaggerate the sins of our enemies.

Hence, in this important and trying crisis in the history of our country, it is of the utmost importance that every patriotic citizen, in the discussion of this grave question, exercise, forbearance and moderation, making due allowance for the frailty and weakness to which we are all prone, and to lay aside, so far as lies in the power of weak human nature, all prejudice or bias in the matter. If the men to whom we are to look for salvation, can in the hour of the Nation's peril, forget that they are partisans and politicians, and arise to the dignity of statesmen, then we have hope in the strength of American Institutions, otherwise there is danger impending -- danger that is too serious to ignore, and too fearful to contemplate.

The little influence we have, the little talent we possess, was exerted in behalf of Mr. Tilden, honestly believing that his election would ensure lasting peace and

prosperity; but if our choice is not the choice of the people, we willingly submit, and we want to see Mr. Hayes inaugurated, but, if on the other hand, it shall transpire that Mr. Tilden has fairly and honestly received the majority of votes in the Electoral College, we desire to see him duly installed in office, and not too, without trouble or dissension, and we are encouraged to believe that the people of the United States, regardless of party, will so manifest and express their will and conviction, that the politicians will be compelled to heed their demand for an honest count.

We confidently believe that Mr. Tilden has been chosen President; not only by a great popular majority, but by a majority of the Electoral College, and that he will enter upon the discharge of his official duties in March next. Without entering into the claims of either party to the dispute in States of Florida and South Carolina, we do not see how any fair-minded man can read the developments in the Louisiana outrage without coming to the conclusion, that Mr. Tilden has been wrongfully deprived of the electoral vote of that State. From the manner in which the entire canvass has been conducted, and the votes manipulated, it is evident that the Republican managers fully realize the closeness of the contest, and determined to make tools of the Returning Boards, and count Mr. Hayes in at any hazard. As evidence of this, it is only necessary to recall, secretary Morrill's telegram to England, stating positively that Mr. Hayes was elected, when not a single vote in the disputed States had been canvassed. How did Mr. Morrill presume to know that 13,000 fraudulent Democratic votes had been polled in Louisiana? How did he presume to anticipate the work of the Returning Board? It must be borne in mind, also, that on November 9, and for a month thereafter, the Republicans claimed an actual majority on the face of returns in Louisiana, when it was well known that the Democratic majority was over 8,000. The object of all this falsification was unquestionably to prepare the public for the infamous work to follow. But, say our Republican friends, the change has been too great, the Negro population is greatly in excess of the white. We answer: In 1874, the conservatives carried Louisiana by a majority of 15,000, at least, such is the testimony of Congressmen Foster and Phelps, both Republicans. The Democrats were swindled out of the election. In 1872 Moncure, a Democrat, was elected State Treasurer, by 2,500 majority, but was counted out. The Tilden Electors claim over 7,000 majority. Has the change been greater than in Pennsylvania, where the Republican Party lost 12,000 majority? According to the census of 1860, the white population outnumbered the colored by nearly 3,000; besides Pinchback and many noted Republicans were open in their opposition to Packard. The charge of intimidation falls to the ground. It is clean that the five "bull dosed" parishes, the Negro population outnumbers the white three to one. The idea that 1,500 men can be intimidated by 500, is a proposition so absurd, that it scarcely deserves a passing notice.

But, waiving all these points, there is nothing in the character of the Returning Board, to encourage a hope that they would give an honest count. This is not Democratic evidence. Read the printed report of Messieurs Foster, Phelps and Potter, and also the opinion of General Sheridan.

We have full confidence, that when the House and Senate committees that are now investigating the whole question, have submitted their reports, the evidence of Mr. Tilden's election will be so plain and unmistakable, that he will be inaugurated without a further show of resistance.

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pg3

-- **The New Paper.** -- [Newspaper] A part of the material for the new paper, has arrived, and the proprietors have taken up quarters in the building formerly occupied by Ar? Brandis as a harness shop. We have not yet learned what the politics or policy of this new journalistic venture will be.

-- **Dixon Board of Health.** -- [Sanitation; Incorporation]. The Supervisors, at their called session, last week, appointed Doctors Pratt, Evans and Carlisle, and Messieurs. H. Eppinger and Mr. Hochheimer, a Board of Health for the unincorporated town of Dixon, with the proviso that the County will not be responsible for any expenses incurred by said Board.

-- **A Disgusting Spectacle.** -- We have been informed that boys 10 or 12

years of age, have been recently seen on the streets, under the influence of liquor. Our informant states that one of these boys was so beastly drunken on Wednesday night of last week, that he was unable to get home, and laid out all night. The person or persons who sell liquor to children, deserve a term in Sand Quentin, and should be ferreted out, and punished to the full extent of the law.

-- Christmas trees are abundant, and nearly every little hard will be made. Glad by the gifts they are destined to bear. How innumerable the happy remembrances of the days of innocent childhood, they bring up, to be sure.

-- The last Norther shook up and yanked around Engine House, One, in a lively sort of manner, leaving it neither horizontal, perpendicular or square, and giving it an appearance similar to the Presidential question --rather mixed up and unsettled. Should the next Southerly Gail not straighten it up, the Trustees contemplate having it done.

-- The aggregate pay, emoluments and stealings -- exclusive of the rank and dignity attached -- of our night policeman amounts to \$10 or \$11 a week, mostly in coin. It is the magnitude of the salary, we take it, that is causing him unhappiness and anxiety concerning his tenure of office, and stimulating others in their efforts to count him out and secure the position for themselves.

-- Christmas Tree. -- Arrangements have been completed for holding the Christmas Tree at Centennial Hall, Christmas Eve, falling on Sunday, the observance of the day has been postponed until the following Monday. The exercises will consist of a short address, a song by the children, and the distribution of the gifts. The management consists of Mrs. J. Ferguson, Mrs. T. B. Barnes, Mrs. Henry Stone, Miss Martin, Messieurs. George Frahm, J. R. Beane, George Hardy and A. S. Olin, and is a sufficient guarantee, that everything will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all. The committee gives notice that all packages and parcels intended for the Tree must be handed in by 3:00 PM, Monday.

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### **The Health of the Community.**

Though much improved, is far from being in a satisfactory condition. A low malarial fever still lingers in our midst. It is to be hoped that, under the influence of cool bracing nights, and days of warm sunshine, all traces of our late affliction will disappear at an early date.

- The little daughter of Reverend Mr. Dexter is unable to be out again.
- Miss Clara Munz is very low with Typhoid fever.
- Mrs. D. Allen is out of danger.
- Miss Annie Jansen is dangerously ill at the City Hotel, with Typhoid fever.
- Mrs. Phillips' two children are ill with diphtheria, but not dangerously so.
- Mrs. C. H. Newman, who was regarded as in a very critical condition, last week, is now in a fair way to recover.
- Miss Alice Brinkerhoff is suffering with an attacked of remittant fever.
- Mr. John Brinkerhoff has an acute lung trouble.
- Grant Kingsley is slowly recovering from Typhoid fever. His brother Johnny is still very low with the same disease.
- Henry Miller is quite ill with malarial fever.

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### **Keep Your Boys at Home.**

Parents, if you love your boys, and do not desire to have them unnecessarily exposed to danger, keep them at home during the evening, and away from the Railroad depot at all times, unless properly attended. The Many boys are accustomed to play around the freight trains while in motion. The threats and entreaties of the railroad employees are unavailing. Someday when one of your children is taken home a mangled corpse, you will realize your great responsibility in this matter.

about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the Weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, what ever General news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the issue) and indulge yourself.

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A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

### DIXON MARKET REPORT.

#### CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	\$1.80 @ \$1.90 cental
BARLEY	\$1.00 @ a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 a pound
ONIONS	\$.015 a pound

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.40 @ dozen
FRESH BUTTER	\$0.30 @ pound
HENS	\$6.00 @ \$7.00 dozen
YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ \$5.00 dozen
OLD ROOSTERS:	\$4.00 @ dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.13 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound
DUCKS	\$7.00 per dozen

PG 1

-- Packing and Shipping Eggs. -- Although the greater part of the egg, packing and shipping in this State is done in the so called "egg cases," it may interest. Some of our readers to know how a writer for the Country Gentleman succeeded without these contrivances. He says: For a number of years the writer has furnished private city families with eggs for home consumption. At first it was difficult to coax express men to convey them, unless packed in tight boxes, and then in small packages, with charges prepaid in every instance. They were handled roughly. Today, they are shipped in baskets packed in cut straw, and it is seldom that any breakage occurs. There is quite an apprenticeship to serve in the packing of eggs in order to convey them safely. Good fine rye straw, cut very short, and all the heads discarded is the best.

Each egg in every package must be packed solid so that it cannot move from its place. The writer packs on the large end. The basket should be previously lined with paper all around, certainly, two thicknesses, and well pressed against the sides, and in the corners, and three or four double on top. After packing. To be sure of the number (if a specified one is to be packed), count the eggs before hand and lay the dozens out, each one separately, to be sure of no mistake, and calculate just how many. You must pack in each layer, leaving room for a thick layer of straw at the bottom and top. Press the large ends of the eggs down firmly in the bottom bed of straw, and after setting up all that layer will contain comfortably (the eggs must not touch each other), shakedown moderately, that the straw may settle evenly among them, after which put on more straw, until the eggs are covered out of sight, and gently press, and smooth, with the hand until all is level, and when you can, commence with the second layer, taking heed to keep the corners well filled.

-- **Length of the Milking Season.** -- There are various opinions upon the subject among dairy men, as well as upon almost every other point of practice; but it is really so vitally question, connected with the profits of the dairy, that there should not be two opinions upon it. A little careful study of this question, practically, ought to settle it within very narrow limits. The cow, in a state of nature, had a short period of lactation – only from three to six months –the only requirement being food for her calf. When this object was attained, the secretion of milk ceased. But when her milk began to be used for human food, efforts were made to prolong the period of lactation and increase its flow.

The model dairy cow, as we know her, is almost an artificial production– it's a monument of skill in breeding and feeding. Instead of secreting a few quarts of milk per day for three months, as did her long ago progenitors, the yields from 4000 to 6000 quarts in a period of 44 weeks. In a state of nature such a production of milk was impossible, even though the cow had organs of sufficient capacity, for her food and surroundings were entirely inadequate. The extraordinary development of the milk secretions in the cow is entirely the work of the breeder and the feeder. If, then this work of developing the milch cow is a good one, and we are to congratulate ourselves upon its accomplishment, shall we not adopt, in the management of the cow, the same system which has been successful in developing her milk production? It will be found that every improvement has striven to extend the period of lactation, this being absolutely necessary to an increased aggregate yield of milk for the year. A cow that has given a good yield at the flush, has been encouraged by the best food and care to continue this yield as long as possible. This effort has, no doubt, been carried to an extreme in many cases, for cows, should not be permitted to give milk through the year, as they sometimes do, but it is seldom that a cow having a short period of seven or eight months is profitable, however large or yield may be considered in the flush. We have had cows giving 40 pounds per day at the highest and still not reaching 5,000 pounds in a year, for the want of staying qualities, as the horse man say, whilst other cows, never giving over 30 pounds per day, have reached 5,000 and 6,000 pounds in 10 months. From much experience with many cows, tested individually, we have come to consider a short period as fatal to a large animal yield in a cow. We do not know of a single large annual yield from a cow that did not give milk for 10 months. Great yields have come from all the milking breeds and from those of all common stock, but in every instance, so far as we have been able to learn, the cow has been a *long* milker, as well as a *deep* milker.

If these facts are acknowledged, what real ground can there be for two opinions upon this question of the desirable length of the milking season, except of giving a reasonable time for recuperation before the next calf is dropped? Facts show that practically, six weeks to two months is ample time, under proper feeding and care, for the cow to recover her energies and be in a condition for the next lactation. We regard this as a most important question, to be understood by every dairy man, for, when he understands its importance, he will test each cow stay in quality, and, after finding her deficient in that and in the aggregate quantity of milk, he will discard her. If a cow tapers off in milking at seven months, under good breeding and care, there is no use in wasting further feed upon her. Let her be prepared to go to the butcher. You

do not want to keep her heifer calves, unless the dam of the sire was remarkable for holding out, in which case the calf may take his quality from the sire, for this staying quality in a milker is hereditary. Yet you may increase it very much. In many cases, we have found it advisable to milk the heifer with her first calf at least 12 months, not allowing her to come in the second time in less than 18 months from the first calf. This helps to establish the milking habit. But all long and deep milking is based upon good feeding, which means a proper variety of food to supply all the cows wants. If your pastor is short and scanty, you cannot expect the cow to hold out her milk without extra food. *Live Stock Journal*.

-- **Care of Poultry.** -- The pride of an English farm is its well-kept flocks of fowl. They are regularly fed and well cared for; and when you ask the thrifty farmer's wife. The question, "does it pay ?"-- The universal American Standard -- the good woman will answer, "Ay, zurr, it do, an' pay well! We fill a potato pot for chicks," There lies the secret. The chicks are well fed, and it would be well for our American farmers if they would learn this lesson from their English cousins. They are not left in the cool Autumn mornings to look for their breakfast in the chance droppings from the major, or any "odd lock" upon which they may come, but a hearty meal is given them in the early morning. The American farmer is too likely to leave the chickens to shift for themselves. He seldom throws them more than a handful of grain, and yet complains that "them'ere chickens is always hungry!" They must forage from dawn to dusk, and keep on the run, too, in order to earn scanty daily food, and yet he expects them to lose an hour of that precious daylight, laying eggs for him! He searches high and low for stolen nests, "for them'ere chickens is off to the woods. The first thing every morning." He says, not remembering that the poor, hungry things must travel far and near, for that which is denied them at the stable door. The good wife's plan is the best, which is to feed your chickens well, and you will soon find that it does pay.

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pg2

– **No rain fell** in this region in the month of December, an event never before recorded in this State.

– **Californians in Washington** are concocting a scheme for the annexation of Lower California to the United States.

– **The Congressional Library** at Washington contains 811,000 volumes and 500,000 pamphlets. The Law Library contains 38,000 volumes.

– **The total debt of the city of New York**, funded and unfunded, is set down by the *Sun* at \$150,000,000, equal to \$140 for each man, woman and child in the city.

– **The Radical carpet-bag government** in Louisiana has been completely driven from power by the Democrats under Gov. Nichols' rule. The White Leaguers did the work without firing a gun.

– **The Democratic officers** elect of Louisiana, from Governor down to Supreme Court Judges, have all been installed, so that there is a duel government in that State, as well, as in South Carolina. The Republican Legislature in Louisiana has elected ex-Governor Kellogg, U. S. Senator for the long term.

– The House investigating committee has come to the conclusion that South Carolina elected Hayes' electors by 700 majority, and that Hampton and the Democratic ticket are elected by a much larger majority. Wade Hampton has written a letter to Hayes and one to Tilden, on the situation, discountenancing the resort to arms to settle the Presidential model.

– **Will They Dare Do It.** – Under this heading, in a timely and formidable leader, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, a staunch and influential Republican journal, uses this language:

The furious excitement after the election, which blockaded the streets in front of the newspaper offices here as they had not been since Lincoln's assassination has now nearly subsided, and even partisan Republicans begin to admit that Tilden is elected by the votes. The next step in the conspiracy of Blaine, Chandler & Co. against the peace of the country is to count

Tilden out and Hayes in; and it begins to look as if it were fully resolved on by the worst element of the office holding party at Washington. Let them try it. If they dare! Tweed presumed to long on the forbearance of the people of New York – and where is he now? Blaine and his sort have played the game of Tweed upon a national arena, and there downfall, when they attempt to cheat the nation out of its choices for President will be all the more dramatic and annihilating than Tweed's. They think the American people are fools– and they have some excuse for it, just as Tweed –but they will find the folly on the other side of the account. It is a desperate game. The carpetbag Rascals of the South, aided by the Blaines and Chandlers' of the North, are playing –The stakes are high, they think it pardonable to put a few aces up their sleeves. Now that Locke has gone against them. But they will find their own followers deserting them when it comes to inaugurating a new Civil War in order to thrust upon us a President we never elected. Certainly General Sherman, and probably even Sheridan and Grant themselves, will shrink at the last moment from fastening fraud upon the whole nation with the bayonet. They saw no harm in bayoneting a city or State into submission to the Louisiana Returning Board, but to plaster forged certificates on the Louisiana election over the whole body politic is a very different matter, easy to conceive but hard to carry out

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pg2

### Louisiana.

-- The quiet but determined action of the Democracy in Louisiana inaugurating all the Democratic officers elect, this week, from Governor down to Supreme Court Judges; the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature; the taking possession of the State arms; the besieging of the State House, in which the Radical Governor and Legislature were transacting business of State, and the turning out all the old policeman in New Orleans and filling their places with Democrats, and that, too, in the face of Federal bayonets, without hiring a gun, may justly be styled. The "coup de tat" of the age. Thousands of White Leaguers are under arms, and the State like South Carolina, is cursed with a dual government, each assuming to be the government d "e jure," the Radicals claiming by right of the action of the infamous Returning Board, and the Democrats, by virtue of the right of the people, as expressed at the ballot box. Grant, strange to say, refuses to interfere; no Louisiana is enjoying a delightful piece- in - war holiday season, which no one envies.

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-- **Counting the Vote.** -- The question, "who is to be inaugurated President on the number 5th of March?" Can be easily settled when the preliminary or preceding question is settled, to wit: who is to make the count and declare the result? That the people have decided in favor of Tilden for President. There is no longer any doubt, but whether he is to be counted out and Hayes counted in, is the absorbing question of the hour. That question will be settled when the time comes for opening the returns next month. The Republican programme, undoubtedly, is to let the President of the Senate, not only open, but also canvass the returns and declare the result, while the two Houses of Congress simply look on as spectators. But the Democratic House, backed up by four millions of Democratic voters, and have as many honest Republicans, will not endorse this Republican programme, but will insist that the two Houses, shall count the votes and declare the result; which, if done, then Tilden will surely be inaugurated on the fifth day of March, next! Fifth Thus far. Congress has really done nothing in the settlement of the vexed and dangerous question of the counting of votes and declaring the result; not withstanding the fact that upon the settlement of that question depends not only the peace, but the stability of the country.

Until now, no one had ever questioned the right or duty of Congress to canvass the returns, while the President of the Senate simply performed the clerical duty of opening them. Beyond this, no one ever before, thought of handing over to the presiding officer of one House, all the rights of the two Houses. Nor will the people's representatives in the Lower House, quietly submit to be thus summarily set aside. To submit now is to submit for all time. The people are fully aroused to the importance of this question, and it is quite certain we think, that should this farce of

counting out Tilden and counting in and inaugurating Hayes to be consummated -- unless it shall be made to appear that Hayes is justly entitled thereto, then we shall have to Presidents inaugurated on the same day, and then must come --the tug of war.

We hope for the peace of the country that no such high-handed outrage of ignoring Congress in making the count, will be attempted, but that in the meantime, Congress will find some means of settling the question of who shall make the count, and thus ensure peace to the country.

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### **The Popular Vote -- Facts and Figures for Future Reference.**

The following is condensed from the New York World, of December 27th:

Full returns are now in from all the 30-8 States, and the entire vote pulled in November, foots up to 8,443,312, including Colorado, 27,470 cast in October for the Legislative ticket. The Legislature, casting the vote for Presidential Electors. Out. Of the 8,443,312 votes. Tilden received 4,305,007, and Hayes 4,044,824, scattering, 93,431.

Tilden's majority over Hayes, 260,183, Tilden's majority over all 166,702. In 1872 grants majority over Greeley and O'Connor was 707,879, showing a net Democratic gain in four years of 969,455.

Tilden's aggregate majority in nineteen States, 670,220. Hayes majority in nineteen States, 310,037.

In this estimate, Florida is counted according to the order of the Supreme Court of that state. In Colorado. According to the vote for Gov. in October. In South Carolina the figures of the Returning Board are taken, and in Louisiana. The figures given are those indicated on the face of the returns, as opened by the Returning Board. The following are the majorities in the nineteen States voting for Tilden: Alabama, 34,883; Arkansas, 19,414; Connecticut, 2,900; Delaware, 2,634; Florida, 94; Georgia, 81,431; Indiana, 5,555; Kentucky, 62,030; Louisiana, 5,303; Maryland, 19,799; Mississippi, 56,338; Missouri, 58,289; New Jersey, 12,445; New York, 32,989; North Carolina, 16,179; Tennessee 48,600; Texas, 59,060; Virginia 44,105; West Virginia, 14,569.

The following comprise the majorities in the nineteen States voting for Hayes: California, 2801; Colorado, 338; Illinois, 18,624; Iowa, 59,228; Kansas, 40,430; Maine, 10,383, Massachusetts, 41,103; Michigan, 25,439; Minnesota, 24,103; Nebraska, 14,329; Nevada, 1,089; New Hampshire, 3073; Ohio, 7616; Oregon, 1057; Pennsylvania, 17,944; Rhode Island, 5075; South Carolina, 964; Vermont, 23,837; Wisconsin, 6141;

The foregoing figures give Tilden 196 electoral votes and Hayes 173.

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-- **A Break in the Senate.** -- The Washington special correspondent of the New York Herald reports "a break in the Radical line in the Senate." He adds: "there may even be a foot race when the break does come. Shrewd observers remark that, except Morton and Sherman, no Republican Senator now asserts that Hayes is elected. Some of the men who signed Sherman's Louisiana Report are getting ashamed of it."

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-- **PROBATE NOTICE.** -- In the Probate Ct., County of Solano, State of California. In the manner of Edmund Silvey, James Mathison Silvey, Flora Belle Silvey, and? E. Silvey, minors,

Notice is hereby given that after the 13th day of January, A. D. 1877. The undersigned will receive bids for the sale at private sale on or after the 29th day of January, A. D. 1877, of the individual for 4/8, being all of the undivided interest of said minors in and to the South-west quarter of Section three in Township seven, North of Range One East, excepting 10 acres off the north part thereof. All in Solano County State of California Offers or bids, will be received at the Law Office of Buckles & Kelley, in the Town of Dixon, County of Solano, State of California. All bids must be in writing.

**SUSAN SILVEY, Guardian**



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pg3

-- **Calls.** -- Capt. Mortensen, the shipbuilder at Maine Prairie, and a constant reader of the Tribune, dropped into our sanctum Wednesday.

-- **Officers Elected.** -- At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Dixon, last Saturday, J. C. Merryfield, was elected Pres., and A. J. Kasten, Cashier.

-- **Enlarging the Parsonage.** -- Mr. Gunn, working under the Supervision of the pastor, is making fine progress. With the addition now being made, the house will contain six large rooms and a nice cellar, and when finished will be one among the nicest and coziest cottages in town.

-- **Improving.** -- [Sanitation; Incorporation] . The general health of Dixon is improving, and the numerous fever-stricken patients all convalescing. There is but one new case of diphtheria in town; that is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Straub, who was taken down Monday, and he is on the mend. In a short time we hope to be able to note the total disappearance of the epidemic.

-- **Bread Falling.** -- Notwithstanding the fact that, wheat and flour are going up, bread was falling-- in fact was "dirt cheap" in Dixon, Wednesday morning. The fall was accidental, however since it was occasioned by the major playful freak of Koehler & Gruenig's bakery team starting out on a little bender by themselves. J. B. Leake pursued the fugitives and put an end to the escapade.

-- **Capt. L. Mortensen** and wife of Maine Prairie were in town Wednesday.

--All the business houses were closed last Sunday for the first time in the history of the town.

-- **Public Schools.** -- There are eighty public schools in Solano County, and 4,488 school children between five and 15 years of age.

-- **The Napa Seminary,** one of the very best schools for young ladies in the States, commenced its spring term last Tuesday.

-- **The semi-annual statement of the Bank of Dixon** shows that the institution is eminently sound, and is a paying investment as well.

-- **The great bulk of the wheat crop of 1876,** in this region, has already found its way to Tidewater. The last of Dr. Glenn's crop of 18,000 tons passed down Monday. But there are a good many carloads left in our warehouses, but every day, the bulk grows beautifully less.

-- **The Weather and Crops.** -- One of the heaviest Northerners of the season set in Wednesday night, and kept up its lick all day Thursday, bringing more dust than moisture.

With reference to the crop prospects, we prefer to give the views of Hon. F. S. Freeman, of Woodland, one of the old and well-known settlers of this region, in preference to our own. Mr. F., Says:

In Solano, Colusa and Yolo counties, which embrace bottomlands of the Sacramento Valley, grain fields, he says, will survive another four or six weeks drouth. Grain sown dry in the summer fallowed land is at least 6 inches high, and green grain sown after the rains have sprouted, and promises to come out all right. He says about one half of the Wheatland and other crop this year, in the county's name, is summer foul, grain sown before the rains began to fall, and was harrowed in dry while the soil was nothing but dust. Singular to relates, land in the foothills, and high land, is in a much better condition than the river bottoms, the soil retaining moisture with greater tenacity. Freeman is satisfied that some of the grain sown, will die out. If we have rains in February, and plenty of it, the crop harvested will be a good one.

-- **A Quiet Day.** -- Last Sunday will long be remembered by the denizens of Dixon, as the first Sunday in the history of the town, when all the stores and business houses were closed. This arrangement was effected by mutual consent, and, for ought we can see, will injure no one, but, on the contrary, will give the proprietors and clerks the needed rest day. Of course when harvest sets in. The merchants may find it necessary to depart from this wholesome regulation.

-- **Our Schools** . -- The public schools of Dixon opened Monday, with a pretty full attendance. The following comprise the list of teachers for the current term: Principal, A. M. Boggs; Intermediate, Mrs. Carry Ethan; Second Grade, Miss Hobie; Primary, Miss Wells.

Miss Martin's private school, now in the second week of the term, has 25 pupils.

-- **Tribune Enlargement.** -- Having completed our arrangements, we take pleasure in announcing to our readers that next week we shall begin the issue of a 12 column supplement wholly devoted to miscellaneous, and choice reading matter. Thus giving to our patrons no less than 24 columns of editorial, local, and miscellaneous news, all for the small sum of three dollars per year --and that too in the face of a dry season. We hope our friends will appreciate our enterprise and use their influence to increase the circulation of the Tribune.

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pg4

### **San Francisco Correspondence.**

Page 4 of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the Weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever General news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

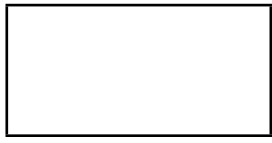
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A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

## DIXON MARKET REPORT.

### CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	\$1.90 @ \$2.00 cental
BARLEY	\$1.10 @ a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 a pound
ONIONS	\$.35 a pound

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.25 @ dozen
FRESH BUTTER	\$0.25 @ \$0.27 pound
HENS	\$6.00 @ \$7.00 dozen
YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$5.00 @ \$6.00 dozen
OLD ROOSTERS:	\$5.00 @ dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.15 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound

pg1

## Diphtheria and its Cure.

[Sanitation; Incorporation]. A small quantity of either sulfate of iron, tannin, or chlorate of potash, put dry upon the tongue, and allowed to dissolve there, once in every hour, have all been found to be most effective remedies in the early stages of diphtheria. This terrible disease appears under three varieties of forms:

First -- There is a fever, severe pains in the back, bones and limbs, and very great prostration. There may be no soreness of the throat, but on examining it, small white specks will be noticed on the tonsils, but few or none on the rest of the throat. These cases will recover under any and every variety of treatment in 4 to 6 days. The great, but false reputation of many of these remedies and physicians is based upon

the and necessarily favorable results of these cases.

Second -- Large patches of false membrane will be noticed both on the tonsils and back of the throat; but the glands of the neck do not become swollen. The majority of these cases will also recover under very simple treatment, unless the disease extends down to the windpipe, which it rarely does.

Third -- True malignant diphtheria, with swelling of the glands of the neck and under the jaw; profuse and often offensive exudations in the mouth and throat; more or less discharge from the nostrils. Chlorate of potash is a disinfectant as well as curative remedy, and if given pure in dry upon the tongue every hour, night and day, will rarely disappoint the practitioner. A small dose every night may act as a preventative remedy. Sometimes tannin may be given more readily than the chlorate of potash. The sulfate of iron is rather more irritant, and must be given in smaller quantities. The main points in the use of these remedies are to give them dry upon the tongue, and frequently and regularly, both night and day. [sanitation]six

— SCHOOL CHANGES. -- Ms. Tilly Behrens having given up the school at Willows City, in order to accept the principalship of King's district school near this place, Ms. Luna Barnes will at once proceed to Willows City and take charge of the school vacated by Ms. Behrens.

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— **How Gas was First Used** . -- Great was the amazement of all England. When at the close of the last century William Murdoch discovered the use of combustible air or gas. So little was the invention understood and believed in by those who had not seen it in use that even great and wise man laughed at the idea. "How could there be light without a wick?" Said a member of Parliament when the subject was brought before the House. Even Sir Humphrey Davy ridiculed the idea of lighting towns by gas, and asked one of the proprietors. If they meant to take the dome of St. Paul's for a gas meter. Sir Walter Scott, too, made himself Mary over the idea of illuminating London by smoke, though he was glad enough, not so long after, to make his own house at Abbotsford light and cheerful on wintry nights by the use of that very smoke. When the House of Commons was lighted by gas, the architect imagined that the gas ran on fire through the pipes, and he, therefore, insisted on their being placed several inches from the wall, for fear of the building taking fire; and members might be observed carefully touching the pipes with their gloved hands and wondering they did not feel warm. The first shop lighted in London by the new method was Mr. Ackermann's, in the Strand, in 1810, and one lady of rank was so delighted with the brilliancy of the gaslamp on the counter that she asked to be allowed to take it home in her carriage. Mr. Murdoch was, however, too busy with other pursuits to continue to study the use of gas, and though he was undoubtedly the first to apply it to practical purposes, many others laid claim to the honor, and other people quickly reaped the benefit of his cleverness and ingenuity. In this he shared the general fate of inventors. -- *Coal Trade Journal*.

pg2

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— **To be Tested.** -- The Central Pacific Railroad Company, in answer to a mandamus issued out of the Third District Court, by and on behalf of the Transportation Commissioners appointed last year by Gov. Irwin, under the late Act of the Legislature --set up, among other things, that the act providing for the appointment of said Commissioners, is unconstitutional -- Hence, the refusal of the Company to file with the Board, the schedule of charges for freight and passengers in force by the Company on the first day of January, 1876, required by said Act. We presume no one will for a moment, be disappointed at this phase of the case! No one ever supposed that the act would ever be enforced, or if in force, would at all relieve the people. One iota, in any way, from the arbitrary exactions of the Railroad monopoly. The act was not conceived in good faith, but was passed simply to keep up a semblance of maintaining party pledges-- only this and nothing more-- Just like all the other purile attempts hitherto made by preceding Legislatures! We are glad that the Commissioners have set the ball in motion in time to have the matter tested before another election, for members of the Legislature. The following are the salient objections urged by the Railroad Company, against the act in question:

The answer shows that by the law of 1861. It became incorporated, and by that law, the maximum freight charges over the road were fixed at \$0.15, and passenger charges \$0.10, etc. That the Act creating the Board of Transportation Commissioners is in conflict with article 1, section 16 of the State Constitution, which provides that no law shall be enacted impairing the obligations of contracts.

The Commissioner law is invalid, null and void, in respect to the subject matter of the suit for a writ of mandate, being so invalid within the meaning of the Constitution.

It's that the regulations of Inter-State commerce is a matter vested exclusively in Congress, and the fixing of the maximum charges upon the defendant's road comes under its jurisdiction only.

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### **The Grangers on the Corruption of the Administration.**

At the annual installation of officers of the Vallejo Grange last week, State Lecturer. B. Pilkington, Esq., in his address, is reported to have used this plain, truthful and emphatic language: (as reported by the Vallejo Times). That in our country today we have ruin, staring us in the face, and that this state of things is brought about by our system of legislation, which makes labor subservient to capital. In our halls of legislation today a bill sent down by the Angel Gabriel and preferred by the hand of God could not pass without first paying the lobby. From President down to the lowest officer of the government. It is a system of purchase, until the President is now a millionaire. He said his hearers might take him to be a Democrat, but he was a Republican and had always acted with that party while in politics. He was not a politician; he was a Granger, but he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the laboring element had been becoming more and more oppressed, year-by-year, during the past 16 years, by the power of capital. He was not opposed to capital, but to the abuse of capital.

Of course these plain truths were not acceptable to some of the ultra radicals, but Mr. Pearson of South Vallejo put a question to the murmurs of the ultras, by warmly endorsing the sentiments of the lecturer, and a vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer. From the fact that the grange organization is non-partisan, the bold stand taken by the State Lecturer, against corruption in high places speaks volumes in praise of the honesty and independence of the solid yeomanry of the country.

– **Governors' Salaries.** – The State of New York pays to its Governor an annual salary of \$10,000, which is the highest salary paid to any Governor in the Union. Comes, Louisiana, whose Governor receives \$8,000 per annum; next California, that pays to its Governor a salary of \$7,000 and next Nevada, paying its Gov. \$6,000 per annum. Eight States, namely: Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin; pay their Gov., respectively, a salary of \$5,000; Maryland pays its Gov. \$4,500. Three States, namely, Alabama, Georgia and Ohio pay their Governor, respectively. \$4,000; Arkansas, South Carolina and Florida pay each \$3,500; Kansas, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey and Tennessee, pay each \$3,000; Illinois, Iowa, and Maine, pay each \$2,500; West Virginia pays \$2,700; Connecticut pays \$2,000; Oregon pays \$1,500; Delaware pays \$1,333; and last, and least of all, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont pay their Gov., respectively a salary of just \$1,000.

### **THE CASE PLAINLY STATED.**

The final passage of the compromise plan for counting the returns and declaring the presidential result, as reported by the joint Congressional committee, may be set down as certain. The fact is, it must be adopted if we would avoid in internecine war! The ultra partisans on both sides are hostile to the measure. But, thank God, we believe there are enough honest men in Congress who prefer country to party – piece to war – to carry the measure through. The Ultra-Radicals insist that the President of the Senate should not only open the returns, but shall also count them and declare the result. They also insist that this same officer has no power to go behind the returns or to exclude the vote of any State. This being conceded Hayes' election follows as a matter of course – Hence the stubbornness of these Radical leaders – But

fortunately for the peace of the country –the party is not a unit upon this question –. In fact, it is already ascertained pretty correctly in advance of a test vote, that such men as Conkling, Christiancy,. Edmonds, Stewart, Booth, and some others of the party, deny the right of the Vice President to declare the result. So that, with these recalcitrant Senators, aided by the solid Democratic vote in the Senate, the compromise measure must pass, while in the House its passage is a foregone conclusion –unless the Democratic members hit upon some better method of gaining their point. True, there are many loyal Democrats who, regarding Tilden as the lawfully elected President are not disposed to submit to a simple game of chance, like that proposed in the programme, but who, for the sake of peace are willing to accept the mode of settlement as a finality. For our self we prefer peace to war, and accord. The proposed compromise measure our hearty support, and hail. It as a harbinger of peace and prosperity.

The *Record-Union*, one of the vilest radical sheets on the coast, comes out strongly in favor of the compromise. – It says:

The Compromise bill must be accepted, or there must be war. Those therefore, who persist in opposing the bill, and in crying, "no compromise!" –Must be regarded as favoring the inauguration of an internecine, conflict, and it appears to us that you is hardly deserving of good citizens, but when we further realize that there is not enough harmony in the Republican vote of the Senate to secure a firm front on the rights of the presiding officer of that body, and that consequently the only result of an attempt to stand out would be the collapse of the whole programme, opposition to the new proposition strikes us as unintelligent and irrational. Regarding the situation from the lowest partisan standpoint, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that it is a case of Hobson's choice –that or nothing. In a word, while Hayes may get the Presidency through the agency of the Commission, it is impossible for him to get it in any other way.

Since the above was put in type, the telegraph informs us that the Compromise Bill has passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote –only seventeen Senators voting "No."

– **The Navy of the Future.** – The Naval Committee of the House have agreed upon a bill providing for the appointment of a commission whose duty it shall be to consider and devise a plan for the reconstruction of the naval service. The commission is to be composed of nine members, as follows: –Three members of the present House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker; two Senators to be selected by the President. of the Senate; the General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy and two naval officers, to be designated by the President. . The committee are of the opinion that the work of building and maintaining the Navy should be conducted on some fixed and well defined. General principles, in accordance with the progress of naval architecture. In other countries, and with the necessities of our position as a nation. The principal points which the commission will be directed to examine into and report upon our: –

*First* –Heavy ships of war, how many, if any, of them should we have, their construction, armament and material.

*Second* –The committee believes that we should have a number of cruisers of the fast sailing and steaming qualities that might be used in destroying the commerce of an enemy, and for other purposes of a similar character.

*Third* – Harbor defense and torpedoes. The committee has had the whole subject under consideration for some time, and the object proposed to be reached by the present bill, if possible, to prevent reckless and costly experiments with the Navy and save money to the Treasury. – [Cor. N. Y. Herald.

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pg3

### PILKINGTON'S LECTURE.

Last week at the hour of our going to press, Blakey Pilkington, State Lecturer of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, visited Dixon on announced and addressed a small audience at Odd



Fellows' Hall, that was got together at the special location and request of Judge. Merryfield. J. M. Dudley, in appropriate remarks, introduced the gentleman. The theme of his able discourse was cooperation and political economy, the practical working of which, if applied to the Grainger organization, he explained in an interesting manner. To illustrate to the producers of California. The benefits arising from the cooperative system. He cited the grand results which have been accomplished by the Rochdale Union. This Union was organized 32 years ago in England, by 20-8 persons, who paid in a capital of \$125,000 as a basis for business. It is purely mutual in its operation, and by misconduct and intelligent management of its affairs, the society has prospered to such an extent that it's accumulated earnings. Now amount to a fund of \$60,000,000. His remarks on political economy were well considered and applicable to the occasion. Partisan politics he eschewed completely and presented, earnestly, the great responsibility devolving upon the farmer, and all others in favor of an honest government, in's electing the law-makers of this country.

We regret that the meeting was not more largely attended by the agriculturalists of the district, for Mr. Pilkington's sensible suggestions and convincing arguments would have more than compelled for their presence.

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**- The Wheat Market .** – The wheat market is definitely "off" in San Francisco. The best article of shipping is weak at \$2.10, while in Dixon, \$1.95 @ \$1.97 are outside figures.

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#### VACAVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Vacaville, January, 1876 (?)

**Editor Tribune:** –There has been a material alteration in the physiognomical expression of the farmers hereabouts, since the splendid rain a few days since. Not only the farmers, but the faces of everybody are about an inch or two shorter than during the last part of our two months drought. And well they may be, four times were becoming pretty serious. Why, for nearly two weeks before the rain people felt so serious about the gloomy prospects for crop, that they ignored the all absorbing Presidential question, which for six weeks has kept everybody at fever heat.

During December and the first few days of January, when neighbors met the first question was – "what news from South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana?" Or any news about the Presidential situation?" But for several days before the rain it was "well, what do you think about the prospect for rain?" Or, "do you think this Northwind is going to bring about a change in the weather?" But now since the rain has come and the country is considered safe – so far as food for man and beast is concerned–there is nothing for men to do again but try to devise some plan to settle the Presidential account without a fight.

The Congressional Committee Compromise plan now comes in for a full share of attention. A good many think it is the only feasible plan. The Republican leaders could think of to retire with a little grace from a bad scrape. For my part, I think it looks a little like I were to catch a thief trying to steal my horse at midnight and when he found he was caught would propose to leave it to two of his accomplices. Whether he or I should have the horse. He might well offer to compromise as he had everything to gain and nothing to lose. But as the horse was mine. Already, I would be a pretty full to accede to such a proposal as the thief offered.

Why don't both parties in Congress employ lawyers, and submit the case and argue it before the Supreme Court of the United States, for it amounts to the same thing. At last. What good will the 10 members from the two Houses of Congress do –equally divided between the two parties. Whether there were three or 30 . It would be the same– a deadlock for the Republicans, who sustained the perjured villains on the Louisiana and Florida Returning Boards would of course claim that Hades is elected. And the Democrats knowing that Tilden received a majority of the votes, would claim his election. Then, the Supreme Court will have to decide it at last. But the greatest folly of the bill is in the fact that when the Supreme Court gives its decision, Congress must ratify it before it becomes a law. It looks more like a lot of boys had

concocted the plan than men and Statesmen.

Some of Haye' friends pretend to think that Congress has no power to go behind the certificates of a State to elect a President. It looks to me, when Congress has ample testimony to prove that the certificates were granted under fraudulent account, which was made under a law that had been framed on purpose to meet a contingency like this, and when even the limits of this law had been exceeded by the Returning Board, the same Board who, on a former occasion, a committee of Congress, composed of Republicans, reported, had violated their oath and the law most shamefully, will any honest sane man say, that Congress has no right to reject such certificates?!! If this were true, then our Presidential elections are a miserable farce. The best man in the country might be elected by 1/2 million majority of votes, and then three or four perjured villains, with a few Negro huzzies like Eliza Pinkston to swear for them, to intimidation, assassination, and murder, while all the respectable white men and Negroes in the state testified to a fair, quiet, peaceable election, yet in spite of all, this Board throws out half the votes in the state and gives a majority of electoral votes to the opponent and thus thwarts the will of the people. It would be strange if Congress must become a party to such a fraud because it can't go behind the certificates.

Santiago

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pg4

### **San Francisco Correspondence.**

Page 4 of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the Weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever General news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

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**– Horses and Mules Eating Dirt.** -- A correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, asks why horses and mules eat dirt when turned out. Of close stables, to which Prof. O. Replies:

Most commonly, the habit is an indication of acidity of the stomach, and to be corrected by improving the digestive functions. Horses are at a special disadvantage in the matter of stomach complaints, inasmuch as they cannot rid themselves by vomiting of anything that disagrees, and are unable even to belch up accumulated gas. Then the stomach is much too small to allow of heavy feeding or the formation of much gas without injurious over distention; hence, of all domestic animals the solipeds should be fed with the greatest care and judgment. Like human beings, they have their periods of acidity or heartburn, and having no opportunity of taking soda or magnesia, they look. The lime from their walls or the earth from their pathway. For temporary relief, a piece of chalk may be kept in the manger, but we should seek to remove the radical evil by giving a better tone to the stomach. Feed sound grain and hay in moderate amount and at regular intervals, and don't drive or work hard for an hour after each meal, lest digestion should be impaired..

Give a few carrots, turnips or other roots, if available; water regularly, and never just after a meal, and put an ounce of common salt in the food or water daily. Any existing weakness of digestion should be corrected by a course of tonics such as: oxide of iron, 2 ounces; calcined Magnesia, 2 ounces; powdered nux momica, 1

1/2 drams; powdered fennel seed, 2 ounces; mix, divide into 8 powders, and give one morning and night. The habit has been sometimes caused by a deficiency of mineral matters in the food grown on very poor soils, but this may be corrected by a similar treatment. -- *Rural New New Yorker*.

– **Profit in Rearing Fowls** . -- I cannot furnish precise figures, but I am sure there is a profit in keeping hands, especially to those who give attention to fruit raising, or even to farmers who devote their land to grain. Fowls of the more active breeds will pick up the bugs and worms, which are the enemies or destroyers of fruit and grain. There is real profit in this, leaving the eggs entirely out of the account. It is urged as an objection to keeping fowls that they destroy fruit and gardens and grain. Feed them well and there will be no trouble. They can be turned into the garden without material damage. They will not touch the cabbage nor scratch out hills of corn unless there is a feast of worms in the ground, and in that case, it is better to lose what is planted by the hands than by the worms. I would not recommend the larger breeds for general purposes, for they are not active enough. Fowls of medium size usually make better foragers, and are, therefore, better for the farmer sl, who have fields over which their search for farm pests should be extended. We believe it is well to protect birds because they destroy so many insects injurious to fruit and grain. The same argument applies to our common fowls with the advantage of the eggs, which repay all the cost. With due care in the management there is profit in keeping hands. Among all the kinds I have tried, my preference has been for common fowls, until lately I find the black Leghorn's better. Hens of this breed are almost perpetual layers, and without a disposition to set. I have never kept exact account of cost, but I have no doubt they more than repay all cost.-- Cor. *N. Y. Herald*.

– **TRANSMISSION OF HABITS IN ANIMALS**. -- A correspondent of *Nature*, resident of New Zealand, communicates to that journal several instances of the transmission of habits to offspring in animals. One instance is that of a mayor who would wander away from the "mob" of horses to which he belonged, always seeking one particular Creek. When released from work she would make off to her favorite, feeding ground by herself. One of her progeny some years afterward showed a similar liking for solitude. Again, a valuable mayor was an incorrigible kicker. She transmitted her voice to her offspring. Peculiarity in the form of the proof has been has been transmitted to generation after generation. The same writer states that a particular strain of Dorking fowls, which he has had in his possession for 30 years, always show a restless desire for rambling.

-- **Second Crop**. -- Recent accidental results have shown that when oats or rye are cut just as they are beginning to head, a new crop may spring up much thicker than the first, and come to maturity. Advantage should be taken of this to get several crops of green father the rye and oat fields. -- *Scientific Farmer*.

-- **Brown Pudding** . -- [Recipe]. One cupfull of molasses, one cupful of milk, three quarters of a cupful of beef suet, chopped; one tablespoonful of soda, one teaspoonfull of salt, one cupful of raisins, three full cup falls of flour. Steam three hours without lifting the lid.

-- **Plumb Pudding** . -- [HSM- I don't know if this was an intentional misspelling of the word "plum", or a simple mistake, but I copy it here exactly as it was printed in the Tribune.] [Recipe].

One pound of raisins, one pound of currants, 1/2 pound of suet five tablespoons of breadcrumbs, eight tablespoonfuls of flour, six eggs, 1/4 pound of citron, one tablespoonful of sugar, a little salt, nutmeg to taste, boil fully five hours and serve with hot melted sauce.

-- **Sauce for Pudding**. -- [Recipe]. One cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour; stir well together, and add one cupful of hot water; let all come to a boil; use the flavoring preferred.

-- **Tar on Fruit Trees**. -- According to the experience of Mr. Henry Reynolds of North Carolina, tar is a perfect remedy for scarred and son cracked apple trees. He says that by quoting with new tar the trunk of a favorite fruit bearer that was cracked and so decayed that the bark was dead and would peel off, he restored it

fully. He applies it to all the branches that show signs of decay. Since practicing this cheap remedy, he has not been troubled with insects. By applying tar to the trunk, and clearing away the surface at the roots so as to let it run down on them, peach trees, badly damaged by borers are fully restored. Replace the dirt, and you will have no more trouble with the trees for two years or more. If the tar is applied to young trees, the borers will not trouble them at all. He states that the coating should be applied in the winter or early in the spring with new tar.

-- **How to Buy Meats.** -- To the housekeeper. The question, how to select a meet, when she is purchasing for table use, is a puzzling one. Good meat should be neither of a pale Rosie nor pink color, nor of a deep purple. The first denotes the diseased condition, the last proves the animal died a natural death. Good meat has more of a marble look in consequence of the branching of the veins which surround the adipose cells. The fat, especially of the inner organs, is always firm and suety, and never moist, while in general the fat from diseased capital is flabby and watery, and more often resembles jelly, or boiled parchment. Also need will always show itself, firm and elastic to the touch, and exhibit no dampness, while bad meat will appear soft and moist, so that the liquid substance runs out of the blood. When pressed hard. Good meat has very little smell, while the unsound meat has a disagreeable cadaverous smell, and defuses a certain medicinal odor. Lastly, bad meat has the peculiarity that it shrinks considerably in the boiling, also meets rather swells, and does not lose an ounce in weight.

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-- **Farmers' Kitchens** . -- [recipe]. There are several reasons says the Country Gentleman, why the farmer's kitchen should be regarded as one of the most important rooms in the house. It will, perhaps, be correct to say that it is decidedly the most important. Not that we would advise the family to make a sitting room of it, and to spend all their time in this apartment; for unless the house is very small. The farmer should provide a separate room for the leisure hours of the evenings and for reading, writing and study; or for conversation with his family and for the sewing and other occupations of the female members during the day.

Nevertheless, the kitchen should receive special attention and we now offer a few suggestions on the subject of the many who are about to build, and who look over and digest their plans during winter, preparatory to commencing operations in the early spring.

First then, in the list of requirements, the kitchen should be made pleasant and respectable. A dark room or badly ventilated apartment will not favor good cooking, either by the hired girl or by the mistress herself. To the former, a small, dark room will convey the impression that what is done in it is not of much consequence, and that the work may be slighted, and that cleanliness is not of vital importance. The mistress will find it difficult to do anything so well in the dark or in the foul air as under the more favorable circumstances. During the years of a long life. The writer has tested both modes. Better servants can be secured and retained. When a comfortable apartment is provided, and when all conveniences and appliances have been procured, then when there is nothing pleasant and attractive, and where kitchen work is performed at a continued disadvantage. We therefore provide a well oiled floor of hardwood, which is easily kept clean, covered the walls with well-varnished wallpaper, place green Venetian blinds on the windows, provide ample lights on both sides, which permit free ventilation, bring water to the sink, by means of two pumps, place the valve which opens to the coal bin within a step of the cooking stove, have the store room adjoining, and last, but not least, add a comfortable bedroom for servants, opening from the kitchen.

All of these conveniences are not expensive. They save money in the long run. The waste and breakage of poor servants will more than pay the additional cost of better ones, to say nothing about the satisfaction of cleanliness and well cooked food which the family and the mistress will enjoy.

The mode for obtaining these conveniences will readily suggest itself to most house owners. But there is one point to which we wish to invite more particular attention, and this is the importance of securing ample light from two opposite sides,

besides giving the apartment a good size. We often see plans of dwellings where neither of these requisites are secured . -- *Rural Press*.

-- **Twelve Rules of Health.** -- The twelve rules of health published below are warranted to banish physicians from the whole world in ten years, if they are all lived up to. If the readers of the Rescue have any doubts about it. We would counsel them to try it and see if the effect is not just what we say. But you must live strictly up to the spirit of the rules. No half-way work will answer.

First-- Keep cool; Second -- Eat regularly and slowly; Third -- Maintain regular bodily habits; Fourth --Take early and very light suppers. Fifth -- Keep a clean skin. Sixth -- Get plenty of sleep at night. Seventh -- Keep cheerful and respectable company. Eighth --Keep out of debt. Ninth -- Don't set your mind on things you don't need. 10th -- Mind your own business. Eleventh-- Don't set up to be a sharp of any kind. 12th -- Subdue curiosity.

-- **Bone Meal for Grapes.** -- The editor of the London Horticulturalist asserts that among all fertilizers proposed for the grape, none embody more of the necessary ingredients than bone meal. It should be applied as early in the season as possible. About a ton to the acre makes a dressing that will prove valuable in two or three years.

— **IMPORTATION OF CATS.** -- Two ladies from the country arrived in town last Tuesday with a large sack full of real live felines which they proceeded to turn loose at the Dixon Lumber Yard.

— **Another Church Spire.** -- Until Wednesday we were ignorant of the fact that a Church Spire loomed up in the northern part of our “burg” -- A stranger from San Francisco called our attention to the fact. Upon investigation it turned out to be the spire that once adorned the old Silveyville Baptist Church, which structure was purchased by Mr. Vansant, torn down, carted to Dixon, rebuilt as a two-story dwelling, while the spire was mounted on the top of a very small structure in the rear of the dwelling. The said building is only large enough to contain one pew of about three sittings. Of course the attendance is small and quite irregular. But the spire is ornamental at least, if not really useful.

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**DIED.**

In Dixon, January 25, 1877, Eddie, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Gleason, age one year and seven months.

In Dixon, January 19, 1877, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Benton, aged three days.



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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

March 10, 1877

## Volume 3, No. 18

[Four Page Issue]

# Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.  
By: R.D. Hopkins & Co.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.B. Huff's Office.

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## DIXON MARKET REPORT.

### CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	\$1.95 @ \$2.00 cental
BARLEY	\$1.00 @ a cental
POTATOES	\$.015 a pound
ONIONS	\$.035 a pound

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.25 @ dozen
FRESH BUTTER	\$0.25 @ \$0.27 pound
HENS	\$7.00 dozen
YOUNG ROOSTERS:	\$5.00 @ \$6.00 dozen
OLD ROOSTERS:	\$5.00 @ dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.15 @ pound
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ pound

pg1

## Household Hints.

-- To Cook Brains. -- [Recipe.] Stew in 1/4 of a pound of butter, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the juice of two lemons, a pinch of salt and white pepper.

-- Genuine East India Currey Powder. -- [Recipe.] Best turmeric, 1 pound; coriander seed, three quarters of a pound; Ginger, 3 ounces; black pepper, 2 ounces; caraway seeds, one quarter of an ounce; cardamon seeds, half an ounce; 60 cloves, finely ground and well mixed.

-- Oysters and Clam Fritters . -- [Recipe.] Two cupsfull of flour, two of milk,

two of eggs, and a little salt; beat well, and add an oyster to each spoonful of batter as you drop it in the fact, which must be quite hot; clams should be chopped and stirred in the batter, and then dropped by spoonful in the hot fact.

– **Boiled Potatoes** . -- [Recipe.] Choose those of equal size; put them down in barely sufficient cold water to cover them; after they have boiled 10 or 15 minutes. Take half the water out, replacing it with cold; throw in two or three tablespoonfuls of salt, and when done carefully, drain off all the water, remove the lid from the pot, and let stand on the back of the range to get dry and keep hot.

– **Sheep's Tongues**. -- [Recipe.] Put six tongues in 1 quart of warm water, with one moderate sized carrots, two onions, one bay leaf, one piece of thyme, and one teaspoon full of salt; simmer until they are tender, then skim them and trim off the roots and fat, and cut into lengthwise; melt a piece of butter, adding the juice of a lemon; pour boiling water over the tongues. A very inexpensive dish.

– **Baked Macaroni** . -- [Recipe.] Put into salted boiling water one quarter of a pound Italian macaroni, broken in pieces; let the water cover it; boil till quite tender; drain off the water and place the macaroni neatly in a baking dish; pour 1/2 cup full of milk over it and put butter size of an egg cut in small pieces on the top, and covered thickly with grated rich cheese. Place in the oven and bake until the milk is absorbed and the top is brown.

– **Mock Duck** . -- [Recipe.] Prepare a good dressing, such as you would for a turkey or duck; take a round steak, pounded a little, spread the dressing over it, sprinkle with a little salt, pepper and a few bits of butter, lap over the ends, roll the steak up closely and tie tightly; next spread to tablespoonfuls of butter over it, and brush it over with a well-beaten egg; put water in the baking pan, lay the meat in on sticks laid across the pan; baste-often; bake for half an hour and a brisk oven; bake a brown gravy and send to the table hot.

– **Macaroni and Beef**. -- [Recipe.] Fry in a hot pan, with a small quantity of hot fat, till each side is brown, two pounds of ground beef; turn these after into a pot with enough boiling water to cover it, and cook slowly till done; half an hour before dishing throw into this pot 1/4 pound of macaroni and cook till done; salt to taste before adding the macaroni; serve the meat in the center of the dish with the macaroni around it; serve hot, and with grated cheese; should the water boil off, add a little; boil the beef slowly and keep covered tightly, the water, then evaporating slowly.

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– **Snow as a Fertilizer**. -- It is an old saying that snow in March or April is "the poor man's manure," but we are not informed how much would be required to make a poor, worn out soil rich. The Boston Journal of Chemistry, however, tells how a blanket of snow may be of value to the farmer:

The body of snow upon the ground in all the Northern and Middle States is very great, and millions of acres of land are covered by, as with a blanket of the whitest wool. It is probable that seldom, perhaps, never, has so wide an area of our country has been covered as during this month of January, 1877. The question whether snow is capable of affording to lands any of the elements of fertility is one of them asked, and, in reply, it may be said that it probably is. The atmosphere holds ammonia and some other nitrogenous products, which are undoubtedly brought to the soil by the snow-flakes, as well as by raindrops. Experiments both here and abroad would seem to prove the truth of this conclusion. Rains are not only valuable for the moisture which they supply, but for what they bring to us from the atmosphere. During a thunder-storm nitric acid is produced in considerable quantities, and, dissolved in the raindrops to a high degree of attenuation, its effects upon soils are highly salutary.

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1877, March 10  
pg1

-- **A Woman's Fight With a Hawk**. -- The wife of Samuel Kieffer, residing near Lienbach's mill, Ruscombmanor township, about one mile from Fleetwood, killed a large chicken-Hawk the other day by main strength. [Fleetwood is located

northeast of the center of Berks County, Pennsylvania.] It is bordered on the east, west, and north by Richmond Township and on its short southern edge by Ruscombmanor Township.

Mrs. Kieffer, who is about 65 years of age, heard a noise among the chickens near the barn, and upon going out discovered a hawk perched upon an old rooster weighing about 5 pounds, and trying to carry the chanticleer into the air. Mrs. K. ran, with the intention of frightening off the hawk. The latter showed no inclination to leave, but persisted in holding onto the rooster with its claws and fluttering greatly. The old lady, not at all apprehensive of danger, siezed the Hawk by the neck and strangled him. The hawk showed battle, and lacerated her hands with its claws in a terrible manner, but she clung onto the neck of the bird until life was extinct. The Hawk measured 5'4" from tip to tip of the wings. -- *Reading (Pa.) Eagle*.

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pg2

-- Grant is the only ex-president, now living.

-- Hayes is in favor of extending his term to six years. Of course he is!

-- The New York *Sun* goes into mourning over the defeat of Tilden.

-- The Lower House of Congress just before final adjournment last Saturday, passed a resolution declaring that Tilden and Hendrix had been lawfully elected to the offices of President and Vice President of the U. S.

-- The Lower House of the Rhode Island Legislature has passed a bill to facilitate the marriage of whites and Negroes -- thus carrying out Hayes' suggestion of obliterating the color line.

-- The US Senate met in extra session Monday, Vice Pres. Wheeler qualified and took his seat as President of the Senate for the next four years.

-- Rutherford B. Hayes, Pres. of the United States, -- not by the Grace of God, nor by the free suffrage of the people, but by and through fraud alone -- took the oath of office Saturday night, March 3. One day in advance of the expiration of President Grants term. Thus setting an example to all who come after him, of indecent haste to assume the reins of power.

-- The Cabinet. -- The following constitute Hayes' Cabinet; William M. Evarts of New York, Sec. of State; John Sherman of Ohio, Sec. of the Treasury; George W. McCrary of Iowa, secretary of War; Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana, Sec. of the Navy; Cyrus Devins Of Massachusetts, Attorney. General; David M. Key of Tennessee, Post Master Gen., and Carl Shurz of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior.

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## A Chance For Wells.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* commenting upon the *Alta's* word of caution, about selecting presidential electors in the future, says:

"We hope there will be no occasion, if the whole wretched and superfluous Electoral system is not abolished before the time for electing another President comes around, both parties ought to be counted out of the vote."

Correct! But in order to ever count out the Republican party, it will be necessary to raise that million of dollars and hand it over to Benedict Arnold Wells.

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## States Rights.

According to the Republican definition and practice, consists of the right of Returning Boards to commit a fraud, to disenfranchise the people by altering the returns of counties and parishes, to throw out any number of votes that may be necessary to produce any desired result. In other words, State Rights, empower four scoundrels in Louisiana to foist upon the people of the United States, as Pres., a candidate who has been defeated by a popular majority of 250,000 votes! -- *Santa Clara Argus*.

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Hayes' State "Goes Back on Him." The Ohio Legislature declares that He was Elected by Fraud.

New York, March 3. -- A Times, Columbus, Ohio, special says: "The absence of many members of the General Assembly this forenoon, left the House without a quorum,



and the Democrats being in the majority elected as a speaker pro tem, and passed a series of resolutions, declaring that the Presidency has been captured by fraud, and that this result destroys Democratic faith in the mercy, justice and beneficial goodness of Almighty God.

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#### Emphatic And Truthful.

Speaker Randal, last Saturday, in his Valedictory address as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, among other things, used the following emphatic language, that any Democrat in the land will most heartily endorse:

"In respect to political events, the session has been one of the most critical in our history. The majority in this House of Representatives, a majority of all the votes in the Union, and as we believe and know, a majority of the Electors duly chosen at the recent election for Presidents and Vice President, have been made to choose between acquiescence in the usurpation or obtaining right through civil commotion. The Democratic Party yielded temporary possession of the Administration rather than entail upon the people Civil War, with all its attendant horrors. There are some who will condemn the permission. We have given to results of law which was not administered in the spirit of its creation, but as we believe, according to the letter of its provisions. We have done all this, in preference to the danger of anarchy and bloodshed.

pg3

-- School Closed. -- Ms. Luna Barnes, private school at the Willows closed for an indefinite period, this week, and Miss Luna returned home last Thursday.

-- Rejoicing. -- The Republicans of Dixon, as in duty bound, ran up the flag and fired a salute Monday morning, in commemoration of the crowning of Rutherford B. Hayes, the first President of the United States ever inaugurated contrary to the wishes of the people.

-- Taxable Wealth Of The County. -- According to the annual report of the County Auditor of Solano County on file in the office of the Sec. of State, there are 599,039 acres of land, valued at \$6,300,587. Value of improvements there on, \$1,733,744. Value of personal property-- exclusive of money, \$1,418,049. Value of money. \$35,195. Total value, \$9,487,525.

-- The Dixon Cemetery. -- We were agreeably surprised, upon visiting the Cemetery this week, at the amount of work being done, and lately finished, in the way of erecting monuments, fencing in, and cultivating lots, planting of trees, flowers and shrubbery. We were especially pleased, to see so many beautiful iron fences taking the places of unsightly wooden structures. Iron fences of elaborate design and artistic finish, are now so cheap, that there is very little excuse, and less necessity for wooden ones. The fact is, the Cemetery Company ought to positively prohibit the use of wooden enclosures, on account of their liability to take fire, should a fire break out in the dry grass --and thus not only cause the fire to spread, but inflict great damage to the marble monuments and other mementos of affection.

We were pleased to notice, that the most beautiful specimen of iron fencing in the Cemetery, bears the name of "George Cadman, manufacturer, Dixon," and Mr. C. Informs us that he has contracts now on hand, for the erection of two or three other fences. His price, too, is much lower than any other builder will do the work for, and we hope to see every lot fenced in with Cadman's beautiful and substantial fences.

- The Flouring Mill is running on half time;
- Whether balmy and Spring -like, with occasional indications of rain, but only a light shower has fallen this week.
- The Dixon Brass Band has been invited to visit the forthcoming Fair and Festival, and take part in the musical part of the entertainment.
- Regular services at the M. E. Church -- , W. T. Mayne's, Pastor- -Every Sunday morning and evening, at the usual hours; Sunday school at 10 AM Prayer meeting Friday evenings.

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#### A Visit to the Public Schools of Dixon.

Editor Dixon Tribune. --[Incorporation; Sanitation]. I have spent three half-days recently, visiting the various departments of our public school; and as there has

been considerable said of late, concerning the school, I beg leave for room in the columns of your valuable paper, for a short article. Without entering into any controversy, with the authors of any of the articles previously published, or offering any criticism upon them, I submit my humble opinion.

In the Principal's room, (Mr. Boggs) I found 48 pupils present, varying in ages from 10 to 19 years. Their lessons were well committed, and their recitations did credit to themselves and teacher. The order maintained throughout the entire afternoon was good, and the scholars were studious. I was pleased with Mr. Boggs' manner of instruction and his unwillingness to let any question pass any scholar of the class without being thoroughly answered. I have made it a practice to visit the public schools in various parts of the state, during a period of 17 years, and believe that the upper grades of our school, both scholars and teachers, will compare very favorably with any in the State.

In the next room, I found 37 pupils, from 10 to 14 years of age, taught by Mr. Richards. This class is so graded as to make less work for the teacher, than any other class in the school. Mr. Richards is capable of filling a much better position than he occupies at present, and we need not expect to have his services for long, at the present salary paid for his work.

There is nothing to be said against the manner in which this class and the one under Miss Hobie are being taught; but much might be said in their favor but as editors urges us to "condense," I must do so, barely mentioning any but the higher grades. Miss Wells, in another building, has an interesting class of 40-2, all under 10 years of age and resembling the Aspen leaf, in their in ability to keep still, except when they are asleep.

Dixon Public school has a good corps of teachers, but the building occupied by the school is sadly deficient in many respects. Every room is crowded and what rooms there are, are only partially finished. Rough wall; bare joists and rafters, are very unpleasant surroundings for our children to be educated amidst. They are not only unpleasant to the eye, but the best medical authorities decided long ago, that such walls for public buildings, are only harbingers of disease. The public school buildings in any town are indicative of the intelligence and refinement of the majority of its property holders. This being the case, the people of Dixon need spurring-up, for at present, there school building is behind the times. It would do (if finished up) for the primary classes. What we need and must have, to compare with other places, and to keep up our reputation for thrift and enterprise, is a main building, erected this Summer, that shall cost from eight to \$10,000. 2 percent tax, levied on the taxable property of this district would accomplish it.

Rev. G. M. Dexter.

School Report.-

Names of pupils, who have reached 80 percent, and over, for Department, during the last school month, in the Principal's room of the Dixon Public school.

Boys		Girls.	
John. Blitch	100	Lucy Dudley	100
Henry Dashiell	95	Annie Kline	100
Ed. McDermott	95	Lizzie Kline	100
Arthur Dugan	95	Ida Evans	95
Harvey Neuman	90	Bessie Mayne	95
Mat Silvey	90	Lillie Agee	95
Charles Agee	85	Elina Bean	95
Bruce Davis	85	Lou Behrens	95
Frank Coleman	85	Jennie Bates	90
Delmar Dudley	80	Martha Mann	90
E. Perkins	80	Stella Barnes	85
Ed. Dashiell	80	Car. Apperson	85
		Ollie Stone	85
		Carrie Ellis	80
		<u>Maggie Hulen</u>	<u>80</u>

Boys enrolled: 27(?); Girls enrolled: 27  
 Total number upon the role, 54 (?)  
 Number of new pupils enrolled during the month, 4.  
 Number of visitors visiting the school during the month, 6.

A. M. Boggs, Principal.

-----  
 FIRST DIVISION.

Bennie Frese	100	100	97	
Rosa Frese		100	98	100
Emma Ellis		90	99	100
Fred. Dashiell	100	98	98	
Lysander Madden		100	98	93
Joe. Darling		80	100	93
Celia Kittenburg		100	98	98
Anna Peters		100	98	98
Sammie Ross	100	90	98	

SECOND DIVISION.

Laura Bloom	90	99	90	
Luella Thomas		85	99	98
Abbie Bates		100	90	100
Stephen Halon		75	90	85
George King	65	90	65	
Argent Davis	95	89	95	
William McCullum		89	99	90.
Ella Philops		100	90	90.
Charley Foster		80	99	90.
George Apperson		100	90	90.
Anna Peters		90	95	95
Willie Ferguson		95	90	95
Tommy Myers	95	80	90	

THIRD DIVISION.

Solon Davis		100	90	100
Otta Weihe		100	98	100
Bertie Barnes	100	90	95	
Charlie Little	95	90	19.	
Lucy Giffert		100	90	100
Annie Dashiell		100	90	100
Fannie Brown	60	90	90.	
Lulu Mayne		85	100	100
Evey Clark		100	95	95
Mary Downey	95	90	90	
Emma Hulen	100	90	100	

THIRD DIVISION. [?] FOURTH DIVISION

Albert Straub	75	90	90	
Laura Timm		95	90	100
Belle Kline		55	95	100
Millie Gunn		45	95	100
Johny Crowley		50	98	100
Ernest, Vanzant		50	98	90
Mary Brinkerhoof		45	100	90

Attendance.                      Deportment.      Scholarship.

Miss Hovey. Teacher.

- On Tuesday last, C. L. Minor of the Dixon Dispatch was arraigned upon a charge of assault upon Mr. MacDonald, a lateoin his office, and the court concluded that the sum of \$20, current coin of the realm, would meet the demands of justice in the premises, and entered judgment accordingly.
- Miss Luna Barnes returned home from the Willows, Thursday.
- The Messrs.. VanSant are to start for Tehama County next Monday in search of cheap farming lands, on which to rear a home. We wish them all manner of good luck in life, but shall be sorry to lose them as citizens and businessmen, from Dixon. The truth is we have no fears that they will find anyplace they would exchange for Dixon. They will return in a few weeks, well contented to remain with us.
- School Changes—. Mr. Richards having tendered his resignation as assistant teacher in the Dixon school, the Trustees have selected Miss Bingham to fill the vacancy. Meantime, Mr. Richards goes to Bridgeport to take charge of the school at that place. While we in common with his many friends here, regret to lose Mr. Richards from the social circle of Dixon, congratulate him upon his good fortune in securing the principalship of the excellent school in Bridgeport.

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### San Francisco Correspondence.

Page 4 of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the Weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever General news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

April 14, 1877

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pg1  
pg1

-- A Curious Custom. -- The custom of feasting at a funeral still prevails in Lehigh, Berks, Box, and Northampton counties, Pennsylvania. When a rich farmer dies, preparations for the feast begin on a grand scale. Oxen are killed, and the fatted calf is brought to the block; Fowles are slaughtered by the hundreds, and immense supplies of bread and pastry are provided. On the day of the funeral, banqueting goes on from dawn to nightfall. Sometimes as many as five hundred mourners attend a country funeral to eat the baked meats.

The Population of the Earth and the Progress of Hygiene.

The most trustworthy estimate of the number of people in the world for the year 1876, as furnished by statisticians, is 1,423,917,000. This is an increase of over twenty-seven millions on the estimate of eighteen seventy-five, but the augmentation is not due entirely to the excess of births over deaths, but largely to the obtaining of more accurate information regarding the population of regions, hitherto little-known, and two more perfect census returns from all countries.

Asia is still the home of the majority of the human race. About four-sevenths of the earth's population or 825,548,590, is Asiatic. Europe comes next, with over a fifth, or 809,178,800; Africa, with about a seventh, or 199,921,600; America with less than a sixteenth, or 85,519,600 people. Europe is the most densely populated, having 82 persons to the square mile; Asia 48 to the square mile; Africa seventeen and one half, and the America and Australia, five and one half and one and one half respectively.

There are 215 cities with populations of over one hundred thousand; 29 of half a million or more, and nine, containing a million or more inhabitants. Each. Of these less, four are in China. New York –including Brooklyn, as we may rightly do. For purposes of comparison –and the greatest cities of the world stand in this order: London, 3,489,428; Paris 1,851,792; New York, 1,535,622; Vienna 1,091,999; Berlin, 1,044,000; Canton and three other Chinese cities, 1,000,000 each New York being third on the list of great cities, without counting our New Jersey overflow.

Though there are not at hand. Statistics upon which to base an accurate statement of the fact, yet it is the general conclusion of all observers that the average longevity of the human race has largely increased within a hundred years. The reported death-rates everywhere support this conclusion, and it is thoroughly proved that the devastations of epidemics are nothing like so great now as formerly. Medical science, in its preventive aspect, especially, shows a steady advance in its ability to discover, prevent and check diseases which in the past ages devastated large communities. In London, for example, two centuries ago, the mortality was 50 per 1000, and the average duration of life was only 20 years. The death rate 1660-79, 80; 1681-90; 42.1 but; 1746-55, 35.5; 1846-55, 24.9; 1871, about as at present, 22.6, and the mean duration of life is now 42 years. The same holds good throughout England. There, and elsewhere in Europe, as also in this country, the subject of public hygiene has received great attention of recent years, and its difficulties are being steadily overcome. Men unquestionably, live longer now than their ancestors lived, and have better average health, and that our descendants will gain on us in these respects. There is but little reason to doubt.

As to great cities, New York is easily third in population, but behind all England and English cities, many other European and most of other American cities in health and average longevity. If it took in all its children, it would press hard on Paris for the second place in population, and before the next century is reached, or before it has advanced far, will probably know no superior in population except marvelous London.

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pg2

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA SETTLEMENT.

However, opinions may differ with regard to the manner in which it was brought about, the people without distinction of party will be profoundly thankful that a settlement of the South Carolina troubles has been peacefully reached –that after months of exhausting strife and turmoil, peace at last broods over this unfortunate State. Such a condition of doubt and distrust as it existed. While there were rival governments, each claiming to be the only legal one, could not have been much further prolonged without inflicting on every material interest and injury that it would not soon recover from. Wade Hampton has repeatedly pledged himself to give equal protection to Whites and Blacks, and we trust he will carry out the pledge in spirit and letter. That he will endeavor to do so. We are fully convinced. Even if we did not believe this, we should still think that the settlement was a happy event; for it may be accepted as a cardinal



maxim of politics that one bad government is preferable to two good ones - supposing, for the sake of argument, that of two conflicting and antagonistic governments either *could* be a good one. There are Republicans who believe a fair expression of opinion by the voters of South Carolina would have elected Chamberlain by a large majority, and that therefore Hayes ought, in deference of a principal –that of protection of the ballot - to have gone to almost any length to sustain him. Without discussing the premise on which this argument is based, but supposing for argument's sake that it is true, we wish to remind them that a state of civil commotion is the worst possible to preserve vested rights, and that flying to arms to protect a principal is sometimes the surest way to overthrow it. Every revolution and counterrevolution that has convulsed Mexico for fifty years has had for its avowed object. The protection of the Constitution against illegal encroachments. Every pronunciamento has recited to the people that their rights were violated, and that to defend a principal they should be willing to sacrifice their prosperity and peace. It is by heeding such appeals Mexico has been reduced to her present pitiable condition. It is a fact. Americans ought to understand that respect for constitutions and vested rights is a plant of slow growth, which will not flourish if the soil is too often stirred by revolution. The way constitutional rights are preserved is by forbearing much and long and by refusing to break up the piece of a Commonwealth to redress a temporary wrong. For one we feel like applauding Chamberlain's determination to withdraw from the contest when he saw that his chances of success were slight, but that further persistence would surely be productive of strife.

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### **A Famous Ranch Broken Up.**

Theodore Winters, who for many years has been proprietor of a large tract of land lying on both sides of Putah Creek and who has made his name and locality famous all over the Pacific Coast, chiefly by his large stock of blooded horses, has now broken up his ranch, removed his residence elsewhere, and will no longer be prominently identified with Northern Solano and southern Yolo.

During the past winter he has disposed of the great bulk of his land -- on the Yolo side to Hill Brothers, and on the Solano side to Baker Brothers. William Baker and Dr. S. K. Baker, the latter a member of the Board of County Supervisors. The Messrs. Baker went into possession on the first of the present month. The only portion of the ranch retained by Mr. Winters is on the Yolo side, and his brother Joseph Winters will manage that. Theodore will reside in San Francisco during the Winter season, and the rest of the time on his great ranch in Washoe Valley, Nevada.

At present the larger part of his resources are the remnant of the old ranch he still retains, others in Sacramento, and the rest in Washoe. He does not believe the climate of Nevada is as well adapted to raising horses is that of California, and his band is likely to stop increasing and become dispersed. Some of the finest of his animals were sold to the Japanese Government not long ago. It is reported on pretty good authority that although he has devoted so much attention to the raising of blooded horses, and has been so successful in all other ways, he never made it pay; and that as he neglected his farming for stock raising, the Putah Creek Ranch has never been very profitable.

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### **Fredrickson Park Pavilion.**

The Board of Directors of the Bank of Dixon finally awarded the contract for the erection of a pavilion in Fredrickson Park to J. B. Love. There were three bids as follows: Love \$1195, Chipman, \$1350; Rhodes and others, \$1995. The contract calls for the completion of the building on 27 April, and the specifications contain the following points: Building to be 50 x 100' on the ground, and two stories high; first story, 8'8" from the ground, and the second 8 feet from the floor to the top of the plate; first story to be open on all sides, and the second, sided up 4 feet high. There is to be a dressing room on each floor, 10 ft.<sup>2</sup>; and on the main floor a row of benches all the way around. The whole will be covered with a hip-roof, surrounded by two flagpoles. The main front of the building is to the east, on which side, as well as on the south, there will be a flight of stairs. Immediately after being awarded the contract, Mr. Love began work, and on Tuesday raise the frame. He expects to finish

the building considerably before the specified time. A lease for May Day has been granted to Fram Brothers, who are making every preparation to have the dance prove a grand affair.

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**– Settled With the County.** – Mr. Peter Timm returned home from Suisun, Wednesday morning, after having made a prompt and honorable settlement with the county for the full amount which upon comparison of books and vouchers, it appeared was due from him on account of taxes received in the two years of his occupancy of the office of Tax Collector. Following is a copy of the receipt given him by Treasurer lemon:

FAIRFIELD, APRIL 11, 1877.

Received from Peter Timm, former Tax collector of Solano County, \$656.09, being the amount shown by the Grand Jury Committee (after deducting \$171.89,-- which amount appears to have been overlooked by said committee) to be due the County from said Timm on collection of taxes for the years 1874/1875 and 1875/1876 as follows:

For State and local taxes: 1874-5	\$75.73
For State and local taxes: 1875-6	<u>\$580.36</u>
TOTAL:	\$656.09

J. B. LEMON, County Treasurer.

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**The Bridge Across Putah Creek.**

The bridge across Putah Creek midway between Davisville and Winters, lately repaired at much expense by Solano and Yolo County's, has proved an unfortunate outlay of money, for since the creation of the town of Winters the bulk of the travel goes another way. There is now some talk of a public bridge at Winters; but the general opinion is that while Yolo would consent to it, Solano would refuse to bear her share of the expense.

From Brevities.

The schoolhouse in the King district has just been repainted and improved. Miss Behrens, of Dixon, is the teacher.

**SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE.**

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**A Trip Through the Wheat Region – Grain Prospects and Reports.**

Monday last a Tribune reporter accepted an invitation from Mr. George Frahm, of the City hotel, to take a ride, behind one of Hinman's fastest teams, through the agricultural region to the east, south-East, North and West of Dixon, and inspect the country and condition of the growing crops. The day was a fine one, and on driving out of town. The far-off range of the Sierra Nevada was clearly visible as

" — A swaying line of snowy white."

To the uninformed. It seemed the weather must be propitious to growing crops, but the farmer knew full well the balmy air was all to find for the welfare of his grain, and was signing for a storm.

The general impression received from a look at the numberless wheat fields on the east and south east of town is very discouraging. All except the Summer-fallow appeared yellow, sickly and stunted. True, a few fields of the earliest Winter-stone may be redeemed by opportune showers, but two or three days of hot North wind, without any rain will extinguish the last hopes of the proprietors. Occasionally, there may be found, a farmer who is more cheerful, but the great majority though hoping for the best, fear the worst.

The first farmer called on, Mr. Herman Hanke, besides wheat growing, is engaged in raising horses, having some fine stock of this kind. Mr. Hanke on Monday was putting up a windmill with a 3000 gallon tank. Like most of the other farmers questioned on the subject, Mr. Hank believed that the high wind that prevailed on Sunday did not continue long enough and was not sufficiently warm to be very destructive to grain.

Mr. Anderson, whose farm was visited. Next, entertains some hopes of early Winter-sown grain. After leaving Mr. Anderson, we visited Mr. Jansen, in whose house the almost fatal accident from the use of arsenic occurred last week. The three members of the family who partook of the poison had recovered from its effects, and were all right except for the son, Gilmore, who is suffering from an attack of the measles. He was nearly well of the disorder before the poisoning, but at that time contracted a cold which brought on a relapse.

Samuel Snead's well-kept farm was then visited. Mr. Snead happened to be away, but from Mrs. Snead. We learned that the black cricket test, which developed itself first on the land of Mr. Little, was not by any means abated. The crickets are eating away at grain fields and pasturage, working in the direction of Dixon. Mr. Snead did not Summer-fallow his land last year and is not hopeful of a crop.

Mr. James Millar also proved not to be at home, but Mrs. Miller was, and hospitably received. Mr. Frahm and his companion. Mrs. M. States that the rain two weeks ago was very violent in that vicinity, for a short time it rained as hard as during any storm of the Winter. The rain was accompanied by hail.

Mr. Moxham, whose ranch is near Miller's, has lately resumed possession, the person to whom he had leased it retiring after a short and not very agreeable experience in agriculture. Mr. M. Has some Summer-fallow.

Mr. Hans Timm, who lately bought the fine stallion "Farmer" from Henry Meyers, has near his house. One of the finest fields of grain – Summer-fallow, of course – one may see in a day's journey. It stands up as high as a man's armpits and is just ready to head out. This field is 90 acres in extent, and Mr. Timm has another field of 40 acres like it, which he leased.

A short distance north of Mr. Timm's was a field where the crickets abounded. They were jumping about like peas on a dresser, and probably migrating in some direction, for the country they were in was barren. After leaving here the road led between many fine farms; but without stopping at any where the owners were at home we drove directly to Davisville.

On the return, the farm of Mr. Marx Henning was passed. This gentleman has but recently come into possession of his present place. He sold out the farm formally owned by him, to a Mr. Van Buren of New York and bought out the 160 acre ranch of Mr. Herbert – who has since moved away to San Louis Obispo –for \$11,250.

Mr. A. Behrens informed the reporter that he had 100 acres of Summer-fallow that is looking well. From Mr. Baron's place. A not very long drive brought us to the capitol of Tremont Township – that is to say, the post office and store at Foster's switch. Mr. F. Was absent, but we learned that he was putting up a blacksmith shop, which shows him still progressive. At this place we saw another fine stallion – Prince – owned by Mr. Richard Hall. Such animals as Prince and Farmer demonstrate what Dixon can do in the way of horses.

Messrs. Robert and Montgomery Currey, whose land lies to the north east of Dixon, will have between fifteen hundred and 2,000 acres of Summer-fallow ready for next year. In several places during the day's ride we saw teams at work. Plowing the land for first or second time. Messrs. Richard Hall, J. M. Dudley and Hank Ross, at whose places we called, were all away from home. Mr. Dudley is the fortunate possessor of a field of wheat, containing 100 acres, which will bear comparison with any in the county. Alongside of it is 60 acres of Winter-sown barley, which also looks well.

Mr. McBride informs us that he had no Summer-fallow but expected to get eight or 10 bushels per acre off his Winter-sown. This gentleman also stated a fact new to us, as it doubtless will be. Too many others – that several farmers have found Summer-fallowing tends to foster the growth of yellow weed, that no method of plowing will exterminate it, and that in consequences. Many believe Summer-fallowing will have to be abandoned, at least for a time, in the fields where the weed has full possession.

As a general rule, crop prospects are better to the west of Dixon than to the east, principally owing to the greater area of Summer-fallowed land. And of all the weed within 20 miles of this place, probably the most forward piece is a field owned by C. H. McMasters. It is

fully headed out, and looks as healthy as though it were not a month ahead of time.

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pg3

-- The bridge across Putah Creek midway between Davisville and winters, lately repaired at much expense by Solano and Yolo counties, has proved an unfortunate outlay of money, for since the creation of the town of Winters the bulk of the travel goes another way. There is now some talk of a public bridge at Winters; but the general opinion is that while Yolo would consent to it, Solano would refuse to bear her share of the expense.

- John Mayes commenced haying Wednesday.
- Mr. J. H. McCune has been engaged to assist Mr. Kasten, Cashier of the Dixon Bank.

- The street sprinkler made its appearance on Tuesday for the first time this season. [Sanitation; Incorporation] [Obviously, there is some sort of collective will, in Dixon that organizes and pays for services beneficial to the community. HSM]

- The school-house in the King District has just been repaired and improved. Miss Behrens, of Dixon is the teacher.

- The Cornet Band is making fine progress under its present union, and considering the short time it has been organized, plays well.

- Among the features of the May Day procession being gotten up by Fram Brothers will be the May Queen's chariots, containing, besides the Queen, a dozen or more attendants.

- A severe North wind prevailed all day Tuesday and into the following day. Wednesday afternoon. It was quite cold, but before dying away, turned very warm. Of course, the crop prospect was not improved.

- A meeting of the Dixon Fire Company was held Wednesday evening, but without doing any business, as it adjourned until Wednesday at 5 PM. At that time it is proposed to effect a reorganization of the Company,

- Sieber & Overholzer, recently of Vallejo, have purchased the Dixon brewery and will begin the manufacture of beer in about two weeks, or as soon as they can make certain repairs and improvements on the machinery, including the introduction of a new cooler and new cover for a fermentation tank.

- The measles has been raging with unusual violence in Tremont Township. Out of 46 pupils in Mr. Mikesell's school, 25 have been attacked within the past two weeks. On Tuesday evening. The school was dismissed for a week's vacation. There have been no fatal cases.

- The Venerable Mr. Dickson, for home. Our town is named, and his son-in-law. D. B. Huff, left Wednesday morning for a trip to Burgettville, Shasta County, on business connected with land property.

#### ----- Teacher's Association -----

The Dixon Teachers' Association met, pursuant to adjournment, A. M. Boggs presiding. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The permanent order of business drafted by J. K. Bateman was adopted.

Moved and seconded that A. R. Story's bill be paid when presented in due form; carried.

A. R. Story was appointed to prepare an essay for the meeting following the one to be held May 5; subject, "What should be the Teachers' Aim?"

An essay was read by J. R. Mikesell, subject: "shall we introduce Debating in the common schools in place of The quorum and Select Reading;" followed up by discussion upon the subject.

Adjournment to meet May 5th, 1877, at 2 P. M in the Dixon Public School house. A. M. BOGGS, Chairman.

Lucy Dudley, Secretary.

Dixon, April, 7, 1877.

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## San Francisco Correspondence.

Page 4 of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the Weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever General news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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August 25, 1877

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### The Political Pot.

Messrs. M. M. Estee, J. F. Wendell, J. H. Gardiner and G. T. Elliott addressed a large Republican meeting at Vallejo last Saturday evening. All the subjects of which Mr. Estee's was the most extended, referred mostly to national issues, and all endorsed in the warmest terms of the policy of Mr. Hayes' administration. Mr. Wendell said, among other things: I stand unpledged and uncommitted, and no man has any hold upon me that would guide my votes. If elected, I go to the Legislature untangled, and with the intention of voting for the best man for the party and one who will best conciliate it, and best represent the interests of the whole people. I believe it is important that A Republican United States Sen. be elected, for administration can carry out any principles or policy without the aid of Congress. If a Democratic Congress be elected, then Hayes is powerless with only the mechanical powers of and executive officer. I cordially endorse the views on Chinese immigration so eloquently presented by Mr. Estee. This is no new ground for me to stand on. In the first political speech of my life, 10 years ago, I advanced the same ideas on the subject, as I now entertain.

The Republicans of Yolo County have about decided to make a "still hunt" without public meetings.

The Republicans of Dixon will probably hold a mass meeting to make Township nominations. J. H. Worth, and Charles Newman are likely to be the nominees for Constable, and Ed. Brinkerhoff for Roadmaster. Up to date aspirants for Justice are very scarce.

Oscar Coghlan and C. Knox Marshall were in town going the rounds usually followed by the politicians, Wednesday.

The Republican candidates for the Legislature and other gentlemen will address the voters of this County at the following places with the dates annexed: Rio



Vista, 23rd instant.; Benicia, 25th; Dixon, 29th; so soon, 31st; and Vallejo September 1. Among the speakers will be honorable Joseph McKenna and Hon. L. B. Mizner. There is talk of Mr. Thurber of Vacaville as a Republican candidate for Supervisor in this District.

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### **School Superintendency.**

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Dixon, August 23.

**Ed. Tribune** -- I learn that the friends of Mr. Childs are industriously circulating the report in the southern part of the county that Mr. J. K. Bateman, the Democratic nominee for School Superintendents, is a mere boy, and hence is incompetent to fill the position; and also that he has been a resident of Solano County but a few months. It is also charged that Mr. Bateman is the author of the letter recently published in the Tribune endorsing Mr. Childs for reelection. Mr. Bateman has been a resident of Solano for three years. He holds a California State educational diploma; also a normal school diploma, from the State of Ohio, and is thoroughly qualified and fitted for the position in every particular. Concerning the publication of the letter, Mr. Bateman is not the author, and is in no way responsible for its publication. I do not believe that Mr. Childs is a party to such false reports, but a sense of honor should at least induce him to silence his overzealous friends, who if current report be credited, are using such unfair and dishonorable means to defeat a conscientious and upright gentleman and an efficient and practical teacher.

E. E. Leake.

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Binghamton, California. August 23, 1877.

I certify that J. K. Bateman had nothing to do with the writing of the article printed some time since in the Dixon Tribune over the signature of "Lovers of Education."

F. M. Righter.

[In this connection we will state that the person who did write the article reference to in the above authorizes and requests us to say, Mr. Bateman had nothing to do with it. -- Ed.. Tribune.]

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### **RIO VISTA CORRESPONDENCE.**

--Accident -- Politicians in Abundance -, Miscellaneous.

Rio Vista, August 20, 1877.

On the evening of Saturday, August 11, while Mr. Robert Watson was leaving Mr. Joseph Pearson's house, he in some way upset his buggy and received a very severe cut near the temple which caused him to be confined to his bed for nearly 2 weeks, during which the doctors gave up all hopes of his recovery. Yesterday we had the pleasure, however, of seeing him on the streets.

### **POLITICIANS.**

Saturday was one of the days for politicians; our streets looked very lively with them. They seemed to be button-holding everyone they chance to meet of both parties.

### **THE NEW BUILDINGS.**

Capt. Johnson has got the seller completed for his new hotel, and a good part of the foundation is laid. It will be a pretty large house, when finished. Mr. Egbert has got his new dwelling enclosed, and the greater portion of the outside completed. It will be a big improvement to that portion of the town.

### **MISCELLANEOUS.**

Four new buildings, are in contemplation.

Harvesting on the islands is progressing very fast, and the yield is larger than for years.

DIXIE

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- Shearing is in progress among the sheep ranchers. The Fall clip is said to be good considering the general scarcity of good pasture in consequence of the drouth.
- Paul Snyder, Mrs. Silvey and several others, are building or have just built, Barnes on their respective places, all of good size.
- Farmers are harrowing in volunteer land some, but few have yet commenced Summer-fallow. Up in Yolo County. However, sewing was in progress a week ago.

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### Brevities.

- **Rifle Company.** -- The subject of the organization of a rifle company in Dixon is being agitated among some of the young men. As yet the matter has not been sufficiently canvassed to show what ever or not it is feasible.
- **Nine carloads of sheep** were shipped from this point in one day this week -- four cars by J. Z. Donnelly; for by Donnelly, Dunn & Co., And one car of Buck's to Colusa by R. A. Branton.
- **16 carloads of wheat** have been shipped this week --three by Blum, and 13 by Eppinger.
- **Local wheat market** slightly improving; \$2.00@ 2.0 2 1/2 offered Thursday. Barley unchanged.
- **The Silveyville school**, has opened with Mrs. Land as teacher.
- **[Sanitation-Incorporation]**. There are several Chinese wash-houses in town, which owing to poor sewerage, or rather total lack of it, are storing up in foul and pestilential cesspools, the materials for the fevers and diseases that wheat on noxious vapors and a poisoned atmosphere. Let some public spirited citizen make a legal complaint on behalf of the community.
- **A movement was set on foot** among the Republicans, last week, to nominate Mr. Henry Peterson for Supervisor in this District; but after considering the proposition for some time, Mr. Peterson declined to accept.
- **Prof. Skinner**, assisted by his pupils, will give a concert at the close of the term.
- **The State Fair opens** at Sacramento Monday, September 17 and is expected not to be inferior to any of its predecessors. The railroad company, as usual, will sell round-trip tickets from Dixon. At \$1.75. We hear of few probable local exhibitors. Chris Thodt will send some of his horses, it is said; and Mr. Branton generally exhibits, sheep, but whether he will do so this time we fail to learn.

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### Politics.

- **F. E. Baker**, candidate for District Attorney, followed Mr. Lambert and planted himself square on the anti-Chinese plank. He stated that there were 260,000 Chinese on the coast, and their average earnings amount to \$1.00 per day. Thus, their aggregate earnings are \$81,000,000 per annum, of which about \$20,000,000 is left in the country, and \$60,000,000 absorbed and sent back to China. Mr. Baker who is a far more agreeable speaker than Mr. Lambert in opening his remarks referred to the suspicion of buncombe which always attaches to stump speakers and expressed his regret at the fact. The speaker said he had been District Attorney for three years and 1/2, had tried to make a good officer, desired to be reelected, and endorsed his opponent as a good man.
- **The Republican mass meeting** for Dixon will be held at Centennial Hall next Wednesday evening. Hon. C. F. Reed, J. F. Wendell, Esq.; J. H. Gardiner, Esq.; and Hon. Joseph McKenna will be among the speakers to address the meeting. Democratic Nominations.
- **A mass meeting** of the Democracy of Silveyville Township has been called for August 25 at 4:00 PM; for the purpose of nominating Township officers. Parties expecting to be candidates on the Democratic ticket are requested to be present to submit their claims.

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## School Superintendency.

ED. TRIBUNE - I learned that the friends of Mr. Childs are industriously circulating the report in the southern part of the county that Mr. J. K. Bateman, the Democratic nominee for School Superintendent, is a mere boy, enhances incompetent to fill the position; and also that he has been a resident of Solano County but a few months. It is also charged that Mr. Bateman is the author of the letter recently published in the Tribune endorsing Mr. Childs for re-election. Mr. Bateman has been a resident of Solano for three years. He holds a California State educational diploma; also a normal school diploma, from the State of Ohio, and is thoroughly qualified and fitted for the position in every particular. Concerning the publication of the letter, Mr. Bateman is not the author, and is in no way responsible for its publication. I do not believe that Mr. Childs is a party to such false reports, but a sense of honor should at least induce him to silence his overzealous friends, who if current report be credited, are using such unfair and dishonorable means to defeat a conscientious and upright gentleman and an efficient and practical teacher.

E. E. LEAKE

### A Card

Binghamton, Cal., August 23, 1877.

I certify that J. K. Bateman had nothing to do with the writing of the article printed some time since in the DIXON TRIBUNE over the signature of "Lovers of Education."

F. M. Righter.

[In this connection we will state that the person who did write the article referred to in the above authorizes and requests us to say that Mr. Bateman had nothing to do with it.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

### [Advertisement]

#### THE COLLEGE.

The term of the California College commenced Thursday, 16<sup>th</sup> instant, with about 25 students. I noticed several hail from Dixon. Dr. Taft is very well-liked by the citizens here and appears to be a gentleman competent for his position. More students are expected during the ensuing week.

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pg5/6

### Home Conversational Training.

There is no nation more fluent in conversation than the American. The French are voluble, perhaps, their language permitting greater rapidity of pronunciation than the English. Our best conversationalists are not rapid talkers. One trouble with us is each one likes to do all the talking, therefore Americans are not good listeners. But we are talking is not conversation. In almost all home circles. There is much talking done during the day, but we fear there are few who do not reserve their most brilliant conversational powers for other assemblages than the home circle. Many a farmer comes home tired; he has worked hard and talked a great deal, told the music anecdotes and displayed much wit. He has come home to rest. He takes out his paper, and is soon oblivious to everything around him. Wife would like to tell him many of the harassing afflictions of the day, and would like to hear some of his interesting experiences, but if he were a deaf-mute he could not be more silent, only an occasional grunt answering her many attempts at conversation; and the children, except the good night kiss and often not even that, are not noticed. Such a home, whether the abode of wealth or otherwise, cannot be a healthy and happy one. As a parallel, draw around the evening lamp of another home circle. The father tells the anecdotes from the papers as he reads them; mother laughs her sweet low laugh, and the children burst into merry ha! ha's! To watch them as they ask questions, and listen to the answers and patient explanations, the wonderment, interest and thought imprinted on their young faces, is a picture for an artist. This home education is a heritage more valuable than land or money; and one beautiful recompense in life is,

that in making others happy. We bring happiness to ourselves. Parents who practice, self-denial, and endeavor, by cheerful conversation and playful wit, to enliven home life, will reap a rich reward in the better thoughts and noble actions of their children, and will experience the truest and best contentment themselves. -- *Baltimore American*.

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-- **A Few Words on Borrowing.** -- What can be more annoying to the careful housewife than a borrowing neighbor? And who can blame such an one if she grows churlish at last, and refuses the oft-repeated favor.

The borrowers, as a rule, are the "shiftless" ones of the world --imprudence, rather than poverty is the secret of their destitution. This is probably the reason why borrowers excite more contempt than compassion, and why they are so universally accepted as fair marks for ridicule.

The woman who was always "just out of" tea, flower, or sugar; the man who has "just broken" hoe, spade, or plow, and therefore claims his neighbor's, have been used all times to "point a moral," as well as "adorn a tale." True, the borrower is found often, one might say always, in small towns or villages; in large cities. The many changes of residence and the close vicinity of their inhabitants tend to extinguish that sense of neighborly obligation and mutual dependence upon which the habitual borrower counts so largely.

-- **Windows in Stables .** -- This matter of Windows in stables is one of vastly more importance than some farmers think. Animals, no more than vegetables, can thrive in the dark. Our long Winters are sufficiently trying to the constitutions of our farm stock, under the best circumstances, and an animal upon which the sun scarcely shines at all for five or six months will come out in the Spring in a bad state of health, even though the feed, and the ventilation, and the temperature have been all right. The sun is the great life-giver . -- *Vermont Chronicle*.

-- **Potatoes For Food.** -- Dr. Holbrook, editor of the Herald of Health, rights the Dining Room Magazine: "For my own part, I am not much of a believer in potatoes, except for those whose labor is largely muscular and in the open air. For such, it is valuable. The reason I object to potatoes is because they are composed very largely of starch, and starch is too difficult on the digestion for those with only moderate stomach power. In order to serve its purpose in the system, it must first be converted into sugar, and this is done first by the most thorough chewing, and then by being mixed with plenty of pancreatic juice in the intestines. Not one person in 10,000. Choose a potato finally enough to convert its starch into sugar, so much of it passes out of the body undigested, and the body suffers for lack of nourishment. Dyspeptic's, nervous people, and brain workers should not eat potatoes except in great moderation, and I generally advise them not to eat them at all. They do not contain phosphorus and mineral matter enough for the nerves. They are apt to produce a condition of nervous despond and see which is very depressing. I know a person who, after eating heartily of potatoes, once or twice, experiences a tendency to commit suicide, which goes away at once. After refraining from their use for a day or two. I have advised many invalids to let potatoes alone, and to great advantage. Adding butter to potatoes is a mistake. True, it makes them taste better, but the melting butter covers the starch grain with a coat of oil which prevents the juices of the mouth or intestines from getting out. It; and as for the gastric juice, it has no influence on the starch, and cannot digest it. If eaten, they should be eaten with a little salt-and-pepper, but without butter. The best way to cook them is to boil or bake, and serve hot and mealy . They are best fresh out of the soil. Those that are for sale in cities during the winter, partly chilled through, partly greened by light, and more or less bruised, are more or less poisonous.

-- **Sound Asleep.** -- It is wonderful how much may be done to protect existence by the habitual restorative of sound sleep. Late hours under mental strain are, of course, incompatible with this solacement. On this topic. Dr. Richardson says it has been painful for him to trace the beginnings of pulmonary consumption too late hours at "on earthly balls and evening parties," by which rest is broken, and encroachments made on the Constitution. But, he adds, "If in middle-age the habit of taking deficient and irregular sleep. Be still maintained, every source of depression,

every latent form of disease, is quickened and intensified. The sleepless exhaustion allies itself with all other processes of exhaustion, or it kills imperceptibly, by a rapid introduction of premature, old age, which leads directly to premature dissolution." There, at once is an explanation why many people die earlier than they ought to do. They violate the primary principle of taking a regular nights rest. If they sleep, it is disturbed. They dream all sorts of nonsense. That is to say, they do not sleep soundly or for any useful purpose; for dreaming is nothing more than wild, imaginative notions passing through the brain, while half sleeping or dozing. In dreaming, there is no proper or restorative rest. -- *Chambers' Journal*.

– **Healthfulness of Lemons.** -- When people feel the need of an acid, if they would let vinegar alone and use lemons and sour apples they would feel just as well satisfied and received no injury. And a suggestion may not come amiss as a plan when lemons are cheap in the market. A person should, in these times purchase several dozen at once and prepare them for use in the warm days of Summer, when acids, especially citric acids, or acids of lemons and ripe fruits are so grateful and useful. Press your hand on the 11 and rolled it briskly on the table to make it squeeze more easily, then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler -- never into a 10; strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. A few minutes of boiling is sufficient. Put a pound of white sugar to a pint of juice, and boil three minutes; bottle with and your lemonade is ready. Put a teaspoon full of this lemon syrup in a glass of water and you have a cooling, helpful drink.

– **Facts and Hints .** – The skins of fruit, especially grapes, are often swallowed, with the vague notion that they prevent any bad effects from eating said fruit. No error can be more fatally absurd. Cases have occurred where such practices have been the cause of death, and that of the most excruciating nature. The skins of fruit contain no nourishing qualities, but are one of the most indigestible substances that can be swallowed. They pass the stomach without any change, although they cause excessive irritation, and frequently inflammation of the bowels.

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### A Brave Conductor.

<https://www.berkshistory.org/multimedia/articles/the-railroad-strike-of-1877-in-reading/>

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#### Taking a Train Through a Howling Mob.

Conductor Frescoln, in a long conversation with a reporter of the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, gives a detailed account of trouble he had in getting his train through from Philadelphia to Pottsville on Monday evening. On leaving Philadelphia, he said he had intimation of probable trouble on the road. At Birdsboro. He received a dispatch from Mr. Eltz at Reading, warning him to run slowly on nearing Reading for fear of obstructions. Below Eckert 's furnace. His train had to cross over the down track, as the up track was obstructed by coal trains which had been stopped during the day. Coming up into the city, Engineer Savacool saw that there was an immense mob gathered along and on the track. Nearing Penn Street, the track was seen to be solidly packed with people. He took the only course possible for him --he opened his throttle wide, put the whistle on and dashed right at the mob. They saw he meant business and got out of the way. The train passed Penn Street at the rate of 45 miles an hour. Just before reaching that point a car-load of coal lying on the track, where it had been dumped by the rioters, had to be passed. It is a wonder the train did not jump the track, but fortunately the engine through the cold in every direction and passed on. While going through the crowd. The train had to run the gauntlet of a shower of stones. One of these entered the parlor car but without doing any damage. Several stones struck the firemen, William Blackburn, of Schuylkill Haven. One of these, as large as a man's fist, he saw coming and grabs for it. The stone struck his hand and ribs at the same time. He was badly but not seriously hurt, and came up on the train to his home-- not, however, doing duty from Reading up. James Fish of Reading volunteered to fire for Cassidy, and perform that duty satisfactorily. When the crowd separated and let the train pass, it sped onto the depot where everything was very quiet. The passengers, especially the ladies, were in a panic. Conductor Frescoln here took charge of several of the ladies to escort them into the waiting

room. He had not gone far when he became aware that the mob had followed the train from Penn Street. Their first acts was to attack Engineer Savacool, , whom they drank from his caboose, knocked down and beat very badly-- perhaps dangerously. One scoundrel struck him with a large stone. He saved his life by making a desperate effort and getting on his feet. He ran, bleeding and bruised into the depot, about 50 of the mob in hot pursuit. The doors of the vestibule were closed on the pursuers and the engineer was saved. The crowd then rushed back to the train, some of them dashing into the cars and ordering passengers out. They said they were going to upset the cars and set them on fire. Here it was that women fainted and children screamed. A party of the rioters mounted the engine and tender, and one of their number, who knew very little about an engine, started to back the train, with the intention of running it into the coal cars on up the track to Reckitt. Fortunately, the amateur engineer put on the air brakes and stopped the train. He did not know how to lift them, and the train escaped that danger. About this time half a dozen of police supposed to be members of the coal and iron police, appeared, armed with Winchester rifles, and charged upon the mob from the platform. They did not dare to fire for fear of hitting some of the passengers. They were urged to stand firm and keep the mob back, but were unable to do so, the rioters surging back and regaining their lost ground. Conductor Frescoln was at this time in a desperate position. He took up a position on the platform of the mail car, and was surrounded by the mob, some of whom began to say: "he is the fellow who urged the police to fire on us," etc. Mr. Frescoln said they were mistaken in their man, but they insisted that they had the right man. Things were looking very squally, when a man named Graeff, a personal friend of Mr. Frescoln, came up and said he did not think Frescoln was the man; that he was friendly to the man, and was only in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Frescoln then had a talk with Graeff, who was formerly a Philadelphia and a Reading Railroad engineer. He told Graeff that he and the mob were stopping the United States mail, a serious offense. Graeff said he had not suspected that fact, and told the Conductor that he could cut the mail car off and proceed with that. This did not satisfy Mr. Frescoln, to whom we take the liberty of saying great credit is due for coolness, bravery, and persistence in the discharge of his duty. He asked why it was that the mob wanted to stop passengers their detention could not harm the company, as they had already paid for their tickets. There were ladies and children there who wanted to get to their homes. The representations had the desired effect, and Graeff said the train might go. The question of an engineer then arose. Said Mr. Frescoln: "you have killed my engineer and you will kill another." Graeff said he would guarantee the safety of the engineer if one could be obtained. The man desired was found in the person of Peter Cassidy, of Mount Carbon, who had taken a coal train down and been prevented from going further. He expressed himself as ready to bring the train up, and did so, leaving Reading at 6:40 o'clock.

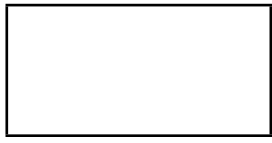
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– Cowardice . -- You are a coward, if afraid to tell the truth when you should do so. You are a coward, when you insult the weak. You are a coward, if afraid to do right, if you shrink from defending your opinion, from maintaining that which you know to be just and good; and you are especially a coward, if you know certain things of yourself, and care not to own them to yourself.

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Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

pg1

– **Dynamite in Agriculture.** -- The advice is not new that the sword be turned into a plowshare; but that the most destructive agent of modern warfare, dynamite, baby turned to profitable account in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, is decidedly a novel suggestion. "Dynamite appears to be a promising agent for works of agriculture, and ground may often be broken up by it better than by other means. It has been employed by Dr. Hamm in Australia, and in this country by Duke of Sutherland's ccording to M.Roux (who has brought the matter before the French Societe d'Encouragement's), holes of 1.5 to 2.0 m depth are first made in the ground with a minors bar or otherwise. They are connected by an electric wire, and exploded simultaneously by means of a Boegnet or other apparatus. The effect produce seems small-- a dull sound, a slight trembling, -- sometimes hardly any raising of the soil. But the ground mellowed to such a degree that at almost any point one may push over into it with a walking 1 m to 1.5 m in length. The cost of the operation is 602 Fr.1000 per hectare. This is high, but to do the work with a pickax would cost more, would take longer time, and would not give so deep an effect.

pg2

– **The Board of Equalization** has placed the rate of State taxation for 1887-8 at \$0.63 on the hundred dollars -- a gratifying decrease of 10 1/2 cents during last year. Herewith we present an interesting table, compiled from Controllers reports, showing the rate of State taxation for every year since 1850:

1850-1 .50	1860-1 .60	1870-1 .865
1851-2 .65	1861-2 .60	1871-2 .865
1852-3 .55	1862-3 .77	1872-3 .50.
1853-4 .60	1863-4 .92	1873-4 .50.
1854-5 .60	1864-5 1.25	1874-5 .649
1855-6 .60	1865-6 1.15	1875-6 ---
1856-7 .70	1866-7 1.13	1876-7 .735

|| 1857-8|.70  
|| 1858-9|.60  
|| 1859-60|.60

|| 1867-8|1.13  
|| 1868-9|1.00.  
|| 1869-70|.97

|| 1877-8|.63

pg3

Latest returns indicate probable defeat of the constitutional convention. Although the organic law of California is sorely in need of revision, perhaps the postponement of the time when it shall be made is fortunate. Two or four years hence, the people will be in a frame of mind to know more clearly what they need. There was danger that if the convention carried this year. Several fallacious ideas government which are popular. Just at the present time would be in vetted in our organic law, while before we quote on the convention question again. They will be exploded or lapsed into oblivion. Another cogent reason for waiting is this: Some of the State have recently remade their constitutions, adopting a number of new theories which are now on trial, and if, we wait a few years longer, we shall have the full benefit of their experience. Most important among these new ideas are minority representation, raising revenue by taxing earnings of corporations and further restriction of the powers of the Legislature.

One of the most important questions raised by the result of the recent election is whether the Republican Party has finally lost its hold in Vallejo, or whether it was the triumph of the Democratic ticket. There is only an accidental event vacating a merely temporary revulsion of political feeling. We know that several of the Republican County candidates look upon it as a genuine revolution, and hold the opinion that the Democrats will henceforth go on getting majorities right along in Vallejo. This opinion is founded upon the belief that a large part of the Navy Yard workmen have always been Democrats who voted the Republican ticket, not under actual compulsion, but from a conviction that it would subserve their personal interests better, and that since the promulgation of the new civil service policy. These men's professions have changed because a Democrat has as good a chance around the Navy Yard as a Republican. Although not in a position to be as well informed as some others, perhaps we doubt whether there be any such permanent political revolution in Vallejo. We do not believe the popular faith in the practical workings of the new policy as applied to Navy Yard is great enough to produce such an effect; and as far as freedom to vote as they please is concerned, the Navy Yard workmen have possessed it ever since the adoption of the uniform ballot, in as great a measure as they do now.

### BEWARE OF FALSE REMEDIES.

The San Francisco *Post*, a journal which has lately had a great deal to say on the Chinese vexation, formulates these three propositions:

1. The repeal of the Burlingame Treaty would not read us of any of the Chinamen already in the country, nor would such repeal by itself, without further legislation by Congress, save us from further immigration of Chinamen to this land.

2. Congress would not assist us if it could.

- 3 As to the Chinamen already here, Congress cannot assist us if it would.

The first proposition we admit as self evident. The third we pass without challenge, for though some legislative expedient might perhaps be hit upon not in literal violation of the Constitution whose result would be a forced emigration of the Chinese, we can conceive of. None which the humanity and conscience of the nation would be likely to approve. However, it is the myriads who are to come, and not the specimens of the race that are already with us, who constitute the problem that has been so difficult to solve. If we can only stop the flow at its fountainhead, the number of Chinamen already in the country can be safely absorbed, and as all people of this race are bound sooner or later to find their way back to the flowery land, and never propagate elsewhere, the hundred thousand now on the coast will gradually dwindle and finally become like the mastodon and dodo, only beautiful traditions of the past. As for the assertion that Congress would not assist us if it could, we believe Congress will help us when ever we get ready to go after such help in the proper

manner. But of this more on another occasion.

But it is from the Post's conclusions found in the following paragraph, that we wish to dissent: "If these points be well taken, it will at once be seen that our remedy of non-intercourse with and non-employment of Chinamen is our only weapon of defense, our only portal of escape."

Nothing more than a very small amelioration of the evil can be accomplished by any such means as these; and if we reconcile ourselves to this as the only remedy, we are likely never to have relief from the presence of Chinese. The public feeling against the employment of Chinese, though deep settled and unconquerable, is far too inconsistent and spasmodic a force to produce O'Grady result as their expulsion from the State. The excitement is periodical, and while is made in depriving them of employment and support, as soon as the pressure from unemployed white men, which was the first cause of the movement, begins to relax, the excitement dies away, public attention is diverted, the discharge Chinamen are reemployed, and before we know it we are back where we started from. This is the universal experience of the past, and we have no right to expect the future will vary the monotony. Frequently, however, when the excitement is at its height, and the anti-climax is produced by some ruffianly deed of barbarism that shocks the humanity of the State and gives the cause a sudden back seat. There is always danger of this kind, because the success of the non-intercourse policy depends upon creating and maintaining public excitement, which leads by very short cut to serious difficulties. But, is it not unnatural to attempt in this age and country, to deal with any great public question by the mere voluntary association of individuals, without action of the law-making body? Ours is essentially a political question, and to think of solving it without the help of law is as extraordinary as to think of abolishing laws against murder and burglary and substituting a mere voluntary agreement of good citizens to put them down. Constitutions and congresses are made to protect us from just such evils as this, and why should we not demand that they fulfill the purposes of their creation?

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### **Sunday School Convention.**

The Solano County Sunday School Convention convened at Elmira Wednesday, September 19. Considering the time in which this Convention has been a field, we would say that much interest was manifested. Delegates from several other places were present and showed their usual work that the interests of Sunday Schools is alive in other towns of the county. The Convention opened with an address by Rev. J. Hedgepath, followed by the response by Rev. G. Morris; vocal music conducted by Prof. Skinner; instrumental music by Miss Hill.

Devotional exercises, and many other exercises pertaining to the interest of The Schools in General Were Held Thursday the 20th. The Convention Closed Thursday Night with a Good Attendance. **ANDREW.**

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### **State Fair.**

The Dixonites who have attended the State Fair say that the display in the pavilion is about on a par with other years. The stock show is tolerably good. Of course the races engross the usually large share of attention. Among the stock premiums already made are those two Solano County exhibitors: Best 3-year-old stallion, Jack Downing, by Norfolk, A. L. Chapman, \$30. Best mare, Lady Norfolk, by Norfolk, A. L. Chapman, \$40. Best four-year old mare Lucy, Chris .Thodt, \$35. Theodore Winters' horses, as usual, take a great number of premiums.

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pg3

- Nine carloads of sheep have been shipped by Donnelly, Dunn & Co., and three carloads of hogs by Dashiell.
- Blum, Sons & Co. shipped one car of wool the past week. There have been no wheat shipments.
- A row among the Chinamen Took Pl., Wednesday evening and one of the numerous Hops or Sings received a lovely cut over the head. His assailant was subsequently found hiding in a cellar and dragged thence to the calaboose.
- The weather of the past week, up to Thursday, was intensely hot. Monday and

Tuesday. The thermometer stood above 100°.

- A great many wild geese have been flying southward the past week. Their early migration is made, the ground of predictions for all kind of weather, wet or dry, according to the taste and fancy of the prophet.

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### Farm Notes.

The farmers are now pretty busy harrowing and sowing their Summer-fallowed land. As a whole, the farmers in this section are further ahead with their work now than ever before at this time of the year.

As we have said before, the area of summer-fallowed land this year will be considerably greater than ever before. There will also be a great breadth of volunteer sowing. The land is in good condition for this, as the lack of rain last season left it light and unpacked. Furthermore, from the failure of the yield, last season, the ground is not exhausted, and volunteer is generally expected to give a good crop.

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– **Good for Dixon.** -- This town is no exception to the prevailing dullness in the State of California the present year; but accounts from several of the neighboring places by good observers agree in saying that Dixon apparently suffers as little as any place of its size, and less than most. One of the political candidates who was lately engaged in traveling over all parts of the count three, informs us that Dixon struck him as being the liveliest place he saw, and Rio Vista next.

– **Pardoned .** -- Governor Irwin has issued a pardon to "Dr." Henry H. Michell, who was convicted of larceny in Justice Brown's court in Dixon, and sentenced to 299 days in jail. The grounds assigned for the pardon are that Michell "committed the theft while under the influence of liquor, and that the time he has already served is a sufficient punishment."

– **Chinese** -- Within the past week mobs of citizens have driven the Chinese out of Rocklin, Roseville and Grass Valley. When we consider that our only chance of relief is in convincing Congress of the justice of our complaints against these people, the worse than folly of these illegal proceedings is seen in its true light.

– **Concert** .-- The concert to be given at Centennial Hall, Dixon, by Prof. J. L. Skinner and his pupils is advertised in our columns today. We've seen the first draft of the program and it certainly presents a pleasing variety for an evening entertainment, containing as it does a combination of the best musical talent in Dixon, and will be a rich treat for all. We hope to publish the program in full next week.

– **A Row among Chinamen** took place Wednesday evening, and one of the numerous Hops or Sings received a lovely cut over the head. His assailant was subsequently found hiding in a cellar and dragged thence to the calaboose.

– **Mr. Claus Schomer** as so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to exhibit his portly form on the streets.

### FARM ACTIVITIES.

The farmers are now pretty busy harrowing and sowing their Summer fallowed land. As a whole, the farmers in this section are further ahead with their work now than ever before at this time of the year.

As we have said before, the area of summer-fallowed land this year will be considerably greater than ever before. There will also be a great breath of volunteer sowing. The land is in good condition for this, as the lack of rain last season left it light and unpacked. Furthermore, from the failure of the yield, last season, the ground is not exhausted and volunteer is generally expected to give a good crop.

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### MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

**A MAN STABBED AND HIS WIFE DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED WITH A PISTOL BULLET  
WHO WERE THE PERPETRATORS?**

A shooting and stabbing affray occurred in Dixon Saturday night which is surrounded with circumstances that render it more or less a mystery. So far as the

facts have been discovered they are as follows: about 2 AM Night Watchman Alan who was standing in front of Benton & Myers' saloon, heard a crash and saw in the dim light a man running up A street by the City Hotel. Alan ran across the street and calling on the man to stop, turned the light of a lantern in his face. Thereupon

### **THE CHINAMAN,**

As he was now seen to be, turned and ran down the street, but was chased by the watchman, who fired one shot and finally caught him near the German Lutheran church. He was taken to the calaboose, and the watchman, accompanied by one or two citizens, proceeded to a house on A street where the first disturbance had been heard. This house is occupied by a woman named Sterne, of bad repute, whose husband was sent to jail something over a year ago for a term of 299 days. The shattered glass and sash showed that the noise had been made by some person jumping through the window from the inside.

### **THE DOOR WAS LOCKED,**

And admission was refused to the officer until he threatened to smash his way in. On entering a rather startling site was presented. The room looked like a slaughterhouse, and the woman Sterne was covered with blood, which she was trying to wash off in a tub of water. Examination showed that she had been wounded in the breast by a pistol bullet and had bled profusely. After a few minutes a man was discovered hiding under the bed, and on being compelled to emerge, was found to be her husband. Sterne himself, who was not generally known to be in town. He was likewise wounded--stabbed--in the arm.

To the first questions asked by the citizens present the wounded couple replied that the shooting and stabbing had been done by

### **A COUPLE OF CHINAMEN,**

Or rather by one of two who knocked at the door and were admitted. As soon as they entered, the one who was armed with a pistol began shooting at the woman, who was only a foot or two distant. She ran into the second room, back of the first, and the Chinamen followed. The husband sprang out of bed and grappled with the Chinamen, wresting his revolver away from him, when he drew a knife and struck Stern a blow on the arm. Both Chinamen then escaped by running into the front room and jumping through the window. The door by which they entered had been fastened by the woman when they came in. The motive of the Chinamen the couple profess to believe was robbery, and their assault was made in the belief that the woman was alone.

Such was the story of Stern and his wife. But from a number of

### **SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES,**

the majority of those present at once made up their minds that this was not the true explanation of the affair. The most important fact of all was that the blood on the floor of the two rooms, on the wounds of the man and woman and other objects was partially dry. Dr. Gordon, who arrived in a few minutes, examined these evidences and at once declared the shooting and cutting must've been done two hours before, in the middle room, where most of the struggle had taken place, they had washed the floor before the party of citizens got to the house and it was partially dry. These remarkable facts taken in connection with the resistance offered to the entrance of the citizens and the hiding of the man, seemed to throw the suspicion off the Chinamen and point to a private quarrel between Sterne and his wife.

An ivory handled pistol, covered with blood and two chambers emptied, was found in the room. Upon demand the woman produced another pistol, which he called hers, and which had been concealed in a wash stand in the front room. No knife was found at this time; but the next day one was picked up in Mr. Eames' yard near the Lutheran Church, where it had undoubtedly been thrown by the Chinamen in his flight.

### **THE WOUNDS.**

Sterne was taken to the calaboose for the night, but the next day we moved to a room in the Palace Hotel, where he has since been under restraint. Dr. Gordon found the wound and the right arm to be rather serious. A branch of the brachial artery was severed, and a considerable hemorrhage had taken place. The next day,

Dr. Gordon assisted by Dr. Gardner, of Davisville, took up the severed artery, dressed the wound, and the man is now doing well. The woman's wounds had been inflicted by a bullet which pass through a part of her right arm and thence into her breast, where it ranged downward and was extracted below the nipple. This bullet just fitted the ivory handled pistol before referred to. Mrs. Sterne is also in a fair way to recovery.

### **THE CHINAMEN IN JAIL,**

And called Tung by his countrymen, upon being questioned, stated that he and another Chinamen named Jim went into the woman Sterne's house and stayed there two hours before the shooting took place. They were sitting in the dark, and apparently without any preliminary row somebody began very suddenly to shoot in the dark. Thereupon Tung companion got out of that as quickly as circumstances (and window sashes) would permit. Tung claimed the knife found, saying he carried it for fear of one of his countrymen named Ty. On Tung's white frock a few spots of blood were found. Two Chinese caps and one blue frock were found in the house. Sterne and wife agree in saying this Chinaman took no part in the assault.

### **THE SECOND CHINAMAN.**

What became of the other Chinaman who was undoubtedly in the house is not definitely known; but Mr. Patterson, of the Palace Hotel, who was awakened by the crash when the two jumped through the window and rushed to his own window, states that he saw a person run around the corner by Public hall and down past the Baptist church. One other person also noticed the man running. Both Tung and Jim are young Chinamen; Jim has borne a good character, but Tung is a recent arrival in town. All of the other Chinamen in town who belong to different companies from these two, charge them with the attempted murder; their own friends denied.

### **CONSTABLE WELLS' OPINION**

Constable Wells of Suisun, who happened to be in town Sunday morning took a look at the premises and concluded in the then prevalent opinion that the wounds were inflicted by the man and woman upon each other in a quarrel; that from fear of consequences they made up their differences and tried to throw the suspicion on the Chinamen. This was the generally received opinion till the next day, when some points were discovered that change the current of opinion and led most, though not all, to conclude that the Chinamen were the real criminals after all. One of these points was the alleged positive identification of the white handled revolver as one belonging to a Chinamen in this town. Another was the finding of the knife. In regard to this the evidence was not quite clear that it was the one use to cut Sterne with. Dr. Gordon was of the opinion that there had been

### **BLOOD UPON THE KNIFE,**

But apparently an effort had been made to clean it off with a brick or some other hard substance, and the stains had a decided appearance of age. Sterne's attempted hiding beneath the bed did more than anything else to draw suspicion upon himself; but he gave an explanation that was not improbable. He said that as he had been once sent to jail, and knew the whole town was prejudiced against him, he was concealing his presence in Dixon, where he arrived only the preceding evening. And when the shooting and stabbing occurred he feared that he would be suspicion wrongly and in personal danger.

As before stated, opinion is a good deal divided in reference to the affair, and it is acknowledged to be

### **VERY MYSTERIOUS.**

In any case. If the Chinamen did the shooting what took place during the two or three hours which, according to apparently unquestionable evidence elapse before the alarm was given and the Chinamen captured. If the man and woman mutually inflicted each other's wounds, how is the presence of the Chinamen at all to be explained. One idea is that chance took them to the house soon after the shooting, and the couple took advantage of the accident to relieve himself of suspicion at the expense of their nocturnal visitors. On this theory the long delay before the alarm was given is explainable. Presumably, after the Chinamen had been in the room sometime without seeing anything of the male member of the family, the latter made

an attack upon them, perhaps firing one or two pistol shots, and scared them into making their exit in the way they did. In addition to the condition of the wounds and the blood on the floor,

### CUMULATIVE PROOF

That the shooting was done several hours before the alarm is offered in the statements of several persons stopping at the Palace Hotel, who while on their way home from a dance about midnight heard pistol shots, but could not tell where they were. The woman admits she had been in the habit of entertaining Chinamen; and another significant fact was the finding of money on a table in the room. Thursday Barnes and Alan visited Winters expecting to find the Chinamen Jim, but were unsuccessful.

As soon a Sterne and wife are in condition to appear in court, which is likely to be in about a week, District Attorney Wendell will come up and conduct the examination.

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– The local wheat market has been more active during the past week, though only a few hundred tons have really changed hands. As high as \$2.22½ cents has been offered, though on Thursday not higher than \$2.20 was quoted.

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### Trees and Shrubbery as an Excellent System of Drainage. [sanitation, incorporation]

MR. EDITOR; -- allow me to call the attention of your readers, especially the citizens of Dixon, to the importance of drainage as a sanitary measure.

Malaria [*Italian, contraction of mala aria: bad air*] and other causes of disease arise from the want of proper drainage about our dwellings. The conditions that produce malaria are stagnant water a few feet beneath the surface of the earth, so confined that it cannot drain off or be evaporated. Such water when reached by the heat of the sun through the thin stratum of earth above it, becomes heated and undergoes a fermentation process that develops that poison that engenders malarial fevers. What the properties of this peculiar poison are, we have no means as yet of knowing, nor is it at all important for us to know, when we know the exact conditions of its development; for, it cannot break up the conditions that develop the poison and thereby *prevent* the diseases that arise from it, we have done a thousand fold better than *cure*.

The first great mission of the medical profession is the prevention of disease; it's second object is, to cure what cannot be prevented. We shall only speak here of how the conditions that produce malaria, may be broken up and places and localities that are now tested for us with chill poison be made healthy.

A free circulation of the water is the *desideratum* in those places where it is confined below the surface. Plant trees and shrubbery of any growth whose roots run deep, in such localities and those conditions will be broken up that develop malarial poison. It has long been known that the sunflower (*Helianthus*) planted about places infected with malaria was a preventive of ague. Within the last few years the Australian Gum (*Eucalyptus Globulus*) has been extensively planted in Florida and other Southern States to prevent malaria. It was supposed that the adsorbing power of the former, and the neutralizing power of the aroma of the latter, rendered the poison inert. The true solution must be looked for, not in the absorbing or neutralizing power of the leaves, but in the roots.

The roots of these plants reach the water beneath, and ramified the soil with millions of capillary tubes which take up the water beneath, overcoming its inertia or stagnant condition, putting it in motion, by which it becomes pure, flows upward as a living stream, to be thrown off by the leaves, taken up by the air and wafted away to some distant region to come down in the form of rain. It is estimated that a large forest tree will exhale or throw off as much as eight barrels of water a day. If one tree can put in motion so much water, the quantity that each shrub, plant or blade of grass throws off must be immense. Plant grounds them, not susceptible of drainage by pipes and ditches, and you have a system of drainage equal, if not better, than any other.

Surface water in pools, ponds or lakes, open to the sun and wins that agitate and evaporated, do not cause disease, but in fact such conditions are often the source of health, from the fact, that such places absorb animalcule and deleterious gases from the air that arise from other sources. It is only on the margins of such bodies of water, where the banks are low and spongy, letting the water seeped into them some distance from the main source, where it becomes confined, undergoes fermentation from the heat of the sun penetrating it, that disease is likely to arise. Planting trees and shrubbery in such localities, breaks up the conditions that give rise to poisonous emanations. The best system of drainage for our town, owing to its low condition, and there being no natural or artificial channels for wastewater, is to plant shrubbery and trees in all places where wastewater is thrown.

S. P. CRAWFORD M. D.

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[Bulgaria]. The battle of Plevna [Russians vs Turks (Turks ultimately lost.)]  
[Page 5, columns 2 and 3.]

[Siege of Plevna, also called Siege Of Plevna, (July 20–Dec. 10, 1877), in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78, the Russian siege of the Turkish-held Bulgarian town of Plevna (Russian: Plevna). Four battles were fought, three being repulses of Russian attacks and the fourth being a defeat of the Turks in their attempt to escape.]

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**The Battle of Plevna.**  
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The New York Herald has a full and graphic account of the great Rush in defeat at Plevna from which we take the following thrilling passages:

Two brigades of Russian infantry were in the Radisovo Valley behind the guns of Gen. Tchekoff's brigade -- the 32nd division, on the right, the First brigade of the 30th division on the left. The leading battalions were ordered to advance over the ridge to attack.

The order was hailed with glad cheers for the infantryman had been chasing at their in action, and the battalions, with the Swiss step, streamed forward through the gland and up the steep slope behind, marching in company columns. The right, The Russian artillery had afforded active support to this movement by firing with increased rapidity over the heads of the advancing infantry.

It was maintained with such vigor that it completely covered the column when the infantry had crossed the crest and were descending the slope and crossing the intervening Valley to the assault of the Turkish position. Just before reaching the crest the battalions deployed into line, at double quick, and crossed in this formation, breaking to pass through the intervals between the guns.

The Turkish shells whistled through them as they advanced in line, and the men were already slain in great numbers, but the long undulating traps steadily over the stubble's and crashes through the undergrowth on the descent. Beyond, the skirmishing line is thrown out in advance.

The fighting line retains the formation for the time, until, under the combined efforts of the impatience of the man and their rapidly thinning ranks, it breaks into a rugged spray of humanity and searches on swiftly, loosely and with no close cohesion. The supports are close up and run up into the fighting line independently and eagerly. It is a veritable chase of fighting men, impelled by a burning desire to get forward and come to close quarters with the enemy, who was firing at them from behind the shelter of the epaulement. Presently, all along the face of the advancing infantryman burst forth flaring volleys of musketry fire. The jagged line springs forward through the maize fields, gradually assuming a concave shape. A Turkish position is neared. The rolling of rifle fire is incessant, yet dominated by the deeper and louder turmoil of the artillery above.

The ammunition wagons gallop up to the canon with fresh fuel for the fire. The gunners redouble the energy of their firing, the gunners working like demons. The crackle of the musketry fire rises into a sharp peal. The clamor of the hurrah's of the fighting men comes back to us on the breeze, making the blood tingle with the excitement of the fray.

Away on the left, a village is on fire, the dark smoke rising from amid the



surrounding vineyards in a black pillar against the sky. The white smoke of the battle rolls up in heavy clouds and curtains in the picture of war that is before us. The fell fury of the battle has entered on its maddest paroxysm. The supports that had remained behind, lying just under the crest of the slope, are pushing forward over the brow of the hill. The wounded begin to trickle back over the ridge. We can see the dead and the more severely wounded, lying where they fall on the stubble and amid the maize. The living wave of fighting man is poring over them, ever on and on. The gallant gunners to the right into the left of us stand to their work with a will on the shell-swept ridge. The Turkish cannon fire begins to waver in the earthwork over against us. More supports streamed down with a louder cheer into the Russian fighting line. Suddenly the disconnected man of the advance close up, and are together again in a strong line. We can discern the officers signaling for their concentration by the waiving of their swords. The distance from the Turkish line is about 100 yards. A fierce, horse shout reaches us, but already the rush has begun. With the speed that only comes in the last desperate moment of closing on a bitter foe the Russians spring forward. The wild – is headed by the Colonel of one of the regiments of the Thirty Second Division.

The Turks in the shelter trench hold their ground. The bristling line of bayonets is close upon them, but the sons of Islam, with their blind reliance on Kismet, look fate, in the shape of the armed Muscovite, steadily in the face. They fire steadily and with terrible effect into the advancing forces.

The horse of the gallant Colonel who is leading the charge goes down, but the Colonel is on his feet in a second and, waving his sword, leads his men forward on foot. It is only for a few paces. He staggers and falls. I heard afterward that he was killed. We can hear the sound of wrath --half howl, half yell --with which men, bayonets at "the charge," rush on to avenge him. They have not long to wait. It is, but a few yards now to the Turkish works, and these are soon traversed. In an instant there over the parapet and in among the Turks, like an avalanche. The carnage is seen to be terrible. It is hand-to-hand and breast to breast. The rush which carried the Russians in sweeps all before it. Not many Turks get a chance to run away from the gleaming bayonets swayed by the muscular Russian arms. The outer edge of the first position is won.

About 6 o'clock, the Turks pressed forward a heavy mass of infantry to recapture the position. Here Schackoskoy took a bold step, sending two batteries down into the first position he had taken to keep the returning Turks in check. It was in vain. The Turks were not to be denied, and in spite of the most determined fighting by the Russians, had reoccupied their second position before 7 o'clock.

The First brigade of the Thirty-fifth division had early inclined to the left, where the towers of the houses of Plevna were visible. It was rash, for the brigade has exposed its right flank to the Turkish cannon mounted astride of the ridge, but the goal of Plevna was a keen temptation. There was no thoroughfare, however. They would not give up and they could not succeed. They charged again, and when, from sheer fatigue, they could charge no longer, they stood and died, for they would not retire. The reserves came up, but only to swell the slaughter. Then the ammunition failed, for the cards had been left far behind, and all vanished. Even the most sanguine could see no bright spot in the gloomy outlook.

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### **Treatment of Pigs.**

As a manufacturer of pork, lard and fertilizer, the pig deserves good treatment, and Commissioner. Janes truly remarks that success in raising hogs depends in great measure upon the attention given pigs for the first few months of their existence, and if proper attention is given them. It may be stated as a Maxim that "increase of pigs is increase of pork." The future usefulness. Indeed, of every animal, man included, depends in an eminent degree, upon the treatment received while young, and in no case is this true or than with regard to the pig. Pigs that are allowed to become poorer disease, seldom so entirely recover as to attain equal development with those that received no check in Grove or health. During the formative period. It is, therefore, of prime importance to keep pigs, from their birth, in a thriving, healthy condition. As soon as they can be induced to eat, they should be

provided with a shallow trough in the sow's pen, but inaccessible to her, to which they can resort at pleasure. Commence by giving them a small quantity of milk, several times a day, being careful to feed at regular hours, so that they will be expected at those hours, and sleep quietly during the intervals. Increase the quantity, and give a little grain as they grow older, being careful to clean out the trough each time before feeding. If the pigs have been well fed and the sow is much reduced, they may be weaned at six weeks old, but if the sow is still in good condition and strong enough to bear the drain upon her constitution, they may remain with her ten or twelve weeks, if there is time enough to prepare for the next litter.

When only a few weeks old. The bore pigs should be altered and marked, and the sow spade about two weeks before they are weaned, that they may have the mother's milk until recovered from its effects. If the pigs are castrated at this tender age, there is less, on account of the greater ease with which they can be held in the proper position, and the small development of the parts. If allowed to run three or four months, as is too often the case, the parts become more sensitive, and hemorrhage, swelling and stiffening of the parts are apt to follow. When the pigs are operated upon the sow should be removed to a sufficient distance from the pen not to be excited by the cries of her young, since there will be risk of her eating her pigs if she smells blood upon them when she is excited. --Rural New New Yorker.

-- **To Tell the Age of Fowls.** -- If a hen's spur is hard, and the scales on the legs rough, she is old, whether you see her head or not, but her head will corroborate your observation. If the under Bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for someone less particular. A young hand has only the rudiments of spurs, the scales on the leg are smooth, glossy and fresh colored, what ever the color may be; the clause tender and short, the nails sharp, the under Bill soft and the comb thin and smooth.

An old hen turkey has rough scales on the legs, calluses on the soles of the feet, and long, strong claws; a young one the reverse of all those marks. When the feathers are on, the old turkey-cock has a long tuft or beard, a young one but a sprouting one; and when they are off, the smooth scales on the legs decide the point, besides the difference in size of the wattles of the neck and in the elastic shoot upon the nose.

An old goose, when alive, is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill, and the fineness of the feathers; and when plucked, by the legs, the tenderness of the skin under the wings, by the pinions and the bill and the coarseness of the skin. Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is this difference-- that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of its head than the old duck's.

-- **Every horse-owner should become acquainted with the peculiarities of his horses' hooves and the special needs required in each case.** He should be competent to make suggestions and judge of the nature of the work done. A stumbling horse may often be cured of the habit by judicious shoeing, and one half the horses a little lame are made so by the work of the farrier. The weight of the shoe is a matter of much importance. A carriage horse for light driving needs needs issue of much less weight than a dray or omnibus force, and yet the same class of shoe is often applied to both. But if you have any adequate conception of the amount of muscular force expended by the horse in carrying his shoes. A French investigator estimates that a Paris omnibus horse in his day's work of four hours, and with shoes weighing two pounds, lifts weight on their account of 115,200 pounds. -- *Mirror and Farmer.*

-- **Selecting Seed Wheat .** -- Although it is admitted that there is no decline in the fertility of the soil, but, on the contrary, a great improvement on the past, it is nevertheless acknowledged that there is a great falling-off in the production per acre of wheat in the principal grain growing sections. The degeneracy is attributed to fly, rust, frost, dry weather and wet, all of which undoubtedly leave their influence, and in certain localities often do great damage. But a correspondent of the Country Gentlemen, from Cleveland, Tennessee, thinks that this deterioration is due chiefly to

the careless selection of seed, and reports the following result on experiments in that direction.

The result of my experiments with at least, 38 different varieties of wheat for years proves, beyond doubt, that good, healthy, on adulterated seed, selected and saved as farmers select and save their seed corn, will not run or deteriorate in the least, but grow better. To illustrate and prove this fact, I desire to give the result of an experiment made this season. Last June, I picked 7 pounds of the best center heads of my wheat, and drilled it 11 inches apart in rows at the rate of only 40 pounds to the acre. It grew most luxuriant Lee, and was entirely too thick for large heads. It attained the height of 6 1/2 feet, and much of it fell down. April 20. It commenced heading; was reaped July 11 and today (June 23). It was thrashed, making according to the report of a committee, over 67 bushels per acre. Now, if any of our readers can beat this, I hope to hear from them. The wheat crop in this section is nearly all cut and in the shock. The grain is the finest we have had for many years. There are in this County some most excellent fields that on an average, will yield 25 two 40 bushels per acre. Our corn crop is very promising. Fruit scares. --A. E. C., Cleveland, Tennessee, in *Rural World*.

– **Alfalfa.** -- This comparatively new clover, known as alfalfa, is Lucerne, slightly modified by the climate of Chile and California. It is a perennial plant --that is, it continues more than two years --and in the state of New York, fields of it can be seen where the seed was sown over 50 years ago. The common red Clover is biennial, shorter lived, and therefore better suited for a system of short rotations. Alfalfa is equally as hardy as red Clover, and is particularly adapted to rough hillside lands, Rocky, etc., that cannot be cultivated to advantage, the long tap root winding amongst the rocks until it finds moisture, and once established, improves every year. Sow the seed broadcast very clean as soon as possible from ten to twelve pounds of seed to the acre. At all events, fit immediately. 1/2 acre or an acre of clean land near the barn, and give it a fair test as a green food for both horses and cattle. There is no risk, however, in sewing an hundred or more acres.

Never pasture it or cut it closely. The first year, but let it grow enough in the fall to make a good winter protection for the roots. Do not pasture it the first year when the soil is wet or muddy.

The seed of alfalfa, when fresh, and good, is yellow, glossy and heavy. If the seeds are white, it is an indication that they are not ripe. This Clover is particularly relished by swine, both in summer, and when made into hay, which they greedily eat during the winter. Try half an acre, and you will soon sow more next year.

– **Bees and Their Honey.** -- It is well known among bee-keepers that honey brought in during the height of the season is often quite thin, and leaves an unpleasant sensation in the throat, which seems to be taken from and disappears later in the season when the cells are capped over and the honey is thickened. Whether the thickening process is the result of the animal warmth in the hive, which evaporates the surplus water from the honey, or not, the thought that this might be the case led C. B. F. Bangs, at Michigan Agricultural College, to experiment a little on some thin honey by applying to it a slow heat for a time, which resulted in the same effect as that apparently produced in the hive. By evaporating the water out, and thus thickening the honey, the strong, unpleasant taste was removed. This is quite an important item to be keepers who take the honey from the cells by machinery. While it is thin. If a little more evaporation will thicken the honey and remove the disagreeable taste from it, two important points are gained, and thin extracted honey will gain a better reputation thereby. --Detroit *Free-Press*.

– **Seeds.** -- Many farmers save for seed the very "last run" of peas --the latest and poorest ones which the vines produce. Planting these, they obtain a small crop of late, and poor specimens, and if they continue the practice. A few years the variety, which they have cultivated becomes worthless, and they are then obliged to buy seed because there is has become unproductive. The same is true of many other kinds of garden seed. Using nothing but the "leavings" for seed is a sure and speedy way of depreciating the value of any kind of vegetables. No one would think it wise to breed from the smallest and poorest animals on the farm, but it would be on just the

same principal as the saving of the latest and poorest vegetables for seed. In order to keep a variety up to its original standard of excellence, it is necessary to save for seed early and well-developed specimens . --New-England Homestead.

– **Raising Calves** . -- It is possible to raise calves without giving them fresh milk, for with a little skim milk and hay tea , they will thrive, almost if not quite as well, as upon the pure lacteal fluid. 50 years ago, Sir James Steward Denham, of Scotland, instituted experiments in raising calves with hay tea, taking them from their mothers when three days old, and those experiments were eminently successful. 2 pounds of hay were steeped in 20 quarts of water, and then boiled down one half, and to this was added a quart of skimmed milk. In some instances, molasses was added also to give sweetness, and the cat is not only thrives upon this diet, but preferred it to fresh milk . -- Farmers' Union.

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### **New Telegraphic Transmitter.**

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Type-forms containing all of the types used in printing one side of a newspaper or the stereotype copies of these forms, have been recently made available as telegraphic transmitting instruments. The stereo-plate is cast in the usual way, and is then brushed over with shellac or some other nonconducting plastic substance so as to fill all the spaces between the letters and leave the face of the types exposed. Sandpaper is and rubbed over the type to clean them and the plate is ready for its new duty as a transmitter. The plate is put in the electric circuit by connecting it with the battery, and it then forms part of a broken circuit. To close the circuit, a fine brush, made of a bundle of wires twisted in a spiral and connected with the line, is drawn over the plate and when ever a point of the brush touches a type, the circuit is closed, and when ever it meets the nonconducting material, the circuit is broken. At the receiving end of the line, a plate of the same size and shape of the transmitting plate is covered with paper sensitive to electricity. The two plates are caused to move exactly together while the brush is moving over the types; each point of the brush makes a mark on the sensitive paper so long as it touches, type, and as the points of the wires are close together, the marks come sufficiently near to repeat the form of every letter and word on the plate in turn. When the wires pass the non-conducting material, the circuit is broken, and the sensitive paper moves on on altered, and in this manner. All the spaces are accurately repeated. By means of this device and entire page of a newspaper may be sent by wire any distance, and within a short time reproduced in every detail upon the sensitive sheet, so that it may be used as a copy for the printers. --Scribner for September.

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– **Remedy for Insect Bites**. -- When a mosquito, flea, gnat, or other noxious insect punctures the human skin, it deposits or ejects an atom of assiduous nature. The results are irritation, a sensation of tickling, itching, or of pain. The tickling of flies. We are comparatively indifferent about; but the itch produced by a flea, or gnat or other noisome insect, disturbs our serenity, and like the pain of a wasp or bee sting, excites us to a remedy. The best remedy for the sting of insects are those which will instantly neutralize this assiduous poison deposited in the skin. These are either ammonia or borax.. The alkaline reaction of borax is scarcely yet appreciated. However, a time will come when it has good qualities will be known and more universally valued than ammonia, or, as it is commonly termed, "harthorn." [aqueous ammonia solution used as smelling salts, formerly prepared from the horns of deer.] The solution of borax for insect bites is made thus: Dissolve 1 ounce of borax in 1 pint of water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. Instead of plain water, distilled rosewater, elder, or orange-flower water is more pleasant. The bites are to be dabbed with the solution so long as there is any irritation. For bees' or wasps' stings, the borax solution may be made twice the above strength. In every farmhouse. This solution should be kept as a household remedy.

– **New Remedy for Rheumatism**. -- Among the many remedies of modern times. In the case of common diseases may be mentioned the use of salicylic acid or salicine in acute rheumatism. Backspace, especially of the joints, and its efficacy is

attested as the result of over 100 cases treated at a London hospital with this remedy. Relief was instantly experienced in nearly every case, sometimes in three hours, and in other cases, not for several days. The minimum of time necessary for the disappearance of pain from the joints was 12 hours, secondary effects being observed in a few cases, such as nausea, a humming in the ears, partial deafness, etc. Large doses produced a fall of temperature. Also, this, however, not being reduced below the normal condition. The pulse and respiration became less frequent; the appetite was not seriously affected. The medicine was administered in three-grain pills taken every three hours. Saicene seemed to have less effect, but possess the advantage of not disturbing the stomach.

– **Cooking Apples for Breakfast.** -- [Recipe.] A lady having asked, in the Tribune, how to cook apples for breakfast, another answers. Her thus: Bake them in a tin pan that holds about 15 common sized apples, add three-fourths of a cup of white sugar, and 1 cup of hot water turned over the sugar. When about half done, it is well to turn them over, so that the whole of the fruit will bake evenly and thoroughly. When very soft, pick them into a deep dish, turn the syrup over them, and when used for the table, take them from the bottom of the dish. If brown sugar is used, quarter and core the apples, put them into a brown earthen dish, with sufficient water and sugar; cover them with a plate, and bake in a moderately hot oven for five or six hours, if you like sauce dark red. They are much better not peeled. For variety, add a little boiled cider. As a general rule, in cooking fruit, do not add the sugar until removed from the fire, as it retains more of its natural flavor by so doing.

– **Youth.** -- Youth, like everything else, must be cherished; and if we wasted in frivolous dissipation's, age will come before years. The faster we travel. The sooner will we get to the end of our journey. Enjoy youth in every reasonable way whilst we have it, but always remember every time you overdraw on it. You are contracting a death that must be repaid, with heavy interest in the future. Retain youth as long as you can, neglecting nothing which will assist you in doing so, but scorning everything which is false or deceitful.

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– **County Bridge.** – At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, last week, the matter of the Stevenson bridge was referred to District Attorney. Baker. At the late meeting of the Solano Supervisors, the subject was not brought up at all, we believe. But from expressions by one or two Supervisors, we judge it is doubtful whether anything will be done about a bridge this Fall.

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### **San Francisco Correspondence And Market Report.**

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

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### Fashions, Fancies and Fabrics.

Putty color is the new tenant for gloves.

Matinees are what morning wrappers are now called. Gauze takes its name from Gaza, where it was first used.

Worth is making all his dresses exceedingly short.

Lace mantillas and lace hoods are indispensable for evening wear.

A cynical writer says: "The new style of bonnets leave very little room for the wearers brains. The inventor knew what he was doing."

Beautiful boas will be made of close rose plaited lace sewed on a narrow ribbon of a length just to fit and tied in front by ribbons to imitate the dress.

Ladies subject to sunburn or freckles may greatly mitigate the infliction by wearing a veil of yellow gauze and lining the brim of the hat with the same color.

Paris is exhausting itself in novelties, and is fleeing to Ireland for hints. The newest are the Irish cottager's bonnets and the Irish cloak, the latter made gathered into a yoke.

Hamburg edgings are now cut out on the edge by machinery, and sell for the same price as the uncut. Instead of being in the ordinary 4 1/2 yard length. They are neatly sewed together.

No petty codes, except one, of some soft, cleaning material and the inevitable balayeuse, or street sweeper, which is so eminently need, clean and convenient, and such an evidence of delicacy on the part of the wearers!

Buttons have suddenly dilated to immense proportions. Again, some being 3 inches in diameter. They come in Buffalo and French horn, silk, crochet and pearl. The Marguerite , or field. Daisy button, is tinted and has curling edges and amber center. The Bergos pearl button is an imitation opal.

Louis Chandler Moulton, the charming correspondent, said to be dying in Paris, says: "To be properly dressed in the streets of London, a woman must wear a tiny bonnet

hanging upon a knot of hair; and immense crinoline heelless , boots, a black lace shawl, and her front hair pasted down over her cheeks like horse blinders."

Among Worth's newest fancies is the fabric called stalactite, which has a semi-transparent groundwork shot with heavier figures in the shape of frost work. In white, conchshell pink, salmon, or blue, it is most exquisite. The price is \$7.50 per yard. Damasses, a little heavier in pattern than formerly, faconnes, or embossed velvets, embroidered India muslins, all will be the reigning styles.

### Fashion Notes.

Sleeves are made to fit the arms closely and especially at the wrists. Those trains and one above another give a novel expression to the toilet. Skirts with diagonal fronts are very pretty, and generally becoming.

The status -like model of polonaise is the one preferred for Autumn where. Large cloth pelisses, trimmed with fur, will be worn again. The coming Winter. Few women's arms are beautiful enough to warrant exposure above the elbows.

The retention of the Princess style ensembles ladies to make over there old dresses.

Old-fashioned reticules, with strings to draw, and worn, swung over the arms, will be revived.

Golden bugs and butterflies, studied with Jules, make fine, but expensive ornaments for the hair.

A new shade of red, between scarlet and crimson, will be the predominatingly bright color next season.

Lace is comparatively cheap in London. Real Valenciennes edges and inch- wide may be bought at \$0.20 a yard.

Evening gloves appear with scalloped tops, which gives more elasticity to the part that binds the arm than the hemmed kid.

The Japanese-style for monograms, or the full name in the corner, is the latest design in fine stationery. This is in close imitation of Japanese characters.

The bonnets of the coming Winter promise to be exceedingly tasteful and becoming. The shape is small and close, with square crowns, the inside of the brim filled in with folds of the material. Whereof the bonnet is made. For trimming, feathers in profusion will be used, and ornaments in jet, silver or old gold. Flowers will scarcely be used at all on Winter bonnets, even those for fall dress being trimmed with feathers.

A suit for a baby from 3 to 5 years of age can be of ecru linen trimmed with blue linen worked with white. The front forms a narrow plastron with groups of mother-of-pearl buttons on either side. The middle of the back is completed in fan shape, with each complete fasten down. On the lower part of the dress are two flounces, one of embroidered blue linen. The other of pleated ecru linen [Ecru is the colour of unbleached linen.[1] Traditionally ecru was considered a shade of beige,[2] but beginning in the 19th century it became more precisely defined as "a grayish yellow that is greener and paler than chamois or old ivory".[3] Ecru comes from the French word *écru*, which means "unbleached".]

The pleated flounces which surmounts the embroidered one has a blue ribbon bow on the back. The linen sailor-collar is scalloped and trimmed with blue linen embroidery. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a scalloped cuff.

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pg2

### **OPPOSITES ATTRACT.**

Mrs. Belle Lynch publishes the Mendocino Dispatch at Ukiah, and the most notable thing about the paper is the unladylike freedom with which it is editor has exercised her woman's privilege to attack, in the most personal and insulting manner, Mr. Alexander Montgomery, publisher of the Democrat, the rival paper. If a man had been guilty of such a



course of unprovoked discourtesy he would have lowered himself in the estimation of everybody below the plane of professional respectability; but as usual, it is thought excusable in a woman. Now the astonishing statement is made that the two papers have ceased fighting, and Mr. Montgomery and Mrs. Lynch are soon to be married.

## THE HEALTH QUESTION

[sanitation, incorporation]

Up to date, eight or nine cases of diphtheria have been reported by physicians in attendance. There have been two deaths so far-those of the Shaw and Snyder children. We believe all the others who have been attacked are in a fair way to recover.

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the prevalence of this disease at the present time, some believing it is brought on by peculiar conditions of the temperature adapted to develop the latent germs; others that it is due to an unhealthy condition of the Town owing to a neglect of proper sanitary arrangements; while others even doubt if there have been more, then three or four undoubted cases of diphtheria, the others being bad cases of sore throat. Dr. Gordon reports having had six cases; Dr. Evans had a number of cases sometime since in the family of J. W. McFadyen, but none lately; Dr. Crawford reports no cases of diphtheria, but he has attended several persons who had some throat, and he is of opinion that this epidemic of sore throats may develop into diphtheria, and that we shall soon have that disease, if there are no cases of it now.

The cause of diphtheria is unknown to medical men, but nearly everybody now considers it a blood disease and the use of constitutional remedies instead of local one is everywhere gaining ground. While the presence of malarial poison in the atmosphere has, so far as known, no special agency in this production of an epidemic of this particular disease, anything which tends to depress and lower the general health, opens a way for the attacks of all diseases, diphtheria included. And if the germs of a particular disease are lurking in any vicinity nothing would tend to develop them more than neglect of proper sanitary measures.

Last season a part of the fatal cases of diphtheria were in the country and others were in town though outside of the central portion, where it might be suppressed local poisons would be most noxious; but all or nearly all of the children in these cases were in attendance on the public schools.

While there is no reason for a scare at this time, it is an opportune moment to insist upon the importance of greater attention to hygiene regulations. It is the opinion of candid judges that Dixon is rather below the average of towns of its size in this respect. This is all wrong, for if the streets and private premises were clean, sinks and cesspools and [illegible] carried away before it has time to accumulate there would not be a healthier town in the Sacramento Valley.

It is only a few years since the report of the State Board of Health showed a lower rate of mortality for Dixon than in any other town of California. When a town Board of Health was appointed last year, important advantages were expected from its supervision; but it was discovered that its powers were so limited as to deprive it of all usefulness. Perhaps no satisfactory measures can ever be taken until the town is incorporated, but in the meantime it is perfectly easy to prevent worst coming to worst by voluntary action of the citizens; by every person exerting himself to keep his own premises clean; by compelling the Chinese breeders of pestilence to abate the nuisance of their towel stench holes; by liberally using chloride of lime in the worst places and last but not least, by employing ace treat cleaner by public subscription, to devote a few hours each week to keep the streets free from filth and garbage.

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pg3

## COUNTY ITEMS.

The Vallejo Chronicle says the famous voting precinct of Slough will be

abolished at the meeting of the November term of the Board of Supervisors. There are but seventeen voters in the precinct, and the expense is considered to great to be born for the accommodation of so small a number. The difficulty of getting returns promptly is another objection. No returns of the judicial election having been received from their, the Board of Supervisors have been adjourning from day to day. The past week, as by law required.

– **House Moving.** – Peter Timm has been engaged in house, movingsince his return from the Springs, and had moved no less than 10 buildings up to Thursday. Seven of them were for Hugh La RueS on the Yolo side of Putah Creek. They were moved from close to the creek, where Mr. La Rue has been living, to near the center of his ranch. One of the buildings moved was an immense barn over 80 feet in length. Another was a house moved for Hans Timm on to the Pena place a part of which he has rented. He will also move one or two buildings for Harry Peterson at the Slough: and will bring up McCann's building from Maine Prairie today (Saturday).

– **More House Moving .** – A house of four room was. Moved into town Thursday from Silveyville by Peter Timm for Owen O'Neill, who purchased it of Mr. Howard for \$125. It has been put upon the Bebea place.

– **Four carloads of wheat** were shipped by Eppinger & Co. last Friday.

– **The schoolhouse** in the new Putah district has not yet been built, owing to a difficulty experienced in locating it properly.

– **The Brewery**, has received a new coat of paint.

– **Tule Fire.** –A Tule fire began last week Tuesday on the pastureland of R. S. Carey near the Sacramento River, north east of Dixon, and burned over a considerable extent, including 100 acres owned by S. G. Little. In the evening. The fire was so brilliant that many here thought it was Sacramento burning, and at Vacaville. It was believed Dixon was on fire. Mr. Kerry chased a couple of parties down to the river and charge them with setting the fire, but they stoutly denied it.

– **A New Pest?** – Mr. G. C. McKinley showed us last Saturday a specimen of wheat picked up in one of his fields, which has been attacked by a small white worm that eats its way entirely through the Colonel from one end to the other. In some cases, and in others appears to have merely eaten out the germ of the grain. Mr. M. Does not profess to know what is the nature of the insect or the extent of danger with which it threatens the sown fields. We have met no other farmers who have yet detected the same worm.

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[Sanitation /incorporation.]

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While there is no reason for a scare at this time, it is an opportune requirement to insist upon the importance of greater attention to hygiene regulations. It is the opinion of candid judges that Dixon is rather below the average of towns of its size in this respect. This is all wrong, for if the streets and private premises were kept clean, sinks and cesspools and dirt carried away before it has time to accumulate, there would not be a healthier town in the Sacramento Valley. It is only a few years since the report of the State Board of Health showed a lower rate of mortality for Dixon than in any other town of California. When a town Board of Health was appointed last year important advantages were expected from its supervision, but it was discovered that its powers were so limited as to deprive it of all usefulness. Perhaps no satisfactory measures can ever be taken until the town is incorporated, but in the meantime it is perfectly easy to prevent worst coming to worst by voluntary action of the citizens; by every person exerting himself to keep his own premises clean by compelling the Chinese breeders of pestilence to abate the nuisance of their foul stench holes; by liberally using chloride of lime in the worst cases, and last but not least, by employing a street cleaner by public subscription, to devote a few hours each week to keep the streets from filth and garbage.

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– **The Rain.** – The first rainstorm of the season of any consequence in this vicinity began last Saturday night. All the a slight shower fell then, however, and Sunday. There were only occasional sprinklings. But Monday a good deal of water was let down. Mr. W. R. Ferguson's gauge showed a total for of .75 of an inch up to Tuesday morning. There has been rain enough to start. The grain, but not sufficient to enable farmers to begin their plowing. Entertain Serious Fears of a Dry Spell, Which May Kill the Young Grain after It Comes up, but Others Entertain, No Apprehensions, Owing to the Cool Damp Nights.

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### **California Sugar Manufacturing Co.**

Mr. J. Fredrickson of Isleton handed us, last week, a specimen of sugar, manufactured by the above named company. It was taken from the first. Ron, and of course will be greatly improved, when the company is more experienced, and the machinery running smoothly. The sample handed to us is of excellent flavor and color, and was manufactured from the sugar beets. Season. It is the intention to use the watermelons also. The company was organized about a year ago. Mr. F. Roe is president, and Messrs. Kercheval, Smith, Guinn, and Wilcox, of Sacramento County, and J. Poole of Rio Vista, are among the heaviest stockholders. The works are located at Isleton, and the total cost of building, premises and machinery will probably reach \$120,000. About 25 men are employed, though it is probable that the number will be largely increased next year. Sugar beets are raised on the island, the soil, producing from 3231 bushels per acre. The company purchases them at the rate of \$4.00 per ton.

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### **RIO VISTA CORRESPONDENCE.**

A Captain's Wife Drowned –Another Dramatic Entertainment – Miscellaneous.

Rio Vista, October 22, 1877.

### **ACCIDENT AND COLLISION.**

Ed. Tribune: As the steamer. C. M. Small was on her down trip Thursday night with two barges in tow, when the year 1 Mile Slough, and about 3 miles below Rio Vista, one of her barges collided with the scooter Angel Dalley, which was on her up trip from San Francisco, loaded with lumber for John Davis, John Fiscus and Charles Doris. When the collision occurred. The Capt.'s wife, Mrs. Peers was below asleep. She came on deck about the time they collided and was trying to get into a small boat when she fell overboard and was drowned. They had only been married a short time. Her body has not been recovered as yet.

**INJURED.**

As Mr. Peter Brower, Mr. C. Davis, Dray driver was on his way to the Riverfront after lumber, the hind wheels of the Dray came in contact with the ties of Mr. Bruning's railroad (running from his warehouse to the front) breaking the reach of the wagon; also, one of the shafts, which of course broke with a sharp and, which struck the horse in the fleshy part of the shoulder, penetrating about three or 4 inches in the flesh. She is doing well at present.

**MR. HINCH**

was taken to the City to St. Mary's Hospital and he has recovered greatly. His ailment was unknown to the Doctor of our town.

**FIFTH ENTERTAINMENT OF THE RIO VISTA AMATEURS**

was given on Friday evening in benefit of the Fallwell family. The performance was comprised of singing, recitations, comic "Nigger" acts and the whole concluded with the "[illegible.] "Michael Earl," which was done to perfection on the part of those who were cast in it. The house was the largest ever witnessed in the town. The proceeds of the house amounted to \$100.45 clear of expenses. DIXIE.

**DIXON MARKET REPORT.**

WHEAT	\$2.10@ \$2.15 ctl.
BARLEY	\$1.50@ \$1.60 ctl.
POTATOES	1.5 cents per pound.
ONIONS	1.5 cents per pound.
DAIRY PRODUCE.	
EGGS	\$0.50 per dozen
BUTTER	\$0.25@\$0.30 per pound
HENS	\$5.00 @ \$6.00 per dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.16@ \$0.17 per pound.
CHEESE	\$0.20@ \$0.25 per pound

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pg4

**San Francisco Correspondence And Market Report.**

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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pg4

### Which Green Crop?

The following will be of interest in California.

A Southern writer who knows what he is about, says Clover is undoubtedly the best crop to so, to be plowed under as a green manure, though it cannot be universally depended upon, owing to the fact that it will not grow well on our sandy lands of the lower portion of the South. It was once thought that Clover could not be grown at the South at all, but within a few years past. Some most astonishing results have been obtained by growing it on the old red lands of several of the lower States. By growing it on these and plowing it under, thousands of acres deemed valueless have been made fully as fertile as when they were first cleared. There is not an acre of these lands, or other lands containing a large percentage of clay, which may not be made to grow Clover by using lime. Hence, on all such lands. It is folly to think of using any other crop as a green fertilizer.

But for the lightest sandy soils some other crops must be resorted to. In the list of such crops as have been experimented upon comes field peas, then dry and then, oats. The last two named have an advantage in the fact that they will grow through the winter season when we have no particular use of the land for anything else. We have had most excellent results from both rye and oats, sown in the fall and turned under in the spring. The foregoing entirely accords with our experience. Last year we sowed oats on our sweet potato lands in advance of the diggers. The digging covered the grain sufficiently and it came up and made an excellent growth through the winter. Spring. We plowed it under and it soon rotted, putting the land in a most excellent condition. The experiment was made on our pinewoods lands, near Mobile, and nothing could have paid a better return for the capital invested . –

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– **The Pulverization of Soil.** – Some farmers are in the habit of plowing their lands when in an improper condition, and the soil bakes in hard lumps which no harrow can pulverize; and often this plowing is badly done when the land is in a good condition to plow, and the harrowing is not thorough; and the result is that the growing crop finds no room among the clods to take root and is a poor yield, while in the next field. Perhaps a neighbor has a splendid crop on the same kind of soil. If we could have our soils pulverized just as they should be to produce the greatest possible crops, they should be as fine as meal; and it is very important that lands should be well plowed and will harrows, as a good crop may often be grown on poor land merely from having put it in the best possible condition for a crop. The beneficial effects of pulverization are attributable to the increased permeability of the soil to rain and air; the oxygen, carbonic acid and ammonia of the air have a great effect in decomposing the organic and in this integrating the inorganic matter of the soil and rendering them available as food for plants, while pulverization allows the rainwater to act on a greater surface. –

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– **The Farmer's Scrap-Book.** – Every farmer should keep a scrapbook. Many valuable recipes, useful hints and beautiful thoughts are floating around in the various newspapers that may be preserved. In this way for convenient reference. The book may be arranged in different departments –The scientific, the floral, the horticultural, the veterinary, the household, the agricultural, the poultry, the

ornamental – and each article placed under its proper heading. Thus an index will be unnecessary, and you can readily turn to the article to which you wish to refer. The value of such a book will we think, be a parent to every farmer, and its compilation a pleasant amusement. The lives of valuable animals may be saved by a reference to its pages, the corn and other grain may be cultivated more successfully, or other and better varieties obtained. Many a pleasant hour may be passed by the Winter fireside reading its pages, for if the selections are good. It is an interesting encyclopedia of rural affairs. Let the children have a department of their own, devoted to pigeons, rabbits and other pets. You will thereby instill into their minds, a love of nature, a desire for study and methodical habits.

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**– Improved Stock on the Farm.** – The organization of numerous Stock- breeders' Associations throughout the West is an evidence of the progress and interest in the improvement of the farm stock. We want more stock and better stock, and as our farmers come to see that stock on the farm is the best market for the farm products, then, will we have a more universal improvement of the farm stock, for with the increasing expenses, taxes, etc., farmers must increase their profits to correspond. We must realize that the world is moving, and while common scrub stock will not pay, do not diminish the number of animals on the farm, but rather increase. First, however, commence the improvement of what farm stock you have, by crossing a thorough mail and grading up. Then you will find the profits begin the increase with the introduction of the improved blood. Use none but a thoroughbred bull, bore or buck on the farm. Then the more stock you have, the more money you will make, as feeding the farm crops to such stock pays. As soon as practicable. You will want all thorough stock. It will pay. Now, at the present price of shorthorns, sheep and goats. To breed thoroughbreds for the butcher, that is the legitimate end of all this improved stock.

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**– The Strawberry.** – An English gardener has been very successful with his Strawberry crop for several years on the same bed, and attributes the abundance and size of his fruit to the use of a liquid manure, composed of 1 pound each of Epsom salts, Glauber's salts, pearlash and carbonate of soda, and 1/2 pound of muriate of ammonia to 60 gallons of water. He applies this manure. As soon as the plants show signs of growth in the spring, watering them pretty freely with a hose, three times, at intervals of about a week, so as to finish before they come into flour; and if the season be dry, he finds it absolutely necessary to supply them liberally with, the water afterward during their whole time of growth, or their increased activity, he thinks would very quickly kill them.

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pg5

### **Liquid Manures.**

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In a long article, Mr. Milton, a prominent writer on scientific agriculture, takes the grounds that the best way to apply manure, where immediate results are required, is to apply it in a liquid form. Containing, as it does, the fertilizing principles in a liquid condition, it is more readily absorbed by the feeding roots of all plants. It can also be applied at all stages of the plant's growth, which often cannot be done with solid manures; and some plants which are not in a condition to be much stimulated in the earlier stages of their growth can receive it at the time when they do need it when in a liquid form.

In applying liquid manure, great care should be exercised not to apply it to strong or two directly in contact with the plants. We this season seriously damaged a crop of watermelons by not using the proper precautions. The manure did not kill the plants outright, but it cause the blinds to shed all their leaves for from 4 to 6 feet out from the hills. In all cases when the manure was not brought in direct contact with the plants. No such result followed.

Fowlhouse droppings are a very good material out of which to make your liquid manure. A peck put into a barrel of water and allowed to remain a few days before being used, and when applied, diluted with about one-half water with, we have used with very beneficial results on roses, fuchsias, and other fast-growing plants. Guano used as a liquid manure should be cautiously applied for. If used too strong it has very injurious effects. It should be mixed with water to the color of weak tea before using, and twice a week is often enough for any class of plants. When a plant is injured with guano water its leaves get yellow and fall off, the oldest and most mature dropping first.

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**– Feeding Cattle.** – The Nashville Rural Presents Us with an Article on the Subject of Feeding Cattle, the Substance of Which We Sift out As Follows: If Cattle Are Sometimes Stuffed and at Other Times\*They Will Soon Go through the Process of "eating off their heads." In feeding meal, we always want it ground fine, as our experience is that 3 bushels of fine meal is equal to four ground course, though, and overfeed of fine meal will scour worse than course. This the feeder must guard against. Always give each one a box to himself, so you know that he eats what you feed him. Do not too heavy at the start, but gradually increase so as not to clog, add it is difficult to make profit on an animal that has been overfed or foundered.

We once tried a three-year-old scrub steer until he was four years old, with a lot of young grades. The grades made a gain of 615 pounds each in 10 months and two days, and the scrub made 423 pounds in the same time; and through the feeding season. He ate 3 pounds more meal per day than an other in the lot, and I think fall as much hay though that was not weighed. He weighed at four weeks old, 1,466 pounds, and sold at 4 1/2 cents per pound, while the two 2 1/2 year old's averaged over 1400 pounds and sold at five cents. In feeding, a few rutabagas are a great help. Hay and corn fodder said alternately are better than either alone. In our opinion, no farmer who feeds grade shorthorns judiciously, and takes care to get the benefit of the manure, will ever need credit. As for scrubs, fight shy of them, for if the market is dull and slow, you are compelled to sell for less than they cost you, and sell them, under any circumstances, at a profit.

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**– Potash as a Fertilizer .** – Potash forms one of the most essential constituents of a fertile soil, and one of the most important of all the fertilizing agents within the reach of the agriculturalist. In many plants. It constitutes more than one half of their ash, and in most, at least one third. In neutralizing acids in the soil and in the liberation of ammonia. It acts in the same manner as Lime; but when it is desired to simply effect last mentioned objects. The latter should be used, as being cheaper; and potash, generally available in the form of ashes, should be applied as a manure, using the word in its strictest sense, to indicate a substance that contributes directly to the building up of the structure of the plants. But considerable care should be exercised in the use of ashes, and they should never, as is the practice of some in manureing corn in the hill, be mixed with guano or the refuse of the hens' roosts, inasmuch as the first rain that dissolves them will cause the potash to displace the ammonia in the same manner that lime displaces it from barnyard manure and similar manures, as we have just mentioned. –

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A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

### DIXON MARKET REPORT.

Dixon. November 3, 1877.

WHEAT	\$2.00@ \$2.55 ctl.
BARLEY	\$1.50@ \$1.60 ctl.
POTATOES	1.5 cents per pound.
ONIONS	1.5 cents per pound.

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**

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### Treatment of Diphtheria

[SANITATION / INCORPORATION]

A SENSIBLE STATEMENT OF THE NATURE OF THE DISEASE, THE TREATMENT AND ORIGIN.

The papers begin to notice the outbreak of diphtheria in various localities to an extent which interferes with the schools and produces general alarm. The rural districts, where new methods of treatment and new remedies make slow progress, are more excusable for the prevalence of this terrible disease, but it is extraordinary that it should gain the mastery of a medical profession of a city like Providence. Although after a certain stage the disease generally defies remedy, it is well known in the best medical circles to be very domicile in his earlier stages. It is remarkable that the profession does not take more pains to disseminate the latest methods of treatment of diseases which stagger the average physician. Even "state medicine" devotes itself almost exclusively to the discovery of the causes and sources of diseases and very little to its remedies. This is a rational method of procedure, we admit, yet as this process of extrication of a disease is rather roundabout and at best



experimental, it would seem advisable not to slacken the application of known remedies to the disease where it actually exists.

Diphtheria is a disease which spring from the growth of a real fungus or some of the mucons? Surfaces of the system, more generally of the throat. It may be spread by contagion of the mucus surfaces of a disease with those of a healthy person, as in kissing and is, to a limited degree, epidemic. From the local parts affected it spreads to the whole body, affecting the muscular and nervous systems, initiating the lymph and nutrient fluids, and producing paralysis. As soon as possible the vacterium or fungus appears in white patches on the throat, it should no more be neglected than a bleeding gash or a broken arm and there is almost as little need of a fatal termination of one incident as of the other. It has been found by actual experiment, both in and out of the human system, that this bacterium is killed by several drugs, the safest and most certain of which is chlorine water, diluted with from 2 to 4 times the volume of water. This watch is harmless, even when swallowed, and is pretty certain to arrest the disease. A well-known physician in this city, who has pursued this treatment for 15 years, has found it effective almost without exception, and has in that., Often broken up the disease in localities where it had raged violently and defied treatment. Prior to its use, he lost three cases out of six, but has since used it was scarcely a failure during the above mentioned period. The recent great Cyclopedia of Ziemassen on the practice of medicine, gives the highest place to this method of treatment. To keep the patient well house and warm, with additional flannel clothing if necessary, and to keep the system well-nourished and dowels open, are matters of nursing often neglected, but with care in these respects, an early application of the remedies above suggested, there is no need of the disease proceeding to a fatal termination, or even to the debilitating illness and painful cauterization which go together in its later stages.

As to the origin of diphtheria the weight of testimony is that it belongs to the class of filth diseases, but, further than that, at its source is not clear. Families which would be scandalized at the suggestion of an tidiness are attacked while others of filthy surrounding escape. This simply shows that our sense of cleanliness needs cultivation, so that we may discriminate between what is offensive to the system and what is offensive to our falsely educated tastes. The farmer's wife, to whom the close and carefully dusted parlor or the preternaturally scrub the floor are the essentials of neatness, may endure the proximity of a sour swamp or, of the kitchen cesspool for years without taking offense. To many a careful and laborious housekeeper a chance cobweb or the children's "litter" of a few hours play will outrank in heinousness a healthy drain for the cellar or a badly conducted privy.--Springfield *Republican*.

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– Advertisement: – Now is the time to prevent the dread diphtheria and Kindred diseases, by cleaning up and thoroughly disinfecting your premises. A fresh supply of chloride of lime and sulfate of iron for sale cheap at Kirby's drugstore.

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pg2

- We trust and believe the reports to the effect that President Pays has weakened before the opposition to the civil service reform are greatly exaggerated or totally false. Now that the battle is half one. It would be as fatal as it would be foolish to sound a retreat.
- One of the journals in this State, which believes California is in great danger of land monopoly limit the extent of land any man may own, finds it necessary to use the following ridiculous argument to make out its case. It says: Suppose the Rothschilds should come to California with all their capitol –they could buy up every acre of land in the State! Just so. And if the heavens should fall, we could all have larks for supper.

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## WHAT IS A REDEEMABLE CURRENCY!

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The latest local discussions of the currency question have brought us down to the elementary principles of finance. For example, the San Jose Mercury in the following paragraph

raises the question of what constitutes a redeemable currency:

Admitting that the Government redeems its greenbacks with gold, which it does not, then gold is not the circulating medium of the country. There is not  $\frac{1}{5}$  enough gold in the country to do the business of the country. Hence the idea of a redeemable currency is a fallacy. Under no circumstances, is it possible.

The Mercury's idea is that unless the amount of specie in the treasury, or at the command of the government, is equal to the total volume of paper circulation, so that every dollar of the latter could be taken up on a moments notice, the currency is not properly a redeemable one. Our idea, and we believe the correct one, of a redeemable currency is this: When the volume of paper money is not in excess of the demands of business. It will stand at par with gold; being as convenience in every way as coin, there is a certainty that no general demand will be made for the latter, government need therefore keep but a very small reserve of gold. Everyone is aware that, if all the legal tenders in the country should be at once presented for redemption. The pressure could not be met; but, as no good reason exists for a run on the treasury, and none will be apprehended and general confidence will prevail.

It is the same with the bank. Every depositor knows that should they all demand their money at the same time the reserve in the vaults would be exhausted and the bank broken; but he has confidence that the money will be drawn out in such sums from time to time as the bank can meet, and unless some rumor prejudicial to the banks stability gains currency. It will never happen that any great number of depositors want their money at one time.

The Sacramento Bee, one of the papers that coincides with the Mercury in its view of what constitutes a redeemable currency, recognizes that the cases are similar, for it says, "in view of the facts discovered\*\*\*, it can scarcely be said that Grate Britain is on a specie basis at all. The same may be said of the essentially' hard money' and gold producing State of California. According to their last reports the banks of this State owed their depositors something like \$100,000,000 and had on hand less than \$18,000,000 in specie to meet their liabilities." The Bee believes that because the government cannot store up as much gold as there is paper afloat, dollar for dollar, therefore, redeemable currency is a fiction, and giving up all attempts to establish that the government should provide a strictly a redeemable one. Now we inquire if by its own analogy the Bee thinks that banks of deposit should close their doors and go out of business because they cannot keep a reserve fund equal to the amount of their deposits?

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### **BINGHAMTON**

Rev. Woodward hold services here every Sunday forenoon at 11 o'clock. A week or two ago a sheet and pillowcase party was given at the place of Capt. A. Bennett, being participated in by a large number and greatly enjoyed.

There will be little land plowed in this vicinity the present season. Most of the land is volunteer with a little extra seed harrowed in.

A social of the M. E. Church, society was held Thursday evening.

### **MAINE PRAIRIE.**

The auction sale of Lewis Pierce's 1000 head of cattle came off on Thursday. The stock was sold in large lots of not less than 100 head, thus preventing any farmers except the very extensive ones from buying The first lot brought \$13 ahead, and some as low as six dollars. Two or three butchers from Sacramento attended the sale.

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PeterTimm and gang removed a large heavy two-story house up from Maine Prairie for W. McCann last Monday, in the face of the terrible norther that was howling across the plains. Thirty-six powerful horses were hitched onto the truck.

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### **Agriculture.**

It is an issue with the farmers, though not many, were caught by the last rain without having all their Summer-fallow wheat harrowed in; but it can be put in just as well now as before.

S. G. Little, who was one of the first farmers to commence work, finished on his field this week. He has been harrowing 11 weeks.

The late rain was not near as heavy on the east side of town as on the west, and in consequence in the former direction only a part of the grain has come up. In the neighborhood of Cash Slough, there is none up.

It is reported that the region west of Dixon, the volunteer grain is all coming up and the Summer-fallow in some cases but not all.

– **Cold.** – Beginning with Sunday, the week has been distinguished by remarkably cold weather for this season of the year. Sunday and Monday were marked by a terrific norther – one of the most violent remembered in the locality – which was cold enough to set one's teeth chattering. The Knights have been bitterly cold, and thin ice formed once or twice.

– **Arcade Hotel.** – Mr. Peter Willott took charge of the Arcade Hotel, Thursday. He gave a free dinner on the day to a number of his friends and others; and in the evening he was serenaded by the Cornet band. The musicians and others were invited in and sat down to a fine supper, a large variety of choice wines being a feature of the occasion. Mr. Willott announces his intention of making the Arcade, a first-class house. We wish him all success.

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#### LETTER FROM ELMIRA.

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More about the R. R. Accident –Base Ball Matches, etc., etc.

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Elmira, October 31, 1877

The accident, which occurred near this place, by the burning of a culvert in the Railroad, created no little stir in the town. The place where the accident occurred. Being near, the rack could be seen from all parts of the town. Consequently, the news was more rapidly spread, and but a short time intervened before all who were able were on the spot. The road being on the downgrade, and the motion facilitated by a heavy North wind, the train, by the time it reached the culvert had acquired its regular running velocity, and, it is said, that the engineer, seeing the timber burnt from under the railing, instantly turned on the steam, in order. As he thought, to carry the cars over without giving time for the railing to go down. The engine passed safely, but the tender sunk sufficiently to have the wheels torn off and was thus dragged along while the baggage car met with a similar fate, but slid to one side. Came the smoking car, which was considerably wrecked and dragged across with its wheels knocked from under it. Then came the first passenger car. By this time the engine had stopped and the front end of this car had crossed, thus leaving the car to span the culvert. This left a scene of almost utter destruction.

Fortunately for the passengers, who were about 50 in number, no lives were lost, nor were there any very seriously injured. Three persons were bruised somewhat, others receive small bumps and rakes. The passengers were well behaved but somewhat excited. The train below was sent for, which carried the passengers through to Vallejo, or point of destination.

A train was also sent from Sacramento to convey the upward bound passengers through.

A force of twenty or thirty workmen were sent and put immediately to work, and by 8 PM the upward bound train passed safely over. Tuesday morning everything was made snug and the smashed cars were carried Tuesday evening, to Sacramento.

—  
The young men of Elmira have recently organized a baseball club. A challenge was sent to play the schoolboys October 17. It being election day, a half holiday was granted in the afternoon, when the game was played. This score stood 16 to 13 in favor of the Elmiras.

Another game was played Saturday, 20th instant, which resulted in a score of 14 to 13 in favor of the schoolboys.

A third game was played on the 27th. The score stood 12 to 5 in favor of the schoolboys.

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## **RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**

### **A Smash-up Near Elmira-Haifa And Engine and Three Cars Used Up –R. D. Hopkins Injured.**

A disastrous railroad accident occurred. Half a mile below, Elmira last Monday morning. The Sacramento down train ran into a culvert where the timbers had been burned away the previous night, the engine crossing in safety, but the tender, the baggage, smoking and first passenger cars smashing up more or less. As if by miracle, only one or two persons were slightly injured.

The section hands at Elmira had been working in the yard that morning, and as nobody had passed over the road. The fact of the fire was not known to the engineer of the train, nor could any signs of danger be perceived until the engine was directly over the culvert, which was ten feet wide and five feet deep. The rails still remained in position across the culvert, but had no support, except on the ends. The train was on time that morning and going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour.

The engine cleared the break, but the rails were broken down. The tender, however, was jerked across, though the wheels were knocked off and fell into the chasm. The car devoted to baggage, mail and express followed suit, also leaving its wheels in the abyss. The smoking car did the same. The forward passenger car bridged the culvert, one end being on either side. The rear car was checked and remained on the track. The wheel-less cars were dragged nearly two hundred feet beyond the break, or at least the tender was, and the rest were strung out along the embankment, one being thrown on the side thereof, and the others staying on the bed. Where the car bodies were dragged over the ties. The latter had been splintered and cut up in a wonderful manner.

Of course there was a tremendous shock; the passengers in the smoking car were flung in a heap and those in the forward coach treated almost as roughly. In the former was Mr. R. D. Hopkins, who at the moment of the shock held in his hand, some quartz specimens and was explaining there on to a person in the next seat. He was thrown to the opposite side of the car, striking headfirst under the row of seats. His injuries consisted of a scalp wound, not very severe, a bruise on the arm and a feeling of soreness, as if from internal injuries. Capt. Knight, the conductor, the only other person as badly hurt, was walking through the passenger car. When the blow came. He was thrown violently against the corner of the seat, receiving severe bruises about the body. Nevertheless, he was able to remain on duty until the next day, when he laid off. Other persons were slightly bruised and a good deal shaken up.

The doors of the smoking car jammed as is usual in such accidents, but the stove did not loosen from its fastening's or ignite anything, and the danger of a Revere horror was averted. Taken altogether, it was a remarkable thing that such an accident could occur without loss of life.

The violence of the shock produced by the suddenly arrested momentum may be inferred from the fact that in the smoking car. The iron seat partitions grasped by the passengers were many of them torn out. The car bodies were not smashed up nor demolished, but considerably battered. Most injury was done to the floors, running gear and breaks of the cars.

Immediately after the extent of the damage was ascertained, the conductor went back to Elmira and telegraphed for a special train, which was sent, and the passengers taken down there in, arriving at Vallejo about 11 o'clock. The up passengers reached Dixon at 1:00 PM on a train sent down from Sacramento.

A wrecking train was sent down from Sacramento, and the force of men collected from along the road to repair the damages quickly as possible. Assistant Superintendent Wilder, Master Mechanic Rutherford, Roadmaster Mullan, Foreman Carpenter Mowder, Engineer Wilkinson and other officers of the road were on the ground to superintend the work. New wheels were put under the car bodies, the wreck of the tender was loaded on a freight car, and together with the disabled engine, No. 10, the mass was towed back to Sacramento. The culvert was bridged again and the evening train crossed it coming up from Vallejo.

Since writing the above, we learned that Sharp, the ax breasts messenger, was quite badly hurt, and that Conductor Dow received injuries while helping to clear away the wreck. A letter from Mr. Hopkins gives the true version of this case.

Letter From Mr. Hopkins.

Napa, November 1, 1877.

Friend. Nye:—Your urgent request of the 30th ultimate to give you —and through the columns of the Tribune my many friends in and around Dixon —an account of the late railroad accident near Elmira on Monday last, is at hand, and I hasten to comply with such request. The train was running at full speed—say 30 miles an hour —when it reached the burnt-out culvert. I was in the smoking car, standing up, examining a quartz specimen, and a few feet from the stove. The shock through me backward on the hot stove, and from there I was forcibly thrown head foremost across the car, where my head came in contact with the iron supports of the seat, while someone or something, dealt me a blow upon the four head and also upon the leg below the knee. By this time the damage was done, and there was a general scramble to escape from the cars. I was assisted to arise and leave the car, and we all took refuge in the rear car —the only one on injured. A physician on the train very kindly dress my wounds and stanchd the flow of blood.

DAMAGES SUSTAINED.

There were, but few passengers on the train, and less than a dozen in the smoking car, all of the last named were bruised more or less, but it is conceded that I was the only seriously injured passenger. My injuries may be summed up. Thus: A deep cut on the side of my head, bruise on the four head, a bruise on the back of the neck, a sprained wrist —with several large burns on the same, a bruise on the left leg, etc. In order to receive proper attention. I came up here instead of going on to San Francisco. I am doing well and fast recovering from my many wounds, and in a few days. I hope to be able to return home.

The damage to the train may be summed up, thus: Engine, tender, mail, smoking and first passenger car wrecked: the engine and last car only escaping.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

I am quite sure the engineer was not to blame. He could not have seen in time —if at all— that the culvert (only 10 or 12 feet wide) was burnt out, for the rails were still in place, while the supports, ties, etc. were all gone. It is clear to my mind, however, that the section man are answerable for not going over the road before the train came down. At least, such as the custom around Dixon and Napa. The origin of the fire is in doubt, but it is fair to presume that some tramps There, and probably accidentally, set the framework of the culvert on fire. Mr. Joel Davenport was sitting near me at the time of the accident, and being less seriously hurt, can give you particulars of the wreck.

Yours Truly,  
R. D. Hopkins.

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DIXON MARKET REPORT.

Dixon. October 26, 1877.

WHEAT	\$2.10@ \$2.15 ctl.
BARLEY	\$1.50@ \$1.60 ctl.
POTATOES	1.5 cents per pound.
ONIONS	1.5 cents per pound.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.50 per dozen
BUTTER	\$0.25@\$0.30 per pound
HENS	\$5.00 @ \$6.00 per dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.16@ \$0.17 per pound.

CHEESE

\$0.20@ \$0.25 per pound

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pg4

### **San Francisco Correspondence And Market Report.**

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

### DIXON MARKET REPORT.

Dixon. November 24, 1877.

WHEAT	\$2.05@ \$2.10 ctl.
BARLEY	\$1.50@ \$1.60 ctl.
POTATOES	1.5 - 2.5 cents per pound.
ONIONS	1.5 cents per pound.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS	\$0.45 @ \$0.50 per dozen
BUTTER	\$0.25@\$0.35 per pound
HENS	\$4.00 @ \$7.50 per dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.16@ \$0.17 per pound.
CHEESE	\$0.20@ \$0.25 per pound

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pg2

### RIO VISTA INCORPORATION.

RIO VISTA. is agitating the incorporation question, and a mass meeting to ascertain the sentiments of the majority was held Monday evening. An unsuccessful attempt to raise money for the equipment of a fire department by voluntary assessment based on the county tax roll, is the immediate cause of this movement. Real Vista finds herself in the same position that many other un-incorporated towns in California have found themselves, and among the rest, Dixon – a position in which they discover it is impossible to prosecute needed improvements and adopt the commonest measures of safety owing to the absence of any local or township government. It is this lack of township organization which drive so many young towns in California to incorporate as regular cities when their population is so small as to make it seem a mere burlesque on city government. In Massachusetts the smallest population with which a town can

be incorporated is 11,000. But in this State we have incorporated cities containing not over a thousand people; and this condition is actually necessary because some form of local government is indispensable, and a regularly incorporated municipality is the only escape from an un-organized Township.

What towns the size of Dixon and Rio Vista need is not a Mayor and Board of Aldermen and all the machinery of municipal government, but simply some local organization, like the Township governments of New England, which will give all the limited powers required for home protection and local improvement, and not provide burdensome or be a burlesque on the administration of the great cities. As it is, the Board of County Supervisors cannot meet all the wants of each individual Township, or even comprehend the kind of local legislation that is necessary. Our system of county government without Township government, adopted when the California Constitution was made, has proved a failure; and we recommend this question to the forthcoming Constitutional Convention as one of the most important that can ever occupy its attention.

While we are on this subject we cannot help referring to a recent illustration, originating in Suisun, that shows what is the character of a good many of our California city governments. The Suisun School Journal,, in an article on the city tax, says: "The tax levied usually amounts to \$1000; last year about half of this sum was collected. Many refused to pay their taxes, because they think the money is not properly dispersed. It is said that constables and justices get nearly all the money; consequently, very little public improvement is made." There now, here is an accommodating government for use; it gives you your option whether you will pay taxes or not; it is government by moral suasion entirely. We support that when the tax collector makes his annual rounds he is strictly charged to acquaint everybody with the fact that payment is a voluntary matter – that he must not pretend there is anything compulsory about it; he must wheedle the money out of the property owners gently like a man who is soliciting aid for a Fourth of July celebration or a bankrupt church society. We imagine the Suisun tax collector, whoever he may be, approaching a property owner in saying: "Mr. Smith, I have been requested by the Mayor and Counsel to wait upon you and see if you couldn't give us something to help bear the expenses of our great and glorious city government. We think your share would be about \$10. We know you are a generous man and you will pay up now, won't you? Come, there is a good fellow." And this is the enforcement of taxes by the stern hand of the law. Truly, the old saw about the inevitability of death and taxes has lost its force. We suppose all the other acts of the city government are similarly tempered with mercy. No dog is impounded without his owner's consent is previously asked and obtained; the City Marshal asks an offenders position before he proceeds to arrest him, and the municipal judge or City Recorder dares not to sentence him till the prisoner has given his consent and stated to what punishment he will submit; the health ordinance is of course enforced by sending the Marshal around to plead and intercede with the people not to throw dead cats in their backyard.

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### THE ATTACK ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It seems to us there has never before been such a general attack on the public school system, from so many different quarters, as at the present time. We do not refer to the discussion, always going on, of the subjects and methods of instruction. That is nothing more than fair criticism, but propositions to cut up the school system by its roots, or hew off its most important branches, can be looked upon only as a tax on the system itself.

When politicians like Messrs. Sergeant and Gorham tell us, as they have told us in the past, that the Catholic Church is concocting a giant conspiracy with the Democratic Party to destroy the public schools, we set it down to the influence of political passions on the imagination, or the willingness to create party capital at the sacrifice of truth. We know there are clergymen in the Catholic Church and in the Protestant church who are bitterly opposed to any schools in which religious instruction is not joined to intellectual. But we have been accustomed to indulge the belief that a majority of the people, even among moderate

supporters of all the different forms of religion, thought the advantages of non-sectarian schools outweighed beyond all comparison their disadvantages; and that as a mass the other people were warmly attached to their non-sectarian public schools and would not see them abolished or seriously crippled by reducing them to half their present scope and efficiency. In the strength of this belief we have cared very little how many clergyman or priest were clambering around the bases of a mighty institution that they had not the strength to shake, even by so much as a hair's breadth.

But there appears to be a spirit of dissatisfaction abroad in the State which may mean mischief with the schools. Advocates of every description of private hobbies are anxious to see their conceptions grafted on to the system; scores of doctrines are impatiently waiting to seize and remodel the edifice from its foundations up. And worse than all comes the cry that the schools are costing too much money and must be razed down to a mere primary course. From this latter source, we believe, the greatest danger will come for the schools at the approaching session of the Legislature. There is a strong movement making to abolish high schools, and unless some energetic resistance is made by the friends of education we fear it will succeed.

Not only would such a mutilation of the school system be in itself a great blow at the cause of education and the true interests of the community, but it would also prove merely a prelude to still further assaults on the educational system, for the passion of the disorganize or and revolutionist, like flame, grows by what it feeds on.

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– **George Frahm, E. Weihe and J. P. Kirsch** were elected trustees of the Fire Company at its late meeting, their names being omitted from the list of officers given last week.

– **E. Stenge went to The City** Tuesday and brought back with him a large stock of fine goods for gentlemen's suits. We are glad to learn of a great increase in the business of Mr. Stenge's shop of late. He has been receiving orders not only from all parts of this county but even from Sacramento.

– **Stevenson Bridge.** -- At the late meeting of the Board of Supervisors it was ordered that the Clerk of the Board notify the Board of Supervisors of Yolo that any actions taken by said Board prior to the first Monday of February, 1878 relative to repairing the "Stephenson bridge," will be considered by this Board at that time.

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REPRESENTATIVE LUTTRELL, as usual at the commencement of a session of Congress, is very active in introducing bills. He is already introduced, it is estimated, about three packs of a very superior order of bills, and according to latest reports was still added with unflagging zeal. The way our Representative turns out bills reminds us of chaff pouring out of the flu and of a Pits' separator. We observe, however, with considerable regret, that a few of our contemporary seem disposed to poke fun at Mr. L. And twitter him on the enormous disproportion between the number of bills he introduces and the number he succeeds in getting past. But we warn these irreverent journalists that they had better cease their ill-timed merriment. For if Mr. Luttrell introduces five or six bushels of valuable bills in the course of the session and then the rest of our national representatives lack sufficient intelligence to appreciate their merits and vote for them, why the fall is not in our J. K., is it? No, gentlemen, we hope Mr. Luttrell will persevere in his arduous labors as an introducer, unmindful of the cheers of a heartless press. We think we could prompt his invention if it showed signs of giving out, and suggest a few judicious bills. For example: A bill to improve the navigation of Sweeney Creek, a bill to remove sundry duties including the duty of Congressmen to tell the truth to their constituents; a bill to close up ports of Boston and New York –made necessary by the great excess of the cost of collecting revenues above the receipts there from (vide Mr. Luttrell's speeches in the last campaign); a bill to provide for the printing and free distribution of 1,000,000 copies of the story of Washington and his little hatchet; a bill enabling Leland Stanford to build a competing transcontinental railroad; a bill constituting a government commission to ascertain whether Mr. Barclay Henley really wants

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## SENATORIAL.

**Ed. Tribune:** – Allow me to cheerfully endorse the sentiments of your recent editorial on the Senatorial question. Parties are so evenly balanced in this State that there is a strong incentive for both to put forward their best men. The recent Republican defeat, was but a rebuke of Sargentism, and the Democrats to avoid a similar fate, must see elect a better man. The agents or attorneys of any rain, clique or corporation, would be entirely out of place as a United States Senator. None but thoroughly honest and capable man, owing allegiance to the people only, deserve to be honored with such high positions. Mr. Ryland possesses all these elements of character in an eminent degree. Judging by the esteem with which he is held by those thoroughly intimate with him, his integrity, and purity of character are above suspicion. Few men succeed in accumulating fortunes and at the same time preserve spotless names, and with the confidence and esteem of the laboring classes. That Mr. Ryland has done so, is proof, "strong as holy writ," that he is an honest conscientious man. I have never heard his ability doubted. He springs from a gifted family, two brothers are among the most successful businessman of Missouri, and his father was. For many years a Justice of the Supreme Court of the same State. His speech at the beginning of the late Presidential campaign was the most logical and eloquent delivered in the State during that memorable contest; and his remarks before the State Convention at which he was a candidate for Gov., marked him as a man of great force and originality, with mind clear and evenly balanced, and a heart that may be trusted in any emergency. His education, has a wide range, embracing, besides a thorough knowledge of jurisprudence and finance, a fund of information upon all questions of interest and importance that will enable him to appreciate the wants of his constituents of what ever condition or class of society.

If the Democracy proposes to recognize true merit, then Mr. Ryland deserves to be elected United States Senator. In that high position. He will not only honor his party, but the entire Pacific Coast.

DEMOCRAT.

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pg3

– **Stevenson Bridge.** – At the late meeting of the Board of Supervisors. It was ordered that the Clerk of the Board notify the Board of supervisors of Yolo, that any action taken by said Board prior to the first Monday of February, 1878, Relative to repairing the "Stevenson Bridge," will be considered by this Board. At that time.

– **Thanksgiving Cheer.** – The Ladies' Social Union of the M. E. Church are making arrangements to give a first-class dinner and supper at the Masonic Hall building on Thanksgiving Day. The people who are debarred from the privilege of gathering around their own family board on that day will here find a hospitable welcome. Adults 50 cents, children, 25 cents.

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## MAINE PRAIRIE.

Richard Belcher, the murderer of John H. Patten on Statin Island last Summer, under circumstances narrated in the Tribune at that time –and who was found guilty of murder in the 1st° at Sacramento, Tuesday, and sentence to imprisonment for life –was formally a resident of this place; and G. C. McCray and others were subpoenaed to testify at the trial to Belcher's character.

Law Pierce, of Suisun, has had a gang of vaqueros gathering up his capitol from the tule's, and driving them off. Some of the animals were very ugly and dangerous.

## BINGHAMTON.

F. M. Righter closed up his school at this place last Friday. The term had been expected

to last several weeks longer, but owing to the severe weather, the attendance was small and the Trustees decided to bring the term to a close.  
A dance was given last Friday evening in the Public Hall in aid of the Good Templars' Lodge. 20 or 20-5 couples were present, and the attendance would have been larger if it had been generally known such an affair was to come off.

**RIO VISTA CORRESPONDENCE.**

**Booth & Co's. Cannery –The Talk of Incorporation.**

Rio Vista, November 19, 1877.

**Ed. Tribune:** –Mr. booth & Co. have commenced work on their cannery by having the building straightened up before they have the brick work commenced. Mr. C. Davis has the contract to do the work and carpenter during.  
The steamer Cora went to the City yesterday. She was raised after much difficulty. By the time she gets ready to run again. Some of the others will be in the same fix.  
Mr. John Davis has got a shaving and woodshop to put up for Mr. Louis Fallmad, 26 x 60, a very nice shop.  
We see the smiling face of our old friend Al. Batchelder in the Butcher shop again.  
Dr. Pietryzskie has got his new store nearly completed, backspace. The new hotel has got its second coat of paint, but to look well should have another.  
There was a mass meeting last week, held to have the water surplus increased to the capacity to protect the town against fire; but instead of that being done, they tried to incorporate the town; but some were the citizens objected, and they then called a meeting for that purpose. This evening, but I think it will be a no-go.

DIXIE.

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pg4

**San Francisco Market Report.**

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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Pub. 1877/12/01	Entry 7/19/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1877/12/01	Mod. 4/29/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

December 01, 1877

Volume 4, No. 4  
Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.  
By: Alfred B. Nye.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.B. Huff's Office.

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Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

pg1  
pg2

DIXON MARKET REPORT.

Dixon. November 24, 1877.

WHEAT \$2.10@ \$2.15 ctl.  
BARLEY \$1.50@ \$1.60 ctl.  
POTATOES 1.5 - 2.5 cents per pound.  
ONIONS 1.5 cents per pound.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS \$0.45 @ \$0.50 per dozen  
BUTTER \$0.25@\$0.35 per pound  
HENS \$4.00 @ \$7.00 per dozen  
TURKEYS \$0.16@ \$0.17 per pound.  
CHEESE \$0.20@ \$0.25 per pound

– Rowdism Rampant. – A few hoodlums were permitted to disturb the rest of the audience, at the Sunday school concert Wednesday evening, to an inexcusable degree. It is useless to appeal to the young whelps themselves to reform their manners; but taught by this experience and previous ones, it is the duty of the givers of entertainment and shows, in the future, to create with the peace officers proper measures for summarily choking off these obstreperous juveniles, and running them out if other measures failed to inspire them with a sense of becoming modesty.

pg4

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pg3

### **RIO VISTA CORRESPONDENCE.**

Incorporation Meeting --Church Festival --etc.

Rio Vista, November 25.

Ed. Tribune:--Monday evening, was the time for all good citizens to assemble and they did so; but to no purpose, for our town is no nearer incorporation than it was before. The idea was put forth.

On Thursday and Friday the members of the Congregational Church gave a grand festival for the benefit of the church, in which they did very well, as they gave a combination of eating and recitations and fun in general. We understand that they took in about \$300, but the expenses will not amount to a very large sum, as the church members contributed very well to the welfare of the festival.

### **MR. RICHARD BELCHER.**

who was tried in Sacramento for the murder of John H. Patton, was sentenced to State Prison for life.

Near Isleton ,Wednesday the 21st., Mr. V. B. Arnold, who owns the ranch of Mr. Wilcox, was attacked by some 10 or 11 men who had been at work for him pulling beats. It appears he had them hired for the purpose above-mentioned and when he came to settle with them. They told him that they had lost their [illegible] book and claimed more than they were entitled to, and he of course would not stand any humbug, but went to pay them according to his own account, when they became enraged and jumped upon him with clubs and would in all probability have killed him if it had not been for a Mr. Kisner, who happened to be nearby with his team. He came to the rescue of Mr. Arnold and helped put them to flight. Two of the gang were found by the constable of Sherman Island, and will be taken before Justice Perry, of Sherman Island for trial.

Mr. John Davis has nearly completed Mr. Lewis Fallman's new shop. He has several houses to build this fall, and he has refused several because he could not build them as soon as the parties wanted them.

DIXIE

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-- It is currently reported that Assemblyman. L. McDonald for the position of United States Senator; and that Assemblyman Haile, after casting a complimentary vote for either Hager or Haight, will rally under the banner of Farley. If this be true, we are curious to know home. These gentlemen represent? Certainly not the Democratic sentiment of Solano County. The supporters of McDonald do not number a Baker's dozen, and we do not believe that there is a voter in the county that sympathizes with the aspirations of Farley.

The State Legislature has met and organized. C. P. Berry, of Sutter County, was elected Speaker of the Assembly, the Republican minority voting for C. S. Abbott, of Monterey. Berry's rivals in the party caucus were Gildea, of San

Francisco, and Murphy, of Del Norte, the latter of whom was chosen. Speaker pro tem. In regard to the Speakership, it is probably a case where the best man one. Murphy, especially, is regarded as an utterly unscrupulous man. E. J. Lewis, of Tehama, is re-elected Pres. pro tem of the Senate, the Republicans voting for Sen. Evans. A. J. Dobbins of this county, was successful in his canvass for the position of Minute Clerk of the Assembly. T. P. Hooper received the nomination in the Republican Senate caucus for Journal Clerk. Mr. Haile, of this county, was apparently not heard of in the contest for Speakership, but he had the honor, even if not, a very substantial one, of presiding over the Assembly caucus.

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**President Hayes' first annual message**, sent to Congress on Monday, is an entirely satisfactory document, because the positions taken there in are correct and progressive. Although the practical record of the Administration on civil service reform may not be as straight and resolute as his friends expected, there are no signs in the message of any backing down from the theory at least. Upon the question of specie payments, too. The message has a ring as clear as a brand-new double eagle; and even though there may be a perceptible weakening when it comes to silver. re-monetization, there is a recommendation that the public debt be accepted from the provisions of any such legislation. Foreign affairs receive the usual attention, and our relations with all the powers, great and little, are said to be amicable, but nothing new or of special interest is related under this head. Indian and Territorial affairs are also discussed without eliciting anything new. The President expresses himself strongly in favor of national aid to the common schools by grants and other acts of bounty and liberality. A cordial notice of the Paris exposition is given.

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**Before the opening of the Fall campaign'** the Tribune suggested, in a modest way, that the policy of deferring all discussion of the Senatorial question until after the election, in order to prevent distraction with in the party, though it looked so wonderfully long-headed at the time, might be found not so shrewd after all. We argued that in the entire absence of instructions and advice from the people the legislators might cast their votes with greater regard to private interests and personal feeling than to the absolute merits of the different candidates; and that if the wrong man were elected, the deer people, having abdicated all their right to have any say in the matter, and trusted the issue entirely to the judgment of their elected representatives, would have no right to complain or mutter a protest. The Republicans were not very long, and finding out the gopher policy was less profound than they imagined. The Democrats are also now beginning to experience the consequences of going it blind. If either Mr. Farley, Mr. McDonald or Mr. Gwin should come out the winning man, the Republicans, even wild dragging at the chariot wheels in the triumph of their victorious foes, would feel a thrill of revengeful pleasure in knowing their haughty victors were conscious of and agony of bitter regret, in finding that, although they had won a great battle, they had not gathered the fruits which should alone make it desirable to sensible, right-thinking people.

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**Governor Irwin's annual message** was transmitted to the Legislature Wednesday. It is a very lengthy document --in fact, excessively long. This attribute prompts at the outset the suggestion that our Governors have fallen into the practice of unduly expanding their messages by the incorporation of many topics which have no special appropriateness and could have been just as well left out. Such a subject is the one with which Mr. Irwin opens his message --the labor agitations in San Francisco. Without being able to say anything new under this head, the Governor

passes on to speak of State debts and taxation. He gives the public schools, a good word and signifies his disapproval of the agitation against the high schools. The affairs of the Insane Asylums and the State, Prison are discussed at length, and the enormous costs of the Napa Asylum set in a stronger light than ever before. A singular recommendation, in view of the freedom with which Gov. Irwin has used the pardoning power, is that it be abolished entirely. He also expresses an opinion of the necessity of some means of equalizing the gross inequality of terms of convicts sentenced for the same offenses. All the State officers are commended for faithful service. One of the most excellent recommendations of all is that for an amendment of the registry law to make fraud more difficult. With allusions to the Constitutional Convention and Chinese Immigration the message concludes and altogether it is a very sensible and creditable State paper. Having thus made his "long talk." In the opening of the grand pow-wow, the governor withdraws and leaves the two houses to follow the bent of their own intentions.

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### FARLEY -- MACDONALD.

Visitors at the State capitol during sessions of the Legislature for several years past have usually had their attention drawn to a large burly figure which is generally in motion upon the floor of the Senate, as if the mind in incorporating that mountain of flesh were restless or un-easy and needed relief in physical exertion different from quietly sitting in a cushioned armchair. The face of this man, rough and bearded like a pard, has an expression of coarseness and of cunning which could scarcely escape the most careless observer. When he rises to speak, which is very often though generally for nothing more than a few interjection all remarks, the listener hears a horse, hollow, sepulchral and discordant voice, which is as unpleasant to the ear as the face is repellent to the site. James T. Farley, Sen. from Amador County, is the person whom we have attempted to describe. The first impression received of the man is so nearly correct that nine times out of 10. Fuller acquaintance will not alter it. Mr. Farley, strange as it may seem. In view of his present attitude. First came prominently into notice as an anti-railroad man, and on this ground was supported for election, as against a Republican nominee, by the old Sacramento Union. He was elected, but as is generally believed, embraced a favorable opportunity to sell out to the Railroad for certain Senatorial interests in expectancy. He does not have the reputation of being ready to sell his vote for money, but few except partisan friends have faith enough in the man to think he would scruple much to enter any intrigue that promised political advancement. At the present moment. It is hardly a matter of doubt that Leland Stanford, in San Francisco, sits with his ear to a telephone which conveys to him the voice of the Amador Sen., as he tells how the fight rages and calls for further reinforcements from the railroad cohorts. As we write this, it is impossible to predict what is going to happen, but perhaps before this issue of the Tribune greets its readers. Mr. Farley may be as good as elected as the successor of Sen. Sargent. Our only feeling in regard to the matter at the present time is one of wonder --wonder how the Democrats of the Pacific Coast would regard such an event --wonder whether during all these years that we have heard of the degradation of the Senate, by the Republican party and the reform that was surely coming with Democratic supremacy, it was never for anything more than buncombe.

Mark MacDonald is a horse of a another color, but the breed is not very different. He has few advocates on the press, except those he has hired for a consideration. On the other hand, he has been vigorously opposed, but not always, we claim, on the right grounds in the proper manner. The gravasmen of the objection to Mark MacDonald as a Senator from California is not that he has been making a moneyed flight or that he has advanced the election expenses of man who are now

called upon to vote for or against him, or that he is a stock gambler by profession, or that he is a California Sharon or Jones --none of these objections, strong as they are, furnish the principal one why MacDonald is not fit to be a Senator. It is because he cannot show the first elements of a claim to the honor. Even in "these degenerate days," when so many Senators are made out of extremely poor timber, it is generally suppose a United States Sen. must be a man of ability and experience in public affairs. It is bad enough to have a Legislature composed two-thirds of green hands; but when it comes to having California's interests represented in the august forum of this Nation by one, who belongs in the primary class of political instruction, it is preposterous. If MacDonald possessed natural abilities of the highest order --and the people have no proof that he has any --it would be the most impudent presumption in him to aspire to a Sen. ship if he had not first held a subordinate position in which he could acquire some of the necessary experience and give the people an opportunity to form an opinion respecting his judgment and other statesmanlike qualities. In calling on us to elect M. L. MacDonald, his supporters ask for the elevation of a man who is politically a perfect stranger and of whose views on the questions of the hour. We do not know the first iota. It is his money alone which makes him a candidate. Without that he would never have been heard of.

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pg3 pg3

-- Officers of the Order of Caucasians [bigotry] are requested to call upon Mr. William Vansant as soon as convenient, to take some steps for further proceedings. The principal occupation of our farmers at this present time is discussing the probabilities of rain. Once or twice during the week. There have been signs which encouraged a belief that the showers would not be much longer delayed.

-- The weather continues dry and cold, with but little indication of rain. The roads are in excellent condition for travel.

-- An effort is soon to be made to revive the Literary Society. Mr. W. H. Brown, Wells, Fargo & Co's. Messenger, who killed Davis the notorious Road agent, and was himself seriously wounded while defending the stage at Willows Station, Nevada, was in town last week, visiting friends. He is compelled to walk on crutches, and is living in Sacramento at present, under medical treatment.

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**Political Jottings.**  
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-- Judge Brown favors Dr. Shorb for United States Senator. Ex-Sen. McCune prefers Hon. J. S. Hagar.

-- Ex-Assemblyman Northcutt is for Hon. C. T. Ryland. Indeed, it appears that he is almost the unanimous choice of Northern Solano.

-- E. J. Haight, of Davisville, has been elected Engrossing Clerk of the Assembly. A. J. Dobbins of Vacaville, has been elected Minute Clerk of the Assembly. "Uncle" Dick Haile was defeated for the position of Speaker pro tem of the Assembly, by Hon. James Murphy, of Del Norte.

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-- **Obstructing Sidewalks.** -- We have several times been on the point of remonstrate thing against the indifference to the rights of the public, which is shown in obstructing the sidewalks of our town. Our people show the carelessness in this respect, which is peculiar to unincorporated towns where there is no one to enforce the law. In a majority of cases the parties are not disposed to deliberately overstep their own privileges and stepping on the feet of others, but place. There packages of merchandise, piles of wood, wagons and other vehicles, etc., on the sidewalks without thinking it will inconvenience, much less seriously injure, anyone. But the ladies dresses are exposed to risk of destruction by these inconvenient obstacles in

the daytime, and in the night. It is actually dangerous to try to thread your way between such perils.

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## **The County Atlas.**

### **A Little Row over its Delivery in Dixon.**

The completed copies of Thompson & West's Historical Atlas of Solano County arrived in Dixon last week, Friday, packaged in 12 large cases from Philadelphia, where the work was lithograph and printed. An agent arrived in town Monday and began the delivery of the work. Up to the present writing only a part of the subscribers in this vicinity, have consented to receive and pay for their books. There is a difficulty in regard to the contracts which in a large number of cases is not yet settled; and the prospect of a lawsuit, or lawsuits, is very good.

We do not desire to prejudice a case which is to be investigated in a court of law; but the importance of the matter, and the degree of interest which has been excited by it in this community, seems to make some reference to its unavoidable; we shall therefore content ourselves with merely stating the facts. So far as they have come to our knowledge.

The objections of those subscribers who refuse to receive the work OR, as alleged, that the company have not made good their promises in several particulars. In the first place. It is said the canvasser who obtained the subscriptions gave out that the books would be ready for delivery in eight or 10 months from that time --or nearly a year ago., It is said the general, make-up of the work is greatly inferior to what was promised. The canvasser who visited Dixon a year ago last April exhibited a copy of a County Atlas made by Thompson & West of a county in Illinois. We never saw that or any other of the specimen and cannot give an opinion on the relative merits of this and other atlases, but the "Bucking" subscribers declare the difference is great and striking --that the Solano Atlas is a book of not more than half the size; that the maps are inferior in accuracy and detail, and finish and beauty; that the paper is far inferior in quality; that the historical and other letterpress matter is meager and inconsiderable. Compared with the Illinois Atlas, and that many of the subjects treated fully in the other cases are hardly touched upon at all in this work; and finally that the illustrations cannot compare in number or fineness of execution with those of the specimen atlases which were shown.

A large proportion of the farmers who subscribes say that they did so with the express promise of the solicitor that pictures of their residences should appear in the Atlas. It appears that a great many other misrepresentations of the same kind were made by the canvasser --in fact that he told parties whatever he thought would induce them to subscribe, without any regard to its truth or falsity. Some of the business men in Dixon were assured that cuts of all the principal buildings in the town would be included in the scope of the work. And, the subscribers referred to, who declined the book, alleged in general, that the Atlas as a whole is a work of much less magnitude and original research than they had been led to suppose. They expected maps, prepared from original surveys by Thompson & West and a fullness and accuracy which they do not find in the Atlas that is offered them.

On the other hand, we have conversed with the agents of Thompson & West now in town, and heard what they had to say on the subject. They freely admit, in the first place, that the canvasser was guilty of gross misrepresentations and falsehoods; that he induced persons to believe cuts of their residences would be shown, when he knew such would not be the case and did not scruple at anything, apparently. They expressly regret that subscribers should have been deceived in such a manner, but claim the written agreement to take the work "as soon as

completed," with out stipulations as to its merit, is a legal obligation compelling everybody who signed to take the work, no matter what verbal understanding they might have had with the canvassers. In regard to the book they say it is superior to the specimen copy showed and in every way up to the representation of Messrs. Thompson & West. The latter, their agents say, will certainly sue every subscriber who refuses to take the Atlas. They say the majority are taking the books and are satisfied with them, those refusing are only a few who are actuated by disinclination to part with the \$15 which is the price of the book, and make a pretense of dissatisfaction with the work.

A month or two since Mr. West was in town, and then exhibited a paper signed by nearly all of the county officers and many prominent citizens certifying that in their opinion Messrs. T. & W. Had fulfilled all their promises and representations.

Furthermore, the Supervisors have adopted the Atlas as the official map of the county. As for the authority for the maps, it is now said. T. & W. Never undertook to have an original survey of their own. They have had similar difficulties in delivering maps in other places, and claim to know by actual tests that there. Written contracts are binding and sufficient in themselves.

Twenty-five or thirty subscribers have signed an agreement to stand suit on the question, but one test case would probably be enough to satisfy them. Therefore, if T. & W. R only desirous to sell their books, as we should suppose they will not find it necessary to sue all the parties who declined to take them.

As the question has arisen what the company promise to perform, we have hunted up the original prospectus, as published in the Tribune, March 11 and 18th 1876 [The Tribune Issue of March 11 1876 is missing from the dital archives, and the Issue of March 18 1876 contains only the endorsement by the Solano County Board of Supervisors, and numerous other prominent County personages that the Atlas was quite acceptable] and find that besides the map of California, the map of the county index, explanations, etc., the Atlas was to contain, in substance, the following: "History of Solano County. From the earliest settlement up to this present time," The most complete set of farm maps ever yet published on the Pacific Coast -- cutting up the county into small sections, such as will cover one page about 13 by 16 inches." The maps were to show "owners names, number of acres and location of houses, of all tracts outside of the town and village corporations -- also, to show all the streams, wagon roads, railroads, mills, manufactories, churches, schoolhouses, cemeteries, stone quarries, coal banks, blacksmith shops, lime kilns, etc., etc.". Then were to follow plots of villages colored, names of subscribers to the book, lithographic views of of residences ("per contract"), biographies of pioneers and prominent men ("per contract"), etc. The only mention of the surveys was in the following sentence: "To ensure accuracy. We had a corps of experienced men, composed of experienced surveyors, talented artists and reliable historians, who are each adapted to the department in which they work."

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pg4

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HENS	\$4.00 @ \$7.00 per dozen
TURKEYS	\$0.16 @ \$0.17 per pound.
CHEESE	\$0.20 @ \$0.25 per pound

pg3

### Heavy Tax-payers:

Following is a list, taken from the Assessment Roll, of all taxpayers in  
Silveyville Township, who are assessed on \$10,000 or more:

Blum Sons & Co.	\$14,640
John Brinkerhoff	\$25,606.
Baker, W. & S. K.	\$29,725.
Isaac Brinkerhoff	\$14,928.
George Cooper	\$19,108.
M. S. Curry [s/b: Currey]	\$128,661.
J. M. Dudley	\$30,145.

Eppinger & Co.	\$13,245.
Mrs. Ellis	\$15,700.
C. Gentsch	\$13,828.
H. Hanke	\$18,204.
B. Hall	\$25,570.
Joseph Kline	\$24,941.
S. G. Little	\$15,291.
J. C. Merryfield	\$11,912.
J. S. Mayes	\$38,085.
S. McBride	\$18,404.
H. E. McCune	\$13,948.
S. G. McMahon	\$105,299.
McCune & Garnet	\$124,420.
G. C. McKinley	\$13,577.
H. Peters	\$10,830.
C. Pierson	\$17,007.
Henry Peterson	\$23,731.
James Porter	\$32,064.
Hans Rohwer	\$12,895.
B. W. Robbin	\$14,791.
H. Reddick	\$11,822.
E. G. Summers	\$20,650.
D. S. Stuart	\$17,646.
Edward Silvey	\$15,525.
Gilberts Wright	\$17,030.
S. C. Wolfskill	\$17,840.
Oren Wright	\$11,524.
J. R. Wolfskill	\$123,190.

The C. P. Railroad is assessed \$387,602 in this County, and their tax is \$8,138.64. The largest individual assessment is that of H. H. Toland -- \$176,955; tax, \$3,590.05

• **Our Welcome Visitor.** -- The rain which had been so long prayed for and finally almost despaired of,, came at last on Saturday night, the 22nd, and a heavy but not violent shower. The following night there was another gentle shower, and the quantity for the two was measured at .65 of an inch, making a total for the season of 2.65 inches. The ground is now in a condition to make plowing possible though a little more soaking would do no harm. In most places the moisture penetrated to a depth of 4 inches on pastureland and 5 inches on Summer fallow ground, by Monday morning, and afterwards it soaked another inch deep. Wednesday morning a good many farmers began plowing. Last year at this date there had been more rain, though it all fell in October and November, and none in December.

• **GRAIN SHIPMENTS.** -- During the present season to date there has been shipped from Hills warehouse: by Blum Sons & Co., 55516 sacks, 718,895 pounds, of wheat; 240 sacks, 20,705 pounds,, of barley. By Eppinger & Co., 2866 sacks, 362,960 pounds, of wheat. From Eppinger & Co's. Warehouse: by Eppinger, 518 tons wheat and 35 of barley. By Blum Sons and Co., 30 tons of wheat.

• **PUTAH CREEK LEVEE.** -- The farmers who built the levee last year to prevent overflow from the Putah Creek, I have been working on and strengthening it. They believe that it will now stand the floods securely.

• **AH TOM'S CASE.** -- The trial of Ah Tom, the other Chinamen concerned in the famous Stern case, is set for January 8. There has been a fresh venire for 25 jurors made out. The jury which tried Ah Jim was from Vallejo, but the present venire will be filled up around Suisun.

• **In our opinion, the talk of war with Mexico** is the greatest folly. The probability of a Mexican war is a never failing resource for the American editor in lack of the sensation. There are journals which have been periodically getting up such a war for the last 15 years. For ourselves, we have grown so tired of the lying yarns about annexation schemes entertained by the Administration that we wish every editor who

starts such, could be packed off to the Rio Grande with a musket on his shoulder to stand guard against the cattle thieves.

- **At the request of Senator Pierson**, County Clerk Harvey has made a summary of the marriage and divorce business of the county since April 20, 1862 (when the present law went into force,) up to December 1, 1877. The number of licenses issued in that time was 1411; the number of divorce suits commenced, 121, and the divorce is granted, 73. This proves that of all the marriages contracted in a period of five years and 1/2, in over 8 percent of the cases. One or both, the parties repented and wanted to back out. It serves to show what a wildcat speculation. Marriage is.

- **The rapid ebb of the Mongolian tide** is causing a great deal of satisfaction at the present time; but in one way it works against us. When the news goes East that Chinamen are leaving California by shiploads, Congress and the Cabinet will think the fear of an Asiatic inundation without limit is unfounded, and the present disposition to legislate, or negotiate, against such an influx will suffer change. Then when the agitation against the Chinamen ceases, the tide will gradually change --the immense cargoes of human beings will be coming instead of going. If we may judge from past experience, the agitation will then recommence, like a see-saw. And now we go up and now we go down.

- **Senator Newton Booth** voted against the President on the confirmation of Roosevelt and Prince, the New York custom House appointees. The question was a reformed issue and separated the Senatorial sheep and goats on the right hand and on the left. By this act Booth has snapped the last thread of confidence. We had in his reformed pretensions. Time and again we had seen him vote on the wrong side of the most important questions, but as he always dodged the main issue and gave some fanciful reason for his action, we kept on hoping there really was something of the man besides crochets and sentiment. But it appears we were mistaken.

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### **LARGE FARMS AND SMALL ONES.**

The "small farm well tilled" is the ideal of most writers on agriculture, and the daily and weekly press taking up the idea, have urged it on all occasions with little or no regard for exceptional cases. On general principles, the division of land into small tracts is desirable, since it accommodates a larger population than the same area would do in large tracts, or at least gives a larger portion of the population. The stability and morality that ownership of property. Naturally produces. It may also be laid down for a general proposition that insufficient culture is the rule in all kinds of farming. Yet there is a limit beyond which it does not pay to go. A greater refinement in the arts of agriculture can always be relied on to increase more or less the fruitage of the earth, but sometimes the same expenditure of money and labor would bring in a larger returned if employed in less costly and less thorough cultivation of a larger area. For example, if the wheat lands of California were dressed they would bear a larger crop, but not enough larger to make the additional expense justifiable. It is true, the farmers of California have discovered their manner of wheat raising was too shiftless and unscientific, but they have also discovered that if a farmer possesses capital and good management he can until a thousand acres is thoroughly and with as high, or higher, rate of profit than 100 acres. This is due to the invention of machines which are capable of doing so large a share of the work. It is not profitable for the farmer to own this machinery unless he has a very large tract of land, and if he hires it costs no more per acre for plowing and harvesting on a thousand than 100 acres. In vegetable culture, or the cultivation of any crop where machinery plays a subordinate part, it is seldom profitable to farm a very large area. To hire an army of laborers and till the hundreds of acres is less remunerative than to confine one's operations to a smaller sphere and get along with little or no hired labor. Thus we see there is a wide difference between the circumstances of the Eastern farmer and his California brother, and to the latter. The old advice is not applicable.

Our observation of the circumstances of farmers who have gone upon these different principles confirms this reasoning. If we look around us, we shall find those

who have farmed upon the largest scale, as a rule, have made most money. Of course there are exceptions for some large landowners have farmed very carelessly, but the rule holds good in the majority of cases.

For the reasons we have already stated, the subdivision of the soil of California into small parcels, with separate ownership, is an event we should regard with the greatest satisfaction, especially if it came as the natural result of the change order of the agricultural conditions. But we do not believe the process of sub-division will proceed very fast, so long as wheat is the staple product of our lands. At present, wheat and barley are looked upon as the only profitable crops on the greater part of our richest lands. But we have strong faith that some other staples will eventually supplant these which will hasten the forces of dispersion of land property, without the necessity of laws for that purpose. At any rate, if land continues to appreciate in value during the next five years as it has during the past five, wheat raising will become an unprofitable use for land in this vicinity.

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# FOR SALE,

## NEAR DIXON.

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**\$25,000.** 320 acres, first-class grain farm, all fenced and cross fenced; house of seven rooms; born; outhouse, Orchard, and Vineyard; ornamental shrubbery, wills, windmill; 200 acres in wheat; machinery, and farming tools; some stock; all included. \$5,000 cash, balance in 3 years; or will sell without crop in stock for \$20,000, on same terms. There is a bargain in this property.

Apply to:

**J. W. COTTEN.**

LAND AGENT, DIXON, SOLANO COUNTY, CAL.

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- A freight train of thirty-six cars, drawn by two locomotives, passed down the road Thursday. The majority of the cars were loaded with wheat.
- There were heavy frosts Wednesday and Thursday nights.
- The Dixon public school opens on December 7th.
- The aged mother of Hans and Peter Timm has been quite seriously ill.
- **IMPORTANT IF TRUE.**-- [Incorporation; sanitation] The holiday number of the

Spirit of the Times in the article on Solano County has the following in its historical mention of Dixon: "It grew so rapidly that sufficient care was not taken in the matter of drainage and about a year ago, Dixon suffered severely from zymotic diseases. A carefully planned system of sewerage was then inaugurated, and Dixon is now as healthy as any plane town in California." It is evident that Mr. Boruck has sources of information not accessible to the general public.

- **GRAIN SHIPMENTS** . -- During the present season to date there has been shipped from Hill's warehouse: By Blum & Co., 5516 sacks; 718,895 pounds, of wheat; 240 sacks, 20,705 pounds of barley. By Eppinger Co., 2866 sacks, 362,960 pounds, of wheat. From Eppinger & Co's warehouse: by Eppinger, 518 tons of wheat and 35 of barley. By Blum Sons and Co., 30 tons of wheat.

Putah Creek Levee. -- The farmers who built the levy last year to prevent overflow from Putah Creek, have been working on and strengthening it. They believe that it will now stand, the floods securely.

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### Christmas Tree.

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George Frahm, of the City Hotel, had a Christmas tree. Monday evening, for the benefit of

patrons of the house, the family and a few invited friends. The treaty was placed in the dining room, where about 9 PM, 50 or 60 ladies, gentlemen, and children had assembled. As the tree had been covered with lights and a variety of ornaments it presented a very handsome appearance, and what was still better upon it, hung a goodly number of presents. Mr. Frahm officiated as Santa Clause and distributed. The presence with many humorous comments there on. Among the gifts, besides some very handsome ones, were watches of greater or less value as timepieces, a good assortment of dull babies for middle aged men, etc. In the meantime, sundry bottles of wine had been uncorked and the company drank heartily to a Merry Christmas there in. Subsequently the floor was cleared for a dance, which was kept up until a reasonable hour, to the enjoyment of those who participated.

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– **Banner Newspaper Country.** -- Since two new papers have been started in Benicia, if Solano is not the banner newspaper, County of the State (outside of San Francisco, of course.), she comes very near it. Counting the dailies in weeklies and double-headers (like the Republican-Gleaner), we have ten news publications. The only other country County that comes up to this is Center Clara, with 11 papers; but if we count only the distinct papers and not the weeklies published in daily offices, Solano leads Santa Clara. All the other counties – follow after Solano in the number of their daily and weekly journals. If the relative populations of the different counties named be taken into consideration, the comparison is still more favorable. Therefore, as the preponderance of newspapers is supposed to indicate superior intelligence, until some other County starts more newspapers, or some of hours die, we are entitled to consider ourselves the most enlightened County in California.

– **Effect of the Rain .** – This is a changed community since the rain. It is not straining the facts to say that people had worked themselves up into a perfect panic, and some went around the willfully predicting that there were five chances to one of a dry season. It looked as though the Christmas would be far from a Merry one. Merchants were afraid to order their usual stock of holiday goods, for it seemed as if the majority had made up their minds to buy a no presents. Saturday night's rain came, and people felt better. But on Monday morning, when they got up and found there had been a second bountiful shower, the feeling of gloom disappeared entirely and was replaced by one of cheerfulness. Christmas Eve was a Merry one. After all, and up-to-date everybody is happy as a big sunflower.

– **Conductor Dow.** -- E. K. Dow, the well-known freight conductor, who had many friends at every station along the line of the California Pacific, met with a fatal accident at Arbuckle on the 23rd instant. While bringing down a train of 20 cars, he was shot through the head by the accidental discharge of a gun which he had taken a long in the expectation of killing some geese. He was taken to the railroad hospital and died at 3:30 Monday morning, without having at any time regained consciousness. His wife was sent up from Vallejo Sunday night by special train, but was not allowed to see her husband.

– **On the Shoot.** -- The boys are considerably interested still in glass ball breaking and almost any hour of the day. A scattering fire of shotguns can be heard from beyond the railroad. On the afternoon of Christmas day. The shooting was lively, though no regular matches were made and no score kept. E. E. Leake, having learned to break the balls without much effort, now this sports himself by shooting at half dollars and quarters and \$0.10 pieces, and fetches them nearly every pop.

– **Ah Tom's Case.** – The trial of Ah Tom, the other Chinaman concerned in the famous Stern case, is set for January 8th. , There has been a fresh venire for 25 jurors made out. The jury , which tried Ah Jim was from Vallejo, but the present venire will be filled up around Suisun.

– **The Records Bill .** -- Senator Hilborn introduced his bill authorizing the Supervisors to issue bonds for the erection of a fire-proof records building, in the Senate last Friday. It was referred to the Solano Delegation.



Rio Vista Lodge, F. & A. M., Has elected the following officers: James Johnson, W. M.; E. C. Dozier, S. W.; J. E. T. Smith, J. W.; A. H. Peterson, Treasurer; J. C. Krause, Sec.

Rio Vista grows because Thompson & West did not represent their town in the Atlas lithographs as half big enough. The finishing touches are being put on the new hotel.

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pg4

## San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

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December 08, 1877

## Volume 4, No. 5 Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
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Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

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-- It is currently reported that Assemblyman L. McDonald for the position of United States Senator; and that Assemblyman Haile, after casting a complimentary vote for either Hager or Haight, will rally under the banner of Farley. If this be true, we are curious to know home. These gentlemen represent? Certainly not the Democratic sentiment of Solano County. The supporters of McDonald do not number a Baker's dozen, and we do not believe that there is a voter in the county that sympathizes with the aspirations of Farley.

The State Legislature has met and organized. C. P. Berry, of Sutter County, was elected Speaker of the Assembly, the Republican minority voting for C. S. Abbott, of Monterey. Berry's rivals in the party caucus were Gildea, of San Francisco, and Murphy, of Del Norte, the latter of whom was chosen. Speaker pro tem. In regard to the Speakership, it is probably a case where the best man one. Murphy, especially, is regarded as an utterly unscrupulous man. E. J. Lewis, of Tehama, is re-elected Pres. pro tem of the Senate, the Republicans voting for Sen. Evans. A. J. Dobbins of this county, was successful in his canvass for the position of Minute Clerk of the Assembly. T. P. Hooper received the nomination in the Republican Senate caucus for Journal Clerk. Mr. Haile, of this county, was apparently not heard of in the contest for Speakership, but he had the honor, even if not, a very substantial one, of presiding over the Assembly caucus.

President Hayes' first annual message, sent to Congress on Monday, is an entirely satisfactory document, because the positions taken there in are correct and progressive. Although the practical record of the Administration on civil service reform may not be as straight and resolute as his friends expected, there are no signs in the message of any backing down from the theory at least. Upon the

question of specie payments, too. The message has a ring as clear as a brand-new double eagle; and even though there may be a perceptible weakening when it comes to silver. re-monetization, there is a recommendation that the public debt be accepted from the provisions of any such legislation. Foreign affairs receive the usual attention, and our relations with all the powers, great and little, are said to be amicable, but nothing new or of special interest is related under this head. Indian and Territorial affairs are also discussed without eliciting anything new. The President expresses himself strongly in favor of national aid to the common schools by grants and other acts of bounty and liberality. A cordial notice of the Paris exposition is given.

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**Before the opening of the Fall campaign'** the Tribune suggested, in a modest way, that the policy of deferring all discussion of the Senatorial question until after the election, in order to prevent distraction with in the party, though it looked so wonderfully long-headed at the time, might be found not so shrewd after all. We argued that in the entire absence of instructions and advice from the people the legislators might cast their votes with greater regard to private interests and personal feeling than to the absolute merits of the different candidates; and that if the wrong man were elected, the deer people, having abdicated all their right to have any say in the matter, and trusted the issue entirely to the judgment of their elected representatives, would have no right to complain or mutter a protest. The Republicans were not very long, and finding out the gopher policy was less profound than they imagined. The Democrats are also now beginning to experience the consequences of going it blind. If either Mr. Farley, Mr. McDonald or Mr. Gwin should come out the winning man, the Republicans, even wild dragging at the chariot wheels in the triumph of their victorious foes, would feel a thrill of revengeful pleasure in knowing their haughty victors were conscious of and agony of bitter regret, in finding that, although they had won a great battle, they had not gathered the fruits which should alone make it desirable to sensible, right-thinking people.

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**Governor Irwin's annual message** was transmitted to the Legislature Wednesday. It is a very lengthy document --in fact, excessively long. This attribute prompts at the outset the suggestion that our Governors have fallen into the practice of unduly expanding their messages by the incorporation of many topics which have no special appropriateness and could have been just as well left out. Such a subject is the one with which Mr. Irwin opens his message --the labor agitations in San Francisco. Without being able to say anything new under this head, the Governor passes on to speak of State debts and taxation. He gives the public schools, a good word and signifies his disapproval of the agitation against the high schools. The affairs of the Insane Asylums and the State, Prison are discussed at length, and the enormous costs of the Napa Asylum set in a stronger light than ever before. A singular recommendation, in view of the freedom with which Gov. Irwin has used the pardoning power, is that it be abolished entirely. He also expresses an opinion of the necessity of some means of equalizing the gross inequality of terms of convicts sentenced for the same offenses. All the State officers are commended for faithful service. One of the most excellent recommendations of all is that for an amendment of the registry law to make fraud more difficult. With allusions to the Constitutional Convention and Chinese Immigration the message concludes and altogether it is a very sensible and creditable State paper. Having thus made his "long talk." In the opening of the grand pow-wow, the governor withdraws and leaves the two houses to follow the bent of their own intentions.

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### **FARLEY – MACDONALD.**

Visitors at the State capitol during sessions of the Legislature for several years past have usually had their attention drawn to a large burly figure which is generally in motion upon the floor of the Senate, as if the mind in incorporating that mountain of flesh were restless or un-easy and needed relief in physical exertion different from quietly sitting in a cushioned armchair. The face of this man, rough and bearded like

a pard, has an expression of coarseness and of cunning which could scarcely escape the most careless observer. When he rises to speak, which is very often though generally for nothing more than a few interjection all remarks, the listener hears a horse, hollow, sepulchral and discordant voice, which is as unpleasant to the ear as the face is repellent to the site. James T. Farley, Sen. from Amador County, is the person whom we have attempted to describe. The first impression received of the man is so nearly correct that nine times out of 10. Fuller acquaintance will not alter it. Mr. Farley, strange as it may seem. In view of his present attitude. First came prominently into notice as an anti-railroad man, and on this ground was supported for election, as against a Republican nominee, by the old Sacramento Union. He was elected, but as is generally believed, embraced a favorable opportunity to sell out to the Railroad for certain Senatorial interests in expectancy. He does not have the reputation of being ready to sell his vote for money, but few except partisan friends have faith enough in the man to think he would scruple much to enter any intrigue that promised political advancement. At the present moment. It is hardly a matter of doubt that Leland Stanford, in San Francisco, sits with his ear to a telephone which conveys to him the voice of the Amador Sen., as he tells how the fight rages and calls for further reinforcements from the railroad cohorts. As we write this, it is impossible to predict what is going to happen, but perhaps before this issue of the Tribune greets its readers. Mr. Farley may be as good as elected as the successor of Sen. Sargent. Our only feeling in regard to the matter at the present time is one of wonder --wonder how the Democrats of the Pacific Coast would regard such an event --wonder whether during all these years that we have heard of the degradation of the Senate, by the Republican party and the reform that was surely coming with Democratic supremacy, it was never *meant* for anything more than buncombe. Mark MacDonald is a horse of a another color, but the breed is not very different. He has few advocates on the press, except those he has hired for a consideration. On the other hand, he has been vigorously opposed, but not always, we claim, on the right grounds in the proper manner. The gravasmen of the objection to Mark MacDonald as a Senator from California is not that he has been making a moneyed flight or that he has advanced the election expenses of man who are now called upon to vote for or against him, or that he is a stock gambler by profession, or that he is a California Sharon or Jones --none of these objections, strong as they are, furnish the principal one why MacDonald is not fit to be a Senator. It is because he cannot show the first elements of a claim to the honor. Even in "these degenerate days," when so many Senators are made out of extremely poor timber, it is generally suppose a United States Sen. must be a man of ability and experience in public affairs. It is bad enough to have a Legislature composed two-thirds of green hands; but when it comes to having California's interests represented in the august forum of this Nation by one, who belongs in the primary class of political instruction, it is preposterous. If MacDonald possessed natural abilities of the highest order --and the people have no proof that he has any --it would be the most impudent presumption in him to aspire to a Sen. ship if he had not first held a subordinate position in which he could acquire some of the necessary experience and give the people an opportunity to form an opinion respecting his judgment and other statesmanlike qualities. In calling on us to elect M. L. MacDonald, his supporters ask for the elevation of a man who is politically a perfect stranger and of whose views on the questions of the hour. We do not know the first iota. It is his money alone which makes him a candidate. Without that he would never have been heard of.

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pg3

- Officers of the Order of Caucasians [bigotry] are requested to call upon Mr. William Vansant as soon as convenient, to take some steps for further proceedings.
- The principal occupation of our farmers at this present time is discussing the probabilities of rain. Once or twice during the week. There have been signs which encouraged a belief that the showers would not be much longer delayed.
- The weather continues dry and cold, with but little indication of rain.
- The roads are in excellent condition for travel.

- An effort is soon to be made to revive the Literary Society.
- Mr. W. H. Brown, Wells, Fargo & Co's. Messenger, who killed Davis the notorious Road agent, and was himself seriously wounded while defending the stage at Willows Station, Nevada, was in town last week, visiting friends. He is compelled to walk on crutches, and is living in Sacramento at present, under medical treatment.

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### Political Jottings.

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- Judge Brown favors Dr. Shorb for United States Senator.
- Ex-Sen. McCune prefers Hon. J. S. Hagar.
- Ex-Assemblyman Northcutt is for Hon. C. T. Ryland. Indeed, it appears that he is almost the unanimous choice of Northern Solano.
- E. J. Haight, of Davisville, has been elected Engrossing Clerk of the Assembly.
- A. J. Dobbins of Vacaville, has been elected Minute Clerk of the Assembly.
- "Uncle" Dick Haile was defeated for the position of Speaker pro tem of the Assembly, by Hon. James Murphy, of Del Norte.

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**– Obstructing Sidewalks.** -- We have several times been on the point of remonstrate thing against the indifference to the rights of the public, which is shown in obstructing the sidewalks of our town. Our people show the carelessness in this respect, which is peculiar to unincorporated towns where there is no one to enforce the law. In a majority of cases the parties are not disposed to deliberately overstep their own privileges and stepping on the feet of others, but place. There packages of merchandise, piles of wood, wagons and other vehicles, etc., on the sidewalks without thinking it will inconvenience, much less seriously injure, anyone. But the ladies dresses are exposed to risk of destruction by these inconvenient obstacles in the daytime, and in the night. It is actually dangerous to try to thread your way between such perils.

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### The County Atlas.

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A Little Row over its Delivery in Dixon.

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The completed copies of Thompson & West's Historical Atlas of Solano County arrived in Dixon last week, Friday, packaged in 12 large cases from Philadelphia, where the work was lithograph and printed. An agent arrived in town Monday and began the delivery of the work. Up to the present writing only a part of the subscribers in this vicinity, have consented to receive and pay for their books. There is a difficulty in regard to the contracts which in a large number of cases is not yet settled; and the prospect of a lawsuit, or lawsuits, is very good.

We do not desire to prejudice a case which is to be investigated in a court of law; but the importance of the matter, and the degree of interest which has been excited by it in this community, seems to make some reference to its unavoidable; we shall therefore content ourselves with merely stating the facts. So far as they have come to our knowledge.

The objections of those subscribers who refuse to receive the work OR, as alleged, that the company have not made good their promises in several particulars. In the first place. It is said the canvasser who obtained the subscriptions gave out that the books would be ready for delivery in eight or 10 months from that time --or nearly a year ago., It is said the general, make-up of the work is greatly inferior to what was promised. The canvasser who visited Dixon a year ago last April exhibited a copy of a County Atlas made by Thompson & West of a county in Illinois. We never saw that or any other of the specimen and cannot give an opinion on the relative merits of this and other atlases, but the "Bucking" subscribers declare the difference is great and striking --that the Solano Atlas is a book of not more than half the size; that the maps are inferior in accuracy and detail, and finish and beauty; that the paper is far inferior in quality; that the historical and other letterpress matter is meager and inconsiderable. Compared with the Illinois Atlas, and that many of the subjects treated fully in the other cases are hardly touched upon at all in this work; and finally that the illustrations cannot compare in number or fineness of execution



with those of the specimen atlases which were shown.

A large proportion of the farmers who subscribe say that they did so with the express promise of the solicitor that pictures of their residences should appear in the Atlas. It appears that a great many other misrepresentations of the same kind were made by the canvasser --in fact that he told parties whatever he thought would induce them to subscribe, without any regard to its truth or falsity. Some of the business men in Dixon were assured that cuts of all the principal buildings in the town would be included in the scope of the work. And, the subscribers referred to, who declined the book, alleged in general, that the Atlas as a whole is a work of much less magnitude and original research than they had been led to suppose. They expected maps, prepared from original surveys by Thompson & West and a fullness and accuracy which they do not find in the Atlas that is offered them.

On the other hand, we have conversed with the agents of Thompson & West now in town, and heard what they had to say on the subject. They freely admit, in the first place, that the canvasser was guilty of gross misrepresentations and falsehoods; that he induced persons to believe cuts of their residences would be shown, when he knew such would not be the case and did not scruple at anything, apparently. They expressly regret that subscribers should have been deceived in such a manner, but claim the written agreement to take the work "as soon as completed," with out stipulations as to its merit, is a legal obligation compelling everybody who signed to take the work, no matter what verbal understanding they might have had with the canvassers. In regard to the book they say it is superior to the specimen copy showed and in every way up to the representation of Messrs. Thompson & West. The latter, their agents say, will certainly sue every subscriber who refuses to take the Atlas. They say the majority are taking the books and are satisfied with them, those refusing are only a few who are actuated by disinclination to part with the \$15 which is the price of the book, and make a pretense of dissatisfaction with the work.

A month or two since Mr. West was in town, and then exhibited a paper signed by nearly all of the county officers and many prominent citizens certifying that in their opinion Messrs. T. & W. Had fulfilled all their promises and representations. Furthermore, the Supervisors have adopted the Atlas as the official map of the county. As for the authority for the maps, it is now said. T. & W. Never undertook to have an original survey of their own. They have had similar difficulties in delivering maps in other places, and claim to know by actual tests that there. Written contracts are binding and sufficient in themselves.

Twenty-five or thirty subscribers have signed an agreement to stand suit on the question, but one test case would probably be enough to satisfy them. Therefore, if T. & W. R only desirous to sell their books, as we should suppose they will not find it necessary to sue all the parties who declined to take them.

As the question has arisen what the company promise to perform, we have hunted up the original prospectus, as published in the Tribune, March 11 and 18th 1876, [HSM - March 11 issue is missing from the digital arvhives; the issue of March 18 th has ONLY the endorsement of the T&W Atlas by the Solano County Board of Supervisors and other prominent Solano County citizens] and find that besides the map of California, the map of the county index, explanations, etc., the Atlas was to contain, in substance, the following: "History of Solano County. From the earliest settlement up to this present time," The most complete set of farm maps ever yet published on the Pacific Coast -- cutting up the county into small sections, such as will cover one page about 13 by 16 inches." The maps were to show "owners names, number of acres and location of houses, of all tracts outside of the town and village corporations --also, to show all the streams, wagon roads, railroads, mills, manufactories, churches, schoolhouses, cemeteries, stone quarries, coal banks, blacksmith shops, lime kilns, etc., etc." Then were to follow plots of villages colored, names of subscribers to the book, lithographic views of of residences ("per contract"), biographies of pioneers and prominent men ("per contract"), etc. The only mention of the surveys was in the following sentence: "To ensure accuracy. We had a corps of experienced men, composed of experienced surveyors, talented artists and reliable historians, who are each adapted to the department in which they work."

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First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

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February 02, 1878

## Volume 4, No. 13 Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.  
By: Alfred B. Nye.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.B. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription:

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Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

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pg1

pg2

The Boston Herald says of Mark Twain's address at the Whittier feast: "Barroom stories are ruled inadmissible in the presence of ladies, and the coarseness of this effusion of Mark Twain's, though not reaching obscenity or blasphemy, was yet so out of place in such an assembly as to indicate a stupidity which the people have not generally associated with the name of its author."

### Feminine Fripperies.

- Revers on the Princess polonaises are handsomely trimmed.
- The Cardinal model of dress will become a favorite.
- The habit costume is suited to promenade and evening wear.
- Full dress for young ladies has a profusion of floral garnitures. Fruits are also used in beautifying evening toilets for the young.
- The appearance of beads on linen articles of where is quite a novelty in the world of nobby dressing. The designs are neat and a few are somewhat elaborate.
- Winter reception, toilet has a train of damasse blue satin, with Princess Bolognese, cut square in the neck, and adorned with fluting's of lease and wreaths of flowers.
- Sacque cloaks for this season are worn more general than dolmans or circulars. There are many styles up independent garments, and among them all, shawls are popular.
- Bordeaux colored velvet is admired. This beautiful tent looks charming in a ballroom, but its greatest beauty is observed in all its smiling loveliness in the daytime, hence the popularity of this colored velvet for reception toilets.
- Embroidered lingerie will be much worn during this and the spring season. Lace ruffles

and scarves are also accepted throat garnitures. Will and half handkerchief use are fashionable. These come in a number of styles, and all the brightly delicate colors are represented. The prices are very reasonable.

- For party and reception costumes fashion grants any number of fancy adornings; in fact, these toilets for grand occasions, are Poland's of artistic designings. So much that is tenderly beautiful in picturesque form, it seems impossible. This work, so perfect in harmony, so correct in grace and true in outlines is only a party dress, that will doubtless be cast aside after a few hours' wear.

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– The New York Sun is the journal which is been giving the Q to all those of the Democratic Party, which have made a specialty of harping on the electoral count. For the past year it has apparently been unable to think or speak of anything else. This may be devotion to a principal, but it makes the Sun what we never expected to see – the dullest paper that comes into our office.

– Kearney recently said in Vallejo, referring to Bones, "If he goes back on us, and the people do not hang him, I will shoot him, by G–." And the same evening Kearney, Knight and Wellock went up to Sacramento to see Bones take his seat, and, we suppose, to stand behind him with the "hemp." For the "honestest man, since George Washington," it strikes us that Sen. Bones is not regarded with much confidence by his fellow working men.

– With the copious rains, giving promise of bountiful crops, the labor agitations in San Francisco are certain of the speedy termination. When the farmers suffer a failure of crops, it is not in the country that the greatest distress is felt. In San Francisco, hundreds of miles away from some of the principal agricultural counties, the shoe pinches the worst. It is the mass of the unemployed workingmen crowding into the metropolis at a time when the supply of labor was insufficient to employ the multitudes already there, that provoked the disturbances of which we have recently heard so much.

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pg2

## **PARTIES AND INDEPENDENTS.**

There are two distinct ideas in politics which divide voters into as many separate classes:

I. The doctrine that as government cannot be conducted without parties, a voter who believes one party has a set of principles more correct than any other, should stand by the nominations and other acts of that party. Under all circumstances. According to this theory, the party may sometimes nominate a bad man, but the consequences of electing men of that character occasionally are not so bad as weakening the party by voting with the opposition.

II. The doctrine of the independents that the tendency of all parties is into the control of their worst elements, and consequently to reform a party. It is necessary to go outside of it. This theory leads to the support of the best men by what ever been nominated — it being understood that the phrase "best men" does not refer solely to a man's moral standing, to the entire disregard of his position on public questions of moment; but includes both a consideration of his honesty and views on problems of the day with which he will have to deal directly. That is to say, a local representatives views on local matters are and affair of public interest, but not his opinion on national issues.

There were great majority style themselves by the distinctive appellation of some party, very few abide strictly by the theory of "reform with in the party." Thus, though professed independents generally subject themselves to reproach, and ebloquy [*censure, blame, or abusive language aimed at a person or thing, especially by numerous persons or by the general public.*], yet, judging by their practice, there are more independents than anything else.

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## **AN ARGUMENT AGAINST CHINESE**

The soundest argument against Chinese immigration which we have seen for a long time is in the course of an article entitled "Elements of National Wealth, by David

A. Wells, in the last number of the *International Review*. As seen by the title, the article is not professedly devoted to the Chinese question; and his chief importance lies in the fact that being in the form of the statement of abstract general principles, the conclusions, so far as they have any bearing in the direction referred to, claim more attention than if they were in the form of a special plea.

The aim of the writer was to point out the elements which tend to the production of national wealth in the material sense; and among the most important of these elements he, of course, mentions a fertile soil, abundance of mineral wealth, a climate which is genial without being enervating, and a native vigor of body and mind in the inhabitants. We cannot follow the officer through all his arguments, or even those which thereupon the special question so interesting to Californians; but we will content ourselves with presenting his conclusions—promising that opinions of such an able authority on political economy are always entitled to attention, and not being the utterances of a party politician cannot be suspected of demagogical promptings. The following extract shows what Mr. Wells considers one of the elements lacking which a nation must remain in poverty:

Finally, one other condition ought to be included in the enumeration, which is not generally recognized as among the precedents indispensable for the attainment and retention of the maximum degree of national prosperity, and that is that the nation shall possess homogeneity; or should not have incorporated into its national life, either by immigration or annexation of territory, a race element that it will not socially assimilate to with or politically digest.

It does not admit of question that this refers more strongly and pointedly to the Chinese than to any other race of people whatever. But the writer goes on to state what are the consequences of social non-assimilation:

Where national assimilation or digestion will not take place, national indigestion or dyspepsia is inevitable; occasioning disturbance, arrest of development, strangulation and dissolution, according to the extent of the indigestible material which has been taken into the system.

That will do for a subject of reflection with the writers and speakers who affect to believe this aspect of the question has been magnified beyond all proper proportions and real importance. Another point that has been strongly insisted on by those opposed to the presence of the Mongolian is the evil of reducing the margin of profits to the laboring classes beyond the limit of comfort and easy support, and the consequent degradation and abasement, so dangerous to a nation whose well-being depends so much on the intelligence of the voting classes. Wells says:

So long as a man is engaged in a mere struggle for an animal life; he can be but little more than an animal, and that the first step in social progress is, that there shall be such a degree of material abundance as will afford leisure or emancipation from the necessity of a constant physical toil. For without leisure there can be neither opportunity or taste for that acquisition of knowledge on which the progress of civilization depends.

Now nothing is so certain to reduce the labor to that state in which he is engaged in a mere struggle for animal life as the constant injection of a stream of impoverished laborers ready and eager to work for wages which will barely clothe and feed the white labor, perhaps, but not enable him to educate his children, to buy books or newspapers by which to keep himself informed as a good citizen must be, to support churches or contribute to charities. Economists hold that the rate of wages is determined by the ratio between the amount of labor seeking employment and the amount of capital looking for profitable investment. One element in the problem influences and reacts upon the other, and in the long run, under ordinary circumstances, the rate of wages will be properly adjusted. But if the operation of the law of supply and demand is interfered with by the importation of a horde of barbarians capable of labor but whose once or not gauged by any standard that is applicable to civilized races, the result must be different. For immigration is an object with Chinese as long as they receive one third the wages ordinarily paid the American labor, and the hive of the Mongolian races being inexhaustible, there is no perceptible limit to the immigration, and the margin of wages will be governed by the Chinese and not the American Standard.

Wells combats the idea that cheap labor is necessary to enable us to compete with foreign manufacturers, showing that more depends on the efficiency of labor. He adds:

The principal factors in determining the sufficiency our peculiarities of race and breeding; the command and use of a generous and diversified diet as contra distinguished from one meager uniform, and lacking in nutrition; general intelligence and education; and such political and social environments as encourage rather than depress and degrade the labor.



These are the views of the ablest American writer on political economy. Their force is made greater by the fact that a few years ago in his report as special Commissioner of the revenue, Will showed a disposition to write down the California opposition to Chinese. He has since considered the matter more carefully, and come to a different conclusion. But, anyway, there can be no question what conclusion is deductible from his general theories of national prosperity.

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pg3

– Ferguson laid a sidewalk in front of his property on A street last week, and Monday, W. W. Hill imitated the good example. There is now a good plank sidewalk all the way around the block.

– Frahm is thinking of getting another pole, 70 feet in length to add to the Flagstaff now standing at the corner of A and First streets. The latter will then be about 130 feet in length.

– **Bones.** – Senator Bones, of Alameda pass through on the evening train Tuesday night on his way to Sacramento to take his seat. Considerably to the general surprise, his arrival at Dixon was marked with the high honors of a salute. We are not informed who footed the powder bill; but the "Centennial Boy" [cannon] was out, and a salute of six guns was fired. A bonfire was also built of dry goods boxes borrowed for the occasion by enthusiastic Young America. Bones was on the rear car and immediately came forward on seeing that he was wanted. Somebody stood behind him and cried out for permission to "introduce the working men's candidate for Senator. The "candidate" bowed and swung his hat while the crowd yelled, "Bones," "Bones," half derisively, but raised not to cheer. The train started immediately and gave no opportunity for a speech.

– **Music.** – We are afraid the Cornet Band is not progressing –is even going backwards in the direction of dissolution, owing to the lack of a leader. The Band is one of the institutions of the town and should not be suffered to come to an inglorious end. We hope to see it again in practice before it has had time to lose ground. In that case we might expect some open-air concerts in the park next spring.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

**The late rains** though raising Putah Creek quite high, have not given much trouble to the section man.

**Frahm is thinking** of getting another pole 70 feet in length to add to the Flagstaff now standing at the corner of A and First streets. The latter will then be about 130 feet in length.

**THE RAINS.**— the copious showers of the previous week began Sunday noon with a hard wind and rain storm from the southeast which continued until the evening. Tuesday the storm was "on once more." And again Wednesday afternoon it started afresh and reigned with short intermissions until Thursday forenoon. These last dispensations have removed all doubts about the thorough saturation of the ground, and there are as many farmers now crying for the rain to stop as to keep on. So large and aggregate rain-fall in the month of January we believe was never before known in this vicinity.

**SHIPMENTS.** – The railroad shipments of the past week include 18 cars of wheat for Eppinger & Co. and 12 cars for Blum, sons & company. From Batavia, eight cars of barley for Eppinger and company

**THE OVERFLOW.**— Mr. Cooley was in town Monday and stated the overflow water from Putah Creek at his place, was higher Sunday night than during either of the previous heavy rains. It is Mr. Cooley's opinion that the Creek will make a channel between his land and Armstrongs and that it is useless to try to prevent. After passing the railroad the water did not follow the course marked out by the farmers' canal, though that was the old course it used to follow. It makes a detour south, after getting through the railroad, for 1/4 of a mile, and then works its way down to the tule on the lowest land to be found. Wilson's place has been worse in the undated this year than last. Most of the overflowed land which was in crop was volunteer green. Where the sediments is too thick it will have to be re-sown.

## **The Farming Outlook.**

It is supposed the ground is now wet down about 4 feet in depth. There has been enough or more than enough rain for the Adobe lands for the time being. But the green on such lands being mostly up and growing finely before the recent storms began, it has probably not taken much harm yet,, and with a favorable Spring will perhaps be better than last year. On the other hand all of the farmers except those who have not yet sowed their grain would like to see the rain continue right along. For such there can hardly be too much rain. There will probably be very little plowing now, owing to the advance season. But those who have not yet sowed on land that is already prepared will get there grain in and perhaps secure a good crop. Although the character of the season has been such as to prevent a good deal of land from being plowed that otherwise would have been, the area of grain in, counting volunteer,, is thought to be as large or larger than last year. It is not too much to say that the prospect is fair for three or four times as much grain as last year.

### **JANUARY'S RAIN-FALL.**

Judge J. C. Merryfield gives the following report on the 14 rainy days during the month of

January:

7th	.20
8th	.07
10th	.09
14th	.23
15th	1.56
16th	1.19
18th	.21
22nd	1.34
24th	.96
26th	.06
27th	1.45
27th, night	.92
30th	.08
31st	<u>.78</u>

Total for Jan. 9.94

**TRAMPS.** – Tramps are unusually numerous in town at the present time. A great many men have left San Francisco since the rains to look for work in the country, and some are called here by having heard of a break in the railroad and expecting to get work there on.

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## **RIO VISTA.**

[From the Enterprise and Republican]

James Fietro, a farmer, was recently severely kicked in the head by a horse.

Protracted meetings have been held in the Congregational Church.

A. M. McCurdy, we are sorry to learn, had his stock sold out on execution recently– a consequence of the reverse. He met with recently in the form of fire.

## **BINGHAMTON.**

The regular quarterly conference of the Binghamton and Rio Vista. M. E. Church circuits was partly held at Binghamton week before last, and continued at Rio Vista. the first of the following week. The permanent organization of the circuit was effected at that time, and the following appointments ratified: For Trustees for the ensuing year, Messrs. R. H. Barkway, Colonel L. Chase, L. L. Palmer, O. B. Allison, F. S. Depuy, F. P. Cartwright, and Capt. Bennett, – for Stewards for the ensuing year, Messrs. Capt. Bennett, William Fry, Sherman Brown, M. Thomas, H. W. Engel, L. L. Palmer, William Wadsworth, F. S. Depuy and R. H. Barkway.

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### FASHION FREAKS.

#### NOUVEAUTES DE PARIS – FASHIONS FOR LADIES AND MISSES, AND PRETTY THINGS FOR BOTH.

Important dresses for balls, and receptions show many variations of the overdresse with Princesse back and train, while the fronts have basques, vests, round waists , or square corsage. It is the French Caprice to give these dresses, a quaint, antique appearance by adding short sleeves made with high puffs, or else a fichu, or perhaps a Medicis frill.

The newest over-dresses have what is called the Empress train. The front of the corsage fastens at the neck and slopes away thence to the sides, where it joins the princesse back. The cutaway front discloses a long Louis Quatorze vest, which is usually white, while the over-dress is of colored velvet or brocaded silk. Sometimes, embroidered silk is used for the vest and sometimes it is covered with lace. Young ladies have the vest and, indeed, the entire front, made of puffed tulle.

Epaulets of flowers are the novelty on these new French toilettes. A small branch or garland of roses passes around the armhole of the short puffed sleeves, making it look still higher, elbow,sleeves and others that are not puffed have only and epaulet bouquet set upon one or both sleeves. There is then another bouquet stuck in the belt or in the left side of the corsage at the right waist. There is no definite arrangement for flowers on skirts, as skirts are made in various styles, each of which requires a special design. It is best, however, to place the flowers on the left side, as they will be better seen there than on the right side, where the escort walks. Crushed roses without foliage are massed together to form a cordon, or else broader and deeper panels down each side of the skirt.

Silk embroidered on tulle represents flowers so perfectly, and is as beautiful as needlework, that many ladies prefer it to flowers for giving a touch of color to plain evening dresses. This is used in bands for heading lace or French; and when appliquéd neatly, looks as if the needlework was done directly on the dress.

Dancing dresses for very young ladies are made with conventionally short train – in fact, scarcely more than demi-trains – and these are so narrow and sharply pointed that they are easily managed in a densely crowded ballroom.

White tulle for debutantes dresses, trimmed with pearl passementerie, or with knife-pleadings of tulle and some light fluffy fringes. The preference, however, is for white Chambery gauze, plain, striped or brocaded. If colored gauzes are used, the silk foundation is of the same shade, such as buttercup yellow, and the only contrasting color is the bouquet of roses in the coiffure on the corsage.

Very few Muslim dresses are seen, though occasionally white organ. This is made up over white silk, and trimmed with flounces of the same. These flounces are no longer edged with lace, but are hand, and have rose of insertion above the hem. Satin ribbon showing pink on one side, and garnet on the other, or else pale blue with navy blue, is made into long-looped bows for trimming them.

Among the smaller items of the toilette are the long mittens of lace, either white or black, or tinted blue, cream, or pink to match the dress. A fresh importation of mittens consists of the finest black Chantilly lace in different lengths; some of these extend above the elbows. Duchesse lace mittens are \$30 a pair. The newest lace fans are merely the transparent lace with slender pearl sticks extending to the point, and making the silk mounting unnecessary. Ostrich-feather fans, with tortoise-shell sticks, are very handsome for elderly ladies; very expensive ones have the natural gray feathers, or else black.

Crimped crêpe lisse frills are no longer placed inside the sleeves. Turning toward the hand, but are made to form cuffs to be worn outside the sleeves. A single row of the lisse turns toward the end of the sleeves and two rows are turned upward. Loops of narrow satin ribbon, showing two colors, are placed over the seam that joins the frills.

Heavy raw silk materials are being introduced for the over-dresses of costumes and for afternoon dresses. These come in dull, stylish colors, brightened by stripes of Cardinal, pale blue, or old gold, and are to be made up with silks of solid color.

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pg2

- The usual metropolitan police bill for San Francisco has been introduced into the Legislature. It is a serious question for the people of the metropolis whether it is better for them to have their police department run by politicians at the State capitol or at the City Hall.
- Assemblyman Dare has introduced a bill extending the advantages of the training ship Jamestown to all parts of the State, and likewise giving all permission to help bear the expense of that institution. We have no doubt whatsoever that the discipline received on the training ship is beneficial to the morals of the hoodlums. And so, too, we believe that boarding the starving workingman of San Francisco at the Palace Hotel would be the kindest thing we could do for them. But, in both cases the whistle costs too much, even for a very fine whistle. Some cheaper reform school would doubtless be quite as good. Even if not a floating one.

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## COUNTY DIVISION.

Butte County is having a county seat and County division struggle similar to that which took place in Solano.

It is caused by the ambition of Chico, which, having grown into a fine thrifty city, pants and thirsts to become a county seat; and for the accomplishment of that object. The erection of a county of Chico is being urged by the usual delegation and a powerful retained lobby force. These, internecine County struggles are always unfortunate. Sometimes they result in the creation of new County governments for territories and population that are not able to sustain



them and at other times they leave, as the people of this county. No – alas! How will– a fountain of bitterness and an almost ineffaceable line of political demarcation pbutossibly no way of avoiding these quarrels is possible; but ambitions and growing towns should reflect on the cost before they precipitate a county into such a contest.

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### **Napa And Berryessa Railroad**

The projectors of the Napa and Berryessa railroad have had a preliminary survey completed and a bill framed for submission to the Legislature. This bill proposes to hold an election in Napa County, at which the questions shall be submitted to the people in the form of three questions: "for a County road," "For a county Subscription to a Private Road," for "Against Any Road." If the latter is inscribed on a majority of the ballots, the bottom is not out of the undertaking at once. But if the other two propositions aggregate more votes than the third, a railroad there is to be, either of these two plans which receive most votes being the one adopted. If the county builds the road, it shall issue bonds for \$10,000 per mile; if it subscribes to a private road, \$5000 per mile. The road gauge is to be not more than 3 feet, and the \$10,000 per mile is expected to equip the road as well. As build it. Ordinary railroads on less difficult roots than this cost \$40,000 per mile. It may be that making the gauge, one fourth narrower will make the costs three times less, though we cannot see how it should. We have never had any faith in public construction or operation of railroads, and this undertaking looks like a huge Gift enterprise in which the ticket holders will come out worsted.

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### **PARAGRAPHS ON REFORM.**

If a superior officer in the civil service of the State or the nation should proclaim his intention to appoint subordinates only from those who were of his own religious sect – whether Catholic, Methodist or Episcopal – and should proceed to put his narrow bigotry into actual practice, be universally popular outcry would quickly convince him. What a dangerous blunder he had made. The chances are that he would be forced out of office by the sheer pressure of public opinion. It would be useless for him to argue that there were Baptists –if that should happen to be the denomination he belong to himself –as competent to fill all the offices as any Methodists, Catholics or Episcopalians, that might be selected, and that being granted, he was justified in favoring his friends. Such specious logic, he would find, the public would resolutely refute to receive. But it is the rule and not the exception. When and appointing officer proceeds in this manner on political, instead of religious grounds, and such a course is generally acquiesced in. Now we affirm that no reasonable man will undertake to frame an argument showing a difference of principle between the two cases.

The first reply – not an argument, but a brutal taunt originating in a belief of superior power –with which every attack on the spoils doctrine has been received is, "It always has been so and it will always be." Was the reply made when the proposed reform was first broached in Congress as early as 1867. We hope it is not true that it always will be so hereafter; we know it is false that it always was. So in the past, at that time – 1867 – the true facts were these: From the inauguration of Washington – 1798 – to the first term of Jackson –1828 –a period of 30 years – the spoils doctrine was not in practical operation and no party sustained it in theory. From 1828 to 1876–thirty-five years – it had been the rule of this government. Thus we see is very far from being a bright or creditable remark to say our debased and prostituted civil-service has "always has been so."

The motto, "To the victors belong the spoils "– shallow as it has been the means of confusing the notions of a great many persons, who cannot see the difference between a political contest and any other kind. The victorious army into the hands of which the baggage and camp chest of a flying enemy have fallen is entitled to the spoils only because they were formerly the property of that adversary. But in the case of a political contest, the successful party, in acquiring control of the offices, gets possession of what never was the property of the other party, but of the people, for whose benefit alone. These offices were created. Even if the

defeated party has abused its trusteeship and acted towards the offices as if they were a private perquisite, it does not alter the principal with the incoming organization. It is bound to restore the property of the people to its rightful owners or be considered in the light of a mere receiver of stolen goods. There are men in public life, nevertheless, who openly and fully endorse the "spoils" doctrine, and affirm that the offices are nothing but party plunder. Now we do not generally approve the use of depreciated Tory epithets in political controversy; but as these persons acknowledge the applicability and justice of the name, we suggest that they be designated as a class by the names of the "spoils-men" and the "public plunderers," until they get tired of the title. There is a great deal in a name, and no party, which gives itself so unsavory a title as the "Plunderers" can long exist in American politics.

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### **PUTAH CREEK CANAL.**

We copy an article from the *Woodland Democrat* an article concerning the operations of a Putah Creek Irrigation Company which it is proposed to organize with the help of farmers on the Yolo side. The water is to be taken from the creek near Seeley's old mill in the canyon, and if the extent of land is irrigated which the article contemplates, it is doubtful if there would be water enough left in the creek during dry season for any irrigation that might be desired on this side of the creek. For this reason, we think it would be well for our farmers to consider the situation. At present the operations of the Yolo company would be stopped by parties on this side to have filed a declaration of intention to use the water of the creek for irrigation. These parties are probably anxious to make arrangements that would be satisfactory to our farmers before their own right expires by non-use. It is not necessary to argue the advantages of irrigation. The only question is whether we shall permit parties in Yolo County to seize the only possible supply of water for that purpose.

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### **Local Items**

- The roads between Dixon and Maine Prairie are almost impassable, and if the wet weather continues the latter places will soon have but little communication with the outside world.
  - The genus "dead beat" hereabouts has had a soft thing in the way of refreshments during the Chinese New Year festivities. His "calls" have been frequent, and limited as to duration only by his capacity to get on the outside of the heathens whiskey and cold lunch.
  - The celebration of the Chinese New Year was not so extensive or hilarious as usual this year. The labor agitation has evidently made money matters very stringent with that class.
- 

### **Winters Canal Company.**

The *Woodland Democrat* has the following: "About two months ago County surveyor J. A. Brown was employed to make a preliminary survey on the line of a proposed irrigating ditch leading from some point on Putah Creek to the plains below. After submitting his report, steps were taken to organize a company for the purpose of carrying out the project. This is been accomplished in so far that a thorough survey of the ground over which the ditch is to be built will be commenced immediately, and as soon as this shall have been done and the estimated cost arrived at, the company incorporated and stock will be issued in sufficient quantity to cover the cost of construction. The water will be taken from the creek at or near the old Seely dam, in Putah Canyon, about 6 miles above the town of Winters. The length of the main canal will be in the neighborhood of 3 miles, at the terminus of which smaller ditches will ddiverge in different directions thus to include a large scope of country upon which it can be utilized for irrigating purposes. From the point where the main ditch leaves the creek to the terminus there is a fall of about 45 feet and at the terminus a water drop will have to be constructed as 3 feet to the mile is the greatest allowance that can be made for the bed of the canal. At this drop a splendid water power will be formed which can be utilized to furnish power for billing purposes. The estimated amount of country to be benefited by this enterprise will exceed 5000 acres, as it is

thought the water can be conducted two points as far north as the old town of Buckeye. Several prominent gentlemen of Buckeye and Winters are interested in the enterprise and there is very little doubt that the work can be carried out."

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**FOR SALE,**  
**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**

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[HSM] Eleven farm and ranch properties in Solano County and close by. Go to page 2 of 6 for details.

Offered by:  
**J.W. COTTEN.**  
Land Agent, Dixon, Solano County, CAL.

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- The water was so high that duck hunting in the tule has been abandoned for the present
- Messrs. McCune & Garnett experienced great difficulty in removing their sheep from their ranch on Maine Prairie to dry land.
- Owing to the inclement weather and muddy roads, the persons interested in the organization of a debating Society referred to last week, I have postponed it until a more favorable season.
- The dance at the Public Hall, last week, Friday evening, was a failure, owing to weather and bad roads. There were not enough present to attempt even a single quadrille.
- The experiment of the reading club has proved very successful, all the members finding both instruction and amusement in the large mass of literature to which they have access by this means. It is now a good time for others to join.
- The continued rainy weather seriously endangers the prospect of a crop on the Adobe lands.

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**Legislative Matters.**

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A bill has been framed and sent to Sen. S. G. Hilborn for introduction Senate, which is calculated to meet the wants of upper Solano and southern Yolo. In regard to the Stevenson bridge. The bill provides that where the boundary between any two counties is marked by any slew, Creek, Arroyo, or stream other than navigable streams, or by any Hall or Hill, and it becomes necessary for the convenience and comfort of any considerable number of the inhabitants of either county, that the same should be bridged, or otherwise improved for the purpose of a highway, the Board of Supervisors of either county may notify the Board of the adjoining county of such want, and upon their failure to act upon it at their next regular meeting after such notice, may proceed to make the necessary repairs or improvements, and for one half the cost thereof shall have a claim on the Road Fund of the delinquent County, which claim when properly presented must be paid before any other claim on said Road Fund. This is about the substance of the bill.

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- **Effect of the rains.** ~ The best idea of the effect of the recent rains is received in traveling through the county and seeing the unbroken covering, of vivid green which is been thrown over every hill and plain. Grain is looking splendid, and a few days of warm sunshine will produce a magical growth. Another result of the rains less agreeable is a general wash out of wagon roads. Reports are received in every direction of roads and gully out or more or less cut up.
  - **Telegraphic .** – Assemblyman Johnson, having introduced a bill reducing telegraphic tolls on messages of 10 words all over the State to \$0.25, the General SUPERINTENDENT sent out word that if the bill became law, the company would close all the small country offices like that

in Dixon. On this basis, a protest against the passage of the bill was gotten up, signed by a number of our prominent citizens and sent to Sacramento, Tuesday forenoon.

- **Rain .** – We have had another shower. E week. The fall according to Ferguson's measurement is: February 4, during the day, 1.275 inches; February 5, noon, to 6th. Noon, .385; February 6 to February 8th, .20 – total, 1.86 inches. Eppinger & Co's gauge makes it very little less as follows: February 4th to 1:30 p.m., 1.00 inches; February 6th. To 9 AM, .13; 8th, to 8:30 a.m .125 – total, 1.835 inches.
- **Shipped.** – Shipments of the week include 1 car of wheat from Dixon by Eppinger & Co. to Starr and 5 cars by Blum Sons & Co. to Friedlander. Eight cars have been to Sfifhtarr from Tremont by Eppinger & Co.
- **Under Water.** – Maine Prairie is about 3 feet underwater. The only communication is by means of boats. As all the buildings are built on piles no damage is anticipated.

**RIO VISTA.**

From the Enterprise and Republican.

A good many sturgeon and a few salmon had been caught in the river up to last week.

The ranch on Brannan Island owned by Messrs. Rogers & Nunez, consisting of 100 acres, was sold the past week, to Mr. Thomas Morgan, of San Francisco, for the sum of \$6000.

An appeal to working men to organize, is posted up conspicuously at the Post Office.

Business on the river promises to be quite lively. The coming Summer. The *Parthenius* has been put on to Ron on the off days with the Whipple. The Central Pacific contemplate the building of a couple of new boats to take the place of the *Julia* and *Cora*. The California Transportation Company has a new stern - wheeler underway; while the Steam Navigation Company have the iron, and material at Stockton for the erection of a new steamer to be put on the root, to run in conjunction with the *Centennial*.

Work will begin upon the new cannery here about the middle of February. Booth & Co. are anxious to have the cannery at New York Landing completed as soon as possible and they are crowding the work in that vicinity so as to commence this one as soon as. They wish to have both finished and in operation for the Spring. Ron of fish.

**IN GENERAL.**

- County Treasurer Lemon has settled with the state, paying in \$52,903.68.
- The county jail is comfortably full.
- Haile's bill amending the code to prevent the construction of a bridge across Carquinez Straits has passed the Assembly and been referred in the Senate.
- Assemblyman Dare has introduced an Act in relation to inquests and the office of Carner in the County of Solano. It condenses all Acts relative to that subject, and provides for the docking of the results of inquest, the description of the person and property of the deceased, to facilitate future identification, and to care for the property for the benefit of the heirs. It is referred to the Judiciary Committee.

**School Reports.**

The following is the standing of the pupils of Dixon Public School, in attendance, deportment and scholarship, for the month ending February 1, 1878. Being a listing of all pupils in all grades enrolled in the Dixon Public School with the names of the teachers for each class.

Name of Pupil                      Attendance || Deportment || Scholarship

**ADVANCED GRADE**

Delmar Dudley	93	85	90
Frank Coleman	100	84	91
Carrie Apperson	100	87	94
Stella Barnes	87	81	93

Ina Love		92	81	86
Emmons Perkins		71	83	91
Edward Dashiell		86	84	76
Frank Martin	61	79	74	
<b>FIRST GRADE.</b>				
Agnes Dashiell		83	93	77
Lillie Filto		81	92	86
Bessie Mayne	73	98	88	
Louisa Behrens		100	95	81
Jenny Niroad	87	84	69	
Maggie Hulen	80	84	75	
Belle Silvey		83	81	79
Ben Kline		82	74	70
Willie McKinley		88	80	88
Albert Filto		83	73	61
Charles Munion		95	83	76
Andrew Hulen	49	68	77	
George Devenpeck	85	76	69	
George Dashiell		92	74	74
Alvin Coleman		99	81	82
Frank Thomas		79	78	65
Charles Apperson		99	84	89
Edward McDermott	74	84	90	
Addison McKinley		80	77	86
John. Blitch		74	83	83
Ida Evans		82	89	85
Annie Brown	89	84	84	
Dora Peters		80	86	86
Rosa Filto		80	88	66
Carrie Eoff		94	81	65
Annie Mayne	88	98	88	
Hattie Bloom	50	89	68	
George Dudley		94	81	91
Gustav Weihe	94	84	78	
Willie Kline		88	81	77
Lee Silvey		75	81	78
George Collier		80	75	78
Willie Crofoot	89	82	81	

O. T. Boardman, Teacher.

## SECOND GRADE.

Maggie Evans	87.5	93	86.5	
Maggie Foster		80	89	86
John Downey	89	89	86.5	
John Coleman		95	87	77.5
George Goeffert		100	88	76.5
Prentice Brown		82	84	84
Jonathan Ulsteen		92	94	77.5
Leila Crawford		85	100	84
Frank Hurlbert		100	92	76.5
Clara Little		92.5	98	74.5
Ella Fissle		80	97	63.5
Hattie Gunn		90	95	73

Curtis Eames	95	86	84
Neal Ferguson	93.5	79	62.5
George Apperson	100	95	87
Eddie Fissle	60	98	67.5
Josie Eppinger	100	94	19.5
Gar Devenpeck	100	87	75.5
Ida Davis	85	98	80.5
Fannie Coleman	87.5	98	76.5
Alice Newman	75	84	75.5
Sammie Ross	80	90	75
Mary Bloom	50	100	67.5

### THIRD GRADE

Lysander Madden	90	99	76.5
Edgar McFadyen	77.5	88	70.5
Willie, Vansant	62	98	77.5
Fred Dashiell	70	92	67.5
Walter Hall	100	98	89.5
Charlie Foster	85	91	68
George King	60	88	72
Susie Roach	55	97	66
Edna Ross	45	94	71
Annie Peters (Little Annie)	80	100	82.5
Celia Kattenberg	80	99	62.5
Lulu Mayne	90	99	89
Annie Peters	62.5	54	74
Emma Hulen	90	98	71
Nancy Smith	82.5	99	78.5
Belle Kline	70	95	65.5
Luella Thomas	90	99	66
Selma Schmidt	87.5	93	86.5

M. W. Woodward, Teacher

### FIRST DIVISION, THIRD GRADE.

Katie Brinkerhoff	70	100	95
Millie Gunn	85	90	100
Evey Clark	90	100	90
Laura Bloom	50	99	100
Lucy Goeffert	95	75	80
Anne Dashiell	80	80	80
Laura Timm	80	95	90
Willie Davis	100	90	90
Willie Ferguson	100	90	90
Otto Weihe	95	95	80
Stephen Hulen	95	90	75
Tommie Myers	100	50	50

### SECOND DIVISION.

Jessie Gay	75	90	95
Rosa Kingsley	85	95	75
Fannie Brown	99	85	90.
Mary Downey	85	75	75
Evey Hurlbert	95	70	90.
Mary Miller	95	100	90
Mattie Brinkerhoff	75	80	95
Sarah Killebrew	90	80	80

Fannie Collier	85	100	90
Bertie Barnes. [SP?]	100	75	90
Jodie Blitch		90	100
William Houberger. [SP?]	95	75	60
Ernest, Vasant		80	75
Henry Duprey	75	85	80
Bertie Bernard		95	95
Walter Bernard		80	95

### THIRD DIVISION.

Phoebe Collier		85	100	80
Kate McKinley		75	75	40
Hattie Ettinger		100	75	75
Tillie Ettinger	100	70	80	
Helen Eppinger		98	95	85
Charlie Little	95	75	75	
Willie Wilkins	100	80	75	
Albert Straub	85	80	70	
William Straub		85	80	70
Henry Timm		100	97	80
Josie Wegner	80	75	95	
Alfred Duprey	75	90	80	

Ella Ovi, Teacher.

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## San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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- **Passion for Great Wealth in California.** – Men here only think of making a round million of dollars. That is their great aspiration. Whenever you see a not a businessman, and hear them talk about money matters there talk runs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars and millions. Some business transactions, some scheme they have in view, is going to prove to them a bonanza to pour out all the treasure they want. The woman here exhibit the same passion for wealth. They have a terrible longing for fashionable life. They think only of the ease and luxury, and would make life a complete holiday. Dresses and diamonds, the opera and theater, a never-ending round of social gaiety and frivolity constitute the height of feminine ambition here. I was dining with a friend at the Grand Hotel, and opposite us at three young

ladies engaged in an animated conversation. "When I marry," said she, "I shall marry a millionaire!" "And I to," rejoined another. "Nothing short of a man with plenty of coin for us to fool away. Is what we Frisco girls want." I do not wonder at these longings for wealth. There is everything to prompt them. There is no city in the world that can show such an array of millionaires in proportion to the population as San Francisco. There are over 40 men whose fortunes exceeds four millions of dollars each. There are many more whose wealth is from one to three millions each. None of these fortunes were inherited, but were acquired by business and speculative operations and all within a period of 25 years. None of the millionaires here have passed, the prime of life, and they are all just as eager in their pursuit for riches as those who enjoy no reputation for opulence. The passion for great wealthier is unprecedented. It is the end and aim of both sexes, and all they desire to attain. S. F. Correspondence. Boston Journal.

- **Marrying for Money.** – A late author very truthfully says: "Gold cannot buy happiness, and the parents who compel their daughters to marry for station or money committed a grievous sin against humanity and God. And a woman who marries a churl for his wealth will find that she is made a terrible bargain – that all the glittering's of heartless grandeur are phosphorescent glittering's of heartless grandeur are the phosphorescent glittering's of heart-wretchedness; that her life will be one of gilded misery, and her old age will be like a crag on the bleak side of the desert mountain where cool moonbeams sometimes glitter, but no birds singing, but while storms howl and hoarse thunder's roar, and through the sweeping storms shall be heard, the stern voice of the great God saying, 'Your riches are corrupted, your garments arm off-eaten, your gold and silver are Anchored, and the rest of them shall be a witness against you, and eat your flesh as if it were fire.'"

- **How to Select Flour.** – In selecting flour, first look to the color. If it is white with a yellowish straw color tint, by it. If it is white with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it., Examined its adhesiveness—wet and need a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Then throw a little lump of dried flower against a smooth surface; if it falls like powder. It is bad. Lastly, squeeze some of the flower tightly in your hand, if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that too, is a good sign. It is safe to buy flower that will stand all of these tests. These modes are given by all old flower dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody.

- **The blessing of Steam Power.** – The aggregate steam power in use in the world is at present 3 1/2 million horsepower employed in stationary engines, and ten millions hp in locomotive engines. This force is maintained without the consumption of animal food, except by the miners who dig the coals, and the force maintained in their muscles is to the force generated by the product of their labor about 1 to 1080. This steam power is equal to the working force of twenty-five millions of horses consumes three times as much food as one man. The steam power. Therefore, is equivalent to the saving of food for 75,000,000 human beings. Further, three power looms attended by one man, produce of cotton fabric, against four pieces produced by one hand-loom, worked by one man in the year 1800. A carpenters planing machine does the work of 20 men.

- **North Carolina contains 1025 distilleries**, the largest of any State in the Union. Kentucky comes next with 754 distilleries.

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The Sacramento election on Tuesday resulted in the choice of a Mayor and City Attorney by the Kearney workingmen, and Chief of Police and Fire Commissioner by the Republicans. There were two working men's tickets in the field; had they been united, they would undoubtedly have swept the city.

From present indications the Railroad Company have decided what course to pursue to ride out the storm of Kearneyism in safety; which is to strike hands with the arch agitator in pretended sympathy. The way for this curious political miscegenation was paved by an interview between Stanford and Kearney. The latter now comes out and denounces the anti-railroad legislation as "blackmail."

Such a farce as this shows how confident and ignorant and hot-headed man like Kearney is to lead a political party – as competent as a Fejee cannibal to comprehend a civilized diet. It needs no prescience to see where such a leader will lead his party. Any rogue can deceive him. A little condescension and flattery from Stanford are sufficient to turn his head; the poor drayman is so dazzled by the honor of a notice from the great Railroad King that he immediately forgets consistency and truth alike. Where now is the Knob Hill fence? What of Mr. Kearney's denunciations of monopolies? Stanford is the greatest of all monopolists. War to the knife on capitol is the cry of the party. Stanford is a capitalist of the capitalists. Land monopoly is another wrong to be cured under the new dispensation, and the gentleman with whom Kearney has now associated himself is the head of a company which gobbled up the greatest land-grant of modern times. But such is consistency of the modern kind.

A STORY FOR THE TIMES.

When Hon. Joseph McKenna was running for Congress in this district. He used to tell a story which was the best we ever heard from the stump, and contains a whole sermon in a nutshell for some of our enthusiastic workingmen. In brief, it was as follows: Up in Susanville, or some other mountain town, Mr. McKenna encountered an odd character, who interrogated the would-be Congressman till he extracted the admission that he was a "politician," when the dialogue ran something like this: "Are you going to make us a speech?" "I shall try to." "Are you going to talk to the workingmen—tell them what you will do for them?" "Well, I do not know—is it the fashion around here for candidates to do that?" "Yes, I guess so; Luttrell did." "Then I shall have to follow suit, I suppose." "Now look here," said the stranger, let me give you some advice—do not you do it. You politicians seem to think the workingmen are eternally wanting something—wanting to be taking care of. But it is not so. You just take care of the men that do not work, and we will take care of ourselves."

This suggests a very just an important reflection. The workingmen of this country are able to take care of themselves. They ask no special favors of the government; they depend for a livelihood not on the charity of the State, nor on the overflowing's from the tables of the rich, but on their own strong arms. Always ask from the government is protection for their lives and their homes; they want the criminal and vicious elements—the men that do not work—kept at bay and prevented from falling upon them, and devouring their subsistence. But they don't ask for any laws discriminating in their favor against the rich; in the battle of life. They ask no bids from any man. They know that the majority of men who were now rich were once poor, and one wealth, by honest toil; and they will not acknowledge themselves inferior encourage and perseverance to the men who once stood where they now stand.

The most favorable of all conditions for the working man is the condition of general prosperity, when capitol is safest, most remunerative and most in demand.

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### **Teachers' Meeting.**

The Dixon Teachers' Association met on Saturday, the 9th, at two o'clock and was called to order by the President, O.T. Boardman.

After the reading of the minutes, remarks were made by nearly all present to the effect that something was needed to make the meetings of more practical value to teachers. Accordingly, on motion, the President was elected a committee of one to prepare a programme for the next meeting and to solicit teachers to accept special duties assigned to them on the programme.

The subject of reading was called for discussion with M.W. Woodard to open. He advocated the word method of teaching reading, and that pupils never be allowed to read anything the meaning of which they do not understand; that all habits of stammering, repeating, &c. be wholly stopped at once and that the pupil be not allowed to proceed, in any case, until he does so without repetition. His remarks elicited many criticisms, and a free discussion followed in which, in quick succession, nearly all took part. Mrs. Eddy and Miss Martin thought that unless spelling was taught in close conjunction with reading—that is to say that both should form part of one exercise, the pupils would be poor spellers.—Miss Hammond thought that the word method, well taught, would do all that was claimed for it. Mr. Jno. Bateman thought that an occasional drill in rapid reading was beneficial. Several teachers questioned the utility of such an exercise. The discourse was brought to an end by the chairman who called time.

On motion it was decided to alter the constitution so as to make other persons, as well as teachers eligible to membership. Also to meet hereafter at one o'clock, P.M.

Teachers—Boardman, Frick, Jon. Bateman, Woodard, Mrs. Eddy, Misses Hovey, Hammond and Hardy, and Miss McCarty from Davisville.

Visitors present—five.

Meeting adjourned to meet in four weeks.

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## Teachers'Examinations.

There were nine applicants for certificates before the County Board of Examination last week. Miss J. K. Dickerson, J. H. Leonard and M. J. Lavery Rved Second Grade Certificates.

Miss L. Smith received a Second Grade certificate. Upon presenting a like certificate from Marin County.

The certificates of Hattie E. Haile, D Jennie Lemon, Lucy Dudley, Louise A. Clark, J. R. Tilson, Luna Barnes, Luther M. Frick and M. Behrens were renewed.

The following were the Board of Examiners: J. K. Bateman, Superintendents; C. W. Child's, A. W. Sutphen, M. Righter.

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## Berkanntmachung.

Alle meine deutschen Freunde sind hierdurch eingeladen, am Sonabend den 6 April am dem Eroffaungs fest Theil zu nebmen.

Ich werde mein moglichtes thun, um dieses Fest, ein bemuthliches und freudenvolles zu machen. Eintrith zu dem Garten and Tanzhalle is frei Hoffend das ein jeder meiner Freun de an dem silben T'heil nehmen wird zeichnet Ergebenst.

George Frahm.

- 
- There have been several cases of insubordination in the school, but Principal Boardman has suppressed them with a roofless hand. We are glad to see a Principal at last, who is capable of enforcing discipline.
  - The new charger has been well cussed and discussed.
  - There is a young ocean of water between town and the cemetery.

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## Workingmen Organized.

A meeting was held at Public Hall last Saturday evening to organize a workingmen's club. W. H. Northcutt was called to the chair, and made a speech, where in he illustrated the attitude of the political parties by the story of the colored preacher and the two roads that lead, respectively, to "hell, and to damnation." These remarks, endorsed by the other members of the Club, must be taken as finally severing their connection with the Republican and Democratic organizations. William Vansant was elected, secretary. A role of membership was opened and signed by about fifty persons. S. S. Benton, Cicero King, and W. Vansant were appointed to draw up a series of resolutions, and the club adjourned for one week.

Since the meeting several more have signed the club role. We were informed that the club is organized as a branch of the National Working men's Association, and not of the Kearneymovement .

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- **TEMPERANCE MEETING.** – None of the speakers from abroad who were expected to be present at the temperance mass meeting in the M. E. Church, Thursday evening were there. District Templar, Frazier was sick: Mrs. E. P. Stephens sent a telegraph, saying she could not come, and the rest were detained for one reason or another. Nevertheless, the meeting was organized by the selection of Rev. J. L. Blich as President. Addresses were delivered by a reverent W. T. Mayne and Mrs. Eddy, and a black-board exercised by M. W. Woodard. The music by a choir organized for the occasion was very fine. There was a large attendance—as many as the church could hold.
  - **Sowing.** – During the last, or 10 days. A considerable number of farmers have been sowing, And some plowing also. Others whose land was Summer-fallowed will not sow . The reign of Wednesday was just the thing needed by the grain recently sowed.
  - **HEAVY.** – The losses of some of our sheep owners during the last month were heavy. One sufferer estimates 1/3 of all the sheep in this vicinity have died.
  - The workingmen met Monday night to nominate a city ticket, but it resulted in a row and

ended in free fight.

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## THE INCORPORATION MEETING.

The final meeting of citizens in relation to the incorporation question was held last Tuesday evening, and the proceedings, though marked with more hard feeling and less regard for the usual rules of order than might have been desired, gave a fair expression of opinion of the persons present. The principal vote was taken on a dilatory motion, it is true; but everybody understood the question, and knew it was a test vote; nobody who wished to kill the charger voted against laying it on the table. We say nobody did, because inquiry fails to find anyone who will say that he would have voted differently, notwithstanding assertions have been made that there are such. The majority by which it has been voted to incorporate is small, and we could wish for the sake of harmony. That opinion was more unanimous; but still it is a majority composed of persons as intelligent and generally esteemed as the minority; and this is one of those things in which majorities have ruled from time immemorial. If any think a matter of this kind should not be carried on so small a majority, but then remember that two years ago the same movement was defeated by a still smaller majority than the one by which it is now carried, and then the majority acquiesced gracefully.

If those who oppose the movement from fear of the burden of taxation will consider a few facts. We believe they will feel willing to see the experiment tried. The utmost limit of taxation is \$0.50 on the hundred dollars, and it ought not to be assumed, as by many. It is, that the rate will always be as high as this; it is likely to be 25 cents as 50. But suppose it is the latter. That is only five dollars on the \$1,000, \$10 on \$2,000, \$15 on \$3,000, and \$25 on \$5,000. Property is usually assessed about one third its true value. Suppose a man is worth \$1,500, and is assessed for \$500; his tax is \$2.50. Is not that trifling? If the same person happens to be a member of the fire Company (which will hereafter be run by the city), his yearly dues amount to three dollars. As for street assessments, the limit is two \$0.50 per front foot in any one year. On an ordinary lot of thirty feet front. This is \$15. We have heard some speak as though this would be a standing tax; but such is not the case, for street work once. Well done is done for a series of years. Again, there are only three or four blocks in the city upon which improvements of any great consequence are likely to be made. Outside these blocks all the street work, and some of it inside them, will be paid for with the money from road poll taxes, if we can get them returned to the city.

Let it be remembered that if two years. Trial show the experiment of incorporation is unsatisfactory. There will be no debt to prevent disincorporation at any time.

The remonstrance which has been prepared against the charger asks that if it is passed at all, it shall be submitted to a popular vote for adoption or rejection. Believing a majority of the town are fairly in favor of incorporation, and wishing to see everybody satisfied, we should have no great objection to this, providing those who propose it can devise a method to bear the expense of such an election in case the charger is voted down. Nevertheless, we understood before the last meeting that its decision would be final, and supposed everybody else did. As it has been asserted that it is the usual course to submit charters to the people after their approval by the Legislature, and even that, not to do it would be without precedent in the history of the State, we feel called upon to state the facts. We have examined the statutes for a series of years, and out of a large number of charters can find only one in which anything of the kind was submitted to the electors. This was "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Town of Healdsburg," passed at the session of 1873-4. Whether the original charger was so submitted we do not know. But at that same session. Original charters were adopted for Santa Barbara, Wheatland, Menlo Park, and Sutter Creek; none of which were resubmitted to the people. Re-incorporations were made of San Buenaventura, Eureka, Chico, San Jose, Woodland and Hollister, and in no case were the people asked to vote on it after the Legislature had passed the bill.

## **THE CHARTER.**

### **Synopsis of its Provisions.-**

Owing to the short time since the proposed charter was prepared, and the press of other matters, we are not able to print it in full, this week, but will do so next week. Following is a synopsis of each section:

Section 1, in the requisite legal phraseology constitutes the town of Dixon, a body corporate and enables it to sue and defend in the courts.

Section 2 defines the limits which are the same as we gave them last week. [Issue missing from digital archive-HSM]

Section 3 vests the power of government in a Board of five Trustees, a Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal, who are to be elected on the second Monday in February each year; the first officers to be elected at a date to be set by the County Judge, not more than sixty days after the passage of the act.

Section 4 provides for the organization of the Board.

Section 5 makes the City Marshal ex officio Assessor and Collector.

Section 6 makes the President of the trustees ex officio Street Commissioner; but no member of the Board shall receive any compensation.

Section 7 defines the powers of the Board of Trustees; they have the powers usually granted to such bodies to abate nuisances, licensing shows, etc., maintaining a fire department, levying a property tax not to exceed one half of 1 percent, etc.

Section 8 gives the Board power to order street improvements when petitioned for by the owners of a major part of the property in any block.

Section 9 constitutes the Board of Trustees, a Board of Equalization.

Section 10 makes the Trustees judges of the elections and qualifications of officers.

Section 11 empowers the Trustees to establish a city pound.

Section 12 gives the Justices of the Peace cognizance of violations of city ordinances.

Section 13 prohibits the contraction of any debt.

Section 14 gives the Board power to establish a chain-gang.

Section 15 says the act shall take effect from and after passage.

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## **FAVOR INCORPORATION.**

### **Proceedings of the Second Charter the Meeting –51 to 45 for incorporation – Provisions of the Charter Adopted.**

The second city charter meeting was held at Public Hall Tuesday evening, with a larger attendance than before.

After the call to order, and approval of the minutes, A. Hochheimer reported that the committee of five had prepared the draft of the charter, and three members had signed the report recommending its adoption.

K. E. Kelly then read the document for the information of the meeting W. H. Northcutt, to kill. It, moved to lay on the table until the second Saturday in April. Hochheimer hope the motion would not prevail—not, at least, until the draft had been discussed further, for as yet. The majority were not sufficiently acquainted with its contents to vote intelligently.

H. Eppinger expressed similar views, and said he wished. Northcutt had made a square motion to reject.

Northcutt said the whole business had been brought up precipitately a late hour, and criticized the outline of the proposed limits, comparing it to a frying pan struck by lightning.

Kelley asked if Northcutt did not say at a meeting of the committee, the proposed limits were the best that could be made.

Northcutt replied that he said they were drawn as small as they could be. He stated as other objections to the draft that it proposed to incorporate the town without the consent of the

people, as there was no provision for submitting the matter to a vote; that the powers vested in the Trustees, like the powers to impose licenses, were to ample and enable them to burden every kind of business.

Dickson said it had been tried two years ago, and then it was found the corporate limits could not go outside of the town plat.

Kelley replied to Northcutt, saying two things had been regarded in drawing the limits – practicability and Justice. Some were in favor of taking the four quarter-section; but the majority of the committee thought that unjust, as it took in considerable farming land. Several farmers' residences with a small part of their land were included in the proposed limits, but the speaker believed they were all men who had benefited greatly by the existence of the town and made money out of it, and therefore ought not to complain. If the attempt was made to exclude them. It would be a precedent for leaving out others, and the corporate limits would be made more irregular than those proposed. In reply to other objections. The speaker called attention to the limitation of taxation, prohibition of death, restriction of cost of street work, the inability of the Trustees to order street work, except on petition, etc. As it had been said so soon was one of the cities which found an incorporated government unsatisfactory, the committee had made particular inquiries and found the very reverse was the fact; Suisun was out of debt, the town government cost \$75 a year, everybody was satisfied and nobody proposed to disincorporate. Northcutt said the charger left the Trustees to be as extravagant as they chose in paying municipal officers.

Kelley replied the people choose their own officers and would look out for their own interests. Northcutt discussed the sanitary argument and alleged that the best physicians had never been able to attribute the disease, the local causes.

Hochheimer spoke at some length, saying there was the report of the State Board of Health to combat any arguments on the sanitary question. He analyzed the taxation clause, arguing that one half of 1 percent was too small of tax to be burdensome on anybody. The speaker had consulted with the business men of Suisun, and they were all well satisfied with their condition under the incorporation. It had been asserted that if the town was incorporated business houses would have to close on Sunday; there was a general statutes closing business houses on Sunday, and it could not be enforced, if the great State of California could not enforce a law of that kind, the little town of Dickson certainly could not even if it should pass one. He enlarged on the annoyance from stock ruining shrubbery, and thought a man who was willing to fix up his house and yard at great expense and with good taste should not be compelled as soon as he stepped out of his gaze to land in a mud hole.

Henry Smith believed Dixon was not large enough for incorporation get, the expenses which some thought would be so light were likely to become heavy in a very short time.

The discussion was carried on sometime longer, the arguments being of about the same character as those synopsized above, and finally, on motion of Kelley, it was agreed that all taxpayers and householders should be allowed to vote.

The chair appointed, Messrs., Dashiell, Hinman and Little tellers.

The votes were counted and found to stand: for laying on the table, 45; against, 51.

After several contradictory motions and some confusion, it was. Moved and voted to read and discuss the document section by section. The first section was read and adopted, after the second section had been read. It was voted to dispense with further reading and adopt as a whole.

Motions were subsequently made to amend by changing the boundary lines to leave out the places of J. S. Mayes and Peter Peters, but were rejected.

On motion, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five to take charge of the charter, and see it, was presented to the Legislative delegation in proper form, and introduced Messrs. Kasten, Kirby, Hinman, Kelley and Gordon were appointed such committee; and by vote, A. Hochheimer was afterwards added.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

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### **Further About the Corporation.**

A remonstrance has been prepared against the Charger and extensively circulated. It recites the Dickson is not large enough to incorporate, containing only 800 inhabitants, that the proposed limits take in some farming land, that the vote at the meeting was not a fair test; that if the charter is passed at all. It ought to be with a clause submitting it to vote for approval or rejection. A counter petition has been drawn up and also largely signed.

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### **Improvements at the Park.**

The almost uninterrupted stormy weather of the past two months has interfered with the proposed improvements at the Park to such a degree that they are as yet only just begun. Dr. Mack has board a 75 feet. Well, the foundation timbers for the windmill and tank are laid, and excavation made for the fountain and the Pavilion partly covered with a coat of whitewash. Among the improvements to be made on the Pavilion is a new stairway on the eastern end, the present one being too steep. Half of the space underneath the dance floor will be boarded up and partitioned off for a barroom, and in the rest conveniences arranged for the general refreshment stands. On the roof of the Hall upon three sides. The name of the park will be painted in large black letters, visible from a great distance. A shooting gallery, will be put up on the east side of the park. The pipe has been laid from the site of the windmill to the fountain, the basin of which is 14 feet across and will be bedded with rock. An ornamental fountain will be put up, and is expected to throw a stream 18 or 20 feet high. A fence will surround the fountain, and also a wide walk. From this center. Other walks will radiate in all directions. The road and all the walks will be rolled hard and the latter sprinkled with gravel. The grass, which was sown, some time ago is already growing well. The gum trees, which have been growing vigorously for several years, are to be trimmed before 6 April, when the grand opening is to come off, the place will be entirely transformed and undoubtedly excel as a pleasure ground anything. Most towns of the size of Dixon can show. If the fates that preside over the weather are propitious, the forthcoming picnic will be a grand success. Mr. Frahm has the reputation of knowing how to manage such things to perfection, and he is making every preparation for this occasion. Among other arrangements for the convenience of guests, he is having a large number of camp-stools made, and 20 or more tables will be put up under the trees.

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### **Rio Vista.**

[Collated from the Enterprise and Republican.]

We understand that a great amount of petty thieving has been going on in the flooded section.

Many of the families which came to Rio Vista from the flooded district are returning home, the water having subsided, so there is no further danger of being washed away.

Mr. Whalen the gentleman of leisure who was sent over to the County Jail some hundred days ago for furloughing a coach, is back on our streets.

Some months ago, Mr. R. C. Carter, of this place purchased of William Smith, Corporation, yard-keeper in San Francisco, about 500 feet of firehose. Mr. Carter subsequently disposed of it to the Rio Vista fire department. It now appears that the aforementioned Smith appropriated the money for his private use, and never had any authority to sell it.

The water had been constantly falling during last week, and the prospects were very flattering that the whole body of water will pass off from the islands in a very short time. If the water can be gotten off the islands inside of the next two months, good crops can be grown on large portions of the district.

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—The Dixon Brewery, has been quite changed in appearance, outside, and in, since the present proprietors took hold of it; and with the last improvements. It is fixed up in as fine style

as any establishment of the kind anywhere. The bar-room has been doubled in size by removing the partition on the south side. The whole has been freshly painted. A high board fence is erected on the south side of the building and the yard laid out in flowerbeds.

PG3

Following is the report of the Dixon Schools for the second month of the present term. For lack of space we can not print it in columns this month; but it will be understood that in each case the first figures represent attendance, the second, deportment; the third, scholarship.

### FIRST GRADE, ADVANCED DIVISION.

Frank Coleman		99	88	93
Delmar Dudley		94	88	97
Fred Dudley		71	83	93
Carrie Apperson		100	89	90
Stella Barnes	82	84	94	
Emmons Perkins		90	79	92
Frank Martin	96	80	73	
Henry DeTheil [Dashiell?]		65	75	71
Ina Love		100	88	74

### FIRST GRADE, FIRST DIVISION.

Charles Munion		97.5	78	75
George Devenpeck	91	76	67.	
Albert Filto		98	74	68.
William McKinley		69	88	88
Ben Kline		97	71	85
Lillie Filto		88	88	88
Bessie Mayne	94	98	93	
Aggie Dashiell		98	90	85
Belle Silvey		90	80	79
Maggie Hulen	85	75	85	
Jennie Niroad	84	71	72	
Louisa Behrens		97	87	91

### FIRST GRADE, SECOND DIVISION.

Carrie Ecff		99	79	76
Rosie Filto		86	87	73
Dora Peters		99	91	89
Annie Brown	94	92	86	
Ida Evans		89	87	93
Lizzie Northcutt		73	87	92
Edward McDermitt	92	74	87	
Charles Apperson		99	77	91
John. Blitch		87	85	85
Frank Thomas		89	86	74
Alvin Coleman		99	80	78
William Crofoot		60	83	79
Tad McKinley	87	77	90	
George Dashiell		96	78	85
George Dudley		89	78	90
Willie Kline		98	82	83
Gus Weihe		100	75	84
Lee Silvey		99	77	77
George Collier		95	88	75
Henry Timm		91	91	63



Annie Mayne	100	96	88
Hattie Bloom	56	99	72

O. T. Boardman,  
Teacher

### SECOND GRADE, FIRST CLASS.

Leila Crawford	84	100	82
Maggie Evans	89	99	80
Hattie Gunn	91	93	76
Clara Little	68	97	73
Frank Hurlburt	100	89	73
Jonathan Ulsteen	93	94	78
Prentiss Brown	98	82	80
George McDermott	73	92	80
George Goeffert	97	86	78
Jonathan Coleman	100	91	77
Jonathan Downey	100	91	83

### SECOND GRADE, SECOND CLASS.

Ella Fissel	28	98	76
Alice Newman	81	92	78
Nanny Smythe	71	96	81
Fanny Coleman	78	93	80
Ida Davis	94	94	87
Gar Dev	86	94	73
Josie Eppinger	100	98	91
Eddie Fissel	86	99	82
George Apperson	100	95	84
Curtis Eames	91	90	80
Lulu Mayne	99	99	85
Selma Schmidt	100	96	83
Edna Ross	58	94	76
Edgar McFadyen	76	89	66
Anna Peters (little Annie)	100	94	93
Sammie Ross	67	90	80
Walter Hall	100	97	89
Mary Bloom	58	93	74

### THIRD GRADE, FIRST CLASS.

Emma Hulen	99	94	79
Bell Kline	47	100	74
Luella Thomas	100	95	70
Anna Peters	100	97	82
Celia Kattenberg	99	98	79
Susie Roach	77	98	70
Willie, Vansant	64	90	77
Lysander Madden	100	97	77
Fred Dashiell	47	97	61
Charlie Foster	100	94	81
George King	75	90	78

M. W. Woodard  
Teacher

### THIRD GRADE, FIRST DIVISION.

Laura Bloom	60	99	50
Katie Brinkerhoff	55	96	75
Lucy Goeffert	90	82	80
Evey Clark	80	90	90.
Anne Dashiell	80	82	75

Millie Gunn	95	90	98
Laura Timm	95	98	98
Willie Davis	100	84	90
Bertie Barnes	90	85	90
Otto Weihe	97	87	95
Willie Ferguson	100	80	96
Jody Blitch	90	87	90

### SECOND DIVISION.

Jessie Gay	85	98	75
Rosa Kingsley	65	95	55.
Fannie Brown	100	90	85
Mary Downey	100	89	88
Eva Hulbert	95	80	90
Mary Millar	95	93	95
Sarah Killebrew	95	86	90
Fannie Collier	95	90	90
Matie Brinkerhoff	15	90	15.
Tommy Meyers	80	90	85
Stephen Hulen	100	90	85
Walter Bernard	100	92	94
Bertie Bernard	100	90	94
Freddie Love	100	86	85
Henry Duprey	95	88	90
William Honberger	80	87	40.

### THIRD DIVISION.

Ernest, Vasant	75	88	75
Phoebe Collier	95	88	90
Hattie Ettinger	100	79	90
Tillie Ettinger	100	70	80
Hillie Eppinger	100	83	80
Charlie Little	60	90	50
Willie Wilkins	100	85	88.
Albert Straub	100	90	90
Alfred Duprey	95	90	90
Henry Timm	100	100	85
Josie Wagner	50	97	50
Willie Straub	100	90	90
Johnny Bloom	40	92	40.

Ella Hovey, Teacher

### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Total number belonging, 51; average number belonging, 43; average daily attendance 36; percentage of attendance on average number belonging, .83.

Miss A. M. Wells.  
Teacher

pg4

- The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs agreed to report favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make certain negotiations with the Ute Indians. The negotiations in question are for the consolidation of all the bands in one, the agency to be located on or near White River, and for the extinguishments of the right of the Ute Indians to the southern portion of their reservation in Colorado.
- After full consideration and consultation with members of both Houses of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the first silver dollars to be issued will be used only in exchange at par for gold coin, or for the purchase of silver bullion at the market price. He does not feel at liberty to use them to pay for current expenses until the amount

coined is sufficient to furnish all alike, without discrimination. Therefore, they will at present be used for the purchase of silver bullion on at market rates.

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pg4

**San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.**

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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pg1/6

## Workingmen's Meeting.

The newly organized workingmen's club held its second meeting at Public hall last Saturday evening (1878/03/16). The first business in order was the election of permanent officers: it was accomplished by the selection of Daniel O'Connor for President, and J.N. Worth, Secretary.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting reported a platform, which was adopted. It consists mainly of declaration on the subjects of monopoly and corruption.

No other business being brought forward, calls were made for speakers, but orators proved scarce and very coy. J.M. Dudley being observed among the auditors was loudly called for, but excused himself on the ground that he had not heard the platform. It was then read expressly for his benefit, and afterwards the demand for a speech renewed. Mr. D. said he did not come expecting to make a speech; and besides he could not agree with quite all the sentiments or implications of the document he heard read. As a member of one of the great political parties he recognized the corruption existing in both of them. But any new party formed at the present time just be made up of member of the other two, and it was possible some of the same corrupt element might get into this that was in the others. The speaker did not know whether this organization in Dixon was intended to be independent of all similar bodies, or whether it was merely a branch of the movement that had its center of greatest activity at San Francisco. If it was merely a tail to Dennis Kearney's kite the members must know that kite had pursued a very erratic course; he doubted if the members could endorse everything which had been done at the Bay. It had been said the new party was based on opposition to Chinese immigration; but the other two parties were also opposed to this immigration. When the

speaker was in the State Legislature, years ago, he cast his vote for measures that were calculated to restrain the influence of these people. Mr. Dudley referred to the hard times and the straitened circumstances of many laboring families as connected with the opinions of the new party on the currency question; he said a great number of dollars did not necessarily mean high wages; as much depended on the purchasing power of the money; he had seen the time when men worked for four bits a day and were better paid than they now are with three or four times that sum. In conclusion, the speaker said that at some future day if the club wanted him to address it, and would promise not to get mad at anything he said, he would be happy to oblige.

Calls were made for Mr. E. E. Leake, but with premonitions of what was coming, that gentleman had slidden out a few minutes previously.

The Secretary was next pitched upon for a speech, and replied that he feared that he had never been sufficiently identified with hard work to make him a proper spokesman for a workingmen's club. The crowd laughed but insisted on a speech. Mr. W. thereupon remarked that Mr. Dudley was "an old politician"; also, that both the old parties had always been opposed to Chinese immigration and did just what Mr. Dudley did — appealed to the record to show they had always voted right and never accomplished anything.

After the applause which followed this effort had subsided, the President was called on for a speech. He corroborated Mr. Worth's statement that Dudley was an "old politician;" and added that he had never before heard him denounce the corruption in his own party. The Dixon Workingmen were not the tail of anybody's kite; they condemned what was wrong in the course of Dennis Kearney as well as in that of everybody else; Mr. Dudley, however, belonged to the tail of the Republican kite. The speaker then proceeded to score Senator Hilborn and Assemblyman Dare for their behavior on the railroad question. The present Legislature was making the worst record of any one we had had. In concluding, Mr. O'Connor gave Mr. Dudley an invitation to join the new movement.

Mr. Dudley replied that being such and "old politician," he felt delicacy about joining a party which was hostile to politicians.

The President — "While the lamp of life holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

Mr. Dudley — (The kerosene light on the President's desk had meantime flickered out, shrouding the vicinity in darkness) "Mr. President, the lamp has gone out." (Laughter. )

A few minutes afterwards a motion to adjourn was carried and the Club went out, too.

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**To WAIT.** — So we are to have no more railroad connection with Sacramento until Fall; according to Chief Engineer Wilkinson. It is inconvenient, and we think that by special exertions the Railroad Company might rebuild the road in a short time. But as long as they do not do it travel is reduced to almost nothing on the California Pacific, and if the Company can stand it the people can.

**DANCE.**— A social party was given Friday evening at the Esmeralda school house by the residents of the neighborhood. 20 or 30 couples attended, and they did not weary until a very late hour in the morning — except two or three who went peacefully to sleep on the soft side of a pine bench.

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### Sanitary.

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The following reference to Dixon and the health of the town appeared in the last report of the State Board of Health:

"The fact should not be omitted, however, that the town itself was in a condition favorable to the spread of an epidemic, and that typhoid fever had already been to some extent prevalent. Without a system of drainage, with a very general disregard of sanitary precaution in the disposal of refuse matters, with the accumulation of these around houses, or their imperfect removal by means of shallow surface drains, with foul privies reeking with ammoniacal odors,

there was present a combination of conditions among which we might expect the occurrence and propagation of zymotic disease. We have in this case, the two factors of probable contagion on the one hand, and imperfect sanitary regulations on the other. The conveyance of the disease to the town in the first instance its subsequent diffusion by means of unrestricted communication between the sick and the well, and the favoring influence of the common causes of zymotic disease, seem to be facts upon the existence of which we can reasonably rely, and serve to illustrate the importance of at least two of the fundamental precepts of sanitary science as applied to the management of epidemic disease — cleanliness and isolation.

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## THE CITY CHARTER.

The "City Charter" was published in the Tribune of this date. The "City Charter" is verbatim "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon" as passed by the State Legislature and approved 1878/03/30. The Act to Incorporate follows:

CHAP. CCCCLXII.—An Act to incorporate the Town of Dixon.

[Approved March 30, 1878.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

**SECTION 1st.** . The people residing within the boundaries of that tract of land in Silveyville Township, Solano County, California, described in section two of this Act, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Town of Dixon, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may sue and be sued in all Courts and in all actions whatsoever, and shall have and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and may purchase, receive, hold, and enjoy real and personal property, and sell and dispose of the same, subject to the provisions and limitations of this Act, and in no other way whatsoever; provided, that this Act shall not take effect unless at the first election mentioned in section three of this Act a majority of the legal voters residing within the corporate limits of said town, as described in section two of this Act, shall vote in favor of the incorporation of said town.

**SEC. 2nd.** Commencing at a point on the north line of the corporation southeast quarter of section fourteen, township seven north, b"adarie8. range one east, where the land of John S. Mayes and Thomas Dixon intersect, running thence due south to the section line dividing sections fourteen and twenty-three; thence west along said section line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three ; thence south along the west line of said northeast quarter of section twenty-three a distance of four hundred feet; thence due east to the west line of the land of the California Pacific Railroad Company; thence southwesterly along said west line of said railroad land to the south line of Mayes' Addition to the Town of Dixon, as shown by official plat of said addition now on file in the Recorder's office of Solano County; thence east along said south line of said Mayes' Addition to the said east line of northeast quarter of section twenty-three; thence north along said east line of said quarter section to the south line of the land of Henry Smith ; thence east along said south line of said Smith's land to the east line of the same; thence north along the said east line to the south line of the land of Ferguson and Coleman ; thence east along said south line of said Ferguson and Coleman's land to the east line of the same; thence north along said east line to a point six hundred and seventy-five feet south of the north line of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four; thence east to the east line of said northeast quarter of section twenty-four and thence north along said east line of said quarter section and continuing along the east line of the southwest quarter of section thirteen to the north line of the land of W. A. Dashiell; thence west along said north line of said Dashiell's land to the east line of the piece of land belonging to Peter Timm; thence north along said east li-ne of said Timm's land to the north line of the same; thence west along said north line of said Timm's land to a point due south of where the east line of the California Pacific Railroad Company's land crosses the north line of the southwest quarter of section thirteen; thence due north to said north line of said southwest quarter of said section; thence

due west to the place of beginning.

**SEC. 3rd.** The government of said town shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, to consist of five members, a Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said town on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1879, and shall hold office for one year; provided, that the first Board of Trustees, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal shall be chosen in like manner, at a time to be designated by the County Judge of Solano County, which time shall not exceed sixty days after the passage of this Act, and four weeks notice thereof must be given, by publication in some newspaper published in said town, and the officers so chosen shall hold office until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1879, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

**SEC. 4th.** Within five days after their election and qualification the Board of Trustees of said town shall meet and organize, by electing one of their members President, another Secretary, and another Treasurer. All orders drawn on the treasury must be signed by the President and Secretary.

**SEC. 5th.** The Marshal of said town shall be ex officio Assessor and Collector, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board of Trustees may prescribe by ordinance.

**SEC. 6th.** The President of the Board of Trustees shall be ex officio Street Commissioner. But no member of the Board of Trustees shall receive any compensation for his services.

**SEC. 7th.** The Board of Trustees shall have power to make such by-laws and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States, as they may deem necessary; to prevent and remove nuisances; to prohibit disorderly conduct; to provide for licensing public shows, lawful games, and business and mercantile establishments; to provide protection against fire ; to levy and collect, annually, a tax on all property in • said town, not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of the assessment valuation thereof; to impose and collect a tax on dogs, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per annum, and to provide for the killing of said dogs if said tax is not paid ; to pass ordinances prohibiting drunkenness, profanity, vulgarity, indecent exposure of person, and vice of all kinds; to prevent the leaving of the carcass of any dead animal on any street, alley, or lane in said town ; to prevent the discharge of firearms of any kind within the town limits, except on public occasions ; to prevent the immoderate riding or driving of any animal on the highways in said town ; to prevent the cruel treatment of any useful animal; to compel the owners of property to remove any nuisances therefrom ; and to regulate generally the moral, sanitary, and public interests of the town.

**SEC. 8th.** The Board of Trustees shall have power to lay out, open, widen, and improve any public street or alley in said town, and to regulate the width, grade, and construction of the same; to compel property owners to build and maintain sidewalks in front or on either side of their premises, when joining on any public street and when petitioned for Power of by parties representing a majority of frontage on such street, r° 18 o&- and to regulate the size and construction of the same; provided, that the improving or grading of any street must be done in accordance with the provisions of Section 4,409 of the Political Code; and provided further, that no tax in any one fiscal year levied for this purpose shall exceed the sum of fifty cents per front foot.

**SEC. 9th.** The Board of Trustees, in the event of a tax being levied under this Act, and an assessment made, shall sit as a Board of Equalization for not less than two days, notice of which sitting shall be given by posting notice in three public places in said town for ten days next preceding the time fixed for such sitting, that the assessment roll is open for inspection, and that said Board will sit as a Board of Equalization to hear all complaints. They may require testimony and may increase or diminish the assessment of property or add any property that may have been omitted as may be just and equitable.

**SEC. 10th.** The Board of Trustees shall be the judges of the qualification of their own members, and of all election returns, and shall determine contested elections of town officers. They may prescribe such rules and regulations governing themselves, not inconsistent with this

Act, as may best suit their convenience, including the manner of drawing orders on the treasury, holding meetings provided, that they shall hold at least one meeting every month and all other matters pertaining to the duties of their office.

**SEC. 11th.** The Board of Trustees may provide for a pound and Pound Master for the taking up and impounding of any horse, mule, jack, jenny, cattle, goats, sheep, or swine found at large within the town limits, and for the sale of the same by the Pound Master, also for the reclaiming or redemption of any such animal or animals by the owner, if he appear and claim the same, and may, by proper ordinance, establish rules and laws governing all proceedings under this section.

**SEC. 12th.** For the purposes of this Act, the Justices of the Peace of Silveyville 'Township are clothed with all the authority of authority of Police Judges under the general statutes of this Judges. State, and all moneys collected by them for a violation of any town law or ordinance, after deducting costs, must be turned over to the Board of Trustees for the use and benefit of the town.

**SEC. 13th.** The Board of Trustees are prohibited from contracting any debt on the credit of the town.

**SEC. 14th.** The Board of Trustees may provide for a chain-gang, and may cause parties who have been fined for the violation of any ordinance of the town to work therein on the public streets of said town, not exceeding one day for every two dollars of such fine until it has been paid.

**SEC. 15th.** This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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**ON ITS PASSAGE.**

**The Charter Passed by the Senate and now in the Assembly.**

Four members of the committee of six — Messrs. Kirby, Kelly, Hinman and Gordon — went to Sacramento Tuesday (1878/03/19 - Tuesday) afternoon to represent the charter matter to the local delegation. The charter itself had been sent up the week before and introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hilborn. Mr. W.H. Northcutt also went up last week as a representative of those opposed to the incorporation, and interviewed the delegation, presenting the objections that had been urged against it. Tuesday evening the committee had a conference with the delegation at the Capitol Hotel; and in consequence thereof Mr. Hilborn reported back the bill in the Senate next morning, and by general consent it was passed under suspension of the rules and sent to the Assembly without engrossment.

Friday morning (1878/03/22 - Friday) several citizens opposed to the charter went up to the capitol, and have not yet returned. According the last report, the charter was to be brought up in the Assembly this morning. (1878/03/23 - Saturday)

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• **A Recipe to be Miserable.** – The best recipe we know, if you want to be miserable, is to think about yourself, how much you have lost, how much you have not made, and the poor prospects for the future. A brave man with a soul in him get out of such pitiful ruts and laughs at discouragements, rolls up his sleeves, whistles, and sings, and makes the best of life. This earth was never intended for paradise, and a man who rises above his discouragements and keeps his manhood will only be the stronger and better for his adversities. Many a noble ship has been saved by throwing overboard its most valuable cargo, and many a man is better and more humane after he has lost his gold. – *Inter-Ocean.*

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• **It is a question how San Francisco will be governed** in the future. She cannot go on forever addressing the State Legislature to act as a guardian. At the present time. A large



share of the work of our Legislature is special legislation for San Francisco; and some of it is the most difficult business that body has to dispose of. The new Constitution will probably restrict local legislation within very narrow limits; and then go will have to be weaned and let go. The State apron strings. She will have, to protect herself from her own dangers elements.

- **Last Saturday afternoon**, a mass meeting of citizens was held in San Francisco, at the call of a large number of well-known gentlemen, to protest against the bill that had already passed one branch of the Legislature authorizing the city to purchase the Spring Valley Water Works. Dennis Kearney was present, and backed by a numerous array of his followers, he took complete possession of the meeting, electing himself chairman, forbidding anybody to speak, whom he did not like, and displaying the greatest disregard for rules of order and the rights of popular assemblies. He tore up a list of names which had been submitted as a committee to carry the resolutions of the meeting to Sacramento, and got up a list satisfactory to himself, made up with the intention of excluding "political bombers." It includes such men as Frank Pixley, Judge Ferral and Dr. Cox. More inveterate politicians. It would be hard to find.

- **THE ERA OF CORRUPTION** . – The United States as a nation is now passing through a period of corruption in office. Other nations have had the same experience. It appears in history at different periods as a form of national disease, enduring for a certain time, the same as maladies occasionally possess the body. England suffered from a low state of public morality during the middle of the last century; and at this day, the officers of the Russian civil and military service are very corrupt. Such a condition may be produced by a variety of causes, in a monarchical government. It is frequently owing to the example of a corrupt court, in constitutional countries, two extravagant expenditures produced by a great war or the creation of public works, to an era of private speculation, to the demoralization resulting from a corrupting system to the disposition of offices, or to a union of these and many other causes. All the light we receive from history shows that the recovery from a state of general corruption is a work of time and patience. It is something which can be outgrown but not thrown off suddenly by an exertion of the will or by the use of any specific remedy. There are politicians who try to persuade the people that a cure can be effected in a single election, by the simple displacement of one party by another. But these are the quacks who practice their shallow arts on the body politic. Others think it would be sufficient to enact dreadful penalties for the guilty ones – hanging for the first deviation from duty. But for one case of corruption that is discovered 20 are never known; and if death was the punishment for the offense. It would become entirely invisible, like the pestilence that walk of in darkness. The vainest of all attempts is to organize a new party from which the corrupt element shall be forcibly kept out—a task more hopeless than that of Sisyphus.

The only remedy, in our opinio is patience and steady devotion to the object – increased education of voters, the immediate reform of a system which makes subordinate offices. The spoils of party, and, above all, the fostering of a sense of personal and professional honor among officers. That can be accomplished only by making the position of Representative, one of dignity and independence, which he does not have to employ vulgar arts to obtain, and is which he is safe from unjust attacks. To lessen the temptations before officials, occasions for special laws, and acts directly affecting the pockets of individuals and corporations, should be avoided. The people ought to be willing to suffer temporary inconveniences for their own ultimate good.

- **CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES**. – The Congressional Record – the official paper in which proceedings of Congress are reported in full – is a publication, few voters ever see, and still fewer have any inclination to read. Yet it can hardly be doubted that it does more than anything else to diminish the respect for which the average Congressman is held by public opinion. The intelligence and business ability of the members have suffered unjustly from the number of foolish buncombe speeches printed in the Record. These efforts for popular effect are not a fair test of the brains or the sense of Congress; if they were the standard would have been placed as low as that of a boys debating assembly. Most of the speeches of the kind we referred to are never delivered at a session of the House, but are "printed by permission," and

intended solely for the consumption of the constituents of the speakers. There are but few members who do not have too much intelligence to write such speeches in good faith; but they believe, justly or not, that any kind of nonsense will go down with their constituents, and the more extravagant it is, the more it will do to secure their reelection. A majority of the men elected to Congress in these days are shrewd politicians. If not, wise statesmen; and in their private intercourse, their committees and their caucuses. They can go about business in as practical a way as anybody. This being the case, one might suppose a sense of the ludicrous and fear of one another's ridicule would restrain them from perpetrating some of the speeches that are printed in the Record; but it is probably explainable by the fact. "that they all do it." Or enough of them do to make the practice a matter of course. A speech on "the faith of the nation," or some question of great importance, full of platitudes and pitched in a very high key, is supposed to have a mighty influence on the minds of a members constituents, especially those in the rural districts, who if the speech is quoted in the country papers and liberally praised, will never know or care whether it was ever delivered in the House. But in reality, one of these speeches printed but not delivered is only a proof of a members insignificance for it shows he had not weight enough to get the attention of the body.

We are reminded of these facts by looking over the *Record* for the time the silver question was before Congress. There seemed to be a feeling among the members that this was an especially fine field for the cultivation of demagoguery, and they exerted themselves to fill up the Record with trashy and ridiculous speeches. They are worth reading. Only as a specimen of the art. So far as the internal evidences go. They might all have been written by the same hand and sold by the yard. They all resound with the same key-note of "oppression of the laboring classes," "down-trodden poor," ad nauseum. We would recommend anybody, however, to read a great many of these lucubrations [A piece of writing, typically a pedantic or over elaborate one.] at one sitting; there is a kind of a gas, exhaled by Congregational oratory which is dangerous to feeble constitutions.

- **Election in Vallejo.** – The election in Vallejo resulted in a decided victory for the Republicans. They elect all the city officers except City Trustee from the third Ward –F. Deminger –who is the Workingmen's nominee, and one School Director –C. H. Hubbs, Democrat. 1032 votes were cast, against 1417 last Fall. The Republican vote is nearly equal to the vote of the Democrats and Workingmen united. corps of officers are the following: Trustees, J. A. McGinnis, James Green, David Reese, E. J. Wilson, S. C. Farnam, W. C. Greeves, F. Deininger's; Treasurer, J. R. English; Assessor, W. A. Grace, backspace; Marshall, William MacDonald; School Direct tours, D. W. Harrier, I. S. Halsey, John Farnam, D. Rutherford; Superintendent, J. E. Abbott; School Assessor, T. W. Chamberlain.

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- **STEVENSON BRIDGE.** ~ A committee of the Board of Supervisors composed of Messrs. Harrer, . Baker and McCrory met the full Board of Yolo County at the Stevenson bridge, last week to discuss the question of what ought to be done to facilitate intercourse between the two counties. Of course, the Solano representatives proposed that the two counties should rebuild the old bridge and share the expense equally. The Yolo Board made the proposition that they would keep the Davisville bridge in repair if the Solano Board would the other; but as the Davisville bridge needs only slight repairs, while the other will have to be rebuilt, the offer was declined. Finally the Yolo Supervisors said they would call a meeting of citizens of their county who have occasion to use the Stevenson bridge and see what they think of repairing it. This was as close and understanding as could be arrived at. Nothing was said about a new bridge at any other point on the creek.

- **Appointed .** – W. S. Leake has receive the appointment of express agent at Suisun, to succeed William Losh, and left for that place. Thursday to take charge of the office. He is a young man of great promise and will no doubt become as much a favorite with the people of Suisun, as he has been with those of Dixon during his two years' residence here.

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## **RIO VISTA.**

[Collated from the Enterprise and Republican.]

The rush of water into Brannan Island, near the head of Wood Island, is said to be cutting a deep channel into the island for a long distance. There is a terrible rush of water. There yet. The roaring of it can be heard distinctly in Rio Vista.

F. A. Lea was brutally murdered on Bouldin Island recently.

A week ago Sunday night somebody attempted to steal Dr. Hunter's horse, but the animal bucked him off into the mud.

The California Transportation Company are building a new freight shed on the north end of their wharf.

Work has been commenced on portions of the Brannan Island levee.

The "Blue Ribbons" are frequently seen passing through town.

Last Wednesday, Whalen was caught while attempting to steal fish from the wharf of the California Transportation Company. He was discovered in the act and the fish were taken from them, and in the struggle to retain possession of the property. He was severely hurt, receiving a wound on his head.

Property on Main Street near Second is looking up in price. The other day. An offer of \$83 per front foot was made and refused for a lot below Second Street. Governor Irwin has issued a pardon to Frederick Klaber, who on 19 January, 1878, in the Justices Court of Louis Chase, Rio Vista Township, Solano County, was convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to be imprisoned 100 days.

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Alles frei am 6 ten April nur das Pier nicht.

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Achtung Deutsche! Ein gutes Glass Bier am 6 ten April

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## **San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.**

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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- One of the Sioux Chiefs from Sitting Bull's camp told a scout on this side that the band were nearly starving, and would gladly surrender if they could keep their ponies.
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- **White Concentrated Broth From Poultry.** -- [Recipe.] Place in a proper vessel to fat fowls (trussed ), with a knuckle of veal, weighing about 3 pounds. Fill the vessel three quarters full with good beef stock broth, and cause it to boil at a gentle heat. Then skim the broth, and put in two carrots, a turnip, and onion, a few leaks,

and some celery, but do not add any salt, as the bully on has been already assaulted. Boil the whole gently for five hours, then skim it, and remove the meat and vegetables. The broth should afterwards be strained through a fine sieve. This broth is very useful for white soups and in preparing other dishes. Glaze is made in the same way, except that in this case, only a small quantity of beef stock should be used; the smaller the amount of liquor employed, the greater being the consistency of the glaze. Great care should be taken towards the end of the process, that the glaze may not be injured by the heat used in its preparation.

- **Raised Biscuit.**--[Recipe] Make a sponge of about a pint of milk and water, with a piece of yeast cake, or a penny's worth of Baker's yeast at night; in the morning knead with a pint of milk, warmed, and half a cup full butter and lard; knead very soft; let stand until light, then knead again; when light rolled out, cut with a small glass, let stand for an hour in the pans; bake quickly.

- **Fricassee of Chicken .** -- [Recipe]. Cut the chicken in small pieces, just cover with water, season highly, at a few small pieces of pork; a fat chicken, not a very large piece of butter; and a few potatoes cut in half; before taking from the fire. Remove the lid and dredge in a little flour.

- **Stewed Oysters.** -- [Recipe]. Strain the oysters through a colander; put the liquor in a saucepan, let it come to a boil, and skim; put in the oysters, a large piece of butter, pepper and salt; when boiled up, add to two quarts of oysters 1 cup full of milk; serve immediately.

- **Corn Muffins .** -- [ recipe]. 1 quarts wheat flour, 2 teaspoonfuls Royal baking powder; add to it one cupfull yellow meal ; cream together one cup full butter, 1 cup full sugar, three eggs, and 1 pint milk; stir well; then add flour and meal. Bake in muffin rings; hot oven.

- **Yorkshire Pudding .** -- One cupful flour, pint of milk, two eggs; add a little salt, and mix into a batter; pour into a greased pan and bake under the beef; when nearly done. Remove the meat to brown putting; the eggs should be well beaten.

- **Rye Rolls .** -- [Recipe]. 1 pint of sour milk, three eggs, beaten light, a scant teaspoon full of saleratus [Saleratus was a chalk-like powder used as a chemical leavener to produce carbon dioxide gas in dough. It was a precursor to baking soda.] , A little salt, and meal enough to make a stiff batter. Bake in a quick oven, in a roll pan previously heated.

- **Cream Cookies (without eggs).** -- [Recipe.] One cup thick cream, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon full soda and one of salt, just enough flour to roll out nicely.

- **Fruit Cake.** -- [Recipe.] Two cups stewed raisins, two teaspoonfuls soda, two cups buttermilk, 5 cups flour, salt, teaspoon full cinnamon and cloves.

- **Hard Lard for Pastry.** -- Lard for pastry may be used as hard as it can be cut with a knife, and will make far better paste than if left stand to warm. It needs only to be cut through the flour -- not rubbed.

- **To Wash Towels with Colored Borders.** -- [Household hint.] To set the colors. Let the towels soak in a pail full of cold water containing 1 tablespoon full of sugar of lead [Lead acetate, also known as sugar of lead, is a salt that (ironically) has a sweet flavor—a fairly unusual quality in poisons, which are more likely to taste bitter, signaling to the taster that they are unsafe for consumption.]; let them remain 10 minutes before washing; to make the colors look clear and bright use pulverized Borax in the wash water, very little soap and no soda.

- **Care of Cutlery.** -- [Household hint.] Knives, after using, should be wiped with soft paper, removing the grease, etc., then placed in a deep can or vessel of Luke-warm water, keeping the handles above water until washed clean, then thoroughly dry.

- **Oil Out of Woolen.** -- [Household hint. One can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or will and stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully. Never put water to such a grease spot or liquid of any kind.

- **To Kill Bugs.** -- To kill bugs on a Veronica or any other plant, use ground hellebore. Wet the plant and dust, on the hellebore from an old pepper-box.

Is there much difference between a gay lute and a blasted lyre? Or is one a cymbal of the other? Musical folk will be able to guitar good idea of the subject at once. Each one is expected to answer according to his views as concertina case like this is not looked for, but we hope they will not spinit out too long . -- *Boston Advertiser.*

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### Life in Mississippi.

Married, at 3 PM, on Thursday last, at the residence of Rev. Harry West, colored, opposite the depot in Coffeyville by the Rev. Harry West, Mr. Dokes, white, to Miss \_\_\_\_\_, Negro (name of the dusky bride not known), all from Lafayette County, Mississippi. We understand that this marriage extraordinary created no little excitement in the usually quiet town of Coffeyville. About 7 o'clock the same evening, the happy couple reached our town on a freight train, en route for their home. It was soon reported up and down our streets that a "white man with a Negro wife was on the freight train just up." Some of the young men of our town as we learn, immediately determined to treat the new groom to a new suit of tar and feathers, as a marriage present. He was on top of the caboose, but some of the smaller boys were ahead of them and were pelting him with brickbats. He took refuge in the caboose and close the doors securely. The train soon pulled out, and thus he missed his merited suit. We understand that he says his name is Dokes and that he lives about 6 miles from Taylor's depot in Lafayette County, Mississippi. We are no advocate of lynch law, but under the circumstances do not think a coat of tar and feathers would have been a miss. Such an outrage upon moral law should not be tolerated and passed over in silence. -- *Water Valley (Miss.) Sentinel.*

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### Care of Laying Hens.-

Properly cared for and manage, hens can be made to pay a very large profit in eggs, but if you neglect them they will only eat off their own heads and leave you without eggs. To get the best result in eggs from your hands, too many should not be kept together. If you have a large number better divide them up into Flocks, of 20 or 30 in a flock. It is not necessary to keep a cock with them unless you want them for hatching, as they will lay as well without, and the eggs will keep longer. Give them all the room you can. The less room you give them the greater care you must take of them. Provide a box of dry ashes and road dust in which a little flour is mixed, for them to dust in. This will effectually keep vermin off them. Whitewash your poultry houses several times during the year. Provide suitable boxes for them to lay in and change the straw or hay, in them, sprinkling sulphur into the nest to prevent vermin from annoying the hands while laying.

Always keep the drinking fountain full of clean, pure water. Much more depends on the watering of laying hands than most people believe. Make sure your house is properly ventilated, and cleaned every morning, or every second morning. At the furthest. Provide plenty of green food for your hands. I suspend a head of cabbage from the ceiling by a cord, and leave it there till the hands eat it all up, then I hang up another. This is one of the best kinds of green food you can give hens in winter. Onions. I also hash once a week, and mix with the soft food. The first meal in the morning is a mush of meal, wheat bran, or mid lings, "Chop," such as used for horses, composed of corn, oats and barley. Into this is mixed boiled meat scraps, hashed fine, ground or granulated bone, ground white-fish, etc., with a seasoning of pepper; or better still, the Imperial egg food, twice or three times a week. At noon give a light feed of grain, and in the evening. Give all the grain. The hands will eat. Of grain mixed boiled feed, composed of corn, none compares, in the production of eggs to buckwheat. Being located in a country where it is plenty and cheap, I have had ample opportunity to test it, and have no hesitancy in saying it is the best of all grains. Asiatics must not be fed all they will eat or they will become too fat; all others can have all they can eat. Also keep plenty of moisture show, ground bone or gravel within reach of the hands at all times. In cold weather. It will be necessary to warm your house by a stove or otherwise, as hands must be kept warm. If you expect a

supply of eggs.

When milk can be had, it is one of the best things that can be given to laying hands, sweet or sour, as are also the scraps from the table. --J. M. Lambing, in Poultry World.

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### Grooming Cattle.

The question often arises in the mind of the farmer or stock-raiser whether it pays to groom his animals or allow them a run-way liberally supplied with rubbing posts. It would appear, if we view animals in the light of psychology, that the question, in point of economy, to say nothing of the increased comfort of the animals, had been satisfactorily settled in the affirmative years ago. There is no question in our mind that grooming or carding cattle is as necessary and even profitable. As with horses. A successful breeder is as particular that one should be groomed as the other, and says that he knows it pays. Keeping the skin clean and the pores open must be as beneficial to the dumb animals as to the human species, and for ourselves. We will know that if we keep the body in health, it is necessary to keep the skin clean. The question has been solved by breeders of thoroughbreds and they use. This means to promote the health as well as increase the size and weight of their animals. They all take great pains to keep them clean, and they are successful in making rapid growth. What will apply to thoroughbreds will apply with equal force to capitol of any or no breed. The practice is not, as many suppose, and expensive one. When the skin is once freed from impurities, two minutes a day spent in currying will keep it so. It pays if in nothing more than keeping the coat slick and glossy.

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### Forcing Asparagus.

A correspondent of the *Garden* gives his experience in forcing asparagus. He says: "Asparagus may be obtained. A month before it is ready out-of-doors, as follows: about the middle of February. Place some movable wooden frame over a permanent bed of it, and with a few barrow loads of warm manure and leaves makeup, a lining all around the bed, and cover its surface with dry hay. Then put on the lights and keep them closed for three weeks, when the heads will begin to appear. The hay should be cleared off, and a little air given on every favorable opportunity. Under this treatment. I have cut my first asparagus on March 20 and since that date. I have cut several hundreds of beautiful heads and still they promise to be sufficiently abundant to keep a good supply until the out-door crop is ready." By this plan, the bed, which does not experience any disturbance, will last a great number of years, provided its produce is not cut too late. Cutting should cease and glanced be removed directly after the out-door crop is ready.

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Source Dixon Tribune ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

March 30, 1878

Volume 4, No. 21

## Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.

By: Alfred B. Nye.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.B. Huff's Office.

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A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

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pg1

1878/03/30 (Saturday)

Date of Approval of "An Act to incorporate the Town of Dixon" by the California legislature. Page 712 of 1877 - 1878 statutes, Chapter CCCCLXII.

### ELECTION NOTICE.

— An Act entitled an Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon, approved 1878/03/30 (Saturday).  
[The body of the article is a reprint of the Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon with the Governor's signature followed by The notice of election by the County Judge of Solano County.  
This notice of election follows:]

In pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing Act, I Jno. M. Gregory, County Judge of Solano county, do hereby give notice that an election will be held in the town of Dixon on Monday the 27th day of May, 1878; the polls for said election to be opened at one hour after sunrise and to be kept open until sunset of the said day; the qualifications of voters to be such as are prescribed in the Act hereinbefore set forth, and such qualified voters are to vote for and elect the following officers, to-wit:

1. Trustee.
2. Trustee
3. Trustee
4. Trustee
5. Trustee
6. Treasurer
7. Assessor

8. Collector
9. Marshal

Said qualified voters will also vote on the question: "Shall the Town of Dixon be incorporated?"

The polling place for said election will be at "the Public Hall," and the officers of election shall be: E.E. Leake, Inspector; W.R. Ferguson, Judge; A. Hochheimer, Judge.

Said order to be published for four weeks in the Dixon Tribune, a newspaper published in said Town.

Given under my hand, this 25th day of April, 1878. JNO. M. GREGORY, County Judge of Solano County.

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**TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.** ~ The Dixon Teacher' Association will meet on Saturday, April 6 at 1 o'clock. Program: class exercise in geography and map-drawing. M. W. Willard; discussion; essay, "What method should a teacher pursue to reach his highest aim." F. M. ighter; discussion: "Methods of teaching US History," Mrs. Eddy; discussion.

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### **THE PICNIC.**

Preparations for 6 April picnic are going on a pace. The wet weather has prevented much progress at the Park, but nevertheless considerable has been done there and it is assuming a new appearance. Frahm has purchased an ice cream machine and will attend to the refreshment business himself. Encouraging reports are received of probable attendance from all sides, and the affair will be one of the first magnitude beyond a doubt.

Should the weather remain stormy the picnic will be postponed, but of that due notice will be given.

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**ELECTION.** ~ There will be a school election in this district the last Monday in June, to fill the vacancies made by the retirement of Trustees Coleman and Ferguson, the latter of whom received the position by appointment last year.

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### **THE CHARTER PASSED.**

[Published in the Dixon Tribune issue of 1878/03/30]

With an Amendment for Popular Vote on it — Hard Struggle over the Bill.

Delegations representing both sides of the charter question left Dixon for Sacramento Tuesday and Wednesday they appeared before the Assembly delegation. Corporation was represented by Messrs. Kelly, Kirby, Gordon, Hinman and Kasten of the committee; and anti-incorporation by W.R. Ferguson, J.S. Mayes, Peter Peters and T.J. Clunie, their attorney.

They met the delegation by appointment at 8 o'clock in a committee room of the Capitol, and the matter was argued pro and con until after 2 p.m.. Mr. Haile was chosen chairman, and Clunie opened the argument by endeavoring to show that the remonstrance against incorporation represented over half of the taxable property of the town. A certified statement of property in the proposed limits from Treasurer Lemon was exhibited and the other side also showed a comparative statement of property, each claiming that it had the bulk of property on its side. Mr. Clunie on the part of the anti-incorporationists, and Mr. Kelley on the other side entered into a long and exhaustive discussion of this question; each piece of property being taken up in order and placed under its appropriate head; the chairman ruling on all disputed cases. The discussion was very animated, Clunie at one point getting excited and referring to the meeting of taxpayers at which the charter was endorsed as "a mob" — for which he afterwards apologized.

With the incidental discussion of other points and frequent spats, it was 2:30 o'clock before the tabulation of property was completed. A great deal was excluded on one point or



another, and the statement did not by any means represent the complete taxable wealth of the town. But the corporation came out ahead by a few hundred dollars. The number of names on the different petitions had also been canvassed in the meantime and at the conclusion Assemblyman Dare was in favor of the bill as it stood, but Mr. Haile announced that he should have to offer an amendment to return the bill for a popular vote upon it. This proposition was discussed some time, and the corporation committee declined to accept the amendment.

At the evening session of the House the bill was reported back by Assemblyman Dare, who made a neat speech in its support: when Haile offered his amendment. He supported it principally on the ground that the people of the town were very near evenly divided. Grove Johnson and some others spoke on the same side and to the same effect. Mr. Dare spoke again and T.J. Hart of Colusa also opposed the amendment. In fact the debate lasted three quarters of an hour and some of the members were very impatient at wasting so much time on a mere local bill. Finally the vote was taken when a large part of the members were out of their seats and the amendment prevailed by seven majority. The bill was then passed unanimously.

After this action the friends and opponents of the bill had a meeting and the latter agreed not to oppose it further progress, either by defeating it in the Senate where it goes for concurrence in the amendment, or by inducing the Governor to pocket it.

The committee in charge of the bill acknowledge their obligations to Senator Hillborn for his service in expediting the passage of the bill in the Senate. Mr. Dare was impressed with the justice of the measure from the first and worked for its success with great zeal and ability. We also learn that Mr. Kelley's argument on the bill before the delegation was very able and received the compliments of Mr. Clunie.

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Mar30

pg1

- **The Horrors of War.** – What the Pall Mall Gazette . Ironically calls "incidents of the holy war of the 19th century," are vividly described by a correspondent of the Daily News, who accompanied the Russian army from Philippopolis to Hermanli. He saw the bodies of Bulgarian peasants with terrible wounds in the head and neck, sometimes mutilated and disfigured; women and infants, children and old men, both Turkish and Bulgarian, fallen in the fields by the roadside, half buried in the snow, or lying in the pools of water.

It seemed to have been one long battle between the peasants of both races, in which the dead were counted equally for each; but while many of the bodies bore the marks of violence and showed ghastly wounds, the great proportion of the women and children were evidently frozen to death, for they lay on the snow as if asleep, with the flush of life still on their faces and the pink skin of their feet and hands still on blanchd.

Side-by-side with these many corpses of old man, full of dignity, even in death, Leigh Stark by the roadside, their white beards clotted with blood, and their helpless hands fallen upon their breasts. From the muddy water of the ditches tiny hands and feet stretched out, and baby faces half covered with snow, looked out innocently and peacefully, with scarcely a sign of suffering on their features. Frozen at their mother's breasts, they were thrown down into the snow to lighten the burden of the poor creatures who were struggling along in mortal terror.

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pg2

- The [Dixon] Incorporation Bill has passed the Assembly with an amendment, returning it to the people for adoption or rejection. The time of holding the election will be set by the County Judge not more than sixty days from the passage of the bill. At the same time an election is held for a full set of officers. If the charter carries, the successful candidates enter upon the duties of their respective offices. If not, their official pump and glory will be still born, and they can ruminate upon the sentiment. Once placed on and infant's tombstone:

If I was so soon to be done for,  
I wonder what I was begun for?

- The San Francisco *Alta* states that "it is well-known that Kearney is a constant visitor to the *Chronicle* office, holds consultations there, and draws inspiration and epithets from those consultations." It is believed by a good many that through the understanding which seems to exist between Kearney and the DeYounts the latter are able to get the agitators influence in favor of any project they please. It is not to the credit of the working men's intelligence that they can be any longer deceive by this Mephistophiles of the press. The *Chronicle* has no more real sympathy with their movement than a stone; it cares for nothing –has no principles and no policy except self aggrandizement. It has catered to Kearney and his friends only to gain their patronage; It has gone just as far in this direction as it knew it could without alienating businessmen who advertise in its columns. Every time Kearney has done anything especially outrageous. It has condemned him at first, while public indignation was hot, but as soon as the popular mind has cooled a little. It was on Kearney's side again, bidding for the patronage of the Workingmen.

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## THE MECHANICAL MIRACLE

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Recent numbers of the Popular Science contain articles upon the Edison speaking phonograph which can be accepted with confidence as trustworthy statements of the performance and capacity for perfectibility of this remarkable instrument.

Although most of our readers have seen descriptions of this invention, it is not out of place. The state that it is object is to mechanically record the tones of the human voice, and to reproduce them after any interval in articulate speech with the same time and inflection with which they were uttered. This marvel is accomplished by concentrating the voice on a thin place of iron, and then recording the vibrations by means of a steel point traversing a sheet of tin foil on a moving cylinder. By then reversing the action and allowing the steel projection to commence at the point of beginning and trace back the record is his made the same vibrations of the plate are produced, and the sounds of the voice repeated with a fidelity, according to the published accounts, which one would hardly believe possible. The machine is "simple as a grindstone," and produces results that are truly astonishing. The records of the vibrations can be detached from the cylinder and preserved in condition for use any length of time desired. From these facts, the imagination can take an immense flight, contemplating the possibilities of achievement of this wonderful invention. The voices of the dead can be reproduced 10,000 years after they are in their graves. Great orators can be heard in their own tones as long as the world lasts. Patti and Nilsson can be brought into every drawing room. Whole plays and operas can be recorded and enjoyed by every man in his own house. At least, Mr. Edison himself, and persons who have studied the operation of the phonograph are persuaded that all these things will be sober realities; though the idea is so startling that a great many people will not believe till they see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears.

The writer in the magazine referred to states that the speech of the phonograph is not a perfect echo of the human voice, being somewhat muffled and a few of the sharp sounds lost. But these imperfections can probably be removed. Indeed, the latest experiments of Mr. Edison have already made considerable improvement of the instrument in these respects. He also reports that he has succeeded in making an instrument speak loud enough to be heard at a distance of 275 feet in the open air. Whether the power of the phonograph is capable of indefinite extension. We should imagine was a question. To enlarge the vibrating plate to secure an increase of sound might render it less sensitive to light tones. But it is impossible to reason on probabilities about an instrument which has already so completely exceeded all rational expectation.

As seen by the above description, the phonograph is not an electrical invention as commonly supposed. It is simplicity makes it comparatively inexpensive; the finest instruments will not cost above a hundred dollars.

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## County Gossip.

- The railroad Company have expended \$6000 for making soundings with a boring machine in the streets, opposite Benicia. This looks decidedly as if they had a purpose in the work, and contemplated some kind of a railroad passage at a day, more or less remote. The Contra Costa News is convinced that it is a tunnel instead of a bridge. The Company have in view; and instances, the use of the boring machine to lend probability to that theory.
- Benicia has struck a little Bonanza in Road poll taxes. The Chinamen engaged upon the new Railroad are to be made to work out their taxes, and 1000 days work will thus be secured to the Township.
- A contemporary, referring to Robert Ingersoll's petition, 210 feet long, pretends to believe it is an old list belonging to one of the doorkeepers of the House of Representatives who rents it out to petitioner's for all occasions. This is what Artemus Ward would call a "gosk," but it recalls an incident which actually happened at Vallejo, so history avers. There was a Dashway temperance society organized in that town and secured a long list of signatures to the pledge. When the order broke up some persons captured the list, wrote a petition for his own appointment to an office in the Navy Yard, attached the list of names and forwarded the document to the Department at Washington. Whether the ingenious rascal secured his coveted position, we never heard.

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## SATURDAY, APRIL 6th

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### Grand Opening! of the Washington Park!

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Mr. George Frahm, Lessee Of the above Park, invites all of his Friends and the Public in general, to attend a

## FREE PICNIC.

Given by him in honor of opening the above Park for the coming Picnic Season.

**ENTRANCE TO HALL AND PARK = = = = = FREE.**

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pg3

- From the top of the windmill tank at the Park, the Capitol at Sacramento is distinctly visible.
- Koehler & Gruenig will start out their bakery wagon in a week or so –as soon as the roads become passable—to supply their old customers.
- We have received the initial copy of the Sacramento, a Workingmen's organ published by and edited by William Halley, father of one of the publishers of the late Dixon Dispatch [newspaper]. A peculiarity of the Is that the editorial articles are all signed.
- George Frahm has engaged the Woodland Band for the season to play at all. The Washington Park picnics. Arrangements to this effect were made before the move towards organizing another band here began.
- Sam Leakey took the large black dog that has been kept at the depot here to Suisun with him, and it was run over by the pay car and had to be shot. It was a fine intelligent animal, but had an incurable trick of barking at the trains. When a train drew up to the depot he ran ahead of it and barked until it stopped, evidently thinking he had brought it to a standstill. When

the bell rang he barked again, and started it off, in his own estimation.

- "It Ain't Worth Nothing."—That is the excuse of some people for not taking their home paper. This is a free country, and consequently no man can be made to take a paper he does not want, or which is not worth the money it costs; but when a man wants a paper enough to borrow it regularly from his neighbors, and is able to pay for it, it is rather mean to make a false pretext and abuse the humble compendium of local news. An aggravated case of this kind lately has come under our notice. A fellow instructed our carrier to leave the paper at his door, which was done for six months before a bill was sent to him. Then when the collector made his appearance. He was black guarded, told that the paper had never been subscribed for and "was not worth nothing, anyhow." In order not to annoy him with anything so worthless, the persons paper was stopped, backspace; and ever since he is borrowed the Tribune regularly of his neighbors as soon as it was out. This kind of a man is what Horace Greeley would call "meaner than a goat thief." "Brass mounted, and of such is the kingdom of heaven."
- **Workingmen.**—The workingmen's club met last Saturday night and ordered their platform printed. They received several accessions to their membership, and brief speeches were made by Alva Udell and W. H. Northcutt. The latter said in leaving the Democratic Party. He did so with deliberation; he had become convinced that reform was impossible in that party. At the next meeting of the club, a speaker from San Francisco is expected.
- **Election.**—There will be a school election in this district. The last Monday in June, to fill the vacancies made by the retirement of trustees Coleman and Ferguson, the latter of whom received the position by appointment last year.
- **New Band.**—A new brass band is being organized by some of the members of the old one. We hope to see it succeed.

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### RIO VISTA..

Last week Mr. Kleiner, of central paid our place visit, having in view the selection of a proper site for a brewery.

A Catholic Mission will be opened in the Catholic Church in this place on Thursday, April 4, and continue until Sunday, April 7. The services will be conducted by Rev. Fathers Louis Daniels and William, O. P., Of Benicia.

J. D. Ingersoll closed his business. The past week to Messrs. Clark and Unges Nf Sherman Island..

"River View" is the name given to the new hotel.

The water is receding slowly. But, oh! so slowly!

We were shown some barley coming from out in the hills, which has attained a height of about 28 inches. Pretty good for a dry season.

=====

pg4

### San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World,

San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

April 06, 1878

Volume 4, No. 22

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pg1

• The Legislative session came to a close Monday night. As usual with Legislatures, the body was assailed in its expiring days with a cry of detraction; and a good many of its members if they were to run for office again immediately would prove very unpopular. But this reflection should console them—that every other Legislature in 20 years has been equally unpopular at its close. There is something childish in the confidence which is placed in every successive Legislature at the beginning of its session, as if there was any probability that the final outcome would be more satisfactory than that of its predecessors.

• It is only justice to say that the representatives of Solano County. In the Legislature made unusually good records in the session which has just closed. We would have liked to see them all on record in favor of the railroad bills; but on most other questions of importance. They have all voted right, and we believe it has been as industrious a delegation as any in the body. Sen. Lambert, perhaps, ought not to be included in the vote of thanks, for he has shown pronounced railroad leanings from the election of Senator to the close of the session.

• The state of official inquiry into the alleged phenomena of mesmerism, animal magnetism and clairvoyance is discussed by the Popular Science Monthly, from which we condense the following facts: In 1784 the French Government ordered an investigation of the theories of Mesmer, and Dr. Franklin was a member of the committee, which reported adversely to the reported discovery. In 1831. A committee of the French Academy of Sciences reported favorably upon the subject, but the Academy did not adopt the report. Subsequently two other commissions were appointed at different times, by the Academy and both reported against the existence of the alleged power, and the Academy adopted the reports. So it is seen the weight of scientific authority is against the circle of preternatural exhibitions known under the name of



mesmerism, although 9/10 persons in this country are willing to give it credence. Whether mesmerism is an existing fact or not, one thing we are certain of: out of many so-called mesmeric exhibitions by traveling mountebanks which we have witnessed, there was not one which could not safely be set down as sheer humbug.

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## **OF INCORPORATION.**

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It is a fact that many towns in California, when their growth has received a temporary impetus, have hastened to incorporate and rush into costly municipal improvements; and afterwards the increase of population having ceased, found themselves heels over head in debt, their short-live dream of a thriving city dissipated, and no consolation from any source for their folly. Such things as these have set a great many against incorporation as always a dangerous experiment.

But the circumstances under which the movement in favor of incorporation takes place in Dixon are totally dissimilar to those in the cases referred to. Here we are not excited over a sudden growth or gone wild in speculation. The incorporation movement does not spring from a desire to be citified. It is resorted to simply, as a relief from certain disagreeable features of an unincorporated town, with no local power to correct the most common abuses. There is no intention of going blindly into general improvements based on expectations of future growth. The only improvements which it is expected to make, or for which the charter grants power, are those absolutely necessary to secure the health of the town and render it desirable as a place of residence. Under such circumstances, we think the fear of extravagant expenditures is rather far-fetched.

As we have stated before, the mere expense of keeping up the form of a corporation and paying the few small salaries necessary, is not what makes the experiment so costly in some places. It is the contraction of debt and heavy taxation for other and distinct purposes—four aping the ways of a large city where neither population or wealth are sufficient to justify it.

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## **THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.**

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The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention will be held on the third Wednesday in June, which is the 19th day. There are to be 152 delegates, each county electing one for every Sen. and Assemblyman. It has, and eight at large in each Congressional district. Solano elects three delegates and one additional jointly with Yolo. The act provides the manner of holding the election; the great registers for the election of last Fall are to be used, and voters are not required to give their registered number when voting. On 28 September, the delegates elected will need in the Assembly chamber at Sacramento. Pay of the members is the same as that of the Legislature. The Governor, is chairman of the Convention till it formally organizes. All the privileges and exemptions enjoyed by members of the Legislature are granted to members of the Convention, which has power to punish for contempt and other offenses. \$100,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the Convention. The new Constitution is submitted to the people for adoption or rejection on the first Wednesday in May, 1879.

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## **NEW PUBLICATION.**

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"The Poison Fountain, or Anti-Parental Educator," is a volume of essays by Zach Montgomery, "where in," according to the authors, boastful claim, "the decline of parental authority, the downfall of family government, and the terrible growth of crime, pauperism, insanity and suicides, in America, are traced directly and unmistakably to our anti-parental public school system." Most readers. However, will think the achievements of this windmill Knight fall considerably short of his mark. His effort reminds us of that of the man who mounted a 5 ton Canon on a 3 ton boat and attempted to bombard of Fort; the ball rolled harmlessly out of the gun's mouth, but the boat was fired half a mile down the river.

We do not doubt. The author is sincere in his headlong assault on the public schools; nor

do we think it is a necessary corollary of such a conclusion that he is crazy; it only shows the natural tendency of a few exceptional minds to break away from the current of their age and Eddie back to the most absurd ideas of the past. A single example from the first chapter of the book will show how in the mind of its author arguments appear to support his position which to others do nothing of the kind. He finds by comparison of the census returns that in 1860. The proportion of illiterate whites in New England was one to every 312 of the inhabitants, and in five Southern States one to every 12, while the proportions of lunatics and imprisoned criminals was greatly against New England. From this premise, by a fine job in his chain of logic, he demands the acceptance of his view of public education as the mother of crime. He never appears to think anybody will detect a flaw in his logic. Anyone, however, who remembers hearing the same figures used in support of that beneficent institution, human slavery, will wonder what theory they will be employed to support next. Even if Mr. Montgomery could prove that his educational hypothesis was the true explanation of the demoralization of New England, it would not by any means show that it was common school education rather than education simply as opposed to illiteracy. The census figures naturally lead to the latter conclusion, if any inference at all of this nature can be drawn from them. But none can, for no reliance can be placed on their accuracy.

So, also, in the argument, which is the key-note of the book, a similar fallacy occurs. The author believes no parent ought to want his children educated under the supervision of directors or trustees in whose election the lowest and most immoral persons have a share. Now it is a fact that in this manner, an unworthy person may possibly come to have something to do with the education of the young, but the majority in any community are moral and will-dispose people, so that the chances are always in favor of public education being conducted by proper persons. On the other hand, a certain proportion of the parents are sure to be ignorant and degraded. Hence, a mere parental supervision of education of children, as the author calls it, is certain to deprive a great many of the proper tutelage, while under the other system. The chances are against any being so.

The book is for sale by the author, Zach Montgomery, Oakland; \$1.50 a copy.

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– **Died.** – In Dixon, March 31st, Linford, son of George and Amelis Frahm, aged four months and 15 days.

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– **Funeral.** – The funeral of the young child of George and Amelia Frahm took place in the German Lutheran Church at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday. There was a very large attendance of friends of the parents from both town and country. Rev. J. L. Blitch officiated taking for text of his remarks. The language, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven." The services were shortened on account of the condition of the health of the mother.

---

– **Note of Thanks.** – I desire to take this means of returning thanks to the Pastor of the Baptist Church, of Dixon, Rev. J. L. Blitch, for his services at the late funeral of my child; also, to the choir of that Church for the beautiful music which added so much to the solemnity of the affair. The numerous friends who volunteered their kind services during the brief sickness of the little one, have also my most heartfelt thanks.

GEORGE FRAHM.

=====

– **The Incorporation Bill a Law.** – The bill incorporating the town of Dixon conditionally, became a law Monday (1878/04/01) by the signature of the Governor.

– **From Brevities.** – Notwithstanding the death of two children the present week, the general health is unusually good. This is the healthiest part of the year in our region, so the doctors say.

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### Rainfall for March.

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Rainfall for the month of March, 1878, up to the 28th. There have been 10 rainy days in this month to date, to wit: March, 3rd, .02; 4th, .07; 6th, .13; 12th, .12; 13th, .11; 17th, .02; 21st, .22; 24th, .55; 27th, .61, 28th, .28 making total for this month, 2 inches and 21 100s against .64 in March 1877. Total rainfall today is 21.87 inches. There have been 48 rainy days this season to date.

J. C. MERRYFIELD

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— PICNIC. — The Park has been a scene of activity this week. The improvements are far enough advanced to make the picnic and assured success.

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pg2

[This was a full-column advertisement.]

# Grand Festival

M

A

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Y

# FESTIVAL.

## Washington Park

### Dixon

## May 1st, '78

This attractive Pleasure Ground, having been greatly improved and beatified during the present season, will be opened to the public on this occasion by Mr. Geo. Frahm, , Lessee, for a

Grand Holiday Picnic !

-----

Music

For Dancing by the Woodland Band.

=====

FOOT RACES,  
SACK RACES,  
LADIES' GAMES,  
AND OTHER SPORTS.

-----

NEW

SHOOTING

GALLERY!

A Silver Medal will be awarded to the person making the most Bull's Eyes during the day.

\_\_\_\_\_

**SWINGS AND OTHER  
AMUSEMENTS FOR  
THE CHILDREN.**

---

Refreshment stands of all kinds on the ground; tables and seats provided under the trees for Private Parties.

Obliging waiters to carry refreshments to all parts of the grounds and attend to the comfort of guests.

---

**ENTRANCE TO PARK AND  
DANCING FLOOR:**

GENTLEMEN: \$1.00.

LADIES and CHILDREN: FREE!

---

**G r a n d B a l l**

In the Evening,

**AT PUBLIC HALL.**

ADMISSION (including supper), \$2.50.

GEO. FRAHM,  
LESSEE>

=====

– **Dixon Labor Club.** – At the meeting of the Dixon Labor Club, last Saturday night (1878/03/30) it was decided to get up a public mass meeting for Saturday evening, April 6th. William Wellock, the Secretary reported, had written that he would address the Club at that time. Messers. Northcutt, Brown and Frazier, were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a salute, getting out of posters, engaging a band, etc.

K.E. Kelley being present was invited to address the Club and did so briefly. He said he was not particularly wedded to the Democratic party and the times seemed to demand something different. Perhaps this laboring men's movement was the very thing needed. If they wanted to attract to their party the attention of the people they must be active and show their mettle, by getting up and doing something. The speaker stated that while in Sacramento a few days before, a leading Republican said to him in conversation, "Kelley, those working men are going to carry the State, and don't it beat h--l."

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– **Real Estate Transactions.** – A.H. Pratt to S.P. Crawford, lots 19 and 20 in Dixon — \$3,000.00

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pg3

**School Reports.**

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Following are the reports of the Dixon schools for the past month. First figures represent attendance, second, deportment, third scholarship.

# ADVANCED GRADE.

Fred Dudley		94	85	91
Frank Coleman		91	93	90
Delmar Dudley		89	89	95
Emmons Perkins		78	98	92
Frank Martin	80	77	77	
Carrie Apperson		100	98	94
Ina Love		70	87	78
Stella Barnes	85	85	93	

## FIRST DIVISION. FIRST GRADE.

Charles Munion		97	79	81
George Devenpeck	90	72	65	
Albert Filto		90	78	67.
Willie McKinley		99	79	88
Ben Kline		95	75	76
Lillie Filto		83	94	84
Bessie Mayne	98	99	89	
Agnes Dashiell		97	89	78
Louisa Behrens		90	82	84
Bell Silvey		84	87	73
Maggie Hulen	87	79	79	
Jenny Niroad	61	87	65	

## SECOND DIVISION, FIRST GRADE.

Carrie Eoff		90	81	77
Rosa Filto		94	88	70
Dora Peters		99	86	93
Annie Brown	99	84	90	
Ida Evans		91	89	93
Lizzie Northcutt		71	83	95
Annie Mayne	99	98	94	
Hattie Bloom	99	98	87	
Edward McDermott	70	74	90.	
Charles Apperson		100	77	89
John. Blitch		70	85	87
Frank Thomas		90	80	78
Alvin Coleman		98	80	77
WillieCrofoot	94	83	82	
Tad McKinley	100	77	84	
George Dashiell		89	78	87
George Dudley		95	80	95
Willie Kline		97	92	80
Gus Weihe		97	73	73
Lee Silvey		100	75	80
George Collier		97	82	74.

O. T. Boardman, Teacher.

## FIRST CLASS, SECOND GRADE.

John Coleman		80	—	—
Frank Hulbert	100	82	77	
John Downey	97	95	82	
John Ulsteen	96	97	82	
George McDermott	81	91	84	
Prentiss Brown		90	86	84

George Gifford		100	91	70
Maggie Foster		100	97	87
Maggie Evans	100	99	82	
Leila Crawford		100	98	86
Clara Little		99	97	80
Hattie Gunn		93	90	83

### SECOND CLASS, SECOND GRADE.

Walter Hall		100	99	90
Eddie Fisale		90	99	79
Lulu Mayne		99	96	80
Selma Schmidt		99	90	79
Nannie Smythe		95	97	85
Alice Newman		100	85	74
Gar Devenpeck		100	96	84
Ella Fissle		95	96	78
Katie Peters		100	99	84
Mary Bloom		100	90	76
Ida Davis		75	95	70
George Apperson		100	86	86
Josie Eppinger		99	88	90
Edgar McFadyen		100	100	81
Sammie Ross	96	93	77	
Edna Ross		84	96	77

### FIRST CLASS, THIRD GRADE.

Luella Thomas		95	88	66
Bell Kline		99	91	68
George King	95	95	71	
Charles Foster		100	83	79
Emma Hulen	100	99	80	
Anna Peters		94	92	84
Susie Roach	72	99	72	
Celia Kattenberg		92	98	83
Lysander Madden		95	97	84
Willie Vansant		83	95	79
Fred Dashiell	100	95	71.	
M. W. Woodard, Teacher				

### MISS HOVEY'S ROOM.

Laura Bloom	100	90	100	
Lucy Goeffert	27	75	96	
Evey Clark		100	95	87
Annie Dashiell		59	91	93
Millie Gunn		25	95	95
Katie Brinkerhoff		72	95	92
Laura Timm		90	95	90
Fannie Brown	85	93	84	
Tommy Myers	100	90	92	
Stephen Hulen		95	80	90.
Willie Davis		77	90	87
Otto Weihe		84	98	89
Jody Blitch		50	—	92
Willie Ferguson		100	94	70
Bertie Barnes	86	98	79	

Jesie Gay		84	90	96
Rosa Kingsley	97	87	91	
Mary Downey	92	85	90	
Eva Hulbert		96	95	75
Mary Millar		17	95	100
Sarah Killebrew		60	75	92
Fannie Collier	100	90	99	
Matie Brinkerhoff		93	75	85?
Freddie Love	75	90	89	
Walter Bernard		52	91	85
Bertie Bernard		100	97	83
Henry Duprey	80	90	85	
Alfred Duprey	80	90	93	
Ernest, Vansant		90	80	75
William Honberger	—	—	—	
Albert Straub	95	80	85	
Willie Straub	95	90	90	
Phoebe Collier		100	95	99
Hattie Ettinger		5	80	86
Tilly Ettinger	45	97	86	
Hellie Eppinger		47	86	80
Henry Timm		90	87	90
Josie Wegner	95	91	92	
Johnny Bloom	90	90	84	
Charlie Little	89	84	81	
Willie Wilkins	99	92	86.	

Ella Hovey, Teachifer.

=====

### **The County Bridge Business.**

The understanding at the late meeting of the Solano and Yolo Board of Supervisors was that the Board of the latter County should advertise immediately for a special meeting at which the residence of the section interested in the bridge would be present to express their sentiments. They have not done so, and we are informed that the chairman of the Board says it was found that they had no power to advertise for this purpose, except on petition. The fact is, the Yolo Board do not want to do anything about the bridge. Some of the people living near Winters even assert that they would not agree to pay half the expense of building a new bridge opposite that town.

At the meeting of the two Boards, a few weeks ago, there were two experts accompanying the Supervisors from Yolo. These examined the bridge and formally condemned it. The representatives of that county, then suggested an entirely new bridge which they said would not cost more than \$8000. Supervisor Baker of this county, thereupon stated that he would venture to say that the Solano Board would agree to that. But the other side would not stand up to their own proposition.

### **Rio Vista.**

[Collated from the Enterprise and Republican.]

We are informed that green grown on land which was Winter-sown last year, and then produced no crop is now and almost entire failure.

All our ranchers are rushing right along with their plowing as fast as possible.

It is rumored that the California Steam Navigation Company will put on a ferry to run from this place up Steamboat Slough to the head of Grand Island as soon as they take their



contract for carrying the mail.  
The schools in the district near town have nearly all commenced.  
Who will be first to make a movement towards getting a direct mail with our county seat?

**MONTEZUMA.**

In a well being dug on Ed. Muzzy's place several mastodon molars were excavated at a depth of 80 feet. Some of her teeth were well formed and in a good state of preservation. A portion of what was thlove, Wendy doing been there long timeought to be the jawbone was found, and a number of broken bones. These bones were all of immense size and evidently belonged to some mammoth beast.

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pg4

**San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.**

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1878/04/13	Entry 8/9/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1878/04/13	Mod. 5/20/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

April 13, 1878

Volume 4, No. 23

## Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.

By: Alfred B. Nye.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.B. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription:

Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office. City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

### [FOR YOUR INFORMATION.]

NO Woodland article in this issue.

NO Yolo COUNTY article in this issue.

NO Winters article in this issue.

NO Binghamton article in this issue

[Following articles ARE in this issue, but I didn't extract anything from these articles:]

Rio Vista material not extracted from this issue.

Davisville material not extracted from this issue.

Vacaville material not extracted from this issue.

Vallejo material not extracted from this issue.

Benicia material not extracted from this issue.

Elmira material not extracted from this issue.

Vacaville material not extracted from this issue.

Bridgeport material not extracted from this issue.

Pleasant Valley material not extracted from this issue.

Suisun material not extracted from this issue.

pg1

– **May Day Picnic** – George Frahm is making preparations on the most enlarged scale for the 1st of May picnic. Before that time the shooting gallery will be built, and the other improvements completed. All kinds of sports and games will take place to amuse the guests. For further particulars see the advertisement.

– **The Odd Fellows' Picnic** — The Odd Fellows picnic at Washington Park on the 26th of April promises to be a grand affair. We publish the programme in this issue. The Lodges at Capay, Madison, Winters, Vacaville and Elmira, have promised to come and participate. The

Vaca Valley Railroad Company will run a special train from Madison to accommodate these Lodges and other people who desire to come. Suisun and Benicia Lodges have been heard from and would like to come if the railroad facilities permitted it; but unless an excursion train is run they will go to considerable expense, without any return, to make the affair a success. The procession will move from the hall at 10:45 o'clock; W.S. Hinman, Grand Marshall; Rev. A.F. Hitchcock, Grand Chaplain of the M.W. Grand Lodge of California, will deliver an oration at the Park. The Woodland Brass and String Bands have been engaged for the occasion. Under the rules of the Order, no intoxicating liquors will be sold on the grounds during the day.

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– **Born:** In Dixon, April 9th, to the wife of A.R. Story, a son.

– **Married:** at the residence of the bride's parents, near Binghamton, April 4th, by Rev. R.H. Barkway, Mr. J.F. Miles and Miss Melvina Rayn, both of Solano County.

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pg2

## THE OPENING PICNIC.

Washington Park [Formerly Fredrickson Park] under its new Lessee  
[George Frahm] Opened with a grand Free Picnic.

The advantage of having a fine pleasure ground like Washington Park so near home was appreciated by the people of Dixon last Saturday. They turned out in great numbers to attend the opening picnic, and if they failed to enjoy themselves it was their own fault; we do not think, however that there were any but who succeeded in that respect. The weather, fortunately, was propitious, though in the morning wind was threatened and the sky cloudy; but it all cleared off during the forenoon, and was pleasant as if the day had been made for the occasion – just warm enough to make ice cream and lemonade a luxury, and without the disagreeable wind which marred enjoyment last May-day.

At a comparatively early hour commenced arriving in town from the country, and the streets assumed a very animated appearance. Quite a number came down on the morning train from Woodland and Davisville; a few from Knight's Landing; and there were even some present from as far north as Colusa County. During the day there were people on the grounds from Winters, Vacaville, Elmira, Suisun and Main Prairie. Altogether at one time and another, it was estimated that not less than a thousand people visited the grounds.

The Park was in splendid condition for a picnic, the late warm weather having removed the moisture from the greensward and beneath the trees. A good share of the projected improvements were uncompleted, owing to the short time elapsed since the cessation of the rains. But the walks were all in fine condition, and the general ornamentation of the grounds much superior in every respect to the same at any previous time. When the grounds were filled with a merry throng of adults and romping children it was a very pretty sight.

The music began in the Pavilion at an early hour, but at first the dancers were not numerous. Very soon, however, the sweet strains of the band attracted the people in the neighborhood, and long before noon the spacious floor was filled. The Woodland Band is unquestionably one of the finest musical combinations in the States, and their performance on this occasion was the theme of universal praise.

Underneath the pavilion refreshment stand supplying all kinds of edibles and agreeable drinks were interactive, and well patronized all day. Some parties preferred a quiet seat under the trees, where table and seats had been provided, waiters being constantly at hand to bring refreshments. The ham sandwiches, cakes, ice cream, etc. Disappeared with marvelous rapidity between the dances. But the platform remained the chief place of attraction. Young and old mingled in the Maisie with enthusiasm and energy peculiar to occasions like this. The floor was comfortably full all day long. New arrivals constantly took the place of those who wearied with the exercise, though the balmy Spring air was so invigorating an element that few did that we can only say further that the affair was a great success and general enjoyment on alloyed. We are glad to learn that though admission to the ground and all was free to all, the enterprising

lessee found the affair remunerative.

=====

**NEW LUMBER YARD.** – Mr. Peter Smythe announces in another column that he has opened a new lumberyard in Dixon, and proposes to keep constantly on hand all kind of lumber and building materials. He will take orders for and ship to any station on the California Pacific or Vaca Valley railroads, or Sacramento River.

**THE BRIDGE.**— The Supervisors of Yolo County have set the hearing on several petitions in relation to bridges across Putah Creek for April 24.

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Published in the Dixon Tribune issue of 1878/04/13 and 27

**– ELECTION NOTICE.** — An Act entitled an Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon, approved March 30th, 1878. [The body of the article is a reprint of the Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon with the Governor’s signature followed by The notice of election by the County Judge of Solano County. This notice of election follows:]

In pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing Act, I Jno. M. Gregory, County Judge of Solano county, do hereby give notice that an election will be held in the town of Dixon on Monday the 27th day of May, 1878; the polls for said election to be opened at one hour after sunrise and to be kept open until sunset of the said day; the qualifications of voters to be such as are prescribed in the Act hereinbefore set forth, and such qualified voters are to vote for and elect the following officers, to-wit:

1. Trustee.
2. Trustee
3. Trustee
4. Trustee
5. Trustee
6. Treasurer
7. Assessor
8. Collector
9. Marshal

Said qualified voters will also vote on the question: “Shall the Town of Dixon be incorporated?”

The polling lace for said election will be at “the Public Hall,” and the officers of election shall be: E.E. Leake, Inspector; W.R. Ferguson, Judge; A. Hochheimer, Judge.

Said order to be published for four weeks in the Dixon Tribune, a newspaper published in said Town.

Given under my hand, this 25th day of April, 1878.

JNO. M. GREGORY,  
County Judge of Solano County.

=====

**– Crops** — The County Assessor thinks the crop in Suisun valley will be one third less this year than last. From a considerable part of the low land in othere places the complaint comes that the grain looks sickly; but the high land in the vicinity of Dixon, Davisville and Winters is favored. The late north winds have helped the grain, rather than otherwise by checking the growth of stalk.

**– Mr. Editor:** — I do not belong to the Workingmen’s Club of Dixon. The item in last week’s issue of the Tribune in regard to my remarks before the Workingmen’s Club of this place was very incorrect. — K.E. Kelley

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**– Letter List** — Following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Dixon post office on the 8th of April, 1878.

## LADIES

Bremer, Miss Carrie; Demaree, Anettie; Miller, Miss Anna; Weston, Miss Carrie; Drew, Miss Clara; Guthrie, Betsy A. Nilt, Mrs. Jennie;

## GENTLEMEN

White, M.S. (2); Bahning, F.' Bagley, Leander H. (2); Butler, Charles C.; Cole, Wm.; Duncan, Wm.; Carroll, Daniel (2); Dixon, Horace; Fry, W.H. (2); Giulia, Brichetta; Hanson, P.A; Johnson, G.W.' Joslin, Wilham; Mulholland, Edw (3); Maneke, Henry; McGuina, J.' Nolte, Henry; Pickney, Ashfield; Pierce, G.M.; Rover, Frank; Bedman, David D.; Smith, P.H.; —Wm. Hall, P.M.

---

— **Marble Rock Mining Co.** — A number of our citizens who have confidence in the value of the mining property on Feather river to which frequent reference has been made heretofore, have taken all the preliminary steps to incorporate a company under the above name with a capital stock of \$20,000.00 divided into 2,000 shares at \$10.00 each. They have bought a ditch a mile and a half in length furnishing an abundant supply of water, and have contracted for the manufacture of 300 feet of pipe varying from 30 inches to 11 inches in diameter, and an improved monitor. They have the best encouragement from parties in that region who are familiar with the claim, and think they have a certain thing, which we hope they have. Following are the officers of the company, the same constituting also a board of directors: C. Schirmer, President; M. Carpenter, Vice President; F.A. Tyler, Treasurer; C.J. Freese, Secretary; S.G. Tyler, General Superintendent.

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pg3

## THE WORKINGMEN.

Hold Two Meetings -- The First. Not a Success -- Confusion Worse Confounded -- Mr. Wellock's Speech Thursday Night.

The Labor Club turned out Saturday evening last, with a brass band, transparencies and a **cannon** to receive Mr. William Wellock, who had notified them that he would accept their invitation and address them at that time. As the evening train drew up at the station **a salute was fired**, the band played their best, and the reception committee pressed forward to receive their champion with open arms; but strain their eyes as they might they could not catch sight of his noble form, and it quickly became, alas! too evident that he had not come, and his admirers were sold. In sorrowful mood the Club trooped back to the hall, carrying their transparencies (one of which bore the chaste and inviting reform motto, "To the Victors belong the Spoils") and preceded by the band.

Present O'Connor called the meeting to order, and the absence of Mr. Wellock was stated with proper apologies therefore. After a few words by W. H. Northcutt, Mr. Alva Udell was called on to furnish some literary refreshments to the multitude. He responded with alacrity, and began a long and rambling talk, which owing to the confusion that soon began to prevail, it was not easy to understand or report. He devoted a share of his attention to Senator Bones, and produced some strands of hemp rope as the platform upon which that statesman was elected. The speaker was, however, understood to condemn the hemp argument and reprobate Kearney for his violence.

Some persons in the rear of the hall, being apparently not so much edified with Mr. Udell's discourse, began calling for O'Connor to speak, and although the latter called on them to keep quiet, the cry soon became contagious with a large part of the audience. Nevertheless, though his voice was frequently drowned by the noise, the speaker continued the expounding of his particular views and persevered with a resolution worthy of a better cause. Some of the official platform statuary were heard whispering to the order to "cut it short," but the latter showed no disposition to do anything of the kind. Finally, the cry of "hemp, hemp," was raised and repeated with more or less volume ability. A young stranger sitting in a front seat began to interrupt at about this point and called the speaker to order for not delivering the true orthodox doctrine. At length the indignation of this disciple swelled up so that he

could no longer keep in balance, and starting for the door. He called on all true workingmen to follow him and hear him. "dictate Kearney to you." One half of the crowd accepted the invitation and buzz out the door like a swarm of bees.

The new stranger posted himself on the sidewalk opposite the hall, and having obtained attention, began to harangue the crowd about the Santa Clara election and the Almaden mine, which he called "a parable." Finding they were worse sold than on the other speaker, the crowd gave a hoop and started back into the hall, where in the meantime, the band had struck up. After this diversion, Mr. Udell concluded to subside, and President O'Connor spoke a few words. He said some of the preceding speakers had traveled out of the record in their references to Kearney. This Club was organized as an auxiliary of the Kearney movement; it took the liberty of condemning Kearney when he did wrong, as it did everyone else.

J. H. Worth, the Secretary, was next called on for a speech. He said it was an old saying, "politics make strange bedfellows," he felt strange in company with Alva Udell and W. H. Northcutt -- they life-long Democrats and he and old-line Republican. But the truth was, he had stood up and apologized for the Republicans so long --had explained and denied and lied for them -- that he wanted a change. Although he was so much a Republican, he had voted at the last election for three Democrats -- Assemblymen Haile and Daycare, and Sen. Lambert. Of these old Dick Haile stood up pretty straight, but Daycare and Lambert fell plum down for coin, and everybody knew it. [The President, "That is so."] In reference to the interruptions, Mr. Worth said that the Labor Club had hired the whole, and free speech was the first of their principles; if anybody present did not like what was said they could get right up and go out; it did not cost them a cent. [Applause.]

W. H. Northcutt followed and severely scored the persons who had been engaged in making the noise.

Immediately afterwards, the meeting adjourned with a full house, and thus the affair was brought out in a much better shape than at first anticipated.

The day after the meeting above described. The affair was much canvassed, and some of the Club publicly charged that outsiders were there with the deliberate intention of breaking up the meeting. But such an idea is wholly untenable. If Wellock had been present, or some other speaker more popular than the one that occupied the stand so long, the meeting would have been a success.

----

### **Meeting Thursday Night.**

Another meeting was held Thursday night at Centennial Hall, at which Mr. Wellock was present and addressed a large and attentive audience. He explained his absence on the previous occasion by saying he had been taken ill, and through some mistake. No one was sent in his place. Mr. Wellock spoke at length on the character and purposes of the workingmen's party. His address was rational and temperate, but we have not space to report it this week. The proceedings of the meeting in respect to order and dignity were very creditable.

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pg4

### **San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.**

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Pub. 1878/04/27	Entry 1/6/2010	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1878/04/27	Mod. 5/21/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

April 27, 1878

Volume 4, No. 25

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Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.

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ELECTION NOTICE. — An Act entitled an Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon, approved March 30th, 1878. [The body of the article is a reprint of the Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon with the Governor's signature followed by The notice of election by the County Judge of Solano County.

[This notice of election follows:]

In pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing Act, I Jno. M. Gregory, County Judge of Solano county, do hereby give notice that an election will be held in the town of Dixon on Monday the 27th day of May, 1878; the polls for said election to be opened at one hour after sunrise and to be kept open until sunset of the said day; the qualifications of voters to be such as are prescribed in the Act hereinbefore set forth, and such qualified voters are to vote for and elect the following officers, to-wit:

1. Trustee.
2. Trustee
3. Trustee
4. Trustee
5. Trustee
6. Treasurer
7. Assessor
8. Collector
9. Marshal

Said qualified voters will also vote on the question: "Shall the Town of Dixon be incorporated?"

The polling place for said election will be at "the Public Hall," and the officers of election shall be: E.E. Leake, Inspector; W.R. Ferguson, Judge; A. Hochheimer, Judge.

Said order to be published for four weeks in the Dixon Tribune, a newspaper published in said Town.

Given under my hand, this 25th day of April, 1878.

JNO. M. GREGORY,  
County Judge of Solano County.

---

## ELECTION NOTICE

An Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon" as passed by the State Legislature and approved 1878/03/30.

CHAP. CCCCLXII.—An Act to incorporate the Town of Dixon.  
[Approved by the Legislature March 30, 1878.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

**SECTION 1.** The people residing within the boundaries of that tract of land in Silveyville Township, Solano County, California, described in section two of this Act, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Town of Dixon, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may sue and be sued in all Courts and in all actions whatsoever, and shall have and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and may purchase, receive, hold, and enjoy real and personal property, and sell and dispose of the same, subject to the provisions and limitations of this Act, and in no other way whatsoever; provided, that this Act shall not take effect unless at the first election mentioned in section three of this Act a majority of the legal voters residing within the corporate limits of said town, as described in section two of this Act, shall vote in favor of the incorporation of said town.

**SEC. 2.** Commencing at a point on the north line of the corporation southeast quarter of section fourteen, township seven north, range one east, where the land of John S. Mayes and Thomas Dixon intersect, running thence due south to the section line dividing sections fourteen and twenty-three; thence west along said section line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three ; thence south along the west line of said northeast quarter of section twenty-three a distance of four hundred feet; thence due east to the west line of the land of the California Pacific Railroad Company; thence southwesterly along said west line of said railroad land to the south line of Mayes' Addition to the Town of Dixon, as shown by official plat of said addition now on file in the Recorder's office of Solano County; thence east along said south line of said Mayes' Addition to the said east line of northeast quarter of section twenty-three; thence north along said east line of said quarter section to the south line of the land of Henry Smith ; thence east along said south line of said Smith's land to the east line of the same; thence north along the said east line to the south line of the land of Ferguson and Coleman ; thence east along said south line of said Ferguson and Coleman's land to the east line of the same; thence north along said east line to a point six hundred and seventy-five feet south of the north line of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four; thence east to the east line of said northeast quarter of section twenty-four and thence north along said east line of said quarter section and continuing along the east line of the southwest quarter of section thirteen to the north line of the land of W. A. Dashiell; thence west along said north line of said Dashiell's land to the east line of the piece of land belonging to Peter Timm; thence north along said east line of said Timm's land to the north line of the same; thence west along said north line of said Timm's land to a point due south of where the east line of the California Pacific Railroad Company's land crosses the north line of the southwest quarter of section thirteen; thence due north to said north line of said southwest quarter of said section; thence due west to the place of beginning.

**SEC. 3.** The government of said town shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, to consist of five members, a Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said town on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1879, and shall hold office for one year; provided, that the first Board of Trustees, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal shall be chosen in like manner, at a time to be designated by the County Judge of Solano County, which time shall not exceed sixty days after the passage of this Act, [NLT 30 May 1878] and four weeks notice thereof must be given, by publication in some newspaper published in said town, and the officers so chosen shall hold office until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1879, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

**SEC. 4.** Within five days after their election and qualification the Board of Trustees of said town shall meet and organize, by electing one of their members President, another Secretary, and another Treasurer. All orders drawn on the treasury must be signed by the President and Secretary.

**SEC. 5.** The Marshal of said town shall be ex officio Assessor and Collector, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board of Trustees may prescribe by ordinance.

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**SEC. 9.** The Board of Trustees, in the event of a tax being levied under this Act, and an assessment made, shall sit as a Board of Equalization for not less than two days, notice of which sitting shall be given by posting notice in three public places in said town for ten days next preceding the time fixed for such sitting, that the assessment roll is open for inspection, and that said Board will sit as a Board of Equalization to hear all complaints. They may require testimony and may increase or diminish the assessment of property or add any property that may have been omitted as may be just and equitable.

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matters pertaining to the duties of their office.

SEC. 11. The Board of Trustees may provide for a poundmaster, and for the taking up and impounding of any horse, mule, jack, jennet, cattle, goats, sheep, or swine found at large within the town limits, and for the sale of the same by the Poundmaster, also for the reclaiming or redemption of any such animal or animals by the owner, if he appear and claim the same, and may, by proper ordinance, establish rules and laws governing all proceedings under this section.

SEC. 12. For the purposes of this Act, the Justices of the Peace of Silveyville 'Township are clothed with all the authority of authority of Police Judges under the general statutes of this Judges. State, and all moneys collected by them for a violation of any town law or ordinance, after deducting costs, must be turned over to the Board of Trustees for the use and benefit of the town.

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SEC. 15. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage

JAMES A. JOHNSON  
President of the Senate  
JAMES E. MURPHY,  
Speaker pro tem of the Assembly.  
Approved March 30, 1878  
WILLIAM IRWIN, Governor

Said qualified voters will also vote on the question: "Shall the Town of Dixon be incorporated?"

The polling lace for said election will be at "the Public Hall," and the officers of election shall be: E.E. Leake, Inspector; W.R. Ferguson,

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pg2

**Is It Time To Give Up The Contest?**

For seven years, the people of the State of California have been trying to regulate railroad charges by law, and during part of that time representatives in the Legislature, have been elected almost solely on this issue. All parties claim to be in favor of it. But every effort has been baffled by the influence of the Railroad Company; and there is no reasonable ground to suppose that the result of future efforts will be different. To propose now to abandon the effort and let the Companies charges be regulated by its own sense of fairness or perception of its own ultimate best interests, would appear to some like a desertion of principal almost as bad as compounding a felony. Although the attempt was begun on the part of the people merely to secure the benefit of cheaper rates of transportation, and no principal was involved, it is said that now of the Company have defied the people and resorted to so many illegitimate means to prevent legislation, it has become a moral obligation, for the sake of the precedent involved, to continue the struggle. The Company must be punished, it is said, and for this reason. If no other. The effort for legislative control cannot be abandoned.

This is a natural view of it for a great many to take, especially persons who do not recognize the disagreeable consequences of continuing a losing contest. Political compromises have to be made sometime; and the immorality of compromises generally consists in their selfish motives and their concealment. We acknowledge the perfect justice of any retribution that should overtake the Company for its crimes. But if it is impossible for us to punish the

guilty. There is no moral obligation, requiring us to continue trying to do so. And if persistence in an attempt known to be fruitless entails evil consequences that might otherwise be avoided. Such persistence is unwise.

In the first place, then, is there any hope of defeating the railroad on the old line of battle? As we said, the experiment has been tried for several years. Not only has no progress been made, but at every session of the Legislature, the attempt is weaker than before. We have tried the Republican party and the Democratic party and one fell down as quickly as the other. The new Workingmen's party does not even propose to regulate railroads if we may trust the utterances of its leader Kearney, who calls it "blackmail." What possible prospect is there of any different result in the future? None what ever. The anti-railroad cry will continue to be used, to catch boats, and the ones who use it loudest will be the ones who do not mean what they say.

As regards the unfortunate consequences of this fight, we believe they are too manifest to be ignored by any thoughtful man. They all flow from the interference of the Railroad Company in politics. To defeat unfriendly legislation. The railroad has taken the aggressive, and virtually run the politics of the State. It has manipulated conventions, nominated candidates, built platforms, and even distributed the Federal patronage of the Coast. At the present time the Governor of California holds his position by virtue of a bargain with the railroad, and the same bargain elected a United States Senator last Winter. If the company cannot always elect the man, it would prefer, it holds a veto power to prevent the election of any body who is especially obnoxious. The men who are elected by this influence are not the ones who can be trusted by the people in anything. If further matter for argument were needed. It could be found in the wholesale corruption of members of the Legislature. Pride is a great agent in keeping men honest. When a young man sent to represent a county to the Legislature once falls under the seduction of the railroad lobby and loses his consciousness of unbroken integrity, he is ready to accept any bribe that is offered. The anti-railroad contest has demoralized the Legislature for years, and we do not entertain a hope of honest, well-made laws until this struggle terminates one way or another. For such reasons, we consider this fight, a disastrous and lamentable one. It has humiliated the people of California by the site of their offices in the possession of corrupt men who rise solely by their corruption. It has fostered scandals, provoked party passions and given the worst kind of demagogues a chance to rise on the whirlwind and ride it.

That the railroad company would be glad to retire from politics on the understanding that the regulation of Rates and fares should be given up, we fully believe, for the contest has been a costly one. What the people ought to demand is that the company shall cease at once and forever to interfere with politics, either with the nomination or election of officers or their subsequent action. Such a result would be cheaply purchased by the abandonment of an exhausting and entirely hopeless struggle.

The idea that a compromise of this kind would be giving up anything of tangible important is disproved by the result of every other attempt in the world to regulate railroad charges by law. It has failed in every State of the Union that has tried it. And the British Parliament, after an investigation conducted by a series of commissions which sounded the question to its bottom, came to the conclusion that the only thing to do was to do nothing at all; that the combination and consolidation of railroads were bound to go on and the best assurance of reasonable charges was. Not, in-laws, but the enlightened self-interest of the company's themselves.

We repeat –the object of which the people have in the railroad problem is not to dictate the railroad charges for transportation, but to drive the railroad out of politics.

Our interest in the passage of the Railroad Commission Bill last Winter was owing to the general regulative provisions and not to the freight and their clauses. If the Central Pacific Railroad Company is exacting, the surest and only lasting way to remedy it is to turn our attention to the improvement of navigation of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River's and other competing means of transportation.

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## From The Winters Advocate.

The Winters *Advocate* has an idea that a new County might be built up by cribbing a section of territory from Yolo, Solano and Napa counties, which would be a good deal more convenient for the residents of the region indicated than the present arrangement of county lines. Perhaps it would, and cheaper too –if there were no such things as taxes and county expenses. If a part of the territory of the three counties be taken, a part of the debts must accompany it. We have also heard that since Rio Vista has become so prosperous she, too, entertains the ambition to become a county seat. For this purpose, the contiguous portion of Solano, the Islands of Sacramento County and anything else that lies handy is to be taken. But we shall probably see a good many rolling years calm, and depart before either of these schemes is carried into effect.

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By the way, another experiment in the readjustment of county lines of which we spoke last week – the act of the late Legislature intended to sever Statin Island from Sacramento County and added to San Joaquin – turns out to be abortive and illustrates the negative ability to legislate of which some representatives give such copious evidence. The act in question was in form and amendment to the section of the code to finding the boundaries of Sacramento County. The latter were re-adjusted so as to leave out Statin Island; but right there. The act stopped, without adding it to San Joaquin. After towing out the prize from Sacramento. It is set adrift, and to all appearances the island does not now really belong to any County.

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– Grand May Day Picnic – Washington Park.

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- A certified copy of the town incorporation bill was at last received from the Secretary of State, Monday, and immediately forwarded to the County Judge.
  - Milton Carpenter is prepared to do first-class work at a reduced rate –horse-shoeing \$2.50 per horse, or five dollars per span.
  - Labor Club. – The Labor Club held a regular meeting last Saturday night. Henry Everingham, Henry Smith and others made addresses. The President stated that the use of his name as a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention was unauthorized; as long as he remained President of the Club, he would not be a candidate.
  - A Warehouse . – The Railroad Company will build a warehouse at Dixon –something that ought to have been done before. The exact location and the size of the building have not yet been fixed on, we believe. At a recent meeting of the Grangers Business Association, Messrs. S. G. Little, and J. S. Mayes were appointed a committee to confer with the Company.
  - Telephone. – On Tuesday. The wire was put up between Public Hall and Washington Park for the use of a telephone, and being tried, was found to work admirably. The curiosity was in operation at the picnic at a bit a chance to listen, at the town end, to the music in the Park. It will also be on exhibition on May Day.
  - Hymeneal. – Mr. John Sweaney, one of our wealthy farmers, and Mrs. Cornelia J. Colburn, are late accomplished, postmistress, were united in bonds matrimonial last Sunday. We wish them happiness and length of days.
  - Democratic Committee Meeting. – The Democratic County Committee of Solano County held a cold meeting at Suisun last Saturday. The Chairman and Sec. being absent, Andrew Goodyear and K. E. Kelley were elected, respectively, chairman and Sec. pro tem. The subject of nomination of delegates for the Constitutional Convention was discussed and some difference of opinion evinced. Finally it was decided, inasmuch as the State Central Committee had not held their Constitution [convention?], To adjourn until May 4, the same day. The Republican Committee holds their meeting.
  - Washington Park – May Day.
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## Yolo County Items.



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## DAVISVILLE.

(From Correspondence of the *Mail*.)

- R. Brunson has started an employment office.
- Fred Crawford has got his saloon fitted up in first-class style, with all the "modern improvements."

## WINTERS.

(From the *Advocate*.)

- Thomas Keefe offers his new brick drug store and stock for sale at \$5000.
- ? Bockman failed in his attempt to build. Bowen brothers' barn, and the contract was given to Plumber & Ward.
- The local editor of the *Advocate* has been appointed Deputy District Attorney.
- B. R. Ralls, of Ralls

County, Missouri , is here on a visit.

- The conference for Santa Rosa district, Pacific Annual Conference, E. E. O. S., Met at the church in Winters on Thursday last week. Quite a large number of preachers and lay delegates were present. Encouraging reports were received from most of the sections and circuits of the District. One new church has been finished, and others were in process of erection.
- The *Facts* for April 16— A.C. Grue, O. Editor and publisher — is out.

### [From the *Facts*.]

- Since the washout of the C. P. R. R., Davisville has become quite a lively stage town— two stages and one wagon, hauling freight, arriving and departing twice daily, carrying passengers to and from the boat landing near the old tule house, besides to hand car trains every day. They all tend to make business lively here, and some say they do not care whether the railroad is rebuilt or not.

## IN GENERAL

- The orders of the Board of Town Trustees of Woodland for opening and grading streets, has caused a small flutter among real estate holders.
- The sheep man around Langville have all lost heavily, and the percentage of lambs is small. Duncan, Brothers lost two thirds of their old stock and raise but few lambs.
- The Board of Supervisors accepted the bid of T. H. Butterfield & Co. for \$7,720.70 to build the bridge across Cash Creek north of Madison.
- Says the mail: We note the introduction of Egyptian corn by several of our citizens. Freeman & Co. have planted about 5 acres of it on their farm in Capay Valley, and P. G. Everett of the same locality proposed to try the experiment. This Spring.
- Another concert is in contemplation by the Woodland Handel and Heighen Society for April 20, at Central Hall.
- John Thomas charged with arson in the burning of the railroad depot, was arrested and brought before Justice Sibley for examination, and held to appear before the Grand Jury in the sum of \$5000.
- The Mail recommended Tiery Wright for one of the drainage commissioners .

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— **Election.** — As seen by the order of the County Judge published elsewhere, the municipal election. [In Dixon] is set for May 27.

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## NEWS SUMMARY.

- Several Iowa banks advertised to pay gold on demand for their circulation.
- Many national banks, in the Northwest are resuming by redeeming their circulation in gold.
- An adjournment of Congress is not expected now until the middle of June or 1 July.

- All the Italian Ministers were present at the dinner given by the King for Gen. Grant.
  - Special dispatches state that a number of banks and business houses in Pennsylvania are distributing coin.
  - The New York Times' Washington special says the new silver dollars coined today amount to \$2,451,000.
- Senate.
- A bill was introduced, repealing the sanction of the Presumption Act, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell United States bonds, and redeem and cancel currency.
  - A bill was introduced to allow Indiana, Illinois and Ohio to prosecute suits against the United States to recover money due on account of sales of public land.
  - A bill was passed authorizing the issue of passports free to colored citizens going to Brazil.

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pg4

## **San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.**

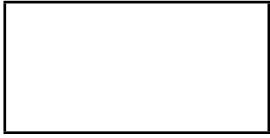
Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Politics
Pub. 1878/04/27	Entry 7/22/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1878/04/27	Mod. 6/5/2020	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

ISSUE NUMBER 25, dated Saturday, April 27, 1878

## ELECTION NOTICE

CHAP. CCCCLXII.—An Act to incorporate the Town of Dixon as passed by the State Legislature and approved March 30, 1878.

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Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said town on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1879, and shall hold office for one year; provided, that the first Board of Trustees, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal shall be chosen in like manner, at a time to be designated by the County Judge of Solano County, which time shall not exceed sixty days after the passage of this Act, [NLT 30 May 1878] and four weeks notice thereof must be given, by publication in some newspaper published in said town, and the officers so chosen shall hold office until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1879, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

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JAMES A. JOHNSON

President of the Senate

JAMES E. MURPHY,

Speaker pro tem of the Assembly.

Approved March 30, 1878

WILLIAM IRWIN, Governor

In pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing Act, I Jno. M. Gregory, County Judge of Solano county, do hereby give notice that an election will be held in the town of Dixon on Monday the 27th day of May, 1878; the polls for said election to be opened at one hour after sunrise and to be kept open until sunset of the said day; the qualifications of voters to be such as are prescribed in the Act hereinbefore set forth, and such qualified voters are to vote for and elect the following officers, to-wit:

1. Trustee.
2. Trustee
3. Trustee
4. Trustee
5. Trustee
6. Treasurer
7. Assessor
8. Collector
9. Marshal

Said qualified voters will also vote on the question: "Shall the Town of Dixon be incorporated?"

The polling place for said election will be at "the Public Hall," and the officers of election shall be: E.E. Leake, Inspector; W.R. Ferguson, Judge; A. Hochheimer, Judge.

Said order to be published for four weeks in the DIXON TRIBUNE, a newspaper published in said Town.

Given under my hand, this 25th day of April, 1878.

JNO. M. GREGORY,

County Judge of Solano County.

SEC. 15. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage

















<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1878/05/04	Entry 12/6/2009	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1878/05/04	Mod. 5/23/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▾

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

May 04, 1878

**Volume 4, No. 26**

## Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.

By: Alfred B. Nye.

**Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.B. Huff's Office.**

Terms of Subscription:

Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office. City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

pg1

### REPUTATION.

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The class of people whom we expect to be moved to indignation by the assertion that the reputation is the man, is an honest but deluded class. They are theorists, dreamers. They are high-strong people, who are inflamed by the very intimation that what their neighbors think them has something to do with what they are. They may be divided, again, into those who are deluding themselves to destruction, and those who may one day reach that blessed existence where alone – if anywhere – there theory can have any operation.

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• **ANNOUNCEMENT.** – The undersigned respectfully announces himself as a Candidate for Marshal of the Town of Dixon, at the approaching election

THOMAS B. BARNES.

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W. A. DASHIELL

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### ELECTION NOTICE

[County Judge Gregory has mandated that there be four Incorporation election notices published in the Tribune prior to the election, which will be held on 27 May 1878. This is the second or third such advertisement.]

An Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon" as passed by the State Legislature and approved 1878/03/30.

[Approved by the Legislature March 30, 1878.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

**SECTION 1.** ~~The people residing within~~ the boundaries of that tract of land in Silveyville Township, Solano County, California, described in section two of this Act, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Town of Dixon, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may sue and be sued in all Courts and in all actions whatsoever, and shall have and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and may purchase, receive, hold, and enjoy real and personal property, and sell and dispose of the same, subject to the provisions and limitations of this Act, and in no other way whatsoever; provided, that this Act shall not take effect unless at the first election mentioned in section three of this Act a majority of the legal voters residing within the corporate limits of said town, as described in section two of this Act, shall vote in favor of the incorporation of said town.

**SEC. 2.** Commencing at a point on the north line of the corporation southeast quarter of section fourteen, township seven north, range one east, where the land of John S. Mayes and Thomas Dixon intersect, running thence due south to the section line dividing sections fourteen and twenty-three; thence west along said section line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three ; thence south along the west line of said northeast quarter of section twenty-three a distance of four hundred feet; thence due east to the west line of the land of the California Pacific Railroad Company; thence southwesterly along said west line of said railroad land to the south line of Mayes' Addition to the Town of Dixon, as shown by official plat of said addition now on file in the Recorder's office of Solano County; thence east along said south line of said Mayes' Addition to the said east line of northeast quarter of section twenty-three; thence north along said east line of said quarter section to the south line of the land of Henry Smith ; thence east along said south line of said Smith's land to the east line of the same; thence north along the said east line to the south line of the land of Ferguson and Coleman ; thence east along said south line of said Ferguson and Coleman's land to the east line of the same; thence north along said east line to a point six hundred and seventy-five feet south of the north line of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four; thence east to the east line of said northeast quarter of section twenty-four and thence north along said east line of said quarter section and continuing along the east line of the southwest quarter of section thirteen to the north line of the land of W. A. Dashiell; thence west along said north line of said Dashiell's land to the east line of the piece of land belonging to Peter Timm; thence north along said east line of said Timm's land to the north line of the same; thence west along said north line of said Timm's land to a point due south of where the east line of the California Pacific Railroad Company's land crosses the north line of the southwest quarter of section thirteen; thence due north to said north line of said southwest quarter of said section; thence due west to the place of beginning.

**SEC. 3.** The government of said town shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, to consist of five members, a Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said town on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1879, and shall hold office for one year; provided, that the first Board of Trustees, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal shall be chosen in like manner, at a time to be designated by the County Judge of Solano County, which time shall not exceed sixty days after the passage of this Act, [NLT 30 May 1878] and four weeks notice thereof must be given, by publication in some newspaper published in said town, and the officers so chosen shall hold office until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1879, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

**SEC. 4.** Within five days after their election and qualification the Board of Trustees of said town shall meet and organize, by electing one of their members President, another Secretary, and another Treasurer. All orders drawn on the treasury must be signed by the President and Secretary.

**SEC. 5.** The Marshal of said town shall be ex officio Assessor and Collector, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board of Trustees may prescribe by ordinance.

**SEC. 6.** The President of the Board of Trustees shall be ex officio Street Commissioner. But no member of the Board of Trustees shall receive any compensation for his services.

**SEC. 7.** The Board of Trustees shall have power to make such by-laws and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States, as they may deem necessary; to prevent and remove nuisances; to prohibit disorderly conduct; to provide for licensing public shows, lawful games, and business and mercantile establishments; to provide protection against fire ; to levy and collect, annually, a tax on all property in • said town, not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of the

assessment valuation thereof; to impose and collect a tax on dogs, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per annum, and to provide for the killing of said dogs if said tax is not paid ; to pass ordinances prohibiting drunkenness, profanity, vulgarity, indecent exposure of person, and vice of all kinds; to prevent the leaving of the carcass of any dead animal on any street, alley, or lane in said town ; to prevent the discharge of firearms of any kind within the town limits, except on public occasions ; to prevent the immoderate riding or driving of any animal on the highways in said town ; to prevent the cruel treatment of any useful animal; to compel the owners of property to remove any nuisances therefrom ; and to regulate generally the moral, sanitary, and public interests of the town.

SEC. 8. The Board of Trustees shall have power to lay out, open, widen, and improve any public street or alley in said town, and to regulate the width, grade, and construction of the same; to compel property owners to build and maintain sidewalks in front or on either side of their premises, when joining on any public street and when petitioned for Power of by parties representing a majority of frontage on such street, and to regulate the size and construction of the same; provided, that the improving or grading of any street must be done in accordance with the provisions of Section 4,409 of the Political Code; and provided further, that no tax in any one fiscal year levied for this purpose shall exceed the sum of fifty cents per front foot.

SEC. 9. The Board of Trustees, in the event of a tax being levied under this Act, and an assessment made, shall sit as a Board of Equalization for not less than two days, notice of which sitting shall be given by posting notice in three public places in said town for ten days next preceding the time fixed for such sitting, that the assessment roll is open for inspection, and that said Board will sit as a Board of Equalization to hear all complaints. They may require testimony and may increase or diminish the assessment of property or add any property that may have been omitted as may be just and equitable.

SEC. 10. The Board of Trustees shall be the judges of the qualification of their own members, and of all election returns, and shall determine contested elections of town officers. They may prescribe such rules and regulations governing themselves, not inconsistent with this Act, as may best suit their convenience, including the manner of drawing orders on the treasury, holding meetings provided, that they shall hold at least one meeting every month and all other matters pertaining to the duties of their office.

SEC. 11. The Board of Trustees may provide for a poundmaster, and for the taking up and impounding of any horse, mule, jack, jennet, cattle, goats, sheep, or swine found at large within the town limits, and for the sale of the same by the Poundmaster, also for the reclaiming or redemption of any such animal or animals by the owner, if he appear and claim the same, and may, by proper ordinance, establish rules and laws governing all proceedings under this section.

SEC. 12. For the purposes of this Act, the Justices of the Peace of Silveyville 'Township are clothed with all the authority of authority of Police Judges under the general statutes of this Judges. State, and all moneys collected by them for a violation of any town law or ordinance, after deducting costs, must be turned over to the Board of Trustees for the use and benefit of the town.

SEC. 13. The Board of Trustees are prohibited from contracting any debt on the credit of the town.

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SEC. 15. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage

JAMES A. JOHNSON  
President of the Senate  
JAMES E. MURPHY,  
Speaker pro tem of the Assembly.  
Approved March 30, 1878  
WILLIAM IRWIN, Governor

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In pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing Act, I Jno. M. Gregory, County Judge of Solano county, do hereby give notice that an election will be held in the town of Dixon on Monday the 27th day of May, 1878; the polls for said election to be opened at one hour after sunrise and to be kept open until sunset of the said day; the qualifications of voters to be such as are prescribed in the Act hereinbefore

set forth, and such qualified voters are to vote for and elect the following officers, to-wit:

1. Trustee.
2. Trustee
3. Trustee
4. Trustee
5. Trustee
6. Treasurer
7. Assessor
8. Collector
9. Marshal

Said qualified voters will also vote on the question: "Shall the Town of Dixon be incorporated?"

The polling lace for said election will be at "the Public Hall," and the officers of election shall be:

E.E. Leake, Inspector; W.R. Ferguson,

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- **Peter Timm on Monday, moved** the barn from the Mann place, which was bought by W. S. Hinman, to the latter's house lot.
- **The Dixon Cornett Band**, gave an open air concert at the Park last Tuesday evening.
- **The notorious Whalebone Jack**, accompanied by one or two other gentlemen of leisure, was in town last Friday and Saturday. As soon as Jack arrive and was recognized by the constabulary the hospitality's of the jail were tendered him free of charge. In the morning. He was turned out and advised to trudge, which he did. He made the remark that, if he had not been arrested, he would have had a pocket full of silver before morning. The previous day. He was seen tramping around town on a preliminary canvass, spotting some good localities, it was supposed. Jack is suspected of the robbery from Mr. Killebrew's house sometime since.
- **Mr. McCune positively refused** to serve as one of the Drainage Commissioners appointed by the Governor; the latter as him to take the appointment at least temporarily – until after the Commission was organized –but he declined even that.
- **Some More Conference.** At the meeting of the Yolo Board of Supervisors, at which the Putah Creek Bridge matter was under consideration, action was taken for another conference with the Solano Board. Petitions to the Boards of Solano and Yolo counties for a bridge at Winters have been prepared by citizens of that place, and were circulated for signatures at the Vacaville picnic on Wednesday.
- **Another Charge.** – On 24 April a charge of misdemeanor, by the practice of medicine without authority of law, was preferred against Dr. H. H. Honberger. The complaint sets out that the defendant has not secured the certificate entitling him to practice as required by the Act entitled "And Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of California." Approved April 3, 1876. The case was called in Justice Brown's court, and set for trial on 3 May. The plaintiff will be represented. At that time by J. F. Wendell and K. E. Kelley, the defense by Joseph McKenna and A. J. Buckles.

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## THE MAY DAY PICNIC.

—  
A Splendid Success –Grand Ball-  
—

The May Day Picnic, at Washington Park, was a splendid success, and one of the most enjoyable affairs ever known in town. The weather in the morning promised to be unfavorable, a fierce gale blowing from the North; but before noon, its violence abated, and in the afternoon entirely subsided.

At an early hour of the morning, buggies and wagons from the country and neighboring town began to come in from all directions. The sidewalks were full of people and the streets lined with vehicles. At 10 o'clock. The enlivening strain of the Cornet Band were heard in the

streets. After parading for some time in town, the Band led the way to the Park. The old favorites, the Woodland String Band, were again on hand, and the dance began, and was continued with the zest.

The Park has now certainly been brought to a high state of perfection, and all the appointments are complete for supplying just what is wanted in a resort of this kind. The Pavilion, with its ornamental painting, looks especially pretty.

One of the features of the morning's entertainment was the weaving of the Made a Whole, which was done by 12 little Boys and Girls Club prettily dressed—the boys, in suits of blue; the girls in white. Mrs. Poland had charge of this exercise, which passed off well and attracted much attention. Although the children had had but one drill, they went through their parts well, especially when the performance was repeated in the afternoon. Following are the names of the children who took part: Katie McKinley, Fannie Coleman, Jesse. Buckles, Lola Buckles, Annie Upham, Clara Little, Fred Dashiell, Jo. Wegner, George King, Lissy Upham, Charles Little, Otto Weihe, Jo. Willot.

The shooting for the silver metal was lively most of the day. S. S. Benton succeeded in carrying off the prize, having made 31 bull's-eyes.

J. H. Worth, presided over the telephone at the town, and, and a considerable number of the curious interview the wonder during the day.

All the solid and liquid refreshments were well patronized. During the day, especially those of a cooling nature.

Good humor and the spirit of Gen. enjoyment prevailed throughout the day. Everybody voted is a pleasant affair.

The grand Ball in the evening with a great success. Over eighty couples were in attendance, and nearly all stayed until the daylight, and then carried home most pleasant memories of the affair.

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### **Silveyville Picnic.**

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Editor Tribune . -- Not having seen your genial countenance at the Blue Ribbon picnic at Silveyville, on May Day, I thought I would give you an item or two concerning it. Although the day did not promise to be a very pleasant one, nor was it all that could be desired, on account of the north wind, yet everything passed off very nicely, a large gathering of people being present.

The exercises of the day were opened with the May Day Gathering By the Children, Followed by a Prayer by Rev. Mr. Mayne. The next in order was the crowning of the May Queen, impersonated by Ms. Bessie Mayne, attended by eight needs of honor, which, by the way, was the most interesting feature of the day. The Queen and made look very pretty. The crown for the occasion was a very beautiful one, arranged by Mrs. Biggs, and it certainly did credit to that lady's taste. This ceremony was followed by recitations, singing and a very eloquent temperance address by Mrs. Clark of Suisun, which is highly spoken of by all who heard it. Then came the dinner, the announcement of which seem to be a very welcome one, judging from the way everybody "went for" the goodies, which proved to be ample and to spare. After dinner the literary exercises were resumed; the dialogue by Ms. Hovey's class, entitled "The Blue Ribbon Brigade," elicited loud and well merited applause from all sides. In the meantime a variety of games, such as baseball, football, croquet and a little lovemaking, were going on, and all seemed to enjoy themselves partly, and the day will long be remembered as a very enjoyable one.

Yours, Spectator.

Following was the May Queens address written by Mrs. L. W. Poland:

Dear friends and companions: –

We have met today.  
To celebrate the First of May;  
And to my throne you smiling bring  
The sweetest flowers of early spring.



And as the years roll away,  
May we meet each First of May,  
With increased numbers and standard true,  
Set facing Pro, we would subdue.

And God will shower his blessings down,  
And peace will dwell in our pleasant town,  
And all will join in the good crusade –  
Long life to the Dixon Blue Ribbon brigade.

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### Davisville Notes.

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- Hagan & Manheim's store – formerly, Dresbach – was burglarized Tuesday night of last week. The midnight readers, of whom it is supposed there were two, entered by removing a pane of glass from one of the front windows, and afterwards unfastened the door from the inside. It is supposed from certain indications that the gentleman of the jimmy had a vague intention in the direction of the safe; but came to the conclusion, after a short investigation, that to crack it would be too big a job, and so gave up the idea. They turned their attention to the money drawer, but were not even skillful enough to get into that, although they made an attempt. The entire proceeds of the expedition, so far as known, consisted of a few bolts of water-proof cloth that were packed off. If this represents the best work. These burglars can do, they had better forsake the jimmy for some other implement of industry which they are more competent to handle.
  - Alfred D. Smith, son of W. R. Smith died a week ago last Sunday of internal hemorrhage, resulting from the bursting of a blood vessel because by overexertion in managing a vicious horse. The accident occurred sometime during the preceding Saturday, and a few hours afterwards, he began to feel choked up about the heart and lungs, and spit blood. His Death Took Pl., Sunday morning, in spite of medical skill.
  - The Workingmen of Davisville organized a few evenings since. Dan Carnochen was elected Pres. of the club, and G. Melvin, Secretary.
- J. L. Plant has opened a confectionery store on All of Street, where everybody has a sweet tooth in his head can find a tempting lay-out of sweet meets. A back room has been neatly fitted up for an ice cream saloon.
- All but the proposed temperance picnic for 1 May fell through, a private assemblage will take place that day at Montgomery's Grove, on the opposite side of the creek, below town. The large pine grove north of town, which was formerly used by picnic parties from Sacramento and other places has been put in a condition unfit for such purposes, the present lessee having piled up. The ground around it, and let the dancing platform go out of repair.
  - The boat lines to Sacramento now experience a great deal of trouble in carrying passengers back and forth, owing to the low stage of the water. Boats ground. Every little while in making the trip, and passengers have to get out and walk on the railroad embankment.
  - The Railroad company are not doing a lick of work on the road yet, though the water has subsided sufficiently to allow the commencement of repairs. If the Company were in any hurry. A person can walk dry-shod on the embankment all the way to a mile this side of Washington.
  - The *Facts* is beginning to make its visits with more regularity than formerly.

Index.

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### San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

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Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the

Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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Pub. 1878/05/04	Entry 7/22/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1878/05/04	Mod. 5/23/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

May 4, 1878

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The undersigned respectfully announces himself as a Candidate for Marshal of the Town of Dixon, at the approaching election

THOMAS B. BARNES.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The undersigned announces himself as a Candidate for Marshal for the Town of Dixon at the ensuing Election, which takes place on Monday, the 27<sup>th</sup> inst.

W. A. DASHIELL

## ELECTION NOTICE

[County Judge Gregory has mandated that there be four Incorporation election notices published in the Tribune prior to the election, which will be held on 27 May 1878. This is the second or third such advertisement.]

An Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon" as passed by the State Legislature and approved 1878/03/30.

CHAP. CCCCLXII.—An Act to incorporate the Town of Dixon.

[Approved by the Legislature March 30, 1878.]

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**SECTION 1.** The people residing within the boundaries of that tract of land in Silveyville Township, Solano County, California, described in section two of this Act, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Town of Dixon, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may sue and be sued in all Courts and in all actions whatsoever, and shall have and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and may purchase, receive, hold, and enjoy real and personal property, and sell and dispose of the same, subject to the provisions and limitations of this Act, and in no other way whatsoever; provided, that this Act shall not take effect unless at the first election mentioned in section three of this Act a majority of the legal voters residing within the corporate limits of said town, as described in section two of this Act, shall vote in favor of the incorporation of said town.

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**JAMES A. JOHNSON**

President of the Senate  
JAMES E. MURPHY,  
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Pub. 1878/05/11	Entry 5/23/2021	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1878/05/11	Mod. 5/25/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

May 11, 1878

Volume 4, No. 27

## Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.

By: Alfred B. Nye.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.B. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription:

Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office. City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

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pg1

### An Editor's Mail.

The morning mail of the editor of a leading daily is not complete unless it contains, in addition to its substantial business, letters from the following well-known correspondence:

1. The man who wants to empty his old scrapbook into you.
2. The woman with a "piece" of poetry.
3. The respectable dead-beat lecturer who will furnish his old notes inter-larded with vigorous puffs of himself, and want to be paid for it.
4. The man with a currency scheme. Six columns long.
5. The man with a national finance system. Ditto.
6. The man with an old sermon.
7. The person who is importunately asks the insertion of a communication as a favor, and then writes a worrying letter daily inquiring to know why it is not in.
8. The man, woman or child that would like a "roving commission" for the press, under the impression that henceforth they would have to pay no hotel bills or railway fare.
9. The lady who wants to be a watering-place correspondence with similar views.
10. Ten or twelve men who want to slip in advertisements of lectures, religious meetings, land associations, colony schemes, private institutes, concerts, etc. under false pretenses.
11. The regular batch of applications for employment: (a) as a matter of charity; (b) because the applicant has always been unsuccessful at everything else; (c) from influential friends who want you to pension some poor relation they are keeping afloat; (d) from the man who thinks he would be an excellent journalist because he has never had any training in the profession; (e )

from the schoolgirl who would like to be Washington correspondent.

12. The innumerable host who want "a little notice." – *Philadelphia Press*.

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pg2

– **Tu Quoque.** – [*tu quoque*: A retort charging an adversary with being or doing what the adversary criticizes in others.] The newspapers sometimes treat us, with lifted hands and many expressions of pious horror, two accounts of off nights in Congress, when one or more members get tight and forget their dignity. But a scene occurred in the Dominion, Parliament of Canada, a few weeks ago, which was more disgraceful than anything recorded of Congress. The leading members of the opposition attempted to speak while they were too drunk to stand, and the balance of the House drowned the voice of the orators with singing, yelling and shouting. In consequence of this disgraceful affair. It is proposed to change the oath of office to read: "You do solemnly swear to remain sober as much as you can, and at least not to use this chamber for exhibition purposes without paying a license."

– **Non-Partisan.** – Although the political parties have decided to give us regular nominations, we wish to remind everybody who wanted to be non-partisan, that there is still no law against it; we can all be just as non-partisan as before. This is a free country, and nobody need vote for a man. He does not want. A hog on ice is not more independent than a Solano County voter can be if he wants to.

– **Rio Vista** has too much of a good thing –two first-class local newspapers in a town that is only big enough for one. They are now on the warpath against one another, and it will be a case of survival of the fittest.

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### Democratic Committee.

The Democratic County Committee met in Suisun last Saturday. A. Goodyear presiding, and K. E. Kelley, Secretary.

Seventeen members were present. Mr. Wilson of Vallejo, presented a paper for the consideration of the Committee, in which he charged that certain members of the Committee had affiliated with the workingmen's movement in Vallejo and demanded that they be compelled to withdraw from one party or the other. After discussion, the document was laid on the table.

The Committee decided after discussion to nominate a straight party ticket, and for that purpose. Called a convention for the 23rd instant, and set the 18th for holding primaries.

We append the officers of election and polling places for the townships in this end of the county:

- Suisun –Polls, Engine House, 2 to 5, P. M.; Inspector, R. C. Haile ; judges, J. Devlin, C. N. Edwards.
- Tremont –Polls, Foster's Station, 2 to 5, P. M.; Inspector, B. J. Guthrie; judges, William Grieves, , Patrick Brady.
- Elmira –Polls, J. H. Barrett's office, 22, 5. P. M.; Inspector, J. H. Barrett; judges, T. M. Gates, J. McCrory.
- Vacaville –Polls, D. K. Corn's office, 22 5. P. M., Inspector, D. K. Corn; judges, Dr. Reynolds, Richard Wynne.
- Maine Prairie – Polls, French's store, 2 to 5 PM; inspector's Sam Triplett; Judges, G. Luttgess, G. McCray.
- Dixon – Polls at Public Hall, 2 to 5, P. M., Inspector, H. E. McCune; judges, W. R. Ferguson, E. E. Leake.

The appointment of delegates is the same as at the last general election.

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### Republican County Committee.

The Solano Republican County convention met at Suisun last Saturday to make

arrangements for the coming convention.

The committee deferred action some hours waiting to see if the Democratic body had any proposition for a fusion, but as none was received, nor any official communication passed, they finally proceeded to call the primaries for the 18th and the Convention for the 21st.

The list of polling places and officers of election is given in the advertising columns.

- 
- **ANNOUNCEMENT**, I respectfully announce myself to the voters of Dixon as a candidate for Town Marshall at the approaching election.

R. C. CHRISTIAN.

- **ANNOUNCEMENT**, I hereby respectfully announce myself as a candidate for Marshall at the forthcoming municipal election.

J. P. MARTIN

- **ANNOUNCEMENT.** – The undersigned respectfully announces himself as a Candidate for Marshal of the Town of Dixon, at the approaching election, which takes place on Monday, the 27<sup>th</sup> inst.

THOMAS B. BARNES.

- **ANNOUNCEMENT.** – The undersigned announces himself as a Candidate for Marshal for the Town of Dixon at the ensuing Election, which takes place on Monday, the 27<sup>th</sup> inst.

W. A. DASHIELL

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### ELECTION NOTICE

[County Judge Gregory has mandated that there be four Incorporation election notices published in the Tribune prior to the election, which will be held on 27 May 1878. This is the second or third such advertisement.]

An Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon" as passed by the State Legislature and approved 1878/03/30.

CHAP. CCCCLXII.—An Act to incorporate the Town of Dixon.

[Approved by the Legislature March 30, 1878.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

**SECTION 1.** The people residing within the boundaries of that tract of land in Silveyville Township, Solano County, California, described in section two of this Act, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Town of Dixon, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may sue and be sued in all Courts and in all actions whatsoever, and shall have and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and may purchase, receive, hold, and enjoy real and personal property, and sell and dispose of the same, subject to the provisions and limitations of this Act, and in no other way whatsoever; provided, that this Act shall not take effect unless at the first election mentioned in section three of this Act a majority of the legal voters residing within the corporate limits of said town, as described in section two of this Act, shall vote in favor of the incorporation of said town.

**SEC. 2.** Commencing at a point on the north line of the corporation southeast quarter of section fourteen, township seven north, range one east, where the land of John S. Mayes and Thomas Dixon intersect, running thence due south to the section line dividing sections fourteen and twenty-three; thence west along said section line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three ; thence south along the west line of said northeast quarter of section twenty-three a distance of four hundred feet; thence due east to the west line of the land of the California Pacific Railroad Company; thence southwesterly along said west line of said railroad land to the south line of Mayes' Addition to the Town of Dixon, as shown by official plat of said addition now on file in the Recorder's office of Solano County; thence east along said south line of said Mayes' Addition to the said east line of northeast quarter of section twenty-three; thence north along said east line of said quarter section to the south line of the land of Henry Smith ; thence east along said south line of said Smith's land to the east line of the same; thence north along the said east line to the south line of the land of Ferguson and Coleman ;

thence east along said south line of said Ferguson and Coleman's land to the east line of the same; thence north along said east line to a point six hundred and seventy-five feet south of the north line of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four; thence east to the east line of said northeast quarter of section twenty-four and thence north along said east line of said quarter section and continuing along the east line of the southwest quarter of section thirteen to the north line of the land of W. A. Dashiell; thence west along said north line of said Dashiell's land to the east line of the piece of land belonging to Peter Timm; thence north along said east line of said Timm's land to the north line of the same; thence west along said north line of said Timm's land to a point due south of where the east line of the California Pacific Railroad Company's land crosses the north line of the southwest quarter of section thirteen; thence due north to said north line of said southwest quarter of said section; thence due west to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. The government of said town shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, to consist of five members, a Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said town on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1879, and shall hold office for one year; provided, that the first Board of Trustees, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal shall be chosen in like manner, at a time to be designated by the County Judge of Solano County, which time shall not exceed sixty days after the passage of this Act, [NLT 30 May 1878] and four weeks notice thereof must be given, by publication in some newspaper published in said town, and the officers so chosen shall hold office until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1879, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. Within five days after their election and qualification the Board of Trustees of said town shall meet and organize, by electing one of their members President, another Secretary, and another Treasurer. All orders drawn on the treasury must be signed by the President and Secretary.

SEC. 5. The Marshal of said town shall be ex officio Assessor and Collector, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board of Trustees may prescribe by ordinance.

SEC. 6. The President of the Board of Trustees shall be ex officio Street Commissioner. But no member of the Board of Trustees shall receive any compensation for his services.

SEC. 7. The Board of Trustees shall have power to make such by-laws and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States, as they may deem necessary; to prevent and remove nuisances; to prohibit disorderly conduct; to provide for licensing public shows, lawful games, and business and mercantile establishments; to provide protection against fire; to levy and collect, annually, a tax on all property in said town, not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of the assessment valuation thereof; to impose and collect a tax on dogs, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per annum, and to provide for the killing of said dogs if said tax is not paid; to pass ordinances prohibiting drunkenness, profanity, vulgarity, indecent exposure of person, and vice of all kinds; to prevent the leaving of the carcass of any dead animal on any street, alley, or lane in said town; to prevent the discharge of firearms of any kind within the town limits, except on public occasions; to prevent the immoderate riding or driving of any animal on the highways in said town; to prevent the cruel treatment of any useful animal; to compel the owners of property to remove any nuisances therefrom; and to regulate generally the moral, sanitary, and public interests of the town.

SEC. 8. The Board of Trustees shall have power to lay out, open, widen, and improve any public street or alley in said town, and to regulate the width, grade, and construction of the same; to compel property owners to build and maintain sidewalks in front or on either side of their premises, when joining on any public street and when petitioned for Power of by parties representing a majority of frontage on such street, and to regulate the size and construction of the same; provided, that the improving or grading of any street must be done in accordance with the provisions of Section 4,409 of the Political Code; and provided further, that no tax in any one fiscal year levied for this purpose shall exceed the sum of fifty cents per front foot.

SEC. 9. The Board of Trustees, in the event of a tax being levied under this Act, and an assessment made, shall sit as a Board of Equalization for not less than two days, notice of which sitting shall be given by posting notice in three public places in said town for ten days next preceding the time fixed for such sitting, that the assessment roll is open for inspection, and that said Board will sit as a Board of Equalization to hear all complaints. They may require testimony and may increase or diminish the assessment of property or add any property that may have been omitted as may be just and equitable.

SEC. 10. The Board of Trustees shall be the judges of the qualification of their own members, and of all election returns, and shall determine contested elections of town officers. They may prescribe such rules and regulations governing themselves, not inconsistent with this Act, as may best suit their convenience, including the manner of drawing orders on the treasury, holding meetings provided, that they shall hold at least one meeting every month and all other matters pertaining to the duties of their office.

SEC. 11. The Board of Trustees may provide for a poundmaster, and for the taking up and impounding of any horse, mule, jack, jennet, cattle, goats, sheep, or swine found at large within the town limits, and for the sale of the same by the Poundmaster, also for the reclaiming or redemption of any such animal or animals by the owner, if he appear and claim the same, and may, by proper ordinance, establish rules and laws governing all proceedings under this section.

SEC. 12. For the purposes of this Act, the Justices of the Peace of Silveyville 'Township are clothed with all the authority of authority of Police Judges under the general statutes of this Judges. State, and all moneys collected by them for a violation of any town law or ordinance, after deducting costs, must be turned over to the Board of Trustees for the use and benefit of the town.

SEC. 13. The Board of Trustees are prohibited from contracting any debt on the credit of the town.

SEC. 14. The Board of Trustees may provide for a chain-gang, and may cause parties who have been fined for the violation of any ordinance of the town to work therein on the public streets of said town, not exceeding one day for every two dollars of such fine until it has been paid.

SEC. 15. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage

JAMES A. JOHNSON

President of the Senate

JAMES E. MURPHY,

Speaker pro tem of the Assembly.

Approved March 30, 1878

WILLIAM IRWIN, Governor

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In pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing Act, I Jno. M. Gregory, County Judge of Solano county, do hereby give notice that an election will be held in the town of Dixon on Monday the 27th day of May, 1878; the polls for said election to be opened at one hour after sunrise and to be kept open until sunset of the said day; the qualifications of voters to be such as are prescribed in the Act hereinbefore set forth, and such qualified voters are to vote for and elect the following officers, to-wit:

1. Trustee.
2. Trustee
3. Trustee
4. Trustee
5. Trustee
6. Treasurer
7. Assessor



- 8. Collector
- 9. Marshal

Said qualified voters will also vote on the question: "Shall the Town of Dixon be incorporated?"

The polling lace for said election will be at "the Public Hall," and the officers of election shall be: E.E. Leake, Inspector; W.R. Ferguson,

- **A. J. Kasten** has been reappointed a Notary Public.
- **The farmers are so busy** haying that they are seldom seen in town nowadays. Hands are in demand, but not scarce.
- **Several emigrant teams** passed through Wednesday morning on their way to Washington Territory from Napa Valley.
- **Peter Timm recently moved a barn** for Boyen, and will also put up a new one. He will also move and straighten up Claus Frahm's house and buildings. Hans Timm is another farmer who is on the improve, being about to erect a new barn.
- **The Suisun Republican** suggests the following Dixonites as proper timber for Constitutional Delegates: J. M. Dudley, A. Kirby, A. Hochheimer, J. H. Worth, E. E. Leake and K. E. Kelley.
- **The Solano Republican says** the Workingmen's party "must stand on its own worth." So, it does in Dixon –stand on its own Worth.
- **Justice Cotton's** recently investigated a Chinamen named Kim for wounding one of his countrymen, but he was discharged upon payment of costs.
- **School Picnic.** – The Dixon Public School closes on Friday the 24th, and the grand school picnic at Washington Park for all school districts in this vicinity takes place. The following day. Mr. Frahm is getting up a program of sports and amusements that will be very taking with the young folks. As already announced, no intoxicating liquor will be sold upon the grounds on that day, but all kinds of nuts, candies, ice cream, lemonade, and other goodies. Admission will be free everywhere. To defray the expenses of the music. It is intended to take a subscription, and we hope the citizens will contribute willingly.
- **Work Commenced.** – Two carloads of Chinamen went up Thursday, to begin work on the railroad between Davisville and Sacramento. All the white men that apply are employed. The repairs are only temporary and will be put through in a hurry.
- **Candidates .** – It is probable one or more tickets for Town trustees will be nominated, but that would be Marshall's allowed to run a scrub-race.
- **Re–opened.** – Permission has been received to reopen the Maine Prairie telegraph office.

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School Reports.

Following is the school report for the past month, the first figures representing attendance; second, deportment; third, scholarship:

ADVANCED GRADE.			
Delmar Dudley	90	88	95
Frank Coleman	89	87	92
Fred Dudley	83	83	94
Carrie Apperson	55	90	86
Stella Barnes	91	83	97
Ina Love	97	85	85
Emmons Perkins	63	83	93

Frank Martin	90	82	74	
<b>FIRST DIVISION, FIRST GRADE.</b>				
Agnes Dashiell		97	90	82
Lillie Filto		42	88	76
Bessie Mayne	100	98	96	
Louisa Behrens		88	84	84
Belle Silvey		97	84	86
Ben Kline		93	72	74
Willie McKinley		79	83	74
Albert Filto		95	72	65
Charlie Munion	96	85	83	
<b>SECOND DIVISION, FIRST GRADE.</b>				
George Dashiell		87	78	88
Alvin Coleman		74	75	69
Frank Thomas		84	88	67.
Charles Apperson		84	84	92
Edward McDermott	90	82	91	
Tad McKinley	88	75	90	
Jonathan Blitch		63	77	86
Ida Evans		95	87	90.
Lizzie Northcutt		94	87	96
Dora Peters		68	95	93
Rosa Filto		92	82	72
Carrie Eoff		96	82	70
Willie Crofoot	78	69	79	
Annie Mayne	73	98	93	
Hattie Bloom	95	97	89	
George Dudley		96	77	92
Gustav Weihe	92	73	79	
Willie Kline		93	83	85
Lee Silvey		100	78	84
O. T. Boardman, Teacher.				
<b>FIRST CLASS SECOND GRADE</b>				
George Geoffert		100	94	76
George McDermott	87	92	87	
George Collier		97	78	80.
Jonathan Downey		100	97	81
Jonathan Ulsteen		100	98	81
Frank Hulbert	100	95	87	
Prentice Brown		94	82	80
Maggie Foster		100	98	87
Hattie Gunn		99	96	75
Maggie Evans	100	99	91	
Clara Little		100	94	78
Leila Crawford		100	98	80
<b>SECOND CLASS, SECOND GRADE.</b>				
Ida Davis		93	92	82
Lulu Mayne		100	95	88
Selma Schmidt		84	98	84
Nannie Smythe		62	83	79
Edna Ross		95	97	79
Mary Bloom		100	98	81

Edgar McFadyen		83	98	81
Katie Peters		100	99	79
Sammie Ross	95	96	83	
Josie Eppinger	100	96	92	
Eddie Fissle		71	98	75
Alice Newman	50	95	71	
Ella Fissle		89	100	79
Curtis Eames		84	97	80

### FIRST CLASS, THIRD GRADE.

Charles Foster		100	97	80
George King		58	96	72
Lysander Madden		100	98	78
Willie, Vansant		68	90	75
Luella Thomas		100	98	74
Belle Kline		88	92	78
Emma Hulen		74	100	80
Anna Peters		100	98	79
Celia Kattenburg		68	98	72
Fred Dashiell		97	98	76.

M. W. Woodard, Teacher

### THIRD GRADE

Laura Bloom	80	68	90	
Lucy Goeffert	85	63	90	
Jessie Gay		80	90	85
Evy Clark		80	86	92
Annie Dashiell		87	60	89
Millie Gunn		50	93	92
Katie Brinkerhoff		84	70	70
Rosa Kingsley	90	70	85	
Laura Timm		95	87	92
Fannie Brown	90	68	80	
Mary Downey	100	74	82	
Eva Hurlbert	95	60	92	
Mary Miller		95	79	91
Sarah Killebrew		75	74	81
Fannie Collier	40	98	90	
Phoebe Collier		95	84	90.
Hattie Ettinger		75	63	90
Tilly Ettinger	75	75	78	
Nelly? Eppinger		75	75	78
Charlie Little	93	74	70	
Matie? Brinkerhoff		79	75	88
Lola Buckles	40	80	94	
Jesse Buckles	45	80	91	
Thomas Myers		77	78	76
Stephen Hulen		95	75	78
Bertie Barnes	95	83	60	
Jonathan Blppm		85	85	78
Walter Bernard		85	80	74
Otto Weihe		90	82	77
Jodie Blitch		82	81	71
William Ferguson		98	90	70
Willie Wilkins	98	75	80?	

Albert Straub	75	75	77
Bertie Bernard	95	80	64
Henry Duprey	80	72	85
Alfred Duprey	80	78	86
William Straub	60	80	83
Henry Timm	95	78	88
Josie Wagner	90	77	74
Ernest, Vansant	50	54	81
Willie Davis	92	80	77

Miss Ella Hovey, Teacher

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## Yolo County Items.

### DAVISVILLE.

A picnic was held on Saturday the fourth, near the old Davisville picnic grounds. A moderate number, were in attendance.

Judge O'Neal says there cannot be any fusion with the Republicans, "who have been robbing us for 20 years.", Being questioned about the peculiarities of the late lamented Dem. Leg., The Judge says that party have been out of power a long time, and got very hungry; therefore there short-Cummings must be looked on with pity, and not in anger.

### WINTERS.

(From the Advocate.)

The Putah Creek Ditch Company have thrown up their franchise.

Capay Valley Lodge, I. O. G. T. gave an entertainment here recently, performing "The Reformed Drunkard."

Sim. BI??? Has opened an office for the settlement of his business, in the post office.

D. P. Edwards, the proprietor of the Occidental, thinks of carrying water all through the hotel in pipes.

Mr. Mansfield has given the site for a Catholic Church, and gentlemen have been appointed to receive subscriptions.

### IN GENERAL.

The Republican County primaries are held on the 18th and convention on the 20th. In the Woodland election the Citizen ticket was mainly successful.

## ALL AROUND THE COUNTY.

[Solano County]

### RIO VISTA.

[Collated from the Enterprise and Gleaner.]

A shad was caught in the river the past week, measuring 21 inches in length and weighing 4 1/2 pounds. It was filled with spawn.

Steam was gotten up at the cannery last week, Wednesday, and another test of the joints and tubing had. All arrangements are completed for work, but no fish yet.

Rev. Father McNaboe proposes to pay visit to Ireland shortly. The pulpit here will be supplied in the meantime, by the Dominican Fathers of Benicia.

Mr. Charles Merritt has bought 1/2 interest in the drugstore of Dr. Pietrgycki.

The talk among some of our citizens at the present time is to have a grand time during the Fourth of July, to last two days, including horse and boat racing.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

[Bhow many copies but okay soon very good old, but better 00, or, moon down oh, thank youeing a listing of all the bills introduced and passed by both the House and Senate in

Washington for the past week.]

**SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.**

[Being a detailed listing of all the commodities for sale and available in the San Francisco marketplace. Also general San Francisco market news.]

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1878/05/18	Entry 7/22/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1878/05/18	Mod. 5/28/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

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**Volume 4, No. 28**

## Dixon Tribune

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Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

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### The Phonograph.

In this bewildering age of new and marvelous inventions, the inquiring mind, as it stops to take breath, asks what next? We have already discussed the telephone in these columns. The last novelty is the phonograph, and instrument of coils and cranks and springs, into which, if one shall speak, his speech and intonation will be so fixed on copper foil, that is, after times, at the will of the operator, it will be repeated with the most perfect accuracy, and if wished, in a much louder tone. We do not know about this thing –whether it is going to be a blessing or not. Already, some preachers have their discourses published in several religious papers of different denominations. The first thing we know some ambitious pulpit orator will make arrangements to have his sermons repeated all over the land, and all such churches as desire to "run on the cheap." Will readily fall in with the plan, and instead of "hiring a minister" at \$500 a year, will buy a box loaded up with suitable discourses, carted out to the appointed place, attach a battery, turn the crank, and set it to work repeating the word of life. Think of a machine grinding out the mellifluous tones of the Rev. Henry Ward, or the exact reproduction of the high and low notes of the Rev. De Witt, with all the sibillants and gutterals exactly in place, and all this for two-bits a month to each developed worshiper, and you will agree with us that this thing ought to be suppressed. And then another box can be loaded up with the choicest vocal-isms of the most artistic church choirs, and placed at the other end of the church, and at the appropriate time set to evolving the necessary music, and thus all the local talent in the land will be squelched. Considered scientifically. This new invention may be a great thing; but looking at it from such a standpoint as indicated above, we have our doubts. – *The Occident*.

## Electric Light in Paris.

The latest wonder of the "gay capital" is the introduction of the electric light. Not a moment was lost by the Republican authorities, after they had seen the clever invention of Mr. Jablochkoff, in adapting it for city purposes. Under the Empire opinion was not so easily gained in favor of a revolution in anything. A method of lighting streets and shops which was likely to drive gas out of the market would have had no chance in those days. But now telephones, phonographs, pneumatic dispatch and electric light are freely welcomed. The result is that on Saturday evening last, the Place de l'Opera was the most magnificent spot in the world at that moment. The intense white glow from the electric burners directly in front of the steps leading up to the opera's entrance and scattered at intervals across the grand Boulevard to the corner of the new Avenue leading to the Comedie Francaise, made the space for hundreds of yards around about as light as day. One of the electric candles seem to give as much light as 100 gas jets. Gas looks yellow, muddy and petty. Besides this grand fire, which defies darkness. For a city lighted by the new process all the terrors of midnight would vanish. Burglars would find their occupation gone. The assassin would have to sell his stiletto. Vice of all kinds would either slink away or disgusted at the small rewards which it would obtain when it could no longer walk in darkness, would endeavor to reform.

The illumination of the Place de l'Opera has now passed beyond experiments. It will be kept up steadily, and the authorities will introduce the electric light in all parts of the city as rapidly as they can. And now a few words about its employment by private persons and concerning its mechanism, cost, etc. If any American man does not know what the "Louvre" is, let him ask his wife. It is a colossal establishment like the Bon Marche, a kind of magnificent Stewarts, where one can buy everything from a pair of Swedish kid gloves up to a parlor set of furniture covered with Aubusson tapestry.

The gas bills in such a place are naturally tremendous, and gas is hardly the proper thing for lighting up beautiful stuffs and showing their most delicate colors. The electric light had been tried in France before, but the difficulty was with the apparatus, which was too complicated to be popular. Various mechanisms, known as "Regulators," had been invented, and, at much cost, produced a light now and then shown only as a curiosity. But M. Jablochkoff showed that with the invention of magnetic electric machines. A revolution had been inaugurated in the electric lighting.

The Jablochkoff apparatus claims two great advantages – the suppression of the expensive regulators employed heretofore and divisibility of light produced by a single current. The regulators. Each demand a special current. But with M. Jablochkoff's invention many rooms in the same building can be illuminated separately by means of a single machine. As to the price, it is claimed that even in the most unfavorable cases. The price of lighting by electricity is at such a low mark that gas used in the same proportions, but of course, utterly incapable of producing the same results, would cost four times as much.

The electric candle used by Jablochkoff is formed of two cylindrical strips of coal, placed one beside the other and separated by a peculiar isolating matter. The lower extremities of these strips of coal are set into breast tubes, and these in turn are fastened into a chandelier bracket. The strips are bound so that they cannot fall apart. When the current is passed in the voltaic arch Springs into life between the two extremities of the coal strips, which burn little by little by contact with the air. The isolating matter heats, melts, partly volatile rises, and makes the space between the coal a good conductor –far better than it is in the ordinary system of lighting with the regulator. The candle should be protected by an opaline globe, as it is in most of the places where it is in use in Paris. The price of one of these Campbells burning an hour and a half, and giving a light fully equal to 180 gas jets, is \$0.15. All sizes of candles can be furnished, and they can be placed in almost every conceivable position. One horse-power of an ordinary steam engine is required for each separate electric light, or group of lights; that is, a force equivalent to that which must be supplied to the Dynamo-electric machine . – *Paris Oer. Boston Journal.*

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If there are any who have not yet made up their minds, how they will vote, we request them to consider the careful checks that have been introduced in the charter against extravagance, unwarranted improvements, and the contraction of debt. We request them to say. If, with all these checks, it is not safe to try the incorporation as an experiment, at least, knowing that there can be no obstacle to disincorporation two years hence, if a majority of the people, after trial, should be in favor of it.

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W. A. DASHIELL

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• **INANE**. – The Chico Record wants to assess improved and unimproved land of equal natural fertility at the same rate, as a remedy for land monopoly. Let us suppose that A and B are two men having, the first \$5000, and the second \$10,000 each buys 1/4 section of land, B's improved, and A's not. Is it right to punish A for not being able to buy a better farm by taxing him as much as B? Or suppose A is a poor struggling fellow unable to put any but the most necessary improvements on his section; while B is a rich "gentleman farmer" cultivating his land for amusement and able to decorated with all kinds of improvements, including a \$25,000 house. Would it not be the grossest outrage to assess them the same? Of all the inanity we ever heard of. This is the worst.

• **Local Papers**. – . The real necessity for local papers and the inability of the — so to call them — great cosmopolitan journals to exterminate them, is strongly illustrated by the existence of the Mission Harold, a weekly paper published in that part of San Francisco, known as the Mission. It is a local news compendium for that vicinity, and though published under the noses



of the great dailies, has lived a year, and presents outward evidences of prosperity.

- **Dangerous for American Inventors.** – It is dangerous for Americans to invent anything. We never heard of an American invention. Yet that was not claimed after it got into successful operation, by some obscure Frenchman, Englishman or German. The telephone is claimed for Wheatstone, and Englishman; and now a Frenchman is trying to show he invented the phonograph before Edison.
- **LAUNDRY MOVED.** – Ung Wah desires to notify his patrons that he has moved his laundry from Coleman's Building, adjoining North store, to the building one door North of Carpenters, wagon shop on First Street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers.

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## REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

By order of the Solano County Republican committee, primaries will be held in the different precincts of the county Saturday, May 18, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend a County Convention to be held in Union Hall, Suisun, at 11 o'clock A. M. On Tuesday, May 21, 1878, for the purpose of nominating three delegates to the Constitutional Convention, for Solano County; also, to elect delegates to attend a Convention for the nomination of delegates to the Constitutional Convention at large; and 40 electing delegates to a Convention for the 19th Senatorial District, comprising, Solano and Yolo counties.

The primaries will be held in the following manner:

[All the precincts at which voting will take place are listed to gather with the polling place, designated Inspector, and number of delegates. For some reason, Dixon has no designated polling place. Possibly, because Dixon is a heavily Democratic precinct.]

[Polling places in the vicinity of Dixon are:]

Vacaville – 2 delegates; at Ward's office, 4 to 6 PM; F. P. Ward, Inspector.

Tremont –1 delegate; at Fosters store, 4 to 8P. M.; George Foster, Inspector.

Silveyville – 4 delegates; at Public Hall; 4 to 8 PM; J. R. Davenport, inspector

Maine Prairie – 1 delegate; at French's store; 2 to 4, P. M.; Charles Stuart, Inspector.

Inspector at each precinct will elect or appoint two judges or assistants. The test is "Did you vote for Hayes and Wheeler, or would you have done so had you voted at the last Presidential election?".

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pg2

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## ELECTION NOTICE

An Act to Incorporate the Town of Dixon" as passed by the State Legislature and approved 1878/03/30.

**CHAP. CCCCLXII.**—An Act to incorporate the Town of Dixon.

[Approved by the Legislature March 30, 1878.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

**SECTION 1** The people residing within the boundaries of that tract of land in Silveyville Township, Solano County, California, described in section two of this Act, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Town of Dixon, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may sue and be sued in all Courts and in all actions whatsoever, and shall have and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and may purchase, receive, hold, and enjoy real and personal property, and sell and dispose of the same, subject to the provisions and limitations of this Act, and in no other way whatsoever; provided, that this Act shall not take

effect unless at the first election mentioned in section three of this Act a majority of the legal voters residing within the corporate limits of said town, as described in section two of this Act, shall vote in favor of the incorporation of said town.

**SEC. 2.** Commencing at a point on the north line of the corporation southeast quarter of section fourteen, township seven north, range one east, where the land of John S. Mayes and Thomas Dixon intersect, running thence due south to the section line dividing sections fourteen and twenty-three; thence west along said section line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three ; thence south along the west line of said northeast quarter of section twenty-three a distance of four hundred feet; thence due east to the west line of the land of the California Pacific Railroad Company; thence southwesterly along said west line of said railroad land to the south line of Mayes' Addition to the Town of Dixon, as shown by official plat of said addition now on file in the Recorder's office of Solano County; thence east along said south line of said Mayes' Addition to the said east line of northeast quarter of section twenty-three; thence north along said east line of said quarter section to the south line of the land of Henry Smith ; thence east along said south line of said Smith's land to the east line of the same; thence north along the said east line to the south line of the land of Ferguson and Coleman ; thence east along said south line of said Ferguson and Coleman's land to the east line of the same; thence north along said east line to a point six hundred and seventy-five feet south of the north line of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four; thence east to the east line of said northeast quarter of section twenty-four and thence north along said east line of said quarter section and continuing along the east line of the southwest quarter of section thirteen to the north line of the land of W. A. Dashiell; thence west along said north line of said Dashiell's land to the east line of the piece of land belonging to Peter Timm; thence north along said east line of said Timm's land to the north line of the same; thence west along said north line of said Timm's land to a point due south of where the east line of the California Pacific Railroad Company's land crosses the north line of the southwest quarter of section thirteen; thence due north to said north line of said southwest quarter of said section; thence due west to the place of beginning.

**SEC. 3.** The government of said town shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, to consist of five members, a Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said town on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1879, and shall hold office for one year; provided, that the first Board of Trustees, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal shall be chosen in like manner, at a time to be designated by the County Judge of Solano County, which time shall not exceed sixty days after the passage of this Act, [NLT 30 May 1878] and four weeks notice thereof must be given, by publication in some newspaper published in said town, and the officers so chosen shall hold office until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1879, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

**SEC. 4.** Within five days after their election and qualification the Board of Trustees of said town shall meet and organize, by electing one of their members President, another Secretary, and another Treasurer. All orders drawn on the treasury must be signed by the President and Secretary.

**SEC. 5.** The Marshal of said town shall be ex officio Assessor and Collector, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board of Trustees may prescribe by ordinance.

**SEC. 6.** The President of the Board of Trustees shall be ex officio Street Commissioner. But no member of the Board of Trustees shall receive any compensation for his services.

**SEC. 7.** The Board of Trustees shall have power to make such by-laws and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States, as they may deem necessary; to prevent and remove nuisances; to prohibit disorderly conduct; to provide for licensing public shows, lawful games, and business and mercantile establishments; to provide protection against fire ; to levy and collect, annually, a tax on all property in • said town, not exceeding one-

half of one per cent. of the assessment valuation thereof; to impose and collect a tax on dogs, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per annum, and to provide for the killing of said dogs if said tax is not paid ; to pass ordinances prohibiting drunkenness, profanity, vulgarity, indecent exposure of person, and vice of all kinds; to prevent the leaving of the carcass of any dead animal on any street, alley, or lane in said town ; to prevent the discharge of firearms of any kind within the town limits, except on public occasions ; to prevent the immoderate riding or driving of any animal on the highways in said town ; to prevent the cruel treatment of any useful animal; to compel the owners of property to remove any nuisances therefrom ; and to regulate generally the moral, sanitary, and public interests of the town.

**SEC. 8.** The Board of Trustees shall have power to lay out, open, widen, and improve any public street or alley in said town, and to regulate the width, grade, and construction of the same; to compel property owners to build and maintain sidewalks in front or on either side of their premises, when joining on any public street and when petitioned for Power of by parties representing a majority of frontage on such street, and to regulate the size and construction of the same; provided, that the improving or grading of any street must be done in accordance with the provisions of Section 4,409 of the Political Code; and provided further, that no tax in any one fiscal year levied for this purpose shall exceed the sum of fifty cents per front foot.

**SEC. 9.** The Board of Trustees, in the event of a tax being levied under this Act, and an assessment made, shall sit as a Board of Equalization for not less than two days, notice of which sitting shall be given by posting notice in three public places in said town for ten days next preceding the time fixed for such sitting, that the assessment roll is open for inspection, and that said Board will sit as a Board of Equalization to hear all complaints. They may require testimony and may increase or diminish the assessment of property or add any property that may have been omitted as may be just and equitable.

**SEC. 10.** The Board of Trustees shall be the judges of the qualification of their own members, and of all election returns, and shall determine contested elections of town officers. They may prescribe such rules and regulations governing themselves, not inconsistent with this Act, as may best suit their convenience, including the manner of drawing orders on the treasury, holding meetings provided, that they shall hold at least one meeting every month and all other matters pertaining to the duties of their office.

**SEC. 11.** The Board of Trustees may provide for a poundmaster, and for the taking up and impounding of any horse, mule, jack, jennet, cattle, goats, sheep, or swine found at large within the town limits, and for the sale of the same by the Poundmaster, also for the reclaiming or redemption of any such animal or animals by the owner, if he appear and claim the same, and may, by proper ordinance, establish rules and laws governing all proceedings under this section.

**SEC. 12.** For the purposes of this Act, the Justices of the Peace of Silveyville 'Township are clothed with all the authority of authority of Police Judges under the general statutes of this Judges. State, and all moneys collected by them for a violation of any town law or ordinance, after deducting costs, must be turned over to the Board of Trustees for the use and benefit of the town.

**SEC. 13.** The Board of Trustees are prohibited from contracting any debt on the credit of the town.

**SEC. 14.** The Board of Trustees may provide for a chain-gang, and may cause parties who have been fined for the violation of any ordinance of the town to work therein on the public streets of said town, not exceeding one day for every two dollars of such fine until it has been paid.

**SEC. 15.** This Act shall take effect from and after its passage

JAMES A. JOHNSON  
President of the Senate

In pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing Act, I Jno. M. Gregory, County Judge of Solano county, do hereby give notice that an election will be held in the town of Dixon on Monday the 27th day of May, 1878; the polls for said election to be opened at one hour after sunrise and to be kept open until sunset of the said day; the qualifications of voters to be such as are prescribed in the Act hereinbefore set forth, and such qualified voters are to vote for and elect the following officers, to-wit:

1. Trustee.
2. Trustee
3. Trustee
4. Trustee
5. Trustee
6. Treasurer
7. Assessor
8. Collector
9. Marshal

Said qualified voters will also vote on the question: "Shall the Town of Dixon be incorporated?"

The polling lace for said election will be at "the Public Hall," and the officers of election shall be: E.E. Leake, Inspector; W.R. Ferguson, Judge; A. Hochheimer, Judge.

Said order to be published for four weeks in the DIXON TRIBUNE, a newspaper published in said Town.

Given under my hand, this 25th day of April, 1878.

JNO. M. GREGORY,  
County Judge of Solano County.

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We know that some have entertained extravagant fears of the consequences of incorporation, but with mature reflection these forebodings have in many instances given place to a contrary opinion. It is seen that it is the natural thing for a town, to do when it has arrived at the size this one now has. Instead of its being an exception to the rule for a place of 1000 inhabitants to incorporate, the exception would be not to do it. There are very few towns of the importance of ours in the State which have not before now received the responsibilities and advantages of municipal government. At every session of the legislature additions are being made to the list of incorporated towns, and we seldom or never hear of a town asking to disincorporate. So general is it for villages of the population of Dixon to be incorporated, that we have several times observed strangers to be surprised when told that was not the case here. But this fact, instead of showing any lack of enterprise in the town of Dixon, is only characteristic of the steady and healthy manner of its growth.

If there are any who have not yet made up their minds how they will vote, we request them to consider the careful checks that have been introduced in the charter against extravagance, unwarranted improvements, and the contraction of debt. We request them to say if, with all these checks, it is not safe to try incorporation as an experiment at least, knowing

that there can be no obstacle to disincorporation two years hence if a majority of the people, after trial, should be in favor of it.

pg3

**CITY POLITICS.**

**The Labor Club Nominate a Full Ticket**

A meeting of the Labor Club of Dixon was held last Saturday night at Public Hall, and nomination made for five Trustees and a Town Marshal.

The meeting being called to order the President stated its object – to nominate a ticket for town officers.

Henry Smith objected saying he wanted to beat incorporation, not elect a core of officers under it.

Sec. Worth explain the situation, but not to Mr. Smith's satisfaction.

The business went on, however, by a vote to proceed with nominations.

S. S. Benson was put in nomination and declared the choice of the club by acclamation, for Marshal.

Ten or a dozen persons were put in nomination for Trustees, including W. R. Ferguson, N. V[B]. S. Coleman, P. R. Willot, J. R. Love, Edward Weihe, George Frahm, W. S. Inman, Peter Smythe, Frank Tyler, William Vansant. Messrs. Coleman, Willot Love, and Weihe being present declined.

**A Word About Town Officers.**

The nomination of the right men for town officers is a matter interesting to all citizens equally. Those opposed to incorporation have as great a stake as any who favor it in putting up only proper persons. Being an affair of such general interest, and one purely local, there is nothing political about it; and the nomination of a straight party ticket by either Democrats or Republicans would have been universally regarded as entirely out of place.

**DIXON LABOR CLUB.**

Last Saturday evening the Dixon Labor Club, to the surprise of almost everybody, held a meeting – at which just 20 members out of a total of about 100 were present, and voted– and nominated a full ticket for Trustees and Marshal. The five gentlemen named for Trustees are all quite unexceptionable candidates; they are fitted for the position, and we could not find fault with any of them. of the five, however only to our members of the club or known to be in sympathy with it. The other three are persons who were generally talked of for a citizens' ticket, which was intended to get up, representing both incorporation and anti-incorporation. Indeed, it is almost absolutely certain that they would have been nominated to that ticket. This fact was known to the leaders of the Labor Club; and it is currently believed that they had two objects in forestalling the nomination of these men – first, to head off the movement for a citizens ticket; second to avail themselves of the popularity of the persons reference to and make a stronger ticket than if they had nominated one entirely of their own members. There objects in nominating a ticket at all, we suppose no one doubts, was to make political capital – to have it go abroad that the Workingmen's party had carried Dixon. Now, if it would be wrong for the Republicans or the Democrats to make a partisan matter of this election, it is wrong for the Workingmen. If they had deliberated a little more, instead of acting so hastily, we believe they would have seen it in that light.

As before said, we have no objection to the gentleman nominated for Trustees, and what is done cannot be undone; but we felt called upon to enter this little protest against the way in which things have been conducted.

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pg2

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pg4

**San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.**

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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Pub. 1878/05/29	Entry 8/4/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1878/05/29	Mod. 1/6/2022	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy	e4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Sacramento Daily Union** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

29 May 1878 [Wednesday]

[incorporation; election]

## Sacramento Daily Union, Volume 7, Number 86, 29 May 1878

Last Monday [**Monday, May 27**] the residents of Dixon, Solano County, had a very spirited election upon the proposition to incorporate the town, and the question was decided in the affirmative by a majority of twenty-nine. The Trustees elected are W. S. Hinman, Peter Smith [Smythe], William VanSant, Frank Tyler and George Frahm. Thomas Barnes was chosen City Marshal.

pg4

## San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

Go directly to the electronic image of ALL existing Tribune issues:  
<https://dr652a.bmiimaging.com/index?datasetName=Dixon%20Public%20Library>

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There is usually a partial column of news from other US Newspapers and the major cities of the world which appeared in the San Francisco papers.

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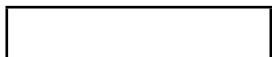
















# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Biz / Indust
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Pub.	1878/06/01	Entry	7/23/2017	Final Edit <b>e3</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Off'l Recrds
Event	1878/06/01	Mod.	5/29/2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	Incorp/Sani
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Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

[incorporation; election]

Sacramento *Daily Union* issue Volume 7, Number 86 of Wednesday 29 May 1878.

[The *Tribune* Issue of 01 June 1878 is missing from the Digital Archives so we have no direct Tribune reportage on the Corporation Election which took place on Monday 27 May 1878 AND the first meeting of the newly elected Board of Trustees which took place on Tuesday May 1878.]

["Last Monday [Monday, May 27, 1878] the residents of Dixon, Solano County, had a very spirited election upon the proposition to incorporate the town, and the question was decided in the affirmative by a majority of twenty-nine. The Trustees elected are W. S. Hinman, Peter Smith [Smythe], William VanSant, Frank Tyler and George Frahm. Thomas Barnes was chosen City Marshal."]





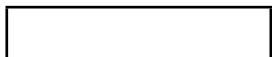














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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▾

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Tribune Issue of 1878/06/01 is missing from DPL Digital Archives

## Volume 4, No. 30

# Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.

By: Alfred B. Nye.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.B. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription:

Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office. City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

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For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

[incorporation; election]

## NOTES and OPINIONS:

The Tribune issue of 01 June 1878 is missing and the information it contained is, obviously, lost. We do know, however, that there were several important events that would have been reported in this missing issue and I will list them here for historical continuity:

1. The Corporation Election at which the Citizens of Dixon voted on the issue of whether or not their town should become an Incorporated municipality took place on Monday the 27th of May 1878;

2. At the same election mentioned above, the Officers of the Town Government were also elected; the Trustees and Town Marshal.

3. The first meeting of the Town Trustees was held on Tuesday the 28th of May at which organizational matters were discussed and bonding requirements established for the Marshal and Town Treasurer. Other organizational matters were undoubtedly discussed, but we'll never know. We know this is the date certain at which the first meeting of the Town Government was held because its date was established by the Articles of Incorporation;

4. The Meeting Date for the next meeting of the Town Trustees was established, for the following week on 1878/06/04 (Tuesday).

5. The Meeting Date for the next Municipal Election was established;

6. A committee was established to find a suitable location for meetings of the Town Government, the Trustees, etc.

1878/05/28 (Tuesday)

## FIRST MEETING OF THE TOWN OF DIXON BOARD OF TRUSTEES

[This is the date certain of the first meeting of the Dixon Board of Trustees as the first town election at which the trustees were chosen took place the previous day on May 27, 1878].

[Although we currently have no documented record of this meeting, such as a Tribune article (the Tribune issue of 1 June 1878 being missing from the microfilms at the Dixon Public Library), or the actual minutes of such a meeting from the Official City Records, we do know with certainty from reports in the Dixon Tribune, that the second meeting of the Town Trustees took place the following week on 1878/06/04 (Tuesday).

It is known with certainty that the first election for Town Trustees, and also for or against incorporation, took place on 1878/05/27 (Monday).

=====

### IMPORTANT NOTICE:

[June 12, 2020. Notes From Hayward on inconsistent results by the Tribune in publishing the results of Municipal / City Council elections and meetings:

1. First, it must be stated that the Official Records of the Town/City of Dixon, records that should include all election notices and results, AND the minutes of all City Council meetings, contain no such records prior to the year 1912. Thus, this means that our only source for records of City Council elections, and City Council Meeting Minutes, between the first election on 27 May, 1878 and 1912 are either the Dixon Tribune, or third-party sources.

2. Secondly, reporting by the Tribune of the first few City Council elections and Board meetings, starting in 1878, was good, meaning that the Tribune reported ALL Election notices, election results, and City Council (Board) Meetings for the first two or three years. However, and for reasons we shall never know at this late date, as time passed this reporting of Town/City, Municipal, events became infrequent, inconsistent OR nonexistent.

My personal suspicion is that the Tribune Editor simply didn't feel it was very important to be devoting space to these "mundane" Municipal news items. The Tribune and it's editor, were politically Democratic, and it is possible that the elected city governments were not always Democratic, so the Editor might have excluded such Republican political news, however, this is simply a guess on my part. OR, the Editor simply didn't want to devote the space to reporting Municipal news that he felt was not of interest to his general readership.

There were periods, however, in which the reporting of Municipal matters was better than others, again, for reasons we don't understand, at this late date.

3. It is possible that I may have missed an important item or two of Municipal news, however, I considered Municipal Affairs, to be of major interest and thus I was very attentive in my searches.

4. The calendar year of 1879 there were no Municipal elections noted in the Tribune; in the calendar year 1879, the municipal election should have taken place on 5 or 12 April, however, all four Tribune issues for the month of April, 1879 are missing; in calendar year 1880 there were no municipal elections reported in the Tribune; in calendar year 1881, the Tribune published four notices of a municipal election to be held on 9 April, however, this election and its related results were not reported in the Tribune of April 14, but in the Tribune issue of 21

April 1881 there was a short paragraph presenting the results of the 9 April election.

**[double-check these dates.]**

















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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Tribune Issue of 1878/06/01 is missing from DPL Digital Archives

## [FIRST MEETING OF THE TOWN OF DIXON BOARD OF TRUSTEES

It is known with certainty that the first election for Town Trustees, and also for or against incorporation, took place on 1878/05/27 (Monday).

Saturday 28 May 1878 is the date certain of the first meeting of the Dixon Board of Trustees as the first town election at which the trustees were chosen took place the previous day on May 27, 1878.

Although we currently have no documented record of this meeting, such as a Tribune article (the Tribune issue of 1 June 1878 being missing from the microfilms at the Dixon Public Library), or the actual minutes of such a meeting from the Official City Records, we do know with certainty from later reports in the Dixon Tribune, that the second meeting of the Town Trustees took place the following week on 1878/06/04 (Tuesday).

## FIRST MEETING OF THE TOWN OF DIXON BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1878/05/28 (Tuesday)

[incorporation; election took place the previous day, 27 May 1878]

It is known with certainty that the first election for Town Trustees and for or against incorporation, took place on 1878/05/27 (Monday) so it is most probable that the first meeting of the Board of Trustees took place the following day, Tuesday, 1878/05/28, since Board meetings were to be held on Tuesdays.]

[Although we currently have no documented record of this first meeting, such as a Tribune article (the Tribune issue of 1 June 1878 being missing from the microfilms at the Dixon Public Library), OR from the Official City / Town records, we do know with certainty from reports in the Dixon Tribune that the second meeting of the Town Trustees took place on 1878/06/04 (Tuesday).]

Dixon is scheduled to hold its second municipal election on Monday the third of February, 1879. [1879/02/03].





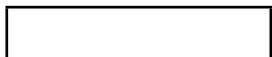














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Source Dixon Tribune

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

08 June 1878

Volume 4, No. 31

## Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
DIXON, Solano County, Cal.

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pg1

### The Great Exposition.

The great day of Jubilee is over. Yesterday all Paris was happy and rejoicing, for although far from ready, the Grand Exposition was declared open, and thousands of eager visitors pass through its vast halls.

All-night the people were busy everywhere with decorations, and the troops began very early on Wednesday morning to move towards the Trocadero, where, during the day, they were stationed (instead of making part of a procession), taking the place of police, and forming a human fence all the distance from Trocadero steps, where the Royal party were to come out to the grand entrance of the main building, thus holding the crowd entirely away from the open space between the two great buildings. The day was a real April day, of showers, and the rain came, pelting down at the most unpropitious times, without respect to persons.

About 1 o'clock, the grand Portage approached the Trocadero, and each state carriage being preceded by a double phalanx of cavalry (each writer in full body armor) coming at full tilt. The effect was very fine.

Madame McMahon came first with several ladies and stood in position to receive the guests. Then came the magnificent turnouts, rich in heavy cloth of gold lace, gaily-dressed footman and drivers, four on each carriage, and magnificently caparisoned horses. The four horses of the Prince of Wales, with gold mounted harnesses, the red and gold footman and the English carriage of the finest workmanship, was probably grandest of all, but the whole scene was grand. The young Prince of Austria had an entire equipment of white, carriage, decorations and uniforms. As each new arrival appeared, a bugle was sounded, and the band near the entrance played the national air of the country represented. There was a large party of Chinese

officials, and all in the full costume of the country; and besides the Princes mentioned were the Duke d'Aosta, Don Francis de Assises, Prince of Denmark, Henry of Holland and the Queen of Holland, the Dukes of Manchester and Sutherland, and several Oriental dignitaries whose names do not appear.

The Royal party having all assembled in a very richly ornamented gallery thrown out from the front of the Trocadero Palace over the grand fountains, the short ceremony of official opening of the exposition took place, and at a signal all the fountains were started. The cannon at the Invalides and at Most Valerian gave a salute of 101 gun; the flags of all nations were hoisted, and the bands played the national errors. Then passing near my position, the Royal party came out from the Trocadero to march in procession (the ladies returning to their carriages), but no sooner had they started out than a smart shower began to descend upon their devoted heads, and all order was impossible, so that it was rather a pell-mell stampede of royalty than a dignified walk through pleasure grounds.

A short time afterwards, when going with the crowd up into the Royal circle, I found myself seated between the French and English Ministers, Mr. John Welsh and Gen. Noyes, they told me that they started to lead the procession, with McMahon and the Prince of Wales, but seeing that there was to be no order or dignity to it, but best to avoid the rain. Mr. Welch is the same genial, kind gentlemen we learn to appreciate at Philadelphia in '76, and Mr. Noyes is, with his cultivated and interesting wife, filling the post of honor here in a manner which none can complain of –simple and unassuming –yet maintaining a dignitary necessary for the position.

But to our opening, after the entrance of the dignitaries, and half an hour's escort through the building, the public were admitted and approved fully the privilege granted them. I mean the public who had tickets. And it was really wonderful to see what had been accomplished in 24 hours. The English department was comparatively in order, so little was to be done compared with that of other nations, but it will be at least a month before they are in order.

The next in order come America, like a new civilization, not beginning to be ready, the goods having been delayed so long on the old vessels provided for their transport that 29 cars will only just arrived today, and hardly a case in place, but with all of this disadvantage. We did well on the opening day. What we had was in order. Several soldiers were stationed about, with American guns, standing in groups, directing the crowds gathered around where to find the different appointments. The people were studying their strange uniform (United States Infantry)! Then outside our space, while the cortege past, there were stationed a line of sailors from one end of our government ships, in so good trim that McMahon stop and complimented them on their appearance. No doubt many loyal hearts will be fired with righteous indignation that we have so small space and think we were not shown proper attention, as a great Republic, especially when they know that many proposing to exhibit were refused space, but the only fault to be found, or lying with any party is to be put upon the shoulders of the American Congress, which, instead of making an appropriation when the space we should require was offered us, constantly neglected the matter, and when the appropriation was made allowed it to stand unimproved for so long a time. The result was that when a commissioner was appointed, but very little space could be secured, totally unfit in its extent to meet the demands of exhibitors or to enable that most energetic architects, Mr. Pettit of Philadelphia, to do anything which could appear in any way commensurate with the honor and greatness of our nation, in such community with the other governments of the world. From our past experience –especially at Vienna, went through party jealousy, or personal enmity, Mr. J, The American Minister, brought about the dissolution of the American Commission, and just four days before opening. There was not a case opened or any person in authority on the grounds, and consequently the whole nation was disgraced –we certainly should have learned a lesson which could never be forgotten, and have made preparation for an exhibition here which would have done real credit to the country. Surely there is no reason under the sun why we should not feel as much pride in

this sort of thing as China and Japan, and these countries have already nearly finished their departments and are each of them making much larger exhibits than they made in Philadelphia. Their goods are magnificent; they are richly and tastefully disposed, besides the space taken in the main building they had each large buildings on the Trocadero side of the river for a Temple and Bazaars.

Yet America, the acknowledged center of a high civilization, renowned all over the world for its go-aheadativeness, and not outdone by others in its manufacturers and inventions, stands back –not as people, it is true, but by the acts of the representatives of the people, allows a golden opportunity to slip gradually from its embrace, and then, when it can only prove disgrace in failure, the invitation to cope with all the world in an exhibition of our national wealth and industries is accepted. And now we stand here next in location to England, insignificant compared with what we should have been, holding comparatively the position of a small country fair in America, beside these grand national exhibits. An opportunity is thus lost, which can perhaps never be ours again, of making a display of our industries and natural wealth, which should not only work out a great benefit to the country, but enrich our people faster than in any other way. At Vienna in '76. We were left at and shall not be at Paris in '78! Let us hope not, but let it be hoped. Also, that we shall never take part and lot in another Grand exposition unless there can be a proper amount of national pride and energy put into it to make it worth the effort.

Let us look at what France is doing for herself. But, indeed, just yet. We can say but little of what shall yet appear. Two months hence visitors will see the beauty of what is now a sort of melange of riches. The large outbuilding appropriated to France alone is entirely finished. The uniform cases are all in order, but only a small proportion of the immense variety of goods to fill the vast space are open, or at least, in order. Yet, to me, I must say, it is a most interesting study to linger about the avenues of their building, and watch the different modes of ornamentation, and arrangements of the various styles of goods and industries. They put so much taste into everything –a loop here, a beautiful flower. There, a pyramidal mass of retreat, a tower, or Fort, of candles or chocolate –a mass of soap finish. In the furniture section there are mites of elegant apartments, not showing the sets of furniture simply, but the walls of the room covered with an imitation of ancient goblins; the dados are paneled with antique designs, and the elegant pieces of furniture are not set out for show for their own beauty alone, but adorned with rare China, bronze and silver gilt pieces, chased and elegant as French taste can make them. A set for an elegant salon, or ladies' boudoir, is arranged with hangings of satin and in delicate colors and caught up with silver records and rich lace, while for the center, hang slender, richly chased candelabra. Even the leather is beautiful in its arrangement, and by-and-by when the whole department is completed I will make a general survey and give you the effect, as a bird's-eye view.

To look into the art department for a moment, will perhaps afford some satisfaction, but it is far from finished. I have not yet found any American pictures, but yesterday look through the French galleries, and found there in a perfect exposé of the French style and taste of the French painters, leading one to withdraw from the rooms with a feeling of ghostly horror, as if he had seen Hamlets ghost or been communing with Macbeth's witches. The general idea running through the mind as the eye wanders from wall-to-wall, must be "Oh, how weird, how terrible," for there are innumerable scenes of blood-shed, famine, ship wrecked bodies – everything it seems in history and mythology that could serve four subjects for these horror-loving painters has been drawn forth, and worked up by the fertile French mind, till one in walking through their halls becomes steeped with a vision of horror. All Centennial visitors will probably remember the scene in the French gallery there, where Rispah is represented as guarding her sons, who hang on the cross behind her, from the destroying vultures. It seems to me that no one who had once seen it could ever forget the terrible power shown in that woman's – and mothers – spirit, gleaming through her fierce eyes, and the frenzy of soul as painted in every linear month of her face. That picture is one of the mighty creations of which I

now write. All the rest partake of the same power, the same grandeur of conception, and the same sad, hard-rending idea. If occasional glimpses of these were caught in the midst of pleasant scenery, and bright portraits, it would not be thus noticeable; but they are the rule, not the exception, and this being the case, one turns with a sigh of relief to the gentle, quiet, meek madonnas, and a few groups of monks, and a glimpse of peasant life here and there. Then, too, the French passion for nude figures is perfectly appalling to the modest American mind, and almost there is shown in such pictures, the most wonderful delineations of the graceful female form, in all easy positions, and one imagines he could put the hand on the delicately tinted flesh and feel its warmth and healthy passions, there is always a wish that those who excel in this style of painting would keep their pictures out of great public galleries. However, they are accepted as a matter of course, here, and we can go, if we do not enjoy them, to some other part of the collection.

Now, I will stop right here, for fear it will be forgotten to tell our Boston ladies about seeing the English Princesses yesterday. I judged by a crowd waiting for them that they were in the English Heart Gallery, and after a few moments, delay saw the party as they passed back into the English house where the Prince of Wales has apartments. There were in the company, beside the Prints and Princess of Wales, the Prince of Denmark and Princess, sister of the Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise, and Marquis of Lorne, and several others whose names I did not learn, and I only tell the plain truth when I say they look just like other people and were dressed as plainly. The Princess of Wales wore Brown, a sort of satin skirt with close pleated ruffles, and camel's hair, polonaise, and straight sack very simple and plain, with bonnet of brown, shirred silk and orange -colored flowers,, small clusters in front and at the back, buff kid gloves, undressed kid, and brown parasol, and, strangely enough, although 2 May, a small enough which she held in one hand. Her sister war. A black camel's hair (with no figure) and trimmed with red cords at the neck, a broad sailor's collar and broad cuffs of red, a black straw bonnet with black ribbon, and red poppies. The Princess Louise wore a muave dress, and carried an elegant okay. The Prince of Wales looks finely, and takes a great interest in the British section, working it is said himself; they were escorted from the English to the Department of Denmark, and greeted by the commissioners. There with great cordiality. The Princess of Wales looks as young and lovely as ever, and I felt well repaid for spending an hour in their train.

All Americans will undoubtedly be interested to hear something about apartments, or hotels, someplace to live in being a real necessity. I spent three days in a grand hunt, but many persons have spent two weeks and then not done as well. As I have. I am very comfortably settled at a hotel on Rue de Lille, No. 59, a favorite place for English and American, but people who wish to stay here must either hunt for themselves or depend on their agents who are generally very kind and obliging. I can heartily recommend Mr. Spark, on Rue Scribe under Monroe the bankers.

E. D. Southwick in *Boston Traveler*.

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pg2

**GIVE US BEN**

[Ben Butler: Union General, Gov. of Massachusetts, an exceedingly liberal politician.]

Ben Butler has been making a speech supposed to pave the way for a presidential race in 1880. The great spoon abstractor bases his expectations on a new dispensation in which currency reform and labor reform are to be the primary truths. By all means, let us have Ben. We are tired of hearing candidates charged with stealing and trickery and deceit. If Benjamin is nominated nobody will think of accusing him of these things, because no one would take the trouble to deny them. Give us Ben for a change.

pg2

**CAN WE TRUST THE WORKINGMAN'S PARTY?**

We refer to the country branch of the party which claims to repudiate the extravagance.



These of Kearneyism. But even so, we believe the party will act together in the Convention, if any of its men get there. While constantly disclaiming the connection, the invariable tendency with the country clubs is to strike hands with Kearney. This was illustrated recently when the two State conventions of the party met in San Francisco. The Kearney or radical convention attracted the bulk of the country delegates, while the Knight, or conservative wing captured but a handful of them, and some of these were afterwards repudiated by their constituents. If the Workingmen elect a certain number of members to the Constitutional Convention, as they may be expected to do, they will caucus and consult, and the result will be some general plan of action. Depend upon it, that plan will include some very radical propositions –because the delegation of Kearney men from San Francisco, is likely to be very large, and because it is a fact of history that the more violent wing of a party is generally able to whirl the whole body away by the very force of its momentum. In short, the country Workingmen –in our opinion – are as certain to fall into Kearneyism as a meteor to be precipitated into the blazing sun when it comes within the sphere of its attraction.

What are those radical ideas which this party will try to engraft on the Constitution? A compilation of them may be made from the platforms of the two parties that met in San Francisco, like the following: Regulating the rate of wages by law; abolishing the pardoning power; forbidding the contracting of State Prison labor, thereby making the institution, still more a tax on the public treasury; furnishing free books to public school pupils; punishment of all offenses by imprisonment and prohibition of money, fines; limiting the rate of interest to 7 percent; exempting from taxation of the property of every person to the amount of \$500 or \$1000; submission of all legislative enactments to popular vote for ratification; graduated taxation; abolition of the State Senate; requiring judges to render decisions in accordance with their private notions of "justice" and not on "precedent" or standard judicial construction; a variety of impracticable schemes to restrict ownership of land, and to regulate by law. Things that have always been left to the operation of natural laws. How does the conservative and law-abiding citizen who has accumulated property by industry and frugality like this "lay-out"?

The platform of the Solano County Workingmen is made up of generalities, though not glittering ones. It avoids all the above interesting questions. For obscuring cents in a cloud of words. It is a document that might well make an older party envious. Yet there is nothing in it to prevent the candidates from working in perfect harmony with Kearney in any of the above detailed plans. We believe that the people of this county are not in favor trying doubtful experiments, but want a constitution embodying all the good features of the old one, with its deficiencies supplied by incorporation of the ideas that have been tried in the new constitutions of other States and found to work well. They do not want to attempt a reformation of human nature or institute a millennium by act of Legislature. Therefore they ought to accept only with great caution. A party whose future action cannot be forecast with any certainty.

---

– **Manufacturers** . – The Vallejo *Chronicle* says the Tribune must agree that manufacturers never grew up in any country except by the aid of protection. But the history of manufacturers does not warrant any such concession, we believe. For instance, before the Revolutionary war. The New England colonies had been exporting manufactured goods of different kinds. For many years. Instead of being fostered by kindly protection, these infant industries had to contend with the jealousy and active opposition of the mother country. The United States never pursued a protective policy until 1824. Since then we have had practical free-trade several times, but are manufacturers have grown steadily all the same. Protectionists are in the habit of asserting that England's manufacturing system was built up under a protective policy; thus, her manufactured products have gone on increasing since she has been a free-trade country more rapidly than ever before, and this, too, not only in a few important branches, but in a thousand new articles of commerce that were never dreamed of. When she abandoned her protective system. Returning to the United States, we point our contemporary to the boot and shoe manufacturer, of which, as we are reminded by a friend, Wells, says that it is

the most firmly established manufacturer in the country, and never ask for or receive one dollars worth of protection.

– "Molasses" Platforms. – Two members of the Legislature within a few years past, have made themselves obnoxious by the public declaration that "political platforms are nothing but honey and molasses to catch flies." Yet, as a matter of current history. Fowler and Lewis uttered only a simple and undeniable truth. The idea of the candidate intending to ignore a pledge when he made it may be a shocking violation of morality in the abstract. But it is nevertheless a fact that platforms are made with a view to harmonizing different elements and catching the greatest possible number of votes for the ticket, and not to the chance they give representatives for fulfilling expectations or consistent conduct. No representative can meet the expectations. Some parties are bound to obtain from one of the vague and indefinite platforms that are now in fashion. A little more conscientiousness on the part of conventions would prevent a great deal of the blame that falls on legislators. We know of a case in point. Just now. A convention in this county recently adopted a platform and required the nominees to endorse it. One of the latter. The new word and suggested to the committee on resolutions that a certain one of the planks was an impracticable idea. After a little discussion. They all recognized the fact but one, who, however, went so far as to say that *perhaps* it was impracticable, and if it was found. So, the candidate need not mind it when he came to act upon it. In short, he proposed to the nominee to make a pledge and in the same breath suggested to him to violated! A great many of the men who howl against pledge breaking legislators are the same kind of fellows.

---

## FOR SALE.

### FINE HOTEL PROPERTY.

The undersigned offers for sale a fine BRICK HOTEL, in the town of Dixon; centrally located, and in first-class condition; will be sold with or without furniture. THIS IS A SPLENDID CHANCE

For some enterprising person. It is the only brick hotel in town, and very conveniently arranged.

ALSO, FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Nine rooms, hard finished. Together with SIX TOWN LOTS. Apply to John Patterson, Dixon, Cal.

=====

### SECOND MEETING, DIXON BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Reported in the Dixon Tribune of 1878/06/08 (Saturday)

—  
Town Trustees --- The Town Trustees held a second meeting Tuesday evening (1878/06/04), a full Board present. [This was the second meeting ever held of the Board of Trustees meaning that the first meeting ever held of the Board would have taken place on the 28th of May, 1878.]

The Marshall was sworn in and his bonds placed as follows: As Marshal, \$250.00; as Assessor, \$250.00; as Collector, \$1,500.00.

The Treasurer's bond was fixed at \$1,500.00.

Tyler, Smythe and Frahm were appointed a committee to secure a room for the meeting of the Board and place in it what furniture is necessary.

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### Second Board Meeting

1878/06/08

TOWN TRUSTEES.— The Town Trustees held a second meeting Tuesday evening [1878/06/04, Tuesday], a full Board present. The Marshal was sworn in, and his bonds placed as follows: as Marshal, \$250; as Assessor, \$250, as Collector, \$1,500. The Treasurers bond was fixed at \$1,500. Tyler, Smythe and Frahm were appointed a committee to secure a room for the meeting of the board and place in it what furniture is necessary.

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**BRIDGE MATTERS.**— No bids were received for the repair of the Stevenson bridge up to the date appointed for opening them. Therefore another chance is offered to send in bids until the 15th. Nothing has yet been done about the proposed new bridge at Winters, because the old Supervisors have not yet appointed their committee.

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June 08

pg3

- Since the repair of the Sacramento railroad break, the morning and evening trains are larger ones than were formally run, and the volume of trade appears to warrant the use of the extra car. In crossing the rebuild portion of the road. The train runs very slowly, in consequence of which the evening mail does not arrive in Dixon until about 5 o'clock.
- Great complaint black gnats is made by persons living in the country, especially on the Adobe lands. Few or none of them find their way into this town, though our neighbors at Davisville have been bothered with them.
- Reading Room. — The Free Reading Room was opened last Saturday and bids fair to become a success. It is fitted up with unexpected neatness, and looks attractive. So far it is been well patronized. Several parties have made donations of books, and the following newspapers are sent free by the publishers: The Record Union, San Francisco weekly Chronicle, weekly Bulletin, Rural Press, Oakland Daily Tribune. Messrs. Kirby and Kline and Mrs. Ferguson have been elected a Board of Trustees to have permanent charge of the institution.
- Another Picnic. — A picnic will be given at Washington Park on 4 July by the Dixon Cornett Band. George Frahm has liberally offered them the free use of the whole thing, reserving the bar.
- Rust. — Rust has begun to show itself a little in the wheat at some places, but nothing near so bad as last year.

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### **A special meeting of the Dixon Labor Club**

A special meeting of the Dixon Labor Club was held Wednesday evening to hear a report from the delegation to the late County Convention. Vice President. Coleman, presided.

After hearing the report, a series of resolutions were offered, the first of which approved the course of the delegation in working for the nomination of K. E. Kelley; the second expressed the opinion that although affiliation with the old ulcerous parties was undesirable, it was wrong to proscribe a true man whose faithfulness could not be questioned; the third condemned the effort of certain parties to nominate men whose selection had not been indicated by the people and to whom they were strangers. The resolutions were adopted, but afterwards reconsidered; the first two were again adopted, and after some discussion a committee was appointed to report on the third. They offered a substitute requesting the County Committee to listen to the Club, but saying they would work for the election of any good man nominated. Another substitute was offered for this, to the effect that the choice of the Dixon Club should be recognized or the nomination left vacant. After some discussion, the whole subject was dropped.

A resolution was offered that the County Committee should nominate nobody who had endorsed the platform of any other party, but it received no second.

A motion was then carried to appoint three persons to attend the meeting of the County Committee and represent the wishes of the Club in regard to the nomination. Udell, Worth and Newby were appointed.

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### **Excursion and Picnic.**

The excursion from Sacramento, in honor of the reopening of the California Pacific Railroad took place on Sunday last. Four car-loads of excursionists started from Sacramento at 9 AM, under the charge of the genial Capt. Knight, and being joined at Davisville by a

considerable number, arrived in Dixon at 10:15. They were accompanied by Fisch & Holt's brass band whose stirring music, and live in the town for a few minutes before proceeding to the Park. The day was very warm, but that did not appear to detract much from the enjoyment of the guests. The excursionists were joined by a numerous throng from Dixon and vicinity. By far the larger part of those from Sacramento and Davisville were young folks, who resorted to the dancing floor and kept it will fill during the whole day. The shooting gallery was occupied by a crowd, who kept up a scattering fire all afternoon. H. W. Zentner made the best score and was awarded the silver medal.

Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the affair. The comments of the guests from abroad were very flattering to the arrangements at the Park and to the management. At 6 o'clock. The train started on its return, and in a little over an hour delivered its passengers safely in Sacramento. The excursion and the whole affair was a great success.

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### **Farmer's Convention.**

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The platform adopted at Elmira was a brief set of resolutions in favor of taxing bonds and mortgages, equal assessment of land of equal fertility, four-year terms for County officers, session of the Legislature once in four years, etc.; Attached to a written pledge in favor of these resolutions, required to be signed by the candidates. Messrs. Davis and Bennett signed them. Mr. Dudley endorsed them all but the four-year legislative proposition; Mr. Reed signed Mr. Dudley's reply. A meeting of the committee was held Thursday, when all parties came over to the view of Messrs. Dudley and Reed, and made a report in accordance there with, to the subordinate Grangers. Mr. Bennett has tendered his declination.

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### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.**

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[Solano County]

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Proceeding of the Adjourned Meeting held June 3.

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[I did not extract *all* the Board of Supervisor's agenda Items; rather, only the ones that pertain directly to Dixon or surrounding towns.]

- John B. Fiscus was appointed, Constable for Rio Vista and C. J. Mikesell was appointed Justice of the Peace for Elmira.
- In the matter of the Election to be held throughout the State Wednesday, July 19, 1878; the following named persons appointed as the Board of Election in the several precincts and at the polling places here in designated:

**Vacaville** ~ Inspectors, H. B. Ammons; A. R. Long, F. P. Ward, Judges; polls, Ammon's office.

**Silveyville** ~ Inspector, H. E. McCune, Joseph Kline, and N. B. S. Coleman, Judges; polls. Public Hall.

**Maine Prairie** ~ Inspector, G. Lutges; G. C. McCray and Charles Stewart. Judges, polls. French's store.

**Tremont** ~ Inspector Robert Green; A. A. Saunders and B. J. Guthrie, Judges

**Rio Vista** ~ Inspector, L. L. Palmer, J. W. Cameron and George Frazer, Judges, polls, Squire's Hotel.

- It was ordered that the plans and specifications submitted to the Board by George Wardwell for the erection of a Hall of Records be accepted and adopted, for which he is allowed to hundred dollars, provided the whole cost of the building, shall not exceed \$15,000.

It was ordered that George Board will be appointed architect to superintend the erection of the building for which he is to receive 5 percent upon the contract, provided the contract price, and all expenses required for the erection of the building, shall not exceed the sum of \$15,000. And if the outlay for the erection of said building, shall warrant the payment of 5 percent, for such service, then Board will agrees to accept such percent as the outlays will allow;

and in case shall receive the said 5 percent upon the amount of contract price as aforesaid, he shall not be entitled to receive anything for furnishing the plans and specifications adopted by the Board.

The Clerk was ordered to advertise for proposals for the erection of a Hall of Records.

The clerk was directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of \$15,000, Solano County Court House Improvement Bonds for at least 20 days in San Francisco and Solano.

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### **Workingmen's Joint Convention.**

The Solano and Yolo Working men's Joint Convention met at Davisville last Saturday and was called to order by H. W. Atwell, of Madison, who was elected Temporary Chairman; P. J. Corrigan, Secretary.

The Chairman and Sec. were appointed a Committee on Credentials and reported that the following persons had been elected delegates: **Solano** –S. Brown, A. A. Udell, W. H. Northcutt, Daniel O'Connor, N. B. S. Coleman, L. L. Palmer, P. J. Chrisler and J. P. Fraser. , **Yolo** – R. B. Dinsmore, Judge Hulse, J. Corrigan, H. J. Willis, Henry Lew, H. W. Atwell. The only one of the Solano delegates present, however, was Udell, with two or three proxies.

A motion to adjourn until Monday, the third, was made by Udell, who did not care to assume the responsibility of acting in the absence of a majority of the delegation. Lost.

P. J. Corrigan elected Pres., and H. W. Atwell, Sec.

Nominations being in order, Atwell said that several persons had been mentioned for the candidacy, but as it appeared that the Solano delegation had selected a man, it had been decided to caucus that they should have their man.

Udell, in a commend the Tory speech, nominated Charles F. Montgomery. Willis was pleased to second the nomination. Atwell, in a you logistic speech, moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Carried.

Adjourned.

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### **Working men's Platform.**

Following is the full text of the Workingmen's platform adopted at Suisun last week, Thursday:

**Whereas.** This is a government elected by the people and for the people, and that any effort to discriminate in favor of the rich against the poor –in favor of capitol and against labor –is in violation of the fundamental principles of the Government, and

**Whereas,** the government has fallen into the hands of capitalists and their willing instruments, and the vested rights of capitol are alone considered and guaranteed, both in our State and Nation, that great moneyed monopolies control Congress, legislatures, the press, the courts, influence public officers, and that as a result, this concentration of wealth has fostered crime, and is fast passing our lands into the hands of the rich, and few, and the And the Government of our fathers has been perverted into a den of this honest manipulators; therefore be it.

**Resolved.** That we affirm our faith in the power and wisdom of the people to rectify their grievances, and having full confidence in the will of the people, we, in Convention, as representatives of no class interests, except the industrial, feel competent to elect representatives to represent the people in the formation of a new organic law, and that we demand honesty and ability and identification with industrial interests of our candidates, and that we deem it our duty and privilege to express our views on any subjects upon which our servants may be called upon to act; therefore be it.

**Resolved.** Governments are created to protect the weak against the strong, and that the Workingmen's party of Solano County is interested in the maintenance of order, and the execution of the law by the legally constituted and that no one should attempt the redress of any real or supposed grievance except in the mode pointed out by the Constitution and the laws

of the land.

**Resolved**, we are in favor of equal and uniform taxation. That notes, mortgages and choices in action should be regarded as property, and that the same should be rated on the assessment at its fair cash value, that large landed estates should be rated the same as small when of the same quality of soil.

**Resolved**, that we regard the rapid monopolization of lands by the few. As an evil retarding the progress of the State, and one that imperatively demands careful statesmanlike consideration from every member of the approaching Constitutional Convention.

**Resolved**, That we view with alarm. The encroachment of a vicious corporate influence in all our departments of Government, and that we believe corporations just as amenable to the laws of the land as the poorest and most humble subjects thereof.

**Resolved**, That the Chinese is an undesirable class of population, alien to civilization pagan in religion, and incapable of assimilating with our people, or of becoming good citizens, and that we are decidedly opposed to any more of them coming to our shores, that we are in favor of devising some constitutional provision by which a tax can be imposed upon the Chinese that will be the equivalent to their exclusion and expulsion from our State, or some other provision that will rigid our proud State of this scourge, this depraved and poverty breeding race. **Resolved**, all County officers should hold office for four years, that members of the legislature should be elected every four years.

**Resolved**, That party platforms mean something; that we do not consider that party platforms and resolutions should be made to catch votes, but that they should have a binding effect upon the candidates who endorse them, and that any candidate who proves a traitor to such a vow should be ignored by all decent society and good thinking man, and that the party should not attempt to shield him or to excuse him.

**Resolved**, That we depreciate any effort to interfere with our public school system; and that we believe it un-American and contrary to the teaching of our fathers to attempt any division of the public school monies for sectarian purposes.

**Resolved**, we believe the efficiency of our legislative system is crippled by special legislation and we think all special legislation should be left with the several counties legislature to pass only general laws.

**Resolved**, That no license to transact any business. What ever should be granted to any alien who has not declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States.

**Resolved**, that all candidates shall endorse and approve these resolutions before receiving our support, and that none but members of the Workingmen's party shall be eligible for a nomination from this Convention.

**Resolved**, that any race of people disqualified from becoming citizens of the United States by the Constitution and laws thereof should be prohibited from acquiring, by purchase or holding by possession real estate in the State of California.

**Resolved**, that we recognize eight hours for a day's work and for a day's pay under the Government.

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## AROUND THE COUNTY.

### Rio Vista.

[Collated from the Enterprise and Gleaner.]

The shipment of fruit from up the river has already commenced.

At a meeting of the Blue Ribbon Club of last week, the following officers were elected: Charles R. Merritt, Pres.; Rev. G. H. Smith, Vice President; R. C. Carter, Treasurer; and Mrs. M. Holmes, Secretary.

A band of 26 mules and one horse landed here last night from the steamer. They are just from Missouri and are on their way to Davisville.

Booth & Co. made their first shipment of canned salmon from their canning

establishment in this place to San Francisco. The lot consisted of 300 cases or 14,400 one-pound cans. The cannery employees about 50 hands, most of whom are Chinese, although all the boys in town have been given work as fast as they have applied.

The election called by the Drainage Commission will be held on the sixth day of July, for the purpose of electing a Treasurer. Each person owning land in the district will have a vote in Sacramento County. The polling places will be in Sacramento City. In Yolo County. It will be at Washington. In Solano County. It will be at Squires Hotel, Rio Vista, with J. H. Gardiner and W. K. Squires, Judges; M. Smith, inspector.

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- With the approach of the new fiscal year. The hope is revived of an increase of employment at Mare Island. By the way, the promised investigation of the affairs of this Yard, by a committee of Congress, according to the Chronicle, has dropped out of sight. The usefulness of the institution as a source of campaign material must be preserved.
  - Our prosperous and well conducted evening daily, the *Chronicle*, recently passed its 10th birthday –a respectable age for a country newspaper. It is more over, a livelier and better edited paper than at any form. Of its publication, and steadily improving. In a few days. It will move into new quarters at the corner of Georgia and Santa Clara streets which are now being fitted up in quite luxurious style. When completed, it will be one of the most commodious and handsome offices in the State.
  - Inspired by a spirit of economy, the City Trustees have abolished Street illumination, and on moonless nights. The city is now shrouded in darkness.
  - The annual public exercises of the High School and Grammar School were held last week, Thursday and Friday evenings at Farragut Hall with the usual large and enthusiastic attendance. The schools of Vallejo are generally well conducted. Mr. J. P. Garlick, the efficient Principle of the Grammar School, has accepted a more lucrative position in Oakland, and the Board of Education will have to try to find a successor capable of filling the vacancy. Vallejo.

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### Yolo County Items.

Winters.

[From the *Advocate*.]

- A movement has been made towards establishing a reading room here.
- E. Hayes, J. C. Hulse, O. F. Fasseft, Thomas Willis and R. Clark were elected delegates to attend the Workingmen's convention.
- The Good Templar District Lodge met in Winters last week.

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### IN GENERAL.

- **Military stations are to be established** in the Black Hills. Three camps will be established– one in the vicinity of Bear Buttes, 10 miles from Deadwood; another in the vicinity of Rapid City, 40 miles distant, and the third on the Little Missouri River, 80 or 90 miles distant.
- **Congressman Page has introduced** a bill providing that when lands are within the limits of railroad reservations or of rejected Spanish grants are restored to the public domain, any person who has settled or there after settles upon them under homestead or preemption laws, shall retain all his original rights, and that they shall date back to his original settlement.
- **Serious Indian troubles** have broken out in Idaho. The Bannocks, under Capt. Boise Jim, have been committing depredations and military forces are being raised to pursue the fleeing Indians. The grievance of the Indians is that the Big Camas Prairie, which they have visited every summer from time immemorial, is being occupied by whites, with their herds of horses, cattle and hogs, which trample and root out the *camas*, destroying one of their main sources of food.
- **Memorial Exercises at Gettysburg.**–The annual tribute to the National dead at

Gettysburg was paid under circumstances of the greatest interest. Not since Pres. Lincoln dedicated the cemetery has been graced by so many distinguished citizens. The weather was fine; flags were everywhere displayed, and the streets were thronged with visitors. The Chambersburg Grays were a guard of honor to Pres. Hayes.

The morning was spent by the Presidential party in viewing the battlefield, visiting Round Top, Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill, and other prominent points.

Benjamin F. Butler delivered an eloquent oration on "The Private Soldier in the War of the Rebellion."

Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania spoke eloquently, eliciting much applause.

President Hayes delivered an eloquent and patriotic address.

**PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.**

[Being a compendium of all bills introduced or reported back or past in both the Senate and House. A HUGE amount of extremely interesting and timely information, but far too much to copy-out and include here.]

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pg4

**San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.**

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

pg1

– **Whaling.**— Whaling promises to become a standard amusement with the farming community, and may ultimately crowd out baseball, croquet, and other popular outdoor games. The only instruments required are scythes. Of course those farmers who are near the ocean have somewhat the advantage of their brethren on the Western prairies in this sport – in fact an ocean is as necessary to this game as a lawn is for croquet. Sometime since the farmers near Long Beach killed a whale with their scythes . On Wednesday it was cremated. It measured fifty-four feet in length. Before it could be secured the high tides buried it deep in the sand. The fishermen of the vicinity made efforts to dig it out, but as the stench was becoming intolerable and as there were no facilities for extracting the oil, the dead monster was covered with brush and set on fire. The stench from the burning whale could be detected for miles. It was the largest of the kind that ever came ashore on the coast. –*Detroit Free Press.*

pg2

### READING AS A MEANS OF EDUCATION.

The object of school education being not to store the mind of the pupil with general information, but train it in proper methods of thinking, it is highly important that this other form of mental culture should proceed after the school age. In fact, what is generally called an education is only a good foundation, indispensable to be sure, but useless except to build on. Reading as a source of knowledge exceeding in value all others combined, it is a habit that should be said you loosely encouraged in the young. The public schools are frequently and quite justly, criticized for failing to inspire a stronger love of reading. The subject is well worthy of greater attention at the hands of professional educators.

The first requisite to a taste for reading is the means of gratifying it. This exists to the greatest extent in large cities where public libraries generally abound. But observation shows that with the creation of popular libraries a perplexing question arises. Statistics of such institutions show an enormous disproportion between fiction and other kinds of literature called for. Some will look upon such a result as showing a mere waste of money in the creation of libraries; but more far-cited persons entertain the opinion that even such reading, as this is better than none at all, and believe that, as a rule novel reading will gradually inspire a desire for something more solid. We believe it generally does so with men, though not with women, whose intellectual cravings are distressingly strong for romance. But if it is the women who ransacked the libraries for novels, the men are equally addicted to trash of another kind. We refer to the newspapers. Fully one half of the men who read anything can find themselves to the daily newspaper; and it is drawing it mild to say half of the time, so spent is thrown away. The temporary and transient interest which characterizes newspaper matter, and the triviality of a great portion, deprive it of value as a means of education.

We hope the measure of the late Legislature for the creation of public libraries in incorporated cities will be generally enforced and are confident it will bear good fruit.

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### **PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.**

The Potter investigation of frauds in the Louisiana election has been in progress. Now for two weeks. The principal witnesses so far are J. E. Anderson and Judge Levisse, one of the Republican electors in that State. Anderson's testimony showed that he had been engaged in doubtful transactions pending the election, and soon after it, he had apparently negotiated with both the Democrats and the Republicans, and held his transactions with the latter in errorem over the heads of several prominent men to enforce his "claim" to a lucrative Federal office. According to his own statement, his affidavit on which the returns of East Feliciana were thrown out was false, and misrepresented the facts to the advantage of the Republicans; but the witness is clearly such a notorious villain that nothing ought to be taken on his unsupported word. What was proved beyond question was the recklessness with which Republican statesman promised offices to every man who had anything to do with the count, on condition of his "standing firm," or something of that sort. If it was not a recognized doctrine of the present times that offices are the reward of a party service. It would be only just to call such promises as these corrupt.

Senator Matthews is the one of the visiting statesman who had his hands deepest into the mess and he shoved them in about up to the elbows, we judge. That he was mixed up in transactions which an honest man should have kept out of the evidence does not leave a matter of doubt. His actions since the investigation of the committee began— have not been like those of an honest man. The only other important witness is Levisse, by whose testimony, it appears that part of the elect oral certificates of Louisiana were forged, but it appears that the forgery was a mere meaningless act, without any legal effect or any motive.

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### **GEORGE T. ELLIOTT.**

The nomination of George, P. Elliott by the Workingmen's County Committee to complete the ticket of that party, we look upon as a farce. A few weeks since their Convention would not endorse Kelley because he was not a member of the Workingmen's party. Now Mr. Elliott did not belong to any club or other branch of the Workingman's party at the time of the nomination, and was actually a member of the Republican County Committee. He was a candidate for delegate to the Republican County Convention, and was beaten in the primaries. If "old political hacks" are obnoxious to the Workingmen. Mr. Elliott ought to be an abomination in their site, for there is no man in the country, who has been a candidate for office for the same duration of time and with the same unfailing regularity as George T. Elliott. He has successively attached himself to every new movement that promised place or pelf [money, especially when gained in

a dishonest or dishonorable way], and apparently knows not the meaning of the word consistency. His characteristics being known, all parties have had the good sense to fight any of his nominations until the present time. But such has been the distrust felt of him by the parties, with which he has affiliated that after being beaten in convention. He has twice been given \$100 to stump the county—not from expectation of any good he might do, but simply for fear he would work against the ticket. We state these facts from absolute knowledge. They believe. Mr. Elliott in, and an enviable light, but it is the light of his real character—a worker for higher!

P. S.—Since the above was written we have learned from parties in Rio Vista and additional fact in regard to Mr. Elliott. It is stated that before he received the Workingmen's nomination. He was intending to appear as one of the speakers of the Democratic meeting held Wednesday evening at Union Hall, Rio Vista. What do our Workingmen friends think of this fresh evidence of their candidates versatility?

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— **The Election.** — Wednesday the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention takes place. It is a very important election, but we expect to see a light vote. In addition to the general apathy that exists, the delegates at large business has been so miserably managed that a great many citizens are seriously disgusted. For the Third District. The ticket's elected at Marysville will be successful throughout, as it has no opposition except from the Workingmen. It is a tolerably fair ticket, though far from being the best that could have been nominated In Solano County. The Republican ticket, as a whole, is far superior to either of the others, and now stands a fair show of election. We trust that our townsman, Mr. J. M. Dudley, in particular, will receive a large vote, for his qualifications to fill the position are undoubted. No man is less likely to be moved by corporate influence, and we know of no one in the county better posted on the subjects of taxation, revenue and other politico-economical questions that will rise to occupy the attention of the Convention. He is a representative farmer, and to those who believe a workingman is needed, he ought to give satisfaction, for few men in the county have done more days' hard work at manual labor.

— **Go Slow .** — We endeavored to enumerate last week. The reasons why we cannot recommend any citizen to vote the Workingman's ticket —reasons which amounted to this, that too much uncertainty exists in regard to the ultimate course of that party. Being a new organization, and partly formed with special reference to this election, the Workingmen will go into the convention animated with far more party spirit, and far more likely to act as a unit, than either the Democrats or the Republicans. The latter having no party principles that will be involved in this matter, will act as individuals, while there is a strong tendency with the Workingmen to unite on certain common ideas. Another reason why a large number of Workingmen delegates from the country should be regretted is because in the opinion of good judges, every delegate elected in San Francisco will be of that complexion, giving them already one-fourth of the Convention. One solid delegation of such numbers will give the Convention. A strong list in that direction; and it would be a cause of regret. If the Workingmen or any other one body should have a clean majority in the body.

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— **Democratic Candidate For President.** — If the Democrats want a candidate this early for the Presidency in 1880, they should unite on Senator Thurman. He has not quite as much backbone as Bayard, but he would be the most of a statesman of any man who has occupied the Presidential chair since John Quincy Adams, excepting only the peculiar case of Abraham Lincoln.

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**Reported in the Tribune edition of 1878/06/15 [Saturday]:**

**[Third meeting of the Board of Trustees.]**

— **Board of Trustees.** — The Board of Town Trustees met in adjourned session Tuesday [1878/06/11] evening, a full Board present. The marshal and Treasurer reported that they were

not yet ready to present their bonds. Messrs. Tyler, Smythe and Vansant were appointed a committee to report an order of business for the regular sessions of the Board. A couple of bills were presented and laid over for further consideration. A petition from J. H. Worth excited some cachiliatory manifestations from the members, but was quietly ignored. The subject for ordinances for various purposes was discussed at length, and it was reported that copies of the Woodland and Vallejo ordinances had been received; but nothing was done in the premises save to defer the matter until another meeting to be held Saturday.

[The fact that the Board met in an adjourned session indicates they had met previously and that the meeting on this date, 1878/06/11 (Tuesday), wasn't the very first meeting of the Board. Further research is obviously required.] [Elva has just found in the Tribune reporting that the second meeting took place on 1878/06/04 which seems to say the first Board meeting took place on 1878/05/28 (Tuesday).]

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Reported in the Tribune edition of 1878/06/15 and as presented to the Board of Trustees on  
1878/06/11 (Tuesday)

[This was the third meeting of the Board.]

### THE FIRST PETITION.

The following petition was handed in to the Board of Town Trustees Tuesday evening and is the only one they have yet received:

Dixon, June 11th, 1878

To the Hon. the Board of Trustees of the City of Dixon:

The undersigned, your petitioner, would respectfully represent that he is a citizen of said city; that he is of average repute among his fellows; that he is a consistent member of the Workingmen's party; and that his occupation compels him to pass the place of business of one A. Kirby, an Abolitionist of the most virulent kind; and that said Kirby allows no opportunity to pass when he can sin and cast reproach on the political opinions of your petitioner.

He [the petitioner] therefore prays that your honorable body may take such action by ordinance or otherwise as will protect him from such insults and contumely. Otherwise, he will be compelled to take the law into his own hands, which he is reluctant to do, as the said abolitionist Kirby has a family depending on him for support.

Very resp't.

J.H. Worth

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- [When these purchases and activities actually took place is not known but the warrants paying the below expenses weren't approved until 1878/08/06]

- **A room in Coleman's building**, adjoining the Palace Hotel has been rented at \$5.00 per month by the Board of Trustees for a meeting room. It has been fitted up with table, chairs, carpet, etc., and may properly be known as the Town Hall.

- **One of the first ordinances** passed by the Town Trustees ought to be for the purpose of levying a license tax on itinerant peddlers and Chinese venders of fruit and vegetables.

- **Bonds.** — T. B. Barnes has prepared his official bonds, with the following persons as sureties: Bond as Collector— H. A. Ross and J. S. Garnet, sureties, each in the sum of \$1,500; as Assessor, R. H. Brown and M. Carpenter, each in \$250; as Marshal, W. D. Ferguson and H. Goeffert, each in \$250.

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**BOARD OF TRUSTEES.** — The Board of Town Trustees met in adjourned session Tuesday [1878/06/11] evening, a full Board present. The marshal and Treasurer reported that they were not yet ready to present their bonds. Messrs. Tyler, Smythe and Vansant were appointed a committee to report an order of business for the regular sessions of the Board. A couple of bills were presented and laid over for further consideration. A petition from J.H. Worth excited some

cachiliatory manifestations from the members, but was quietly ignored. The subject for ordinances for various purposes was discussed at length, and it was reported that copies of the Woodland and Vallejo ordinances had been received; but nothing was done in the premises save to defer the matter until another meeting to be held Saturday.

[This was most probably the third meeting of the Board.]

[The fact that the Board met in an adjourned session indicates they had met previously and that the meeting on this date, 1878/06/11 (Tuesday), wasn't the very first meeting of the Board. Further research is obviously required.] [Elva has just found in the Tribune reporting that the second meeting took place on 1878/06/04 which seems to say the first Board meeting took place on 1878/05/28 (Tuesday).]

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### **Not Yet a City.**

Although Dixon is now incorporated, it is not yet a city, as many suppose. Section 4356 of the Political Code, to which Mr. A. J. Buckles, Attorney, has called our attention reads as follows:

"Every subdivision of a County not exceeding an extent 6 mi.<sup>2</sup> with not less than 2,000 inhabitants, with its **metes and bounds** fixed and defined, and declared by active Legislature to be a municipal corporation, is a city with the powers conferred by their title. [The reference to the land surveying system "metes and bounds is curious as the official surveying system in 1878, west of the Mississippi, was known as "The Public Land Surveying System: PLSS. I suspect it is a cut-and-paste error from an "*Eastern*" document.]

So it requires 2,000 inhabitants to be a city, and that is rather more than Dixon can boast of at present. At a recent meeting of the Trustees something was said about the application of the general provisions in the Code under the head of government of cities; but the term city being defined as above, it is at least a question whether those sections of the Code have any bearing in our case at all. They do not if a town may be a municipal corporation without being a city. It would be well for the Trustees to give the subject their attention.

### **The Wheat Scare.**

A sudden alarm was created the first part of the present week by reports brought into town by a number of farmers of great damage to the wheat from rust. Some of the stories made out a loss of one-half of the crop or more from this cause, and those whose fields haven't been yet touched have been very despondent. Since the first reports there has been a revival of confidence to a considerable extent, and the belief now prevails that it may not be as bad as first anticipated, though there is a great difference of opinion.

The presence of rust in the grain has been known for several weeks, but it was not generally supposed to be of a serious nature. But when the first reports of serious damage became current a general examination of the Summer-fallow grain was made, resulting in the discovery that the rust was more extensively prevalent than supposed. Of course, some tracts are rusted worse than others, depending on the nature of the ground; but Summer-fallow and late-sown are all affected more or less. The volunteer of which there is luckily a great deal this year, was too far along to be injured; and the Summer-fallow will not be so badly injured for the same reason, as the Winter-sown. Mr. Dudley is one of the most apprehensive farmers we have met with, and believes a part of his grain which promises to yield 40 or 45 bushels will not yield more than 15; while in spots it is so very rusty that if it were also bad harvesting would be a useless expense. Mr. D. Says that in 20 years he is farmed in this vicinity his crop has been seriously injured but four times. Mr. George Foster reported on Monday that the farmers in Tremont Township were the worst discourage lot he had ever seen. Feared the loss Would Be One Half the Crop. Messrs. Pearson, McFadyen and several others near Dixon have also entertained serious fears.

On the other hand, quite as many of our most experienced farmers do not believe the

grain has been seriously damaged, unless it be the late-sown. Messrs. McCune and Garnett report that the weed on their Putah Creek Ranch is very slightly rusted and not at all likely to be heard. Other ranches in the same vicinity also appear to have mostly escaped here, which is perhaps due to the fact that the cold South winds do not strike in there to the same extent as further out on the plains. From parties living at Winters we learn that no complaint has been made in that vicinity of rust. J. G. Merryfield has been cutting his wheat near Silveyville the past two weeks with a McCormick reaper and binder, and although the rust is so abundant that a person walking through the field is covered from head to foot, he does not think the grain is sensibly shrunken or at all injured.

It is said that rust frequently attacks the leaves and does not injure the grain; but this time it attaches itself [illegible] to the stock. Opinion is not unanimous upon the cause of the rust. Some attribute it to the hot weather, and some the late rain. Mr. George C. McKinley, who has studied the subject of wheat raising more intelligently than a majority of farmers, attributes it to the spell of cold damp weather which prevailed a few weeks back. Although it is the general opinion that such weather is best to develop grain when it is filling out, Mr. M. considers it a mistake. He states that the Mexican ranchers in the southern part of the State used formerly to sweep the dew off their patches of wheat by riding through and dragging a lariat, the object being to prevent rust. Mr. Dudley states that every year when his grain has suffered from rust there has been a prevalence of cold, damp weather such as we had last Spring.

- **MAIL CONTRACT.**— The contract for carrying mails between Dixon and Maine Prairie, during the next four years, which was let to A. W. Moore, has been sub- let to W. A. Dashiell.

### School Reports.

Following are the reports for the last month of two rooms of the Dixon schools.

The first figures represent attendance; second, deportment; third, scholarship. [Being a listing of all students enrolled in the Advanced grade grade, Second division,; First Grade, First Division; Second Grade, first division; Second grade, Second division; and First division, third grade.]

#### ADVANCED GRADE.

Delmar Dudley	90	90	95
Fred Dudley	90	86	93
Emmons Perkins	60	97	94
Frank Martin	75	79	78
Carrie Apperson	35	95	72
Stella Barnes	25	88	73
Ina Love	35	80	65.

#### FIRST DIVISION. FIRST GRADE.

Bessie Mayne	99	97	97
Agnes Dashiell	99	93	88
Lillie Filto	40	92	70
Belle Silvey	50	90	65
Charles Manion	60	92	70
Albert Filto	92	70	65
Ben Kline	100	78	80

#### SECOND DIVISION. FIRST GRADE.

Carrie Eoff	100	86	72
Rose Filto	95	85	74
Ida Evans	100	95	84
Annie Mayne	99	97	91
Hattie Bloom	100	99	84

Edward McDermott	50	95	92	
John. Blitch		60	82	88
Frank Thomas		95	85	87
Tad McKinley	90	80	91	
George Dashiell		45	83	87
George Dudley		100	80	93
Willie Kline		95	96	81
George Collier		100	76	80

O. T. Boardman, Teacher.

### FIRST DIVISION, SECOND GRADE.

Frank Hulbert,		95	96	79.
John Ulsteen	90	100	78.	
George Goeffert		99	96	78
John Downey	100	96	86	
Maggie Evans	100	98	80	
Maggie Foster		95	97	89
Hattie Gunn		89	95	72
Clara Little		90	95	74
Leila Crawford		100	98	78
J. Coleman		100	98	78
G. McDermott	72	92	85	

### SECOND DIVISION. SECOND GRADE.

Walter Hall		79	100	73
George Apperson		74	100	89
Lulu Mayne		100	94	92
Mary Bloom		100	100	85
Ida Davis		21	95	70
Edna Ross?		100	100	85
Selma Schmidt		100	97	86
Nanny Smythe		89	96	84
Sammy Ross	95	97	87	
Edgar McFadyen		100	93	85
Josie Eppinger		100	100	92
Katie Peters		11	100	89

### FIRST DIVISION, THIRD GRADE.

Celia Kattenburg		100	99	67.
Luella Thomas		84	90	70
Emma Hulen	84	100	75	
Anna Peters		100	97	80
Ella Fissle?		58	100	78
George King	89	98	73	
Charles Foster		97	100	79
Lysander Madden		100	99	73
Belle Klein		100	94	73
Willie Vasant		74	84	75
Eddie Fissle		11	98	72
Fred Dashiell	58	93	73.	

M. W. Woodard, Teacher.

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pg3

- The black gnats were unusually troublesome last week in some localities and their annoyance is vividly described as something awful. Persons hardly attempted to work where

they were plentiful without covering their faces and hands with oil.

- Attention \*Fizzleers.— You are requested to meet at Public Hall on Saturday evening. Immediately after the Fire Company meeting.
- The hot weather moderated Thursday, but the temperature has been again on the ascending scale. Since then.
- We have been requested by a certain person in Dixon to state, he is engaged in practicing the art of flying. [aircraft] and (if he fails to break his neck in the meantime) will give a public exhibition on the Fourth of July.
- Our threshing machine owners are getting their engines in order, picking up their crews and making other preparations for the Summer-campaign.
- Threshing.— Mr. J. B. Bloom, having sold his former engine to Daniel Mann, has bought a fine new Rice-straw burner, which arrived a week since directed to Dixon City —the first piece of freight which has come so marked. She Mr. B. Is now prepared to lift forks by steam, and has made a change to his feeder, besides introducing other improvements to accommodate his customers. By the way, we saw at Casey's shop, the other day, a Derek mast in which a knee had been inserted — an idea of Mr. Bloom's. It will be found very convenient in passin under telegraph wires on the road, and for other purposes.

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### Fourth of July Celebration.

A meeting of citizens was held at Public Hall Monday evening to consider the proper steps for observance of the Fourth of July. Charles Schirmer presided; and the Cornet band was present. On motion of Frahm, it was voted to appoint an Executive Committee of three with power to appoint subcommittees and make all other arrangements. George Frahm, M. C. True, and George King were appointed such a committee. S. S. Benton was elected Grand Marshall. The meeting then adjourned for one week, when the Executive Committee will make a report.

The Executive Committee have held several meetings and appointed the following subcommittees: Committee on Printing, George Frahm, and C. H. McMaster. On Subscription, A. Kirby, P. Willot, F Newby, H. Koeler. On Car of Liberty, this E. S. Martin, Mrs. Biggs, Mrs. Benton, Mrs. Leakey, John Davenport. On Vocal and Instrumental Music, this Evans, Miss Martin, this B. Silvey, W. B. Davis, E. E. Leake. On invitation, H. Eppinger, V. J. Hollman , A. Hoichheimer, J. H. Worth, John Patterson, E. E. Leake, Charles Schirmer and Peter Timm were appointed aides to the Grand Marshall. Hon. John M. Coghlan was the choice of the Committee for orator, provided he will accept.

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### POLITICAL.

- While a delegate at one of our county conventions was talking in a personal strain, a bystander interrupted with the remark, "That is a lie." Describing it. Afterwards, the orator said, "I accepted the amendment and went right on."
- The Workingmen's County committee met in Suisun Tuesday and fill the vacancy in their ticket by nomination of George T. Elliott. No other name was presented except that of N. B. S. Coleman, who declined. Mr. Elliott was not present, but Frank Snow, member of the Committee for Maine Prairie vouched for him. The Vallejo and other lower County delegations were as determined as ever, not to endorse Mr. Kelly. Of the delegation appointed by the Dixon club to attend the meeting of the Committee. Only one—Newby—was present.
- Mr. Montgomery, of the *Republican*, Workingmen's candidate, is in a happy frame of mind. Says he: "Of course our election is a foregone conclusion with all who possess sagacity, consequently, we invite our constituents to hand in any suggestions, amendments or additions to the present Constitution, they may have in view and they will receive our careful consideration."

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### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.



#### K. E. Kelley Addresses His Intended Constituents at Rio Vista.

— The Democratic mass meeting in Rio Vista Wednesday evening was made, the occasion of quite a little excursion from Dixon in which both Democrats and Republicans joined. The Cornet Band went along in the bus, Queen of the family, and numerous citizens followed or preceded them with lively teams and conveyances of all characters. On the arrival of the Band in Rio Vista. The citizens turned out in numbers to witness their entrance. The Rio Vista Band had intended to be on hand to receive them with owners, but owing to the absence of some of their members did not get together till the hour of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order in Union Hall by J. D. Ingersoll, and J. W. Cameron was elected Chairman; L. Fallman, secretary.

Mr. Cameron introduced the object of the meeting with a few words upon the importance of the work to be performed by the Constitutional Convention, and after music by the Dixon Band presented Mr. K. E. Kelley. He was received with applause and began his remarks by saying he did not appear before the people of Rio Vista to make a political or campaign speech. If he attempted to lay down to his hearers the exact course he would pursue in the Convention. It would be a task beyond his ability; but he proposed to state some ideas in reference to the Constitution which had occurred to his mind since he was made one of the standard bearers for the party.

He alluded to certain grievances which it was notorious the people of the State suffered under. The first of these was an unjust discrimination in the matter of taxation. It was well known that corporate monopolies bore less tax than individual property owners. The speaker's idea of taxation, which he would endeavor to see carried into effect, was taxation of all property at its actual cash value. Passing on to speak of the monopoly of land and the lower assessment imposed upon large uncultivated tracts, Mr. Kelley expressed himself in favor of taxing all lands of equal natural fertility at the same rate. In relation to railroads and transportation canals. The speaker's opinion was that they should be declared public highways.

He expressed himself in favor of the following additional features of the proposed Constitution: subsidies should be prohibited; that the power of the Legislature should be considerably restricted; that the State debt should be limited to a maximum of \$10,000,000.

The speaker did not know exactly how many steps toward the solution of the Chinese question could be taken in a Constitutional Convention; but if any, practicable plan was broached he would favor it. He commented upon the general desire to have the representation in the Constitution, composed of honest men; he was of the opinion that honest men should be sent, who were also able and industrious; unless this worker the case. The expense incurred would be without return. Although the present contest was political in the sense that the politics of the State rested upon the fundamental law, it was not in any sense partisan. The voters of Solano County ought to desire to see the most competent candidates elected; and that they should vote in favor of those they deemed such was the utmost. The speaker asked of his hearers.

Mr. Kelley was applauded at the conclusion of his remarks. Mr. Cameron was called for, but excused himself. Mr. Davis, who had been announced as one of the speakers, was not present, and the meeting adjourned after music by the Dixon, and Rio Vista band's. Both of these organizations were present during the whole evening and played alternately. Each cheered the other, and evinced the utmost friendliness. The Dixon boys gained numerous compliments for their proficiency, which, considering the shortness of the time they have been organized, were well deserved.

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- Fires .—Monday night, the Chinese wash house on A street, opposite the City hotel caught fire from a stovepipe and blaze quite freely for a minute or two, until some persons came up and extinguished the flames. Ung Wah's wash house on First Street also had a fire a few days since in consequence of tipping over the stove. The carelessness of Chinese with fire, endangers all the property in town.

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## ALL AROUND THE COUNTY.

### RIO VISTA.

[Collated from the Enterprise and Gleaner.]

- The surveying party of the Drainage Commissioners arrived at Rio Vista last Monday and left the same day for Denver. Their first work will be to make soundings of Suisun Bay.
- Fish are getting very scarce now. The cannery is not able to run nearly all of the time.
- Work on the break on Branon Island will probably be begun again in about two weeks.
- William Robeson, of the restaurant, is making active preparation for going to Davisville where he will run a hotel.
- The Montezuma Base Ball Club proposes to give a grand ball at Union Hall on the evening of July 4.
- The attempt to raise money for a fire department has been abandoned.
- Haying Has been completed, and many of the farmers are pressing it at once, and drawing it to the warehouses. Storage room will be very scarce this fall.
- J. B. Fiscus will raffle off his horse, "Fishermen," who has a record of [illegible].
- There will be a trotting race and a running race at the Rio Vista Trotting Park on 4 July, for purposes of \$100 and \$50 respectively.

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## IN GENERAL.

- The next semi-annual examination of teachers takes place at Fairfield, Wednesday, the 29th.
- The County Assessor has about finished his duties.

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## YOLO COUNTY ITEMS.

### DAVISVILLE.

[From the *Facts*.]

- Ike Steele, who had a leg run over by a hand car, is recovering.
- A fire started in Judge O'Neill's house one day a week before last, but was quickly extinguished.
- Mr. Marden has been enlarging and otherwise improving the hotel, known by his name.
- Last week Monday, Rev. Theodore Beaizley, of Woodland, delivered a temperance lecture at this place. Rev. W. T. Mayne, of Dixon, also spoke.

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## WINTERS.

[From the *Advocate*.]

- In. H. McRae, editor of the *Advocate*, has recovered, and resumed his usual duties.
- The Workingmen will hold a ratification meeting about the 15th.
- Hundreds of carloads of fruit and vegetables are now being shipped from this place.
- Livery stables are doing a good business. Hotels ditto.

On Thursday of last week, a man engaged in stacking hay on the ranc of George Hurlber, we learn, was prostrated by a son stroke and died.

## IN GENERAL.

They commenced heading, wheat, near Madison about the fourth.

Abe Haynes is putting up a fine two-story frame building 28x 60 at Madison. The lower part is to be used by him as a store, and the upper story to be used by the different secret societies as a large room.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[Being a compendium of all bills introduced or reported back or past in both the Senate and

House. A HUGE amount of extremely interesting and timely information, but far too much to copy-out and include here.]

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**San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.**

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1878/06/22	Entry 8/9/2017	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1878/06/15 yyyy/mm/dd	Mod. 6/1/2021 mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
			<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source From Official Records

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Following are extractions made by Alan and Hayward when they surveyed the official Town / City records in 2009. These records include Minutes, Ordinances, Resolutions, etc. Only two records are dated prior to 1912 so most of the early Town records have been lost.

[This is the FIRST documented record from the Official Dixon Records of City Council Minutes.]

Ordinances 1 through 6 all bear the 1878/06/15 (Saturday) date and these Ordinances were the first order of business as mandated by the Incorporation Statute.

These Ordinances were reported in the Tribune edition of 1878/06/22 (Saturday)





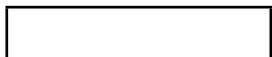














<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
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Pub. 1878/07/06	Entry 8/28/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1878/07/06	Mod. 6/7/2021	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

06 July 1878

## Volume 4, No. 35

Dixon Tribune

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### LAND MONOPOLY.

The pending discussion of land aggregation, or land monopoly as it is improperly called, is being carried on with the maximum amount of assertion and the minimum amount of knowledge. It is worthwhile to know the facts of the case before we draw inferences or establish postulates. Unfortunately, the only so far as we know, on the subject, are four or five years old. Though the change since then has not been any way sweeping, there has been change, and we are convinced it is in favor of the smaller division of the soil, as the statistics would show if we had them for comparison. In 1873, then, the following were the facts in regard to land monopoly in California:

No. of Farms	Class			Total Average
13,815	100	to	500 acres	4,663,000
2,383	500	to	1000 acres	1,787,250
1126	1000	to	2000 acres	1,689,000
368	2000	to	3000 acres	834,900
189	3000	to	4000 acres	604,250
104	4000	to	5000 acres	458,000.
236	5000	to	10,000 acres	1,852,000
158	10,000	to	20,000 acres	2,670,000
122	20,000, and over			<u>8,782,000</u>
				23,340,900

So, the average size of a farm in California is 833 acres. According to the census of 1870 the average size of farms for the whole country was 153 acres, but in 1860. It was 199 acres, and in 1850, 203 acres. Considering the newness of our State, the facilities which exist for cultivation of wheat on an immense scale, the existence of so many large Spanish grants,

reclamation of the tule lands in large bodies by possessors of capitol, etc., the average of 833 acres, though large, is not phenomenal, and cannot be said to demonstrate the necessity of legal restriction. In Texas in 1850. The average size of farms was 942 acres; yet in 1860. It had decreased to 591; and in 1870 to 301. The introduction of agricultural machinery in California has done far more to keep together large farms than any improper legislation, or all other causes combined. Yet the tendency to subdivision of land by bequest is so strong and universal that not even this influence will long restrain it. That this process has not already operated is due to the fact that it is not much over twenty years since agriculture became general in this State, and far of a greater part of the land is in the hands of the original cultivators. Wait ten or fifteen years more and see the ranches of two or 3000 acres split up into farms of as many hundreds. No system could have been more favorable to land monopoly than the slavery of the Southern States, but even in South Carolina, the average size of farms decreased from 541 acres in 1852 488 in 1860; and in North Carolina from 363 to 316 acres. Since the war. The division of land has proceeded so fast that in the same States. The average of farms was 233 and 212 acres respectively. That the same causes are in operation even in the already thickly populated Eastern States the following figures show: In Connecticut. The farms averaged 106 acres in 1850; 99 acres in 1860, and 93 acres in 1870.

We have said, farming machinery makes large ranches profitable. It does so; but fortunately there is a limit; when land becomes worth a certain amount it does not pay to buy and farm. It, even with the most extensive machinery. In the vicinity of Dixon, for example, the best land is worth at least \$75, and in the opinion of the shrewdest farmers. It is not profitable to increase the size of their farms at this rate. The same will be the case all over the State when the land becomes equally valuable. The agricultural and grazing land of the State is now assessed at an average of \$10.06 per acre, and possibly its real value is \$25. In contrast to this, we might place the high-priced land of England, where a dense population and vast capitol have given it a value of \$250 per acre. At that rate land monopoly, with the laws of entail and primogeniture abolished, would stand a poor show in the course of a generation or two. *[Entail Law and Legal Definition. Entailment, or entail, is a restriction limiting the inheritance of property to a specified succession of heirs. It is typically created by words of grant in a deed, such as "to A and the heirs of his body", which restricts heirs to the children begotten by the landowner.*

Of course, the only real danger of land monopoly in California would arise from the profitableness of cultivating wheat, or some other staple in vast areas, by the use of machinery on the largest scale. The mere holding of land for speculative purposes, over which so much outcry is made, is only temporary and cannot perpetuate itself; be very fact implies that the owners intend to sell at no distant day. The population and prosperity of the State may be slightly retarded thereby; but not so much as by a dozen other things which nobody would think of regulating by law. After all, we have no great grounds for complaint. Only four other States in the Union –New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island –have as large an amount of property per capita as California. Even Pennsylvania with her manufacturers and her mills, has but \$1081 of wealth per head, to \$1140 for California.

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## **FIRES IN GRAIN FIELDS.**

Grain fields are burning on every hand. Tons of grain have already been consumed, besides threshing machinery, barns, fences, and other farm improvements. The unusual prevalence of fires this year is ascribed to the quantity of weeds, grasses and other kinds of under-growth in the wheat, which in turn is due. To the extreme wet weather last winter. Emboldened the comparative immunity from this trouble last year, the farmers neglected to insure their grain, and consequently the loss is a total 12, most of those who are burned out.

Some of the trouble, also, has arisen from introducing steam Derek apparatus, which takes a certain amount of power, and as most of the engines were intended to run only a separator, they do not always supply quite enough to run the whole machinery with ease,

especially when the flues get anyway. Stopped or plugged. This leads to raising the spark-catcher on the smoke-stack for sake of better draft, and hence great danger of fires.

Naturally there is a great deal of talk among farmers concerning the best way of preventing these fires. It would probably be one of the best things that could be done for threshers to always take an extra man whose special duty is to watch for sparks. As in some cases 10 or a dozen fires have been put out around a thresher in a single day before they obtained headway, the chance for preventing damage by keeping an extra sharp lookout is very large.

As limiting the area of fires is the next best thing to preventing them. We think there is merit in one suggestion. We have heard. It was that shortly before heading time, strips should be mowed around the edges of the fields, or across them when they are too large, and then the ground plowed. This would prevent the fire going from one field to another.

But, after all, the only safe way is to get insured. The amount charged by the best companies is so small that any farmer can afford. When he thinks of the risk he takes otherwise.

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**A Female Wit.** –Mrs. A. D. Jenks, of Louisiana, who has been giving the Potter Committee so much trouble, is undoubtedly one of those interesting but not very numerous persons, a female wit. When Springer asked her the nature of her husband's business, she partly replied that he was at present engaged as a witness before the august body conducting this investigation. The congressman assured her that his curiosity concerning her husband was due to the fact that she had become a very notorious character; to which the witness objected and averred that she had made Springer notorious, not he her. The reply of the Illinois M. C., Who has some claims himself as a humorist, is not recorded by the telegraph.

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**Sumptuary Laws.** – A recent historian that general consumption of distilled spirits did not begin in England until 1724, when "gin drinking" spread with the rapidity and violence of an epidemic. Physicians entertained fears that it would exterminate the lower classes, and Parliament had to undertake restrictive measures. Owing to these or other causes, the habit grew less general, and drunkenness. Less common, and has remained at about the same average as at the present day.

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## **ORDINANCE NO. 8.**

The Trustees of the Town of Dixon do ordain as follows:

**Section 1.** Each and every person, co-partnership, firm, association or corporation transacting within the Town limits any business for which a license is required by this ordinance shall pay a Town license as follows:

**Section 2.** For the selling of real estate or personal property at auction commission, when the monthly sales are \$1000 or less, four dollars per quarter year; when over 1000 and not over \$5000, eight dollars per quarter, and one dollar additional for each thousand or fraction thereof above five thousand dollars.

**Section 3; Banking.** When the capitol invested in the business is ten thousand dollars or less, ten dollars per quarter; over ten and not over twenty thousand dollars, twenty dollars per quarter; over twenty thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars per quarter.

**Section 4.** Doing business as agent or broker in real estate, insurance, merchandise, stocks, notes, bonds, or scrip, loaning money, or leasing real estate or personal property, when the gross receipts of commissions are fifty dollars per month and not more than one hundred, two Dollars per quarter; and one dollar per quarter. Additional for each fifty dollars or fraction thereof in excess of one hundred.

**Section 5.** Transacting the business of merchant, lumber dealer, grocer, druggist, banker, manufacturer, Miller, or any other business of buying or selling not specified in this ordinance,

when the monthly sales are \$600 or less, \$2.50 1/4; over 600 and not over 1000, four dollars per quarter; over 1000 and not over 2000, six dollars per quarter, and over 2000 and not over 4000, eight dollars per quarter; over 4000, \$10 –provided, that no manufacturer shall be required to pay a license for selling or peddling any goods manufactured by him within the Town limits which such sales do not exceed the sum of \$500 per month.

Section 6. Express business or forwarding of parcels packages or letters when the monthly receipts are \$1000 or less, five dollars per quarter and for every additional \$100 or fraction thereof one dollar per quarter.

Section 7. Itinerant parking, peddling, or offering for sale of goods, wares, merchandise, medicines or other articles, whether by sample or otherwise when the monthly receipts are \$600 or less, two dollars per day, or six dollars per quarter; and for every additional \$600, eight dollars per quarter –provided, that the persons who are engaged in furnishing regular customers with firewood, milk, newspapers or periodicals, shall not be required to pay a license therefore.

Section 8. Keeping delivery or sale stable when the gross monthly receipts, or sales do not exceed \$1000, four dollars per quarter, and two dollars additional per quarter for every \$500 or fraction thereof in excess of 1000.

Section 9. Billiard saloons and 10-pin alleys or shooting galleries, two dollars per quarter for each billiard, pool, orpigeon-hole table, alley or gallery.

Section 10. Hotel, boardinghouse, restaurant, lodging house or eating house, when the number of persons accommodated daily is more than four and less than 10, two dollars per quarter; over 10 and not over 20, three dollars per quarter; over 20, five dollars per quarter.

Section 11. For each meat market when the monthly sales amount to 500 or less, three dollars per quarter; went over 500 and not over 1000, six dollars per quarter; over \$1000, eight dollars per quarter.

Section 12. For each saloon or bar at which spiriuous, vinous or malt liquor, tobacco or cigars are sold, eight dollars per quarter.

Section 13. For each hall, dance or party where admission fee of not less than \$2.50 is charged, two dollars for each such Hall, dance or party.

Section 14. Every circus or menagerie, for each day or less time of performance or exacerbation, \$30. Any sideshow or performance accompanying such circus or menagerie, \$10 for each day or less time of performance. Each minstrel performance, exhibition, concert, theater, or other performance for hire, except exhibitions of schools or colleges, or for religious or charitable purposes, five dollars per day or less time of performance or exit Mission.

Section 15. Any wash-house or laundry in which three or more persons are engaged or employed, whether owning the same or not, five dollars per quarter.

Section 16. Every barbershop shall pay a license of two dollars per quarter.

Section 17. Any person or persons who shall attempt to carry on any business inside of the corporate limits of this town, for which a license is imposed by this ordinance, without having first obtained said license, shall be fined in any sum not to exceed \$50, or shall be imprisoned in the Town Jail not to exceed 20 days.

Section 18. The Town Clerk shall cause to be printed such numbers of the various kinds of licenses as may be required, each of which, before it is delivered to the Marshal, shall indicate on its face the amount for which it is issued, and each of said licenses shall be signed by the Clerk and charged to the Marshal when delivered.

Section 19. If any quarterly license be not paid within five days after the commencement of any quarter, or before the commencement of any business, the sum of one dollar shall be added to the amount otherwise due, and if any license provided for in sections 13 and 14 be not paid at the Marshalls office before the time set for the ball, performance, show or exhibition, the Marshal shall proceed to collect the same prior to the commencement of such performance, and shall collect the further sum of one dollars for each collection, and it shall be the duty of the Marshal to collect all delinquent quarterly licenses by suit so soon as the same becomes



delinquent.

Section 20. In every case where, by this ordinance, it is provided that the amount of license shall be regulated [?] By any compilation of the value of the business to be licensed, it shall be the duty of the person who is required to procure such license to file with the Marshal, when such license becomes payable, his affidavit showing the monthly amount of business transacted during the next preceding three months, if such business has been transacted during that time; and if it has not been so transacted, allowing the amount of business expected to be transacted monthly during the next three months, according to the amounts best knowledge and information, when such affidavit, in case of hotel keepers and persons whose business is computed by the number of persons entertained at public houses, shall set forth the number of persons so entertain, and in other cases the amount of sales, receipts, or commissions. When such license is required by a partnership, it shall be the duty of some member of the firm, or, in the absence of all the partners, of the bookkeeper to make and file such affidavit; and, in case of a corporation, it shall be the duty of the president, cashier, treasurer, secretary, or managing agent thereof..

Section 21. Every person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation –doing business at more than one place within the Town, or transacting more than one kind of business required to be licensed, shall take out a separate license for each such place of business, or for each such kinds of businesses.

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## **ORDINANCE NO. 7.**

To prevent animals from running at large.

The trustees of the Town of Dixon do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any horse, mule, jack, Jenny, cow, hog, goats, sheep, or other animal to run at large within the limits of the Town; or to be herded or picketed in any street or alley thereof.

Section 2 It shall be the duty of the Marshal to arrest and impound any such animal or animals found so running at large, or being so herded or picketed; and immediately after the arrest of such animal or animals he shall post notices in three conspicuous places in the Town, one of which shall be at the place of meeting of the Board of Trustees, such notice, to contain a description of the animal or animals so arrested under the provisions of this ordinance, that they, such animal or animals are in his possession; and if not claimed within 10 days, or if so claimed and the costs and charges remain unpaid, he will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at some certain place an hour, inside the town limits.

Section 3. Should know owner appear and claim such animal or animals; or should the owner appear and failed to pay all costs and charges. The Marshal shall at the expiration of 10 days, proceed to sell the same at the pound or add someplace on First Street, at public auction, and out of the proceeds of such sale, shall retain the costs and charges herein allowed.

Section 4. All animals sold shall be subject to redemption on proof of ownership within 60 days from the date of sale, by paying to the purchaser, the amount of purchase money, with 50 percent added thereto. Backspace, all in United States gold coin – provided, that the percentage added shall in no case be less than five dollars for each animal provided further, that in case of the accidental or natural death of such animal or animals, the purchaser shall not be held responsible.

Section 5. The Marshal shall pay to the owner of such animal or animals. All the money collected from such sale, less the costs and charges. If such owner claim the same within 60 days from the date of sale; but should the same not be claimed within 60 days, the Marshal shall pay the same into the Town treasury.

Section 6. There shall be taxed for arrest on every animal so arrested the sum of one dollar for each horse, mule, jack, Jenny, hog, cow or other animal, and for each sheep or goat \$0.50, for keeping of each horse, mule, jack, Jenny, cow or other horned animal, \$0.50 per day, and for the keeping of each column, sheep or goat the sum of \$0.25 per day, and for the writing

and posting of notices in each case, the sum of one dollar.

Section 7. Every person hurting or picketing any such animal or animals in any public street or alley, or suffering the same to run at large with a rope attached thereto, is punishable by a fine of not less than three, nor more than ten dollars.

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- **Firecrackers** were not plentiful on the Fourth.
  - **Good Pluck.** –Mr. J. B. Bloom on discouraged by the loss of his threshing apparatus last week, went to Sacramento the day after the fire and bought another Pits separator, which, by hard work was made ready to ship out Monday. On Wednesday, having repaired some of his other losses, Mr. Bloom was ready to take the field again, almost as good as before. In regard to the fire. One fact may be stated. Mr. D. Was distinctly aware of the danger to the separator when the fire started, but as the wind was blowing the flames directly towards the straw pile, and the fire, if it once. Got into it, would be as likely as not to run to Putah Creek, he purposely took the risk of his own loss to prevent such a possible catastrophe. He desires us to state that he is under obligations to the Railroad Company for waiting and receiving his separator at the Sacramento freight Dapo at an unusual hour.
  - **School Election.** – The school election last Saturday became quite warm at the last moment. Two tickets were put in the field –James Apperson and A. Kirby, on one, and H. Eppinger and G. C. McKinley, on the other. Messrs. Coleman, Dashiell, and Blake acted as a Board of election, with Messrs. Story and Meikle has Clerks. Polls were open from 4 to 6 PM, and 85? Votes were pulled. J. E. Apperson received 49 votes, A. Kirby, 89; H. Eppinger, 39; G. C. McKinley, 88. As only one trustee was elected, a question exists how the vacancy will be filled; but the general opinion is that the Superintendent will appoint.
  - **No Flaw.** –It being reported by some that an error in the Dixon incorporation act –by which a section was designated incorrectly in describing the limits –would be a serious defect, the Trustees took the trouble to obtain an opinion on the subject from good legal authority. It was submitted in writing at considerable length, and is, to the effect that the error does not vitiate the act, and is not a defect of any moment.
  - **M. E. Church South .** – A number of persons of this denomination had purchased the church building formerly occupied by the Congregationalists in Dixon and will organize a church here. They will probably do this sometime next month, and expect to have the pulpit temporarily supplied from the city until the meeting of the Conference in October, when they will ask for a regular pastor.
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## INDEPENDENCE DAY.

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It is Observance in Dixon –Procession. Literary Exercises, Picnic and Ball.

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The celebration of the Fourth of July in Dixon passed off very nicely, although the lack of interest which was manifested while the arrangements were in progress, prevented the affair being as successful in some respects as it should have been, or as it has been in previous years.

The first event of the day was the procession, which formed on A street, and commenced moving about 10:30. It was headed by the Rio Vista Cornet Band, who came up on this occasion to return the late visit of the Dixon Band. They were accordingly given the post of honor in the ranks and merited it by their fine appearance and excellent music. After them came the Car of Liberty, with all of the States and Territories represented by young Misse s in appropriate costume and all looking very pretty. Miss Nelly Culver was the Goddess of Liberty. Gilbert Wright drove the car, which was drawn by four large bay horses. Then followed the Dixon Band and the Fire Company. Both the truck and the engine were handsomely decorated, and the company as a whole appeared to advantage. One of the most unique features of the procession and the one which attracted most attention was a representation of the days of '49. A party were shown on the route to California, displaying the motto of "California or bust." In the rear of this turn-out a dejected looking mule was pan and other camp utensils and the seven-league boots of the

suppose it defunct minor, the whole emblazoned with the significant declaration, "busted, by gosh!" The scientific French cookery of the '49. Was also illustrated, and honest minor wearing a sombrero and a belt studded with pistols and knives, was trying to flap jack's over a slow fire, and doing them to return by a dexterous toss in the air. Other incidents in the California Pilgrim's progress were shown by wayfarers in dilapidated garments – pantaloons, half-sold with flour sacks bearing the original brand, and other pantaloons in which the ghastly rents suffered a flag of truce to struggle to the breeze. A squaw and Buck, a tent and a party engaged in a game of cards, were among the other accessories. A '49 Journal printed on brown paper and containing appropriate matter was struck off on and distributed during the march. This whole feature was gotten up at considerable expense. By George Frahm, who deserves credit for his enterprise. Another novel thing in a procession was Peter Timm's header wagon, decorated with a covering of green branches, sheaves of ripe grain and other emblems of harvest. A number of farmers Road in the wagon, and enliven the proceedings by singing harvest songs. This suggests an idea which might be acted on in some future celebration. 50 or 60 header wagons all trimmed up for the occasion would make an agreeable change in the usual monotony of such affairs. The Dixon Brewery, Edward Weeihe, and one or two others were also represented in the procession. There were more or less, ladies and gentlemen in carriages, besides vehicles with the Or a tour and President of the day, choir, etc. Grand Marshall Benton was assisted in managing the procession by Peter Timm, aide. After following the usual route through the streets. The march was brought to a close at Washington Park.

The exercises in the Pavilion began after some delay with music by the band, followed by the opening remarks and prayer of the President, Dr. S. P. Crawford. Miss Gracie Praisted? Was introduced and sang "Red, White and Blue," in the most telling manner. At the close. The audience applauded until she appeared again and sang a humorous piece. Mr. J. H. Worththon? Read the Declaration of Independence, after which a choir composed of Mrs. Lulu Evans, E. S. Martin, Jennie Niroad, Belle Silvey, Ollie Stone, and Messrs. Leake and E. H. Been, rendered a stirring piece. Mr. Buckley, of Sacramento, the orator, was introduced and proceeded to deliver his address. It was well written and appropriate, although the continual shifting of feet and buzz of the conversation almost drowned the speaker's voice. If people cannot make up their minds to show an orator the courtesy of respectful attention. They would do well to either absent themselves entirely or continue their intellectual diversion to the ice cream stand and barroom. The subjects touched upon in the address were the memories of the revolutionary period, the patriotism of the colonists, the bravery of the armies, the nobility, constancy and genius of Georgia, Washington, and finally the duty and importance of preserving the advantages of civil liberty. At the conclusion of the remarks. Another tune was given by the bands and the audience thereupon dismissed.

In the afternoon the diversions were of a social character. The Cornet and a string band discoursed some excellent music for dancing, which was maintained with zest, and without incidents outside of the usual course, till along towards evening. The other customary amusements of a picnic occasion were indulged in, and the refreshment stands will patronize.

In the evening a fitting conclusion of the day's festivities was furnished by the ball at Centennial Hall, which was attended by about 70 couples, and proved a select and very enjoyable affair, lasting until four in the morning. The music was by Gorham's string band of Vallejo. The supper was such as to establish Mr. Trues reputation as a caterer par excellence for such occasions. The ladies present were elegantly attired, some of the costumes being especially rich; but as we are a novice in the ministries of the female toilet, we cannot attempt a description.

The site of the procession inspired one of our local poets with an "Addressed to the Flag." Which he tenders to the Tribune. The following is a specimen:

Glorious emblem of the free,  
Pride of every clime and sea;

Revered by all, despised by none,  
Beloved by heroes— of victory won.

Where ever the polls of Freeman beats,  
On Alpine Heights; in dark retreats,  
Pure prayers are made for the, Bespangled Banner  
To for ever be.

Untarnished token of the slain, \Who fell on Yorktown's bloodied plane,  
True devotion. We all owe—thou,  
The plighted Idol of the human vow.

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— Difficulty. — Some trouble has arisen with the new contractor about the time of carrying the Maine Prairie mail.

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### **Lost and Found.**

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Mr. Daniel Zumwalt, had a satchel containing money and valuables stolen from him in Dixon, last Saturday, and afterwards recovered them, under the following circumstances. He arrived from Willows on the morning train, and left the satchel before mentioned in Blum's while he went to a hotel for breakfast. On his return. He looked behind the door for his satchel but discovered it was missing. As it contained \$130 in money, watch, breast pins and other jewelry, the loss was quite severe. The officers were informed and after some inquiries arrested one Manuel Lopez, a Spaniard, at Batavia. He had been observed in the store after the satchel was deposited there, and very soon afterwards struck out south on foot.

A gold buckle, one of the articles loss, was found on his person, also \$130.75 in coin. Another person who had been seen in company with Lopez was also arrested, but was subsequently discharged as sufficient proof was given that he had no connection with the robbery. Lopez was examined before Justice Brown, and held to await the action of the Grand. The Jury in bonds of \$1000, failing to furnish which he was sent below. The satchel, watch, and other jewelry were afterwards found in Powell's lumberyard, so that everything lost was recovered.

Lopez is an oldish man, who had been hanging around town for some time previous to the robbery, picking up odd change by exhibiting tricks in sleight of hand. Before being taken to Suisun, he confessed to officer Barnes. All the facts of the theft, and added that he would not have been taken if he had not been intoxicated.

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### **The Harvest.**

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Says the *Republican* of the crop in that vicinity: "There is very little complaint among farmers in this immediate section of cheat or rust, but on the contrary, a more than average harvest is contemplated. There is scarcely any harvesting done yet."

The rusty wheat in this vicinity appears to lie in a broad belt, commencing near William McCann's place, running northwest through Tremont Township, crossing Putah Creek and extending to Cache Creek, in Yolo County. However, the fields are not by any means uniformly affected. Some here escaped entirely. Mr. George Foster states that in one of his fields where he expected 300 sacks, he will not have more than 100, all owing to the rust.

Roberts Brownlie's threshing machine from Suscol, and one other from the same vicinity, passed through here the other day.

James Porter has bought a threshing machine of McCune & Garnet, fitted up with a steam Derek and commenced running.

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### **Report of King' s District School.**

For the four months ending June 26:

The first figures show scholarship; the second, deportment; and the third, attendance:

Hattie Culver	95	75	98
Katie Snyder	93	100	86
Mary Millar	93	98	100
Caroline Timm	92	71	100
Katie Snead	87	86	93
Celia Timm	93	93	98
Minnie Snead	93	96	97
Henry Timm	89	85	100
Stephen Snead	82	82	96
Cornelius Culver	81	75	94
Nellie Culver	96	86	88
Rosie Frese	80	100	41
John Culver	96	85	50
Robbie Willott	95	100	42
Martin Hamilton	89	90	81
John Hamilton	83	100	23
Frank White	88	98	42
Samuel Snead	74	80	85
Bonnie Frese	82	95	55.

The last 10 names are of those who attended very irregularly or part of the term only.

A prize offered by Mrs. Snead for best deportment, was won by Katie Snyder. First and second prizes offered by Mrs. Millar, for perfect recitations, were won, the first by Hattie Culver, the second by Henry Timm.

L. M. Frick, Teacher

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#### Apportionment's.

Following is the apportionment of County School Funds made June 26: [a listing is provided of all County School Districts and the amount of money apportioned for each. Presented here are those Schools Districts close to Dixon.]

Dixon	\$150.60
Grant	\$36.60
King	\$41.40
Pitts	\$37.80
Rio Vista	\$108.60
Silveyville	\$80.00
Tremont	\$37.20

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#### County Examination.

At the teachers' examination held at Suisun this week there were 21 applicants. Nos. 4, 13, 16, 17 and 21 received first-rate certificates. Nos. S 7, 10, 12, 14 and 18 received second grade, and 8 received a third grade.

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#### Fourth of July in Davisville.

Our neighbors of Davisville had a celebration on their own account, Thursday. There was a procession headed by the Davisville Cornett Band, and including a Car of Liberty and Car of justice. A triumphal arch was erected at the intersection of Olive and First streets, and another at the entrance of the warehouse grounds. The declaration of Independence was read, and other exercises gone through. At 12 A. M., A picnic dinner took place in the large warehouse and in the afternoon there was a concert, followed by a lengthy program of outdoor sports. In the evening a promenade concert and ball was given in the warehouse.

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## Yolo County Items.

### IN GENERAL.

[From the Woodland Papers.]

- Says the mail: the strong Democratic County of Yolo, as people generally style it, sends a Republican delegate to the Convention, and gives the joint delegate a majority of about 300 over his competitor.
- The blight among the grapes.
- J. M. Kelley says that the smartest thing done by any of the Democrats of Yolo County for a long time, was the refusal or negligence of the appointed Board of Election in Their view precinct. (Two of whom were Democrats) to open the polls. It is a Republican precinct, giving that party about 30 majority on a full vote.
- Miss Kate Lorrence, the champion female pedestrian, has been giving exhibitions in Woodland.

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### WINTERS.

[From the Advocate.]

- Wheat is commencing to be stored in Hill Brothers' warehouse.
- We hear of a sale of 200 tons of wheat new crop.
- At a regular meeting of Winters Lodge, number 243, I. O. O. F., The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: H. W. Hoard, N. G. (Three elected); John Emery, V. G.; William B. Ball, Recording and Permanent Secretary, (re-elected); W. D. Bowen, Treasurer; J. D. Gregory, the.; Morris and Ed Fischer, Trustees.

### DAVISVILLE.

[From the Facts.]

- Not a Sabbath passes, but what Davisville is the scene of drunken rows by drunken scalawags.
- George Painter, who was arrested some time ago, on the charge of stealing a horse, had his trial last Wednesday at Woodland, and was acquitted without any trouble. What ever.
- A man by the name of Thomas Bloomfield was severely cut in the head, Monday, by some kind of an instrument in the hands of someone; although some say that he ran against a post at the Railroad saloon, in this town.
- The Uncle Tom's Cabin troop played here Tuesday evening.

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### Apportionments.

[Solano County]

Following is the apportionment of County School Funds made June 26:

Benicia	\$274.20	Pitts	\$37.80.
Binghamton	\$33	Rio Vista	\$108.60.
Bunker Hill	\$90	Rockville	\$38.40.
Center	\$48	Silveyville	\$80
Crystal	\$130.20	Solano	\$32.40.
Dixon	\$150.60	Suisun	\$38.50.
Fairfield	\$77.40	Tremont	\$37.20.
Grant	\$86.60	Ulati	\$97.20.
Green Valley	\$70.80	Union	\$84.20.
King	\$41.40	Vallejo	<u>\$890.40.</u>
		Total:	\$2292.00

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### ALL AROUND THE COUNTY.

#### RIO VISTA.

- The school election last Saturday. Excited. A great deal of interest. 105 votes were polled --more than at the late general election. Dr. Pietryzcki and Dr. Hunter were the principal candidates. The former was elected.

[Collated from the *Enterprise* and *Gleaner*.]

- The California Transportation Company will run a steamer to the city on Sundays instead of Saturday's.
  - There was a fire last Saturday in the grain field of Mr. A. W. Elliott, on the Toland branch. It burned 45 acres of standing grain. There were some stacks in the field, but fortunately they were not burned. It is a mystery how the fire originated, as no one was near the place where it started. It began near the line between D. Stewart and Mr. Alsip. There were about 80 men on the ground in a short time.
  - Number of white children between 5 and 17 years of age. In this school district: boys, 104; girls, 115 --total, 219.
  - 1/3 teacher will here after be employed in the public school.
  - Rio Vista has a Blue Ribbon the Society fully organized and underway.
  - Repairs on the Brannan Island Levy are being made. In some parts the levy has been built with a broader base and higher. There are some prospects of the water being off the island, as it has been lowering very fast, and with a little aid from the people the ground will begin to show itself.
  - Johnson & Emigh are making some improvements at their warehouses.
- SUISUN.

[From the *Republican*.]

- Prof. Knowlton is to give an elocutionary entertainment here June 12.
- Suisun Lodge, No. 78, I. O. O. F., Elected the following officers: William Wolf, N. G.; C. N., Edwards, V. G.; F. Frank, Sec.; H. Hubbard, Permanent Sec.; G. W. Greene, Treasurer; W. K. Hoyt, Cemetery Committeeman.
- A singular accident occurred to Mr. Proctor, nephew of A. L. Chapman, on the ranch of the latter. While holding a cartridge in his hand, he carelessly tapped it with a small hammer. The result was that the cartridge was discharged and passed through his left hand at the junction of the middle finger. The wound is an ugly one, as the ball was large.
- The four Chinamen Yack, Hi Yong, Ah Sing and Ah You who were arrested at Cash Slough week before last, for violating the Fi, were fined \$50 each, or 30 days in jail. This being equal to the wages of \$1.66 5/8 per day. They wisely elected to board a month at the expense of the County.
- Much very fine marble is being taken from the Swan marble quarry. The quarry seems to be inexhaustible and to develop promisingly as labor proceeds, and the marble commands the highest price in the market. Judge Swan receives a royalty on the marble taken out.
- Miss Gracie Plaisted will organize a singing class here.
- By some legislative "shenanigans," as claimed, a debt on the Fairfield school district, once paid, has been revived.

## VALLEJO.

[Collated from the *Chronicle*.]

- A year cannot be recalled in which the funds for the Yard have been distributed through all the months as equally as they have been in the year now closing.
- The city assessment roll, foots up \$1,154,723.
- Some of the Chinamen complain that a certain deputy constable is blackmailing them. They say he demands weekly assessments from them and if they refuse to give him the money he threatens to arrest them on trivial charges. He tells them the money is to pay for watching their premises.
- The funeral of the late A. C. Bagley, Post Cmdr. of Farragut Post, G. A. R., Took Pl., Sunday.
- Mrs. G. A. Poor, wife of the former publisher of the Vallejo Recorder, died in Red Bluff the 27th ultmate.
- Henry Connelly, having bought the Vallejo Sulphur Springs for \$25,100, has opened them for the accommodation of the public with promise of increased prosperity.

## Official Count.

The official count of votes at the late election was made by the Supervisors this week. It is slightly increased the vote for the local Republican candidates, and diminished that for the Democrats and Workingmen. Following are the totals: C. F. Reed, 741; J. M. Dudley, 819; J. A. Harvey, 859; S. G. Hilborn, 767; J. Wolfskill, 672; K. E. Kelley, 656; W. B. Davis, 679; T. Y. Reed, 583; C. F. Montgomery, 745; J. P. Cavanaugh, 718; G. T. Elliott, 788; G. W. McDermott, 714.

The vote of Tremont as originally given was entirely incorrect; it should have been: 11 for Reed and Dudley; 12 for Harvey, Hilborn and Wolfskill; 9 for. Kelley, Davis and Reed; 1 for Montgomery, Cavanaugh and McDermott; and 2 for Elliott.

Slough precinct gave 4 Democratic and 9 Republican votes. The way the vote for delegates at large run is indicated by the following: Estee N. P. 487; Hager In. P., 494; Waters, N. P. and R 1001; Van Dyke N. P., and R., 859; Barnes N.P. 454; Bonnett W. 752; Pilkington W. 791; Shorb D. 571; Soule D. 429.

- **The town Trustees** have been working diligently on drafting licenses and have perfected those on stock at large, licenses, public health, nuisances and dog-tax. We publish the two first, this week and will give the others next week.
- **Subscription.** – A subscription has been made for Leonard Giethle, whose green was burned last week. Most of his brother. Farmers have contributed a certain number of sacks of wheat or barley and other persons money. The total loss will be made good, or very nearly so. Up to Friday there had been subscribed to hundred and 77 sacks of wheat, 34 of barley and \$66 in money.
- **Harvest Feast.** -- George Frahm is already preparing for a grand harvest feast at Washington Park, to take place in the course of a month or so. He anticipates having one or more excursion trains to accommodate the residents of neighboring towns. A barbecue will be one of the features of the day.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[Being a compendium of all bills introduced or reported back or past in both the Senate and House. A HUGE amount of extremely interesting and timely information, but far too much to copy-out and include here.]

## San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

20 July 1878

## Volume 4, No. 37

Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at

DIXON, Solano County, Cal.

By: Alfred B. Nye.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.B. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription:

Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office. City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

pg1

pg2

### WEAKNESS IN DEALING WITH THE INDIANS.

Nine-tenths of the Indian outbreaks are absolutely without results in the way of retributive justice for the savages. They murder a few score of white settlers, ravage the country for several weeks, lead the troops to chase through the mountains for a month or two, and then finding that they are getting hemmed in, or that the approach of Winter threatens to stop their movements surrender, at discretion, and the matter ends.

Perhaps they are removed to the Indian Territory, or some other reservation, or perhaps permitted to return to their former territory none the worse for their Summers amusement. The Nez Perce war, for example, which commenced with the murder of 21 white men and women, lasted all summer, and finally ended with the capture of the hostiles. The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs tells the rest:

Upon the capture of Joseph and his Indians the first question that arises is, "What shall be done with them." Humanity prompts us to send them back to the Nez Perce reservation. We should think humanity would prompt some punishment for the 21 murders) as Joseph and his followers have shown themselves to be brave men (Hayes' conciliation policy, UC), and skillful soldiers who, with one exception, have observed the rules of civilized war-fair, have not mutilated their dead enemies. There is, however, and insufferable obstacle in the way (Sad, very!) Owing to the fact that at the beginning of the outbreak of the Nez Perce war, 20-1 whites in the immediate vicinity of Joseph's home were murdered in cold blood by the Indians, and six white women were outraged. The Commissioner does not seem to regret it except as an optical to Joseph's return.) Because of these crimes there would be no peace or safety for Joseph and his Indians on their own reservation (How unfortunate!), Or even its vicinity, as the friends and relatives of the victims would wage an unrelenting war upon the offenders.

What blood-thirsty, unreasonable people they are! They ought to clasp hands with "Joseph and his Indians" across the chasm their friends and relatives blood had filled. Actually, they don't want to conciliate the murders of their brothers and the outrages of their wives! They really think an Indian murder ought to be hanged just

as if he were only a vulgar white man!

In the report of the Secretary of the Interior the same kind of an Indian raid in Arizona is narrated to; only there were but eight instead of 21 whites murdered here. After a campaign of the usual length and the usual expense, the whole band was captured, and-punished? No,--- taken to the Hot Spring reservation, where their final disposition will be decided upon. That is to say, no attempt will be made to detect and hang the ones who committed the eight murders but all will be settled in the Indian Territory, and fairly killed with kindness, blankets, Bibles, etc.

In fact, with the exception of the Modoc affair and the outbreak in Minnesota during the Civil War, we do not know of a single Indian war that has been followed by punishment of the individuals who committed the murders and outrages with which they invariably commence on the part of the reds.

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#### Local Items.

- The city treasury is already well plastered over with claims for services incidental to use starting the corporate government, [incorporation] the whole amounting to as much as will be received from licenses for this quarter, probably. The members of the Board stated in reply to the question what will be done with the money collected that they are more puzzled to know how they will make it go around.
- The farmers are hauling their wheat in with two and sometimes even three wagons hitched together. In former days the practice prevailed more generally, and trains of four wagons used to be hauled by one team.
- City Marshal Barnes has been collecting licenses this week, and finds that a majority of parties respond without grumbling
- The Chinese vegetable peddlers who come into town cannot be reached by the license ordinance, because they all sell products of their own raising.
- **STAGE.** – it is settled that the Maine Prairie male will leave Dixon in the morning and return in the afternoon, but the days may be changed from Monday, Wednesday and Friday to Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
- **SCHOOL ELECTION.** – The election for School Trustee takes place this Saturday. The only candidates will be Messrs. J. B. Bloom and A. Kirby.
- During the past week grain has been coming in at this point at the rate of nearly 200 tons a day. Since last Tuesday over a thousand tons has been received at the warehouses and yards. About 1800 tons in all had been weighed at the warehouse office up to Friday morning. Mr. Kelly states that the quality is slightly better than that of the first received.
- It is estimated that 8,000 tons of grain will be stored at Dixon this season.
- The first sales of the season were made this week by David Capshaw and Dudley to Eppinger & Co. The latter of the two sold only 200 tons of his crop.
- The Vallejo *Chronicle* has the following to say of the fields in the middle and eastern sections of the county: In the Montezuma Hills section, which is meant to include Rio Vista and Denverton, the yield on the hilly and rolling land will be heavy, while crops on the low lands are light. The land of E. I. Upham and others which is elevated and hilly will average from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. In the Rio Vista section the yield will be heavier than it was last year. The wheat fields of Hale Pierce, Pangborn and Davison are heavy with grain, but there is much land on this section that will not produce an average crop.
- J. B. Carrington estimates, according to the Vallejo *Chronicle*, that 113,000 acres of ground were put in the wheat in Solano County this year, against 98,000 last year. By the report of the Surveyor General, it appears that there were only 93,575 acres last year.

50,000 acres is the area which Mr. Carrington estimates was cultivated in barley in Solano County this year. As by the best statistics accessible it was less than 16,000 last year, it is evident Mr. C. shoots very wild in his figures.

- Grain has been coming into Maine Prairie for storage quite lively the last 10 days. If you are one of the farmers in that vicinity suffered from rust.

ThesMessrs. Agee, Burns, Hans Timm, Kincaid and all the parties in the vicinity of the late fire were more than ordinarily damaged by the rust. It reduced the yield in some

places two thirds or more, and in large spots the grain was hardly worth cutting.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**— A subscription is being taken up by the Presbyterians to build their new church, and about \$1,200 has been pledged so far. Some assistance is also expected from the Gen. Board. No location has yet been selected for the new building, but soon it will be, and the work pushed right ahead. The necessary incorporation has been completed all except filing the papers in the Secretary of State's office. Following are the members of the Board of Trustees chosen: S. McBride, President; G. H. Evans, Secretary; J. C. Merryfield, Treasurer; J. Van Buren, and A. J. Buckles.

**COUNTY BRIDGE.**— The piles, planking and heavy timber for the new County bridge have arrived, and a gang of men and teams have commenced hauling them to the place of the bridge. No other work had been done up to Thursday; but the pile driver was expected to be hauled down from Cache Creek where Capt. Butterfield has been building another bridge, and work will commence on the construction of the central abutment as soon the old bridge can be removed. Supervisors Baker and Simms superintend the operations.

### **The Latest Grain Fire.**

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Tuesday a heavy volume of smoke was seen rising at a considerable distance north of town; and was at once recognized as a green fire, and though the location of the disaster could not be determined from here, many people immediately started out in buggies, wagons, etc. The fire was found to be on the Pena Place, seven or 8 miles from town, and near Putah Creek. It commenced in an adjoining field of C. C. Agee's, where the latter had been threshing with his wood-burning engine. The ashes had been cleared out of the furnace at noon, and at the same time, the machine moved away from the stack, which had been finished. Mr. Agee stayed on the spot where the engine had been sitting for half an hour, to watch for fire, but it did not start until he had gone. Two men were near the engine at the time and got to the spot quick enough to save the sack pile, but not quick enough to prevent the spread of the flames, which immediately ran in a north easterly direction with the wind. None of Agee's stacks were in the track of the fire, and consequently he lost nothing but a few acres of stubble. But after getting on the Pena land five or six (the statements of the number do not agree), small stacks were burned. The fire ran nearly a mile, in a narrow strip, before it was stopped by dint of hard fighting. Hundreds of men were on the ground with all the implements to extinguish the fire -- Babcock's, water, wagons, sacks, etc. The crews of Agee's, Dudley's, Blooms, Scully's and other threshers were there, a large crew from Dixon, some from Davisville and a great many others. At first they had nothing to dry sacks to fight with, but with water and the Babcock's the extension of the fire at least was stopped, after it had run northerly as far as the creek. The stacks burned were owned by James Kincaid, a renter, and were small. The grain was very rusty, and the loss of weed is said to have been only about 300 sacks. We believe it was uninsured.

**— Presbyterian Church.** -- A subscription is being taken up by the Presbyterians to build their new church, and about \$1200 has been pledged so far. Assistance Is Also Expected from the General Board. No Location Has yet Been Selected for the New Building, but Soon Will Be, and the Work Pushed Right Ahead. The Necessary Incorporation Has Been Completed, All except Filing the Papers in the Secretary of States Office. Following Are the Members of the Board of Trustees Chosen: S. McBride, President; G. H. Evans, Secretary; J. C. Merryfield, Treasurer; J. Van Buren, and A. J. Buckles.

**—Groves .** — Henry Ross' grove of young walnut trees near his house is flourishing splendidly. Owing to the care that is taken of them. The trees are growing very rapidly, and in two or three years will make the spot the finest resort for picnics in this vicinity. J. S. Mayes has a good sized piece of ground just beyond Washington Park planted with blue gum trees, which, with their usual rapid growth, will soon

attain a good size. There are not a few of our farmers owning from half a section 2. Two sections of land, who could well afford to spare a couple of acres for a grove. They should be placed on the northern side of the houses, and would thus serve for a wind-break.

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### RIO VISTA.

- Last Tuesday a man calling himself J. Maher, but generally known as "Happy Jack," attempted to commit an outrage on a washer woman in this town. He was afterwards arrested, and cuffed, and locked up in a bowling alley, but escaped, handcuffs and all.
  - The fruit steamers are all well laden now. It seems that the injury to the fruit crop was not so great by the flood as first supposed. The shipments of peaches are about as heavy as any previous year.
  - Times are on the stand-still --neither better nor worse.
- The overflowed land along the river known as Gardiner's front has mostly all been converted into luxuriant Chinese turnip fields.
- Last Tuesday. A self-regulating tide gauge was constructed on the Main Street wharf. These gauges are so placed at convenient places on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers for the purpose of devising some scheme for the reclaiming of the tule lands of the State.
  - As the Rio Vista Cannery will not occupy the warehouse another year. It is probable that a new building will be erected for them to occupy next year.
  - At the election of the San Francisco branch of the California Pioneers, held in that city July 8, our fellow townsmen, John H. Gardiner, was elected one of the Vice Presidents.
  - Very little seems to be left in town since the exit of the harvesters.

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– **WEATHER.** -- We have had a good deal of weather lately. It has not been uniform, but the various, Chris-Cross, striped and ring-streaked. The latter part of last week was insufferably warm; so warm that little exertion was possible except to sit still and watch the mercury in the thermometer dodging about among the nineties. But this week we have prematurely stepped through the back door of Summer into Autumn; the days are cool enough for comfort.

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### Yolo County Times.

#### DAVISVILLE.

[From the *Facts*.]

- J. F. Shelton, has opened a watch, repairing and jewelry shop at this place.
- Vieuxtemps Brothers gave a concert at The Fellows whole last Friday evening.
- Davisville Division,'s of Temperance Has Elected the Following Officers: W. H. Bradshaw, W. P.; Mrs. O. D. Reed, Were the Assistant; J. Tufts, Chaplain; J. J. Gallagher, O. S.; George Emery, I. S.; E. Marden, Financial Scribe; W. Hampton, Treasurer; Grand, Marden, R. S.; Charles Peers, A. R. S.; Charles Tufts, Cond. ; Ms. Julio Pierce, assistant Cond.
- Putah Creek is fast drying up, becoming "beautifully less," and now you can angle with your hand and capture the Wiley trout while gamboling in his native element.
- Last Sunday, Harry C. Carson left Davisville for the seat of the Indian disturbances.

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### WINTERS

[From the *Advocate*.]

- Grain is being stored in the Ranger and Hill warehouses pretty lively.
- Farmers tell us that grain is turning out better than they hoped for from the appearance of rust.

### IN GENERAL.

[From the *Woodland Papers*.]

- We understand that some of our farmers contemplate burning understanding grain, which had been struck with the rust and blithe, to prevent any influence which such disaster might have on next year's crop. There is just a sprinkle of superstition in such a transaction.
- Pumpkin, cucumber and melon vines are in danger of being destroyed by bugs which are now seeking them with devouring appetites, in this vicinity.
- Judge Denson came over from Sacramento on Saturday last, and heard the evidence in the injunction sued of R. L. Resmer against the Town of Woodland. The injunction was dissolved.

### ----- The District Fair.

The Directors of the Napa and Solano Fair have resolved to go into the racing card of the affair heavy. Add a last meeting held in Vallejo. They decided to offer another purse of \$1000 for all trotters in the State. They expect that Oxidant, St Julien, Purdy, May Howard, Oakland Made, Colonel Lewis, Doty and several others will enter the race. Messrs. Williston, Drake and Eaton were appointed a committee to arrange the details of the match, with power to revise the rest of the speed program previously adopted.

A large attendance with is expected from San Francisco to witness this race. The railroad will run excursion boats and Call thinks that there will be a large attendance. A San Franciscan offered the Directors, so says the Vallejo Chronicle, to give a Pers of \$1,250, if he could have the gate money.

Senator Hilborn offers a prize of \$25 for the best bread made by any young lady in the State under 18 years of age.

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– **Preventing Grain Fires.** -- However well-informed the city newspapers may be on most subjects, they are not posted on agricultural concerns, although they seem to feel under obligations to advise farmers on important matters like the most of their advice is that on the subject of grain fires.

The plan they suggest is leaving uncultivated strips through and around the wheat fields; and the idea would be very goo if it did not cost anything to put it in practice. But, with land at \$75 and \$100 an acre. No farmer can afford, as a business proposition, to have much uncultivated land.

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pg4

- The gross earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for the first six months of the year were \$7,889,537, an increase of \$373,399 over the corresponding last year.

### ----- PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[Being a compendium of all bills introduced or reported back or past in both the Senate and House. A HUGE amount of extremely interesting and timely information, but far too much to copy-out and include here.]

### ----- San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

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### Choosing a Wife.

A man's first necessity is to find a woman physically able to support the cares and duties which attend that position. Solomon, who from a long experience with wives ought to know what constitutes a good one, described his favorite wife as one who spun wool and flax, and took care of the house, etc., in short, he means to say that she shall possess a large share of physical potency. It is the power to do, without which no woman deserves the name of wife. Within the past decade, some young men in choosing. Wives have disregarded this advice of Solomon's and has since repented. But young men are fast becoming more careful and wise in the matter. They are learning that a pretty face and form though doubtless desirable accompaniments, are not the whole requisite of a good wife. It is true that there are some thoughtless exceptions among the young men, but they are simpletons. But above them are thoughtful men, who do not and will not fall in love blindly, but who are looking for the wife, which Solomon commends, and who will not be satisfied without such a one. I do not wish to reveal anyone's secrets, but I have had men say to me when talking upon the subject of this discourse, "Girls, nowadays, are too frail to marry." Does anyone think the young man to blame. Who says this and then stands aloof from the marriage altar? Surely not. And does the young lady who is too weak to sweep her own room, or to make her own toilet, think such a young man will hasten to propose? If so, she is mistaken; young men of today are fast becoming wise through the experience of their unfortunate friends. --- *Dr. Fletcher.*

### SOMETHING ABOUT FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.

Notwithstanding the abuse of the California farmer as a land monopolist, a grabber, a detriment to the public, and the like, there are a great many things which can be said in his favor with more truth than in that of any other cultivator of the soil

in this country or in the world. In the first place, the Californian farmer is the most progressive and enterprising representative of his class to be found. He is the most open to new ideas, the quickest to appreciate new discoveries. Witness the rapidity with which every improvement in agricultural machinery here makes its way into general use. It has taken nearly a generation to introduce even the mowing machine in New England. In the last decade every year as witnessed some new step in California towards economy and certainty of production. This is probably due to the more abundant rewards of agriculture here, and the opportunity which they afford for experiment and speculation. But what ever it is because, it is a good thing. It is having its influence on the character of the men who owned farms. They are not, as in some other places, the dollars hard of the population-- men who inherited 100 acres from their fathers, and continued in the business from sheer lack of enterprise to get out of it, or sons who were not smart enough to learn a trade or profession. Among the farmers of Solano County. We count many highly educated men, physicians, ministers, teachers, lawyers, merchants, who have forsaken their former avocations to engage in something more remunerative and just as capable of employing all their intelligence and talent. Nowhere in California. Do we see a general dislike of the business among farmers' sons. The brightest boys are not almost to an individual determined to go into trades or professions, as is the case in Eastern States, but prefer sticking to the farm to doing anything else. They are anxious to get a good education and nearly always have it where the fathers are well-to-do, but it does not make them impatient of plotting in the soil, for they see in that as good a chance of thrift as anywhere.

On the whole, our observation of California farmers convinces that they know a good deal more about their own business than those who generally criticize them. Even the evidences of shift listeners and waste, or what are taken for such, are frequently only a perception of the truest economy in farming and a recognition of the different conditions of the business here and in the East.

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-- **A Ready Made Constitution.** -- E. D. Sawyer of the San Francisco bar, has written and published a complete draft of the State Constitution and supposing it is the best that can be done, the forthcoming Convention is thereby saved the necessity of any labor except approving this document, and drawing the salaries and mileage (or turning the whole appropriation over to Sawyer, as the members' consciences made dictate) and adjourning. But a rather hasty inspection convinces us that Judge Sawyer's Constitution is deficient in several respects. A good many things are omitted, which ought to be in, and equally as many in which might be profitably omitted. For example, the long Declaration of Rights is mainly made up of things which are already secured to the people of the Constitution of the United States and therefore unnecessary of repetition anywhere else. In the main, the draft follows pretty close after the present Constitution of California. The changes proposed in the Legislative and Executive departments are not numerous, but include an increase of membership in both houses, quadrennial elections, with eight year' term for Senators, reduction of salaries to five dollars a day, and power of the Governor to veto a single item of an appropriation bill --all of which, with the exception of the last are unwise or positively bad.

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**Intelligent .** -- One of the Eastern demagogues who are fostering the ignorant prejudice against agricultural and other laborsaving machinery, lately adduced as the proof that a dense population could be subsisted without the use of machinery, the example of China with its four hundred millions. The best commentary on the intelligence of this argument is the fact that the people of China are starving to death at the rate of 400 a day.

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## **WORK OF THE LATE LEGISLATURE.-**

General and Special Acts, Amendments to Codes, and Resolutions.

### **I.**

The publication of the statutes enacted in the late session of the Legislature gives an opportunity, at last, for a general survey and analysis of the changes and amendments to our State laws.

Six hundred and seventy-three bills were passed and signed by the Governor. These may be classified as follows:

Gen. Laws	58
Special Laws	512
Amendments to Codes	103

This astonishing preponderance of special legislation --confirming all that has ever been said of its prolific nature --is made out by classifying all laws as general which can properly be styled. So, including, even regular appropriation bills, acts in relation to distinctly State concerns, etc. It will immediately strike the mind of anyone who glances over the titles of the special acts that the immense majority could be rendered unnecessary by certain prohibitions in the new Constitution and proper. General laws enacted under it. Not to mention at present, the more weighty considerations of the confusion created by the swarm of special acts, the corruption it engenders, and the distraction of attention from more important affairs, the expense, in the aggregate, for engrossing and printing are very large. Under a separate head, we will analyze these acts and show for what purpose they are principally passed.

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### GENERAL LAWS.

Following is a brief synopsis of the provisions of the more important general acts:

**An act of December 21** provided for taking the sense of the people at the first State election on the question of Chinese immigration by inscribing on the ballots. "For Chinese Immigration" or "Against Chinese Immigration" or "Against Chinese immigration." [This act was not [illegible]'s with the Constitutional Election, as intended, the governor did not state in his proclamation, as directed to do, that this question would be voted on.]

**March 7th.** An amendment of the trespass act requires all actions in rem, -- when the owner of the animals is not known --shall lie in the District Court; no animal is exempt; summons must be made by the Sheriff by posting for 10 days.

**March 7th.** It is made, lawful to prepare and adopt a party vignette or heading for election tickets and circulation of any but straight tickets with these on is guilty of a misdemeanor; it is also illegal to print on the tops of all tickets. The name of the precinct in which they are intended to be voted.

**March 9th.** An important act to prevent the waste of subterranean water, declares any artesian well not provided with a To arrest its flow, a nuisance, and makes it a misdemeanor to let such wills flow at times and for purposes unnecessary.

**March 18th.** Free public libraries are authorized in all incorporated cities by an act which contemplates a tax not to exceed one mill on the dollar, and enables the municipal board to appoint a board of library trustees not to exceed seven in number, who may make all necessary regulations.

**March 29th.** The office of State Engineer is created by act of March 29th, and the salary fixed at \$6000 a year; \$100,000 is appropriated for two years work in "investigating the problems of irrigation of the planes, the condition and capacity of the great drainage lines of the State, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers;" this plan covers the whole question of the filling of rivers by mining operations and of a general State system of irrigation; the engineer is required to make monthly reports, and the governor authorized to employ to consulting engineers at \$3000 a year each.

**March 29th.** An act to protect stockholders makes it a felony for the superintendent, director, secretary, manager, agent or other offices on any corporation whose stock is listed at a stock board to endorse, sign or publish any prospectus, statement, etc., with the intent to defraud an individual or the public

generally; the punishment is two years imprisonment or \$5000 fine, or both.

**March 30th.** Amends election law; requires persons voting in incorporated cities to give Street and residence; prohibits voting by certificates; authorizes Boards of Supervisors to order re-registration of voters; also authorizes precinct registers instead of Great registers.

**March 30.** Creates a Bank of Commission of three persons, whose duty sT are to obtain annual reports from all banks, to visit and inspect every bank in the State at least once in six months, and to report insolvent and unsafe banks to the Attorney. General, no savings bank shall receive a license unless 50 percent of its loans are secured by real estate, rated at not more than 60 percent of its real value; it is unlawful for a savings bank, to invest in or loan on mining stocks; Semi-annual reports to the Commissioners describing and classifying all the loans and securities are required; the Attorney. General is authorized to commence suit against banks violating this act, and others which are unsafe, to compel them to suspend business.

**March 30th** Defines lawful division fences; they must be 5 feet high if made of rails; if of boards, five, six-inch boards or four eight-inch; by mutual agreement in writing a lawful division fence may be made of three boards; if made of pickets, polls, ditch, hedge, etc., Must be of equal capacity to turn stock to a legal board fence.

**March 30th.** Two acts of this date prohibit any minor under sixteen. To be or remain in a saloon, except when accompanied by guardian, and from begging; directs to orphan asylum of any minor under sixteen without means of subsistence or consorting with vicious company; provides penalties for relatives or guardians who hire children under 16 for exhibition purposes.

**April 1st;** In relation to warehouse receipts. Makes it a felony to issue a receipt for grain, or merchandise not actually on store, to issue any second receipt when the first is outstanding. Backspace, and to ship or transfer without the written assent of the holder of a receipt on the same; nonnegotiable receipts shall be plainly marked and all receipts shall state the charge for storage.

**April 1st.** Act creating the Sacramento River drainage district. It has provisions are generally understood.

Other acts are to the following purport: Authorizing use at special elections of registers of previous regular elections; requiring the advertising four times a year of all children in orphan asylums; regulating fees of Justices; for appointment of Gas Inspector in cities of 100,000 inhabitants; establishing a training ship, to receive \$25,000 annually from the State, and to receive 100 boys from the counties outside of San Francisco, backspace; consolidating certain funds and creating a permanent endowment for the State University; to prevent buck, goats running at large; creating the West Side Irrigation District in the counties of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced and Fresno; creating the Hastings law college as a branch of the State University, granting the graduates the privilege of practicing in all the courts of the State, and providing for the government of the college by a board of eight directors of whom the Chief Justice is president; constituting the sale or manufacture of oleomargarine under the pretense that it is butter, a misdemeanor; making Spalding's cable for the measures of logs official in the State of California; [illegible]'s the sale of syrup, containing muriatic or sulfuric acid or other adulterating substance; giving loggers a lien on logs cut and handled; providing for Constitutional Convention; relating to advances made to the agents entrusted with goods; providing for organization and government of cooperative business associations; amending the act for practice of medicine and authorizing the issuance of certificates, upon examination within 60 days, two persons who were unable to present themselves. Therefore, during the time allowed by original law; extending the time for railroad companies to comply with the terms of their incorporation in regard to completion of said roads; relieving taxpayers whose land has been sold to the state; imposing a tax of \$0.10 for every issuance of stock certificates; creating an office of Transportation Commissioner and defining duties; regulating the exhume nation and removal of dead bodies, and requiring written permission therefore, from the Board of Health or Mayor of incorporated towns.

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### Local Items.

- Local wheat market \$1.50 to \$1.55 for immediate delivery.
- Money loaned on warehouse grain receipts at lowest rates of interest and insurance offered on the best companies, by EPPINGER & CO.
- The last two weeks have been distressingly dull for local news.
- Nothing has been heard by the Dixon shooting team from the Capitals of Sacramento, about the proposed match at this place.
- There will be six churches in Dixon when the Presbyterians get their building up. What country town is better supplied?
- George Frahm has ascertained that the least he can obtain a train for two run an excursion between Willows and Dixon is \$750.

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### Harvest Notes.

- The Rio Vista Enterprise says Grain in the hills near here is turning out but little more than one half what was expected.
- The Willows Journal says: not more than half a crop of grain has been raised between Willows and the southern end of Colusa County. A gentleman who has visited most of the farmers between here and Williams the past week, says every farmers grain had been damaged from one 12:45 half the crop, and considerable shrinkage was reported.
- J. R. Wolfskill is making an addition of 70 feet to his warehouse on the V. V. R. Opposite Winters. The old part had a capacity of about 1800 tons, and is already full.
- Grain on the Solano side of Putah Creek near Winters is turning out very well--eleven or 12 sacks to the acre. This region escaped the rust which struck the grain so heavily down the creek.
- In the southern part of the Montezuma Hills, near Collinsville, grain turned out extraordinarily well --seventeen or eighteen sacks to the acre. Around Rio Vista, however, the yield was much lighter.

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**A Lively School Election .** -- The school election last Saturday was the liveliest ever held in Dixon since the time to which the memory of man runneth not. J. B. Bloom, having positively declined, H. A. Ross accepted the candidature, against A. Kirby. Some rustling was done by both parties, a number of vehicles were running to the place of the polls, threshing cruise came in toward evening, and everybody appeared interested. 141 votes were polled, of which forty-one votes were polled, of which H. A. Ross received 54, and A. Kirby 87.

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**Regarding That Fire.** --Mr. Agee states that the fire in his field last week did not start from the ashes, which had been hauled out of the engine, but from a spark or perhaps a match, some distance from where the engine stood. The greater part of the wheat burned would have been saved if Mr. a's Babcock had not got out of order and failed to operate. After the fire was over. An examination showed that it was choked up with some grains of wheat. The flames ran so near Pena's house that the family began to carry out the furniture.

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### Ho! For the Harvest Feast.

The day for the Harvest Feast has not yet been set, and cannot be until some arrangements now in progress, are completed, but in the meantime, the preparations are going on. It is the intention to have a real old-fashioned farmers gathering --a glorious time. A bullock will be roasted; with all the ceremonies, usually attending a barbecue. There will be the other customary amusements, in assuring a good time for old and young. For the latter. The diversion which they most enjoy -- dancing -- will be in progress the whole day..

If manager Frahm has not yet filled his program, we beg to suggest a feature for the days exercises. Let someone of our local orators of the Granger persuasion

be pitched. Upon to the liver and address upon some subject appropriate to the occasion-- say, reminiscences of farming in the early days of Solano County, or the methods of wheat culture which experiments, has proved to be best adapted to this valley. We guarantee that somebody can be found capable of instructing and enlightening an audience on these topics. The proper party may not come forward with alacrity in response to the first call; it may even been necessary to send out a vaquero to lasso him, but for all that, modesty should not be allowed to stand in the way of securing an orator for this occasion.

The chances are good for a large attendance. We hope every farmer in the Township will make it a point to go particularly as so many are expected from abroad. The stress of the harvesting season will then be over, and there is nobody who could not afford one day for an amusements of this kind --cultivating sociability and meeting old acquaintances. Our farmers certainly have reason to feel good humored and in a cheerful frame of mind this season. Their crops, with some exceptions, have been good, ensuring them a comfortable maintenance for the year. As the rule is for a succession of good seasons. After a bad one, and as we had our dry year in 1877, there is nothing in the prospect to make people feel otherwise than liberal and Mary.

Mr. Frahm was over to Vacaville Thursday to make arrangements for an excursion train to come down the Vacaville Road. We hope to see a liberal representation of the good people of Madison, Winters, Vacaville, and adjacent regions. They will find a cordial welcome, and we assure them. Everybody here will do their best to make them feel at home and that they never passed a more enjoyable day.

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### **Canal Engineering Party.**

The drainage canal engineering party had, on Tuesday instance, reached a point on Willow LOU, about 5 miles from Woodland, and are moving towards Gray's Bend on the river south of Knights Landing, which point they will reach in a few days. As soon as the entire route is staked, the party will return over the line to the place of beginning in Solano County. They are troubled to a considerable extent by gnats and mosquitoes, and it seems incredible that they could have advanced so rapidly under the circumstances.

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### **COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.**

#### **Transactions of the Board During its Session.**

Monday, July 8th.

- Assessment of the D. V. & C. L. R. R.; The assessment, upon the affidavit of T. Mansfield, reduced from \$64,000 to \$32,000.

Friday, July 19th.

- The assessment of Williamson & Tobin on the Rowe & Williamson tract, the number of acres was increased from 800 to 950; valuation, eight dollars per acre. Assessments of J. F. Tobin, Spring tract, increased from 800 acres to 893 acres; valuation unchanged.
- Assessment of D. Hasting, ordered that 800 acres of land be added to his assessment.
- Assessment of art. Carter, the evaluation of 245 tons of wheat changed from \$7.350 to \$0.10. The wheat was assessed to the wrong man. The Board having no power or authority to take assessment off from the books, the same was reduced to a nominal sum.

- Assessment of James Blacklock, valuation of [illegible], raise from \$10 to \$12 an acre.

Monday, July 22nd.

- Assessment of Hong Tong Vay Co. 38.37 acres deducted from their tract of land on Grizzly Island, being an error.
- In the matter of the assessment of public school houses in the County of Solano, it is ordered that the Tax Collector in case of delinquencies in paying the

State and county taxes of 1878-79, be directed not to offer such property for sale in order to collect or realize such delinquent taxes.

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## **Yolo County Items.**

### **WINTERS**

(From the Advocates.)

- New crop wheat is going forward by the V. E. R. R. At the rate of about 100 tons a day.
- The fine new warehouse of Ben. Ely, Sr., at Ely Station, is completed and receiving grain on storage. Mr. P. J. McGrath being the contractor.
- The erection of a calaboose in Winters, on the east side of the railroad was commenced on Monday week last and completed the same week. The building is 18 x 15' containing two cells 9 x 12' each, and a corridor or 3 feet in width.
- H. Cooper will open a meat market.

### **DAVISVILLE**

[from the Facts.]

- The officers of Yolo Lodge, No. 100, I. O. O. F., Were installed last Saturday evening, for the semi-annual term ending January 1, 1879. M. Weinberger, N. G.; George S. Sager, the. G.; J. P. Collins, Sec.; P. B. Collins, Treasurer; W. Brown, I. G.; C. Lane, Ward.
- Mr. J. A. Sikes has been thrashing wheat at South Putah last week ending last Saturday evening, to the amount of 3000 sacks mostly all of first-class wheat.

### **IN GENERAL.**

[From the Woodland Papers.]

- George Baker, aged about 23 years, died at the County Hospital, July 16th, from injuries received in falling from a horse.
- The Mail is impelled to ask what has become of that port of the Experts who overhauled the books and accounts of our county offices. By order of the Grand Jury and Board of Supervisors?
- The Mail protests against the extent to which licensing is carried as a means of raising city revenues.
- Referring to the statement that the Yolo Supervisors would give \$3000 towards a bridge at Winters to be built by Stephenson, the Mail says: We are authoritatively informed that the Yolo Board has not made any such agreement, and that they would not. They are willing to do all that is necessary, but they will not agree to pay any such sum, knowing the cost of building such a bridge and to whom the benefit will mostly flow.

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### **RIO VISTA.**

[Collated from the Enterprise and Gleaner.]

- Many of our fishermen look for a heavy fall run of salmon.
- Joseph Pearson has finished threshing on the Gardener ranch. There were nearly 4000 bags of grain on the ranch.
- We hear that one of our citizens is trying to organize a colony to emigrate to Kansas.
- There are ten saloons in Rio Vista, and estimating that each averages nine dollars per day as receipts, makes \$90 per day spent for drink; \$630 per week; \$2700 per month, \$32,850 per year.
- There is now a good prospect that we will soon have a jail. At a meeting of the Hook & Latter Company last Monday evening. It was decided to sell the rear of the lot lately bought by them on Third Street. The jail lot will be 30 x 46 and is sold to the jail committee for \$50.
- Officers Anderson and Fiscus made a raid on the Chinamen fishing in Cache Slough, and captured seven of them fishing with set nets. These nets are illegal at any season of the year. It is reported that a great deal of this elicits fishing is carried on by the heathens in various sloughs.



- Mr. O. B. Allison is still lying very sick at the residence of Mr. J. U. Chase.
- T. P. Hooper is having Squires' hotel repainted, repaired and generally renovated. He proposes to make it a first-class house in every respect.
- The California Steam Navigation Company has lately constructed a new steamer to run in their trade on the Sacramento River," it is called the "Pride of the River." and in her outward appearance, and in her inward appointments, well deserves the name.

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### **The Colusa Railroad.**

According to the Willows Journal. The first installment of 300 men commenced work on the northern branch of the California Pacific, about 1 mile above Williams on Thursday morning. By the 1st of August . It is expected that 1000 men will be employed.

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### **NOTICE TO TEACHERS.**

Notice is hereby given that the Trustees of the Dixon School will meet Monday, July 29, for the purpose of selecting teachers for the next term. Applications invited. By order of Board

W. A. Dashiell  
Clerk of the Dixon School.

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**A QUESTION.**— A question concerning the intent of the school law has arisen under the following circumstances: Mr. J. M. K. Bateman's two children were included in the school census of this district, as they were here at the time Mr. Dashiell made the enumeration. A day or two afterwards the family removed to Fairfield, and were included in the senses of that district. The law expressly forbids the enrollment of the same children in more than one district, and the question arises which one shall draw the money. They are now residents of the Fairfield district, and were so at the expiration of the limits of time allowed for the returning school censuses; but the parents had been residents of this district for 30 days before that time.

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**A LIVELY SCHOOL ELECTION.** – The school election last Saturday was the liveliest ever held in Dixon since the time to which the memory of man run is not. J. P. Bloom having positively declined, H. A. Ross accepted the candidature, against a Kirby. Some wrestling was done by both parties, a number of vehicles were running to the place of the polls, threshing crews came in toward evening, and everybody appeared interested. 141 votes were polled of which 80. Ross received 54 and eight. Kirby 87.

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### **Harvest Notes.**

The Rio Vista Enterprise says Grain in the hills near here is turning out but little more than one half what was expected.

The Willows Journal says: Not more than half a crop of grain has been raised between Willows and the southern end of Colusa County. A gentleman who has visited most of the farmers between here and Williams the past week says every farmers grain had been damaged from one 12:45 half the crop, and considerable shrinkage was reported.

J. R. Wolfskill is making an addition 70 feet to his warehouse on the V. V. R. R. Opposite Winters. The old part had a capacity of about 1800 tons and is already full.

Grain on the Solano side of Putah Creek near Winters is turning out very well – 11 or 12 sacks to the acre. This region escaped the rust which struck the grain so heavily down the creek.

in the southern part of the Montezuma Hills, near Collinsville, green turned out extraordinarily well – 17 or 18 sacks to the acre. Around Rio Vista, however, the yield was much lighter.

in Port, under engagement to load, wheat, 39 vessels, representing 49,820 tons of tonnage, with a carrying capacity of 75,000 tons. It is expected that there will be 40,000 tons more here within the next 60 days.

- The Board of ~~State Prison Commissioners~~ met at the Cosmopolitan Hotel on Wednesday afternoon and awarded the contract for building the Branch Prison at Fulsome to Dennis Jordan, whose bid for the whole work was \$161,500. The next lowest bid was \$215,000, but it exceeded the appropriation. ~~There were~~ six bids in all.

### San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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## Volume 4, No. 39

Dixon Tribune

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For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

pg1/6

— **The Gas was New to Him.** -- A friend of mine went a few days back to have a tooth stopped. The dentist advised him that he had better have the tooth taken out, and assured him that he would feel no pain if he took laughing gas. "But what is the effect of the gas?" Asked my friend. "It simply makes you totally insensible," remarked the dentist; "you do not know anything that takes place." My friend submitted, but just previous to the gas being administered. He put his hand in his pocket and pulled out money. "Oh, do not trouble about that now," said the dentist thinking he was going to be paid his fee. "Not at all," remarked the patient, "I was simply going to see how much money I had before the gas took effect." -- *London Truth.*

### ABOUT CONSTITUTIONS.

The oldest State Constitution is that of Massachusetts, which dates back to 1780, although it has been often amended since. In 1853, a new Constitution was framed but voted down by the people. The next oldest are those of New Hampshire and Vermont, made in 1792 and 1793, respectively. New Hampshire still retains the proscriptive clause that none but Protestants shall sit in her legislature. On the other hand, For month has the amusing provision in her Constitution that members of the legislature shall be "the persons most eminent for wisdom and virtue." Rhode Island got along fifty years in the Union without a Constitution at all, and a rebellion resulted from the first attempt to form one. All the Southern States have had new Constitution since the war-- several of them two or more. Delaware, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, and West Virginia are the States in which the Governor has no veto power. In Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Vermont. It requires only a bare majority to overrule the Governor's veto; In the other States, two thirds or 3/5. A majority of the States best the pardoning power in the Governor exclusively; but in Maine, New Hampshire and

Massachusetts. It is vested in the Governor and the Council; in Rhode Island and Vermont, in the Governor and Senate; in Nevada, New Jersey, and Indiana. In the Governor and a board composed of other State officers. In sixteen states. The Governors term is four years; in two, three years, in fourteen two years; and in the rest one. Twenty States have annual legislatures, seventeen biennial; and one -- Rhode Island -- semiannual.

Four-year terms for Governors and biennial sessions of the legislature are constantly coming more into vogue. Although the question of taxation is now considered. So overshadowing it was apparently little thought of when the oldest State constitutions were adopted. That of Connecticut (1818) has literally not a word about it, and in not one of the new England States is the Legislature restricted by the Constitution to any particular form of taxation or revenue. The antiquated Vermont document contains the following clause: "And previous to any law being made to raise attacks, the purpose for which it is to be raised ought to appear evident to the Legislature to be of more service to the community, then the money would be if not collected."

Many of the States exempt all property used for benevolent, educational, or charitable purposes, from taxation. The constitutions of Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and Tennessee authorize, or expressly direct the exemption of personal property to an amount varying from \$200-\$1,000.

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- The *Telephone*, Workingmen's organ, proposes to exempt \$1,000 worth of property from taxation, to tax the second \$1,000 1 percent, and there after to double the rate with every additional thousand. By this plan. No man could own as much as \$9,000, for the tax would then amount to confiscation.
  - The Rio Vista Enterprise says it has not been customary to include in the school Census of that district, any children attending a private academy there whose parents reside abroad. That's right.

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### PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals for furnishing school supplies for the forthcoming term are invited by the Board of Trustees. Prices to be given for each of the following articles: Chalk; Slate Pencils; Lead Pencils; Gillott's 404 pens; Arnold's Writing Fluid; 10 pound Foolscap Paper; 10 pound Legal Cap do. Above articles to be furnished in quantities and at times as may be required. All bids must be handed to the Clerk of the Board by 8 o'clock Monday morning, August 5, 1878

W.A. DASHIELL, Clerk

- 
- Miss Belle Silvey will attend the forthcoming term at This Parries seminary, at Sacramento.
  - Mrs. Ogburn, the widow of Dr. Ogburn, who was shot at Silveyville during the war for caning a man who hurrah'd for Jefferson Davis, is lying very sick at the house of Mr. Russell, her son-in-law.
  - **SCHOOL TRUSTEES.** -- The Board of Trustees of Dixon School District met Monday evening and organize by the election of W. A. Dashiell as President and Clerk. The salaries of the teachers of different rooms were fixed as follows: Principles room, \$100; second, \$80; third, \$65; primary, \$55. There were four applications for the principalship -- Messrs. Story, Weeks, Wallace and Shuck. Mr. story was unanimously elected. For the second room application was made by Messrs. Webster, Brown, Cole and Mrs. Eddy, of whom the latter was elected. Misses Hovey was elected to teach the third room and Miss Luna Barnes the primary.

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### Harvest Notes.

The greater part of the wheat crop of this vicinity has now been received for storage. Eppinger's warehouse, the Grangers smallest house and the one recently bought of Hill are full, or will be when certain lots are completed. 800 or thousand tons is piled in the yard. Hard on to 5000 tons in all has been received. Three thousand tons more, perhaps, will come in. The quality of the grain is judged by its weight, continues to improve on that first received. Some of it is pretty foul though;

the abundance of that sort being due partly to the quantity of volunteer.

There appears to be a change in the wheat business from former years. More attention than ever before is paid by the buyers to the quality, and in consequence, the range of prices is greater. Wheat that is merely foul, unless mixed with cheat, sells better than shrunken.

400 tons of grain was received here Monday, in about 170 loads.

The shipments of the week from this point are:Blum's & Company, 470 Tons; Eppinger & Company, 210 Tons.

Coulter & Hayley inform us that up to Friday morning they have received at Batavia: In yard, 2507 sacks, or 351,870 pounds; in warehouses, 26,575 sacks or 3,589,740 pounds.

Special trains are whizzing around all hours of the day and night and an immense amount of wheat going forward. Nearly every station is shipping more or less. From Dixon it goes as fast as cars can be obtained.

**The Assessor and the Crops.**

[An extensive article detailing the amount of hay, corn, oats, wheat and barley planted and harvested in Solano County with analysis.]

**WORK OF THE LATE LEGISLATURE.**

General and Special Acts, Amendments to Codes, and Resolutions.

**II**

**SPECIAL LEGISLATION.**

The cornucopia of special legislation yields the bulk of its contents for analysis and classification under the following heads:

Special Acts in relation to San Francisco city and County	70.
Regulation of Fees and salaries	52
Private claims and Relief	32
School Districts	29
County Road Laws	38
Enabling Acts in relation to County Supervisors	59
Legalizing and Validating Acts	20
Destruction of Wild Animals	7
Curing Private Titles	4
Fixing Terms of Local Courts	7
Fixing Bonds of Local Officers	5
Creating or Amending Acts of Incorporation	87
In Relation to Stock Running at Large	14

Of the acts designed for the special benefit of San Francisco, 16 were in relation to streets; 14 authorizing appropriations; 7 legalizing of validating assessments and acts of the local authorities; and 33 for various purposes. It appears as if the people of San Francisco ought to be capable of a greater degree of self-government than is evinced by all this paternal care of their interests by the State. The consolidated city and county government is very closely restricted to certain forms and ways of expenditure, because, we suppose, the character of the men who generally hold the reins of power does not inspire unlimited confidence. It is possibly owing to this limitation that San Francisco has been better and more economically governed than most large cities; but it has been a great source of trouble and annoyance, as well as expense, to the State. In the future it would probably be more so, while the efficiency of such a guardianship would diminish correspondingly. Already, the people of the city, complained bitterly that the Legislature does not protect them from their rings and their thieving contractors. More lobbying and logrolling are done on San Francisco special legislation, then all other combined, perhaps. Therefore, we do not see what is to be done but to declare thatthe States interesting Ward is of age, must take care of itself. If the ordinary safeguards are not sufficient to secure good government, a board of audit elected by

taxpayers exclusively, and having a veto on all appropriations, must be provided. Several of the acts for San Francisco were of more than usual importance, among others: The act of February 25 limiting the expenditure of anyone month to 1/12th of the amount allowed by existing laws to be expended for a particular purpose during a whole year; preserving the name of DuPont's Street; the act to preserve the purity of --elections, whereby the whole control of them is transferred from the Board of Supervisors to a Board of Commissioners, the office of Registrar created, the system of registration revised and improved; organizing and regulating the fire department; establishing and maintaining a free dispensary; Regulating quality and illuminating power of gas; prohibiting piece clubs; increase of police force; establishing water rates.

The regulation of fees and salaries of county officers, the issue of bonds by school districts and other acts in relation thereto now requiring special authorization of the Legislature; restraining hogs and other animals from running at large in certain limits; destruction of squirrels, golfers and other animals; fixing bonds of local officers, etc., are all in the nature of local legislation, and should be left to boards of County supervisors or other local bodies. If such things cannot be so interested, local government is certainly a failure and an exploded idea. A majority of the things for which the County supervisors now require enabling acts might be safely left to their discretion, as they are in other States. The special County Road laws and amendments thereto, which now fill so large a space in the statute book, are certainly unnecessary. A sufficiently liberal general law is all that is required beyond local regulation. The constitutions of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Oregon specifically prohibit special Road laws. All special incorporation acts except those for municipal purposes are prohibited by the present Constitution; otherwise we should have had special acts on our statute books like that famous one in Massachusetts incorporating a baseball club. But the charter of nearly every incorporated town in the State seems to require an amendment at each session of the Legislature, and sometimes two or more, as actually happened at the late session. Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin have no special acts to either create or alter town governments;; it is done by Gen. laws, or by local action of the people themselves after complying with due forms.

We do not desire to push this idea too far; it may be carried beyond all reason. Special laws are very convenient in a great many cases, and in a few. They seem to be indispensable. But, 9/10 of them are not. The prohibition of them is being carried further, almost every year, and the more the experiment is tried, the more the plan is light. And although the possibility of regulating so many of these things by Gen. acts is universally admitted, it never will be done --owing to the smaller degree of labor required to draw special acts to suit each case as it arises, and the general shift listeners of human nature --until it is rendered unavoidable by constitutional requirement.

Following are the towns that were granted corporate government at the recent session: Yuba, Berkeley, Alameda, Dixon, Aetna, Felton, Anaheim. There is a great variance in the different chargers in respect to length and detail, that of Dixon being one of the briefest.

We will conclude this article by a list of the special laws that were passed having references to Solano County:

March 2d; authorizing the erection of a Hall of records and the issuance of bonds. Therefore.

March 9th; legalizing a death of Fairfield school district.

March 16th; funding the county road indebtedness.

March 22nd; for the election of an assessor, Marshal, and Treasurer in the city of Benicia.

March 26th; adding a part of Obit is below school district in Sacramento County to Slough district in Solano.

March 28th; amending the road law.

March 30th; incorporating the town of Dixon.

In the act of March 18th for the encouragement of agriculture, and appropriation of \$1500 is made for the Solano and Napa District fair.

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- The local wheat market rather dull at \$1.50 to \$1.55. Barley, \$18 to \$19.
- The down passenger train Thursday afternoon, was very late, owing to an accident which delayed the overland train at Truckee.
- Henry Peters' new house near town is almost completed, and the boys declare there has got to be a grand warming. Gus Luttgies is the architect and builder. The eclipse was duly observed in Dixon through bits of smoked glass. The day was a very warm one, and during the time of obscuration. The decrease in temperature was quite perceptible.
- Next Monday evening the regular monthly meeting of the Town Trustees will be held.
- As many as eight wagons have been seen waiting at one time to weigh on the scales at Hill's corner.
- Money loaned on warehouse Green receipts at lowest rates of interest and insurance offered in the best companies, by EPPINGER & Co.
- The School Trustees invite proposals for furnishing supplies for the coming term of school.
- The days for the tri-weekly Maine Prairie male have finally been settled -- Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday's.
- Mrs. Ogburn, the widow of Dr. Ogburn, who was shot at Silveyville during the war for caning a man who hurrahed for Jefferson Davis, is lying very sick at the house of Mr. Russell, her son in law.

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-- **School Trustees.** -- The Board of Trustees of Dixon School District met Monday evening, and organized by the election of W. A. Dashiell as President and Clerk. The salaries of the teachers of different rooms were fixed as follows: Principle's room, \$100; second, \$80; third, \$65; primary, \$55. There were four applications for the principalship -- Messrs. Story, Weeks, Wallace and Shuck. Mr. Story was unanimously elected. For the second room application was made by Messrs. Webster, Brown, Cole and Mrs. Eddy, of whom the latter was elected: Mrs. Ovi, Jones, Barnes and McCarty applied for the other two positions. Miss Ella Ovi was elected to teach the third room, and Miss Luna Barnes, the primary.

### ----- WHEAT.

The greater part of the wheat crop of this vicinity has now been received for storage. Eppinger's warehouse, the Grangers' smallest house, and the one recently bought of Hill are full, or will be when certain lots are completed. 800 or a thousand tons is piled in the yard. Hard on to, five thousand tons in all has been received. Three thousand tons more, perhaps, will come in. The quality of the grain judged by its weight, continues to improve on that first received. Some of it is pretty foul though; the abundance of that sort, being due partly to the quantity of volunteer.

There appears to be a change in the wheat business from former years. More attention than ever before is paid by the buyers to quality, and in consequence the range of prices is greater. Wheat that is merely foul, unless next with cheat, sells better than shrunken.

Four hundred tons of grain was received here Monday, in about 170 loads. The shipments of the week from this point are: Blum Sons & Co, 470 tons; Eppinger & Co., 210 tons.

Coulte and Bayley inform us that up to Friday morning. They have received at Batavia: in yard, 2507 sacks, or 351,870 pounds; in warehouses, 26,575 sacks, or 3,589,740 pounds.

Special trains are whizzing around all hours of the day and night, and an immense amount of weed going forward. Nearly every station is shipping more or less. From Dixon. It goes as fast as cars can be obtained.

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-- **Vallejo Rifles.** -- Capt. O'Grady, of the Vallejo Rifles, was in town Thursday, being on a flying trip through the country in a buggy. While here and arrangement was partially effected by Mr. Frahm to have the Rifles come up and participate in the

harvest feast. Nothing could do more to make the affair. A great success. The Vallejo company is one of the finest in the State.

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-- **Pleasures of Threshing.** --Joseph Kline's machine met with a singular accident on J. C. Merryfield's place Wednesday afternoon. Of the Wire Cut off the Bundles Had Been Twisted up in a Bunch and Carelessly Thrown in the Stack. It Went into the Machine and Played Havoc with the Teeth and Concaves three of the Latter Were Broken, and the Machine Did Not Start Again till Friday.

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## Yolo County Items.

### WINTERS.

- (From the *Advocate*.)The amount of wheat put into the Grangers' warehouse up to Friday last was 900 tons; shipped 250 tons. In the Wolfskill warehouse across the Creek, received of barley 150 tons, of wheat, 1100 tons; total, 1470; shipped 220 tons. The fruit train on the V. V. R. R. Will be taken off on and after the first day of August, 1878.
- The new proprietor of the *Advocate* has the following to say in his salutatory: "Our ironclad proboscis is not dipped in honey, we delve down beneath the foundation of wrongdoings or Duer and this honest dealers, and route up and bring to the pitiless light of day illegal and improper actions, and force them before the august and awful bar of public scorn and derision."
- Crodwick has finished his large brick kiln and is now hauling wood from Berryessa preparatory to burning it.
- The Merrymakers played here Saturday evening.

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### IN GENERAL.

[From the Woodland Papers.]

- A petition for the removal of a town official was in circulation last week, to which said official calmly affixed his own signature. Nothing mean about him.
- Several Yolo--ites are availing themselves of the low rate of fare by taking a trip to Oregon by the coast steamers.
- A little son of Selig Hyman is suffering with hip disease, the result of being hit with a stone thrown at him by a playmate.
- It is said that the bees are failing to make honey this season, and are eating what honey they already have in the hives. Another result of the Kearney movement.
- We understand that the diphtheria is prevalent in College City, and in a very aggravated form. Also, that it has reached the Dunnigan, in this county, beginning. Rather mildly. A petition is being circulated and receiving a good many signatures, for the formation of a military company in Woodland.

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--**The Last Leaf.** -- A. A. West, of the not-yet forgotten County map, was in town first of the week. We believe he made the last bucking subscribers toe the mark.

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- Mr. C. Hartman, was arrested on Monday for violations of the fish law by fishing on Saturday evening.
- An incident occurred yesterday on Pearson's threshing machine, at the ranch of Mr. James Hamilton. The Derek Fork tipped up the table, throwing the cable tender, Mr. T. Coker, on the Draper, and trying to clear himself. He dropped his fork into the cylinder smashing out 55 cylinder teeth, and breaking to concave use. The machine lost only half a day making repairs. It is extremely fortunate that no harm was done to anybody.
- As far as the threshing indicates, there seems to be a falling off of about 5/8 of the crop of 1875-6, but as the hills along Collinsville Road is reached. It shows better indications, and will give fully one half the crop of these years.
- On Saturday evening a robbery was committed at the New Town Landing.



Between two and 3,000 grain sacks, 18 coils of bail rope, and two sacks of flour are among the missing articles. No clue is known as to whom the thieves are.

- The Montezuma Base Ball Club are making active preparations toward giving an amateur performance.
- Fair and Festival by the Ladies' Aid Society for the M. E. Church, on August 15 and 16th, at Union Hall.
- An excursion party of the elite of Collinsville took place on Sunday last, on board of the two yachts, Raven and Fishermen. The two yachts tried to rival each other, and boat racing was the order of the day.
- Some of our fishermen were arrested and tried for fishing on Sunday, but a jury of 12 returned a verdict that the evidence did not sustain the charge. They were therefore acquitted.
- Although there seems to be a general complaint of a light yield of grain, there are some exceptions. On Mr. H. R. Matherson's ranch one little strip containing about 2 acres yielded about 51 sacks and another field of 15 acres yielded 301 sacks. We do not remember to have heard of a larger yield than that, in this section, during the past five years.

Rascal with a Kleptomaniacal Disposition broke into the school-house at All bills will lately and stole about \$300 worth of books.

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### MAINE PRAIRIE.

A grand social ball will be given at Hill's Hall, Maine Prairie, August 9.

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pg4

### San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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### Singer and His Wives.

The career of Isaac Merritt Singer, the millionaire inventor of the Singer Sewing Machine, although he died three years ago, has not yet lost its interest for the public, owing to the long contest there has been over his will and the extraordinary facts which have from time to time been brought to light. Mr. Singer's life combined romance and infamy to an extraordinary degree. Few men are so successful in amassing wealth and if you ever sin so outrageously against the laws of morality as he did. He began life with nothing, for years, he experienced the vicissitudes of the deepest poverty, yet when he died he left an estate valued at \$13,000,000-\$15,000,000, twenty-four children, and five women that called him husband. But only two of the latter were married to him, and few of his children were his legitimate offspring.

Singer was a native of Schaghticoke, in this county, where he was born about the beginning of the war of 1812. He early moved to Wayne County, where he

married Catherine M. Haley in 1830. At that time he was a wooden Turner. Two children were born to them. In 1837 they moved New York and soon afterward he joined a company of strolling players, his wife remaining in the city. At Baltimore he saw in the audience an attractive looking woman about 18 years of age, whose appearance excited Singers interest. He found her out, calling upon her and through his representations that he was a single man, she accepted his attentions and promised to become his wife. Her name was Mary Ann Sponsler. They went to New York where he have a quarrel with his wife and they separated. Instead of fulfilling his promise to Miss Sponsler to marry her, he put her off with various excuses, and finally persuaded her to assume the relations of wife to him, assuring her that when his fortunes had improved the legal ceremony should be performed. For thirteen years. The two lived the lives of strolling actors, playing temperance pieces in churches, and earning a meager living. They carried all their effects in a one horse wagon, and they were frequently obliged to leave that behind in pledge for trifling expenses.

When in Chicago, Singers attention was turned to invention; and he devised a reaping machine for harvesting grain. In 1850. He made several valuable improvements, which were embodied in what he called the "Singer Sewing Machine," by which he acquired his colossal fortune. He returned to New York and lived on Fifth Avenue, where as wealth now poured in upon him, he maintained a splendid establishment, having ten horses and six carriages. Miss Sponsler Still lived with him as his wife, although he made no effort to get a divorce from Mrs. Singer. From 1837 to 1867, ten children were born to them, eight of whom are now living. In 1860, twenty-four years after their separation, Singer obtained a decree of divorce from his wife. In the meantime he had been building up other family relations. One who was with Ms. Mary McGonagle, by whom he had five children, and Mary E. Walter, who bore him one child. Both women shared in his bounties, and the children looked upon him as their father. These acts coming to light, Ms. Sponsler, believing that she was Singer's wife, sued for divorcement. He denied the marriage, but admitted the accusation of adultery, and a settlement was finally made whereby he purchased her a dwelling house in New York, the title of which was to be vested in their children. On her death. The following month, after she had ordered her lawyer to go on with the sued for divorce, she was secretly married to John E. Foster, of Boston, under her maiden name. She kept the marriage secret until January 1863, expecting to get the deed of her house from Singer. In following from a chair. She was severely injured, and believing she was about to die, revealed the secret marriage, which news came to Mr. Singer. He induced her, probably by threats of legal prosecution for bigamy, to sign a document which was in fact a renunciation of their former relations, and to quit the house in which she lived. Since that time she has continued to live with Mr. Foster. In June 1863, Singer, was married in New York to Isabella E. Sommerville, a woman whom he had met in France. Six children was the results of this union. They soon removed to France, where they remained until 1873, when he resolved to reside permanently in England. He purchased a large estate in South Devon, and started to build a dwelling that should surpass the baronial castles in the vicinity in magnificence. But his death ended his career in July 1875.

His will was offered for probate before Surrogate Coffin in White Plains, Westchester County. It divided the property in America, valued at \$9,000,000, into sixty portions. There were bequests to his twenty-four children, two women with whom he had cohabited, and to Mrs. Isabella Singer, Mrs. Mary And Sponsler, now Mrs. Foster, receiving nothing, contested the will. She claimed to be the lawful widow of Mr. Singer, but the decision of the surrogates court was against her, and the general term of the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. In the meantime, another will turned up in England, which settled his property there, valued at about \$5,000,000, upon Mrs. Isabella Singer and her children. The property in America has been all distributed to the legatees; and last Saturday. David Hawley, of Yonkers, one of Singers, executors, sailed for Europe to arrange the documents against the English estate, and place it under control of Singers last wife or her representatives. Thus will end. One of the most extraordinary will cases ever brought before a surrogates court. --From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.

– **Coconut Custard.** -- [recipe]. One coconut grated, quarter pound butter, 2 cups white sugar, two eggs, quart new milk; bake with one crust twenty minutes.

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### Old Maids and Old Bachelors.

Old maids are useful. They can cook, take care of children, nurse sick people, and generally play the piano. Old bachelors are useless; they do not even know how to drive nails or split wood.

Old maids are amiable. If one wants anything done that requires patience and kindness of heart, a single lady is sure to be the one to do it.

Old bachelors are ill-natured if they desire to be as dis-obliging as possible. They snub children, despise babies, and hate young mothers, and are always so busily employed in seeing that other people take good care of them that they have not a moment to give to anyone else.

Old maids are nice-looking, and "young for their years." Old bachelors. Generally have red noses, rheumatism in their knees, bald heads, and mouths that turned down at the corners.

Old maids can make a home of one little room, and cook delicious meals for one over the gas jet in little tin kettles, besides making all their own wardrobe. Old bachelors need an army of tailors, waiters, cooks, distant relatives, and hotel landlords, to keep them comfortable. When old maids are ill they tie up their heads in pocket-Hank achieves, take homeopathic pellets out of two bottles, alternately, and get well again. When old bachelors are ill, they go to bed and send for four doctors; have a consultation; a mantelpiece full of black bottles; all the amiable married man who, belong to the club sit up with till midnight besides a hired nurse; telegraph to their relations in Europe; and do their best to impress the world with the idea that they are dying.

When an old maid travels, she takes a sandwich, a piece of poundcake, and lunches comfortably in the cars. When an old bachelor travels, he orders a dinner in courses at a wayside restaurant, and raves because he has not time to eat it before the "15 minutes for refreshments" are over.

Old maids drink weak tea, and it cures their headaches.

Old bachelors drink strong liquors, which gives them headaches.

Old maids are modest; they think their youth is over, and their beauty gone. If after a while, some autumnal love is given to them, they take it as a sort of miracle, and hope people will not laugh at them for "marrying so late in life."

Old bachelors believe that all women are in love with them, and that they must carefully guard themselves from traps laid to inveigle them into matrimony. They also fondly cherish the belief that should they eventually become married man, the world expects them to exhibit great taste in women of their choice, and that "the other fellows." will laugh if their portion be not tender youth and beauty; also that when they marry, many women will expire of jealousy. -- *Mary Kyle Dallas in N.Y. Ledger.*

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The phrase, "Letting the cat out of the bag," has a feverish ancestry. "It was formally a trick among country folk to substitute a cat for a suckling pig, and bring it in a bag to market. If any greenhorn chose to buy a pig in a poke -- that is, a blind bargain without examining the contents of the bag --all very well, but if he opened the bag,' he let the cat out of the bag,' and the trick was discovered." And so the phrase past into common use as applying to anyone who let out a secret.

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pg2

### WHY KEARNEY IS SUCCESSFUL.

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We have often heard it said, and read in the papers, that Kearney owes his present prominence entirely to the liberal advertising the press has given him. Let that stop, it is said, and he will immediately drop out of sight. The Vallejo Chronicle -- one of our contemporaries regarding whose course upon this subject . We have been rather surprised-- advocates this notion, we observe, very strongly. It cannot understand why any newspaper should fight Kearney, when the soul much better way is to ignore him.

In one sense, the idea is correct. No man or political party can become notorious through the country at large, except by aid of the press. If that should be a unit in completely ignoring either of the great parties of the country -- refuse??? To report its conventions or meetings, and never mention its name--it would certainly sink into immediate oblivion. But practically it is as impossible for the press to ignore Kearney as to ignore the Republicans or the Democrats. If all the journals which are opposed to him could suppress his name, there would still be those favoring him, full of his achievements. Suppose that not a word was published against him, nor the least effort made to expose his strange hallucinations. The influence of the simple cry of corruption and the promise of reform would be sure to draw to him the support of hosts of voters who never do enough thinking to detect a political charlatan themselves, but who will recognize his true character. If it is clearly pointed out to them. The late election proves this fact. Where ever the ablest newspapers made a vigorous fight against Kearney -- as in the counties of Sacramento, Colusa, Sonoma, etc. --They are his followers were routed; while in the counties where the press was lukewarm they polled a heavy vote. In this county, for example, a majority of the papers had nothing to say against Kearneyism; and the Chronicle's, the ablest of them all, pursued a course which, through its influence in favor of the new party as opposed to the Non-Partisans. No, we do not believe in this ignoring business. Attack such frauds as Kearney root and branch; smite them hip and thigh.

Kearney has received no more attention from the press than any other man would who should do the same thing. Dennis Smith would be as much abused as Dennis Kearney if he did as the latter does. Why, then, is there but one Kearney if the newspapers made him?

We have an idea of our own about the political phenomenon known as Kearney. He represents a class. Unless he did so, the bubble of his notoriety would not last an hour. He is the leader of a class of men who have been educated up to think they have a grievance, and who are just now more ready for a movement of this kind because certain local circumstances conspire. Men who think they are aggrieved naturally follow the person who is bitterest and most extreme in protesting against it. Epithets and abuse portray their feelings better than argument. If the class

are as uneducated as the majority of Kearney's followers, chasteness of language is no particular object, and it is true that Kearney possesses in a modified form. Some of the characteristics of the greatest agitators, viz.: persistence, uncompromising stubbornness and perpetual iteration of the same ideas. Another reason Kearney is more successful than other labor agitators is that he commits himself to no particular theory, but is contented with Gen. denunciation. Nearly everyone of the harebrained reformers who have been before the Congressional committee investigating the labor question, had an impracticable theory of his own invention. There never yet has been, nor is there ever likely to be enough unanimity concerning method and means among the dissatisfied laborers to enable the formation of a political party. Kearney, from his shrewdness, or the natural bent of his mind, avoids the rock on which all the rest split. If he undertook to play statesman and devise remedies for the diseases he describes, his popularity would be at an end. But as long as he confines himself to frothy rhetoric. He will be a perfect success, and it does not matter whether he utters his blasphemous in decencies on the San Francisco sandlot's or Boston's classic common.

- The Santa Barbara *Press* says the San Francisco *Post*. "Is published for the mob." It is playing for the patronage of the Kearney mob, and tries its best to imitate the *Chronicle* in eating dirt; but the latter is so much smarter that it attracts all the attention, and so the *Post* has prostituted itself for nothing.

## WORK OF THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

General and Special Acts, Amendments to Codes, and Resolutions.

### III.

One hundred and seven acts were passed amending the different codes, distributed as follows: Political Code, 50; Civil, 22; Code of Civil procedure, 21 Penal Code, 14. Many of these acts amended each a large number of sections; a great portion of the amendments are slight, and more informed than substance; one is merely striking the word "not" out of a section where it was previously inserted by mistake in a way to make nonsense, and others as trivial errors, that naturally occurred in compiling so great a work as the codes, and which must necessarily be a long time in approaching perfection. It appears that some of the amendments are in substance the same as general statutes passed at the late session. Such duplications ought to be unnecessary. In another place we find an act adding an important clause to a section of the Code of Civil Procedure, and directly after another act, striking it out.

In the following synopsis we give substance of only such amendments as are of importance and general interest:

**Section 343.** Making the Private Secretary of the Governor ex-official Clerk of the board of Examiners, and his Executive Clerk the Clerk of the Board of Equalization.

**297.** Fixing salary of Lieutenant Governor at \$3000.

**266.** Reducing salary of members of the Legislature to eight dollars per day, and making it payable weekly.

**585. et seq.** Amends the insurance law. Revokes the certificate of a foreign company doing business in California, which transfers a suit against it two a United States Court ies the form of statements required to be made to the Insurance Commissioners; in case of foreign companies having no agent in the State, the service of a process upon the Commissioner answers the purpose, requires companies so agreeing with their policy-holders to register policies with the Insurance Commissioner and deposit securities equal to the amount thereof.

**642.** Requires the Fish Commission to see that laws for the preservation of fish and game are strictly enforced.

**791.** Notaries Public must be appointed as follows: Four counties of San Francisco, Alameda, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Santa Clara, thirty; San Joaquin, Sonoma, Tulare and Nevada, twenty-five; other counties, fifteen.

**1576.** Each incorporated town forms a school district; but the Supervisors may include

additional territory.

**1617.** In case where school transfers of different districts cannot agree about pupils desiring to attend school in some other district than the one they live in, the Superintendent shall give a final decision.

**1770.** County boards of examination need semi-annually instead of quarterly –the last Wednesday of June and November.

**1875.** First-grade County certificates may be renewed on application of persons holding one three years.

**1912. et seq.** Re-organizes the National Guard. Increases the number of companies from thirty-six to 40; creates office of Inspector. General of the rifle practice; members of the Guard are exempt from jury duty; every elected officer in the Guard must pass an examination before receiving his commission; requires every regiment to carry a State flag consisting of a field of blue, with the State arms, embroidered or painted in the center.

**2430. et seq.** Re-organizing pilot laws. When a pilot's certificate is not renewed, it must be for a good cause, which shall be stated to said pilot; the pilot first offering his services to a vessel is entitled to preference not only in bringing her into port, but in taking her out again.

**2872.** Boards of Supervisors are forbidden to license any bridge across the Sacramento or San Joaquin rivers, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Straits, and Petaluma, Napa or Sonoma creeks, except above head of navigation.

**3008. et seq.** Remodels the quarantine and health regulations of California.

**3061.** A board of health of five members must be established in every incorporated town or city; at least one member shall be a practicing physician; the board has general supervisory powers and must report to the State Board of Health.

**3081.** Repeals the provision requiring a fee of 25 cents to be paid, physicians or midwives for reporting birth and death, by next of kin. All expenses of recording must be paid by the County.

**3696.** The Board of Equalization in fixing the rate of State taxation shall allow only 12 instead of 15 percent on for delinquency and costs of collection.

**4047.** All County printing must be led by contract to the lowest bidder.

**3807.** A personal demand on persons liable for poll tax is not required; it may be made through the post office.

By other amendments. The regular salaries of the Governor and other State officers are made to cover their extra services as members of State Boards, and reducing salary of Deputy State Controller and assistant Adjutant Gen., \$1000; regulating State Printing office, and fixing the number of reports to be printed; requiring County Clerks and the Judges to file oath with Secretary of State.

## **CIVIL CODE.**

**Sec. 40.** A certificate of cure from the Superintendent of an Insane Asylum establishes presumption of restoration to sound mind.

**79.** Unmarried persons living together as man and wife may be married by any clergyman, without a license.

**800.** Banking corporations doing any business without a capitol stock may create one at the option of stockholders.

**807.** Cumulative voting is established for elections of corporations for directors; each person may cast as many votes as he has shares of stock multiplied by the number of directors to be elected, and may distribute them as he may elect.

**471.** Repealed. [It for bid a railroad company to charge fare to and from points of the city through which it passes.]

**602.** When the rules of a religious body require, it is lawful for the person at the head thereof, to become a sole corporation and hold property.

**1624.** An agreement authorizing an agent sell real estate on commission, must be made in writing.

1917. The legal rate of interest is reduced to seven percent.

2180. The legal amount of a passenger's baggage by stagecoach is reduced from 100 to 60 pounds.

2955. Machinery and utensils used in the manufacture of wine may be mortgaged.

2972. The lien of a mortgage on a growing crop continues on the crop after appearance, whether remaining in its original state, or converted into another product, so long as the same remains on the land of the mortgagor..

3051. Livery stable proprietors and pasturers of stock have a lien, the dependant on possession, for their compensation for boarding or pasture.

### **CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.**

49 *et seq.* There are to be six instead of four regular terms of the Supreme Court; January and July terms at San Francisco; April and October at Los Angeles; May and November at Sacramento.

113. Elections of Justice of the Peace at the general election instead of judicial.

259. Powers of court commissioner enlarged to authorize him to collect same fees as Notary Public; to obtain an official seal and authenticate his acts therewith.

275. Amended to enable persons of color and women to become attorneys and counselors at law.

325. Adverse possession by a person proclaiming land by title not founded on judgment or written instrument not to exist except the land has been occupied five years and all taxes paid.

895. If the defendant in an action offers before trial to allow judgment against him for a specific sum, and plaintiff refuse, the latter shall not recover costs except he recovers a sum in excess of the defendant's offer.

926. In civil cases in justice court where undertaking is required, plaintiff or defendant may deposit a sum equal to said undertaking, which is security in place thereof.

1276. Religious, benevolent, literary and scientific corporations may change their names in the same way as natural persons.

### **PENAL CODE.**

332. Persons cheating or swindling at a game of chance or pretended game of chance are guilty of a felony.

628. Killing male deer between November and July made a misdemeanor; also the killing of any female [deer] for a period of four years.

633. Catching any variety of trout between November and April made a misdemeanor.

634. Close salmon season extends from August 1st to September 15t.

1333. Provides manner in which testimony of indicted and imprisoned persons shall be taken.

1590. Credits gained by State Prison convicts for good behavior canceled for certain bad conduct.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

**Finest Suits.  
AT LOWEST Prices!**

-----  
**E. STENGE.  
MERCHANT TAILOR.**

Returned from San Francisco again this week with the largest and finest stock of Gentlemen's Dress Goods ever brought to Dixon.

**ALL THE SPRING STYLES!**

Every one of our citizens who desires a really fine suit, of the best goods in market and made up in the latest styles, should not fail to

**GIVE STENGE, A CALL.**

Prompt attention to orders! Prices moderate! **All customers served alike!**

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### Brevities

- 110 tons of wheat have been shipped from here this week by Blum, sons & company. Total shipments up to date amount to nearly a thousand times.
- The plan of the proposed new Presbyterian Church is by Charles Geddes, a San Francisco architect. It is a building 30 x 40', 15'4" high at the walls, and 22 feet to hip of the roof, with expire. The trustees have adopted this plan conditional on getting a bid within range of their means.
- City Marshal Barnes is just received from the city a choice new lot of dog tags, and opened them for the benefit of his customers. Call and make your selections. Cheap for cash.
- The committee of the Board of Trustees appointed to inspect Mr. Hohman's premises found everything there in order and no nuisance existing as charged.
- **A CRAZY CHINAMAN.** -- There has been a crazy Chinaman in town, who has had demonstrative spells often on for some time past. Last Sunday night he was going about the streets shouting and declaiming at the top of his voice. On Tuesday he was seen breaking windows in the M. E. Church and arrested. While in the sweat box events is his methodological madness on the partition between the cells, and succeeded in tearing down a part of it, notwithstanding he had handcuffs on. The Chinaman.
- **WRITING SCHOOL.** -- Prof. J. Buck opens a writing school in the schoolroom of the Pythian building today (Saturday). He has recently taught classes in Suisun, and is considered a very competent teacher. He will teach an afternoon class at 4:15 PM, and one in the evening at 7:30 PM. Terms, three dollars for 12 lessons
- **COUNTY INSTITUTE.** -- The next session of the teachers County Institute will be held in Dixon, beginning on Monday, 2nd of September, and ending on Friday, the 6th.
- **COUNTY BRIDGE.** -- On Wednesday contractor Butterfield's gang of men were just driving the first pile for the middle abutment of the Putah Creek Bridge. Aside from that all the work yet done is tearing down the old bridge, getting the new timber on the ground and other preliminaries. The pile driver is operated by four mule power. Considerable difficulty was experienced in driving the pile mentioned to the required depth.
- **A QUESTION ABOUT SUPPLIES.**-- The notice of proposals for school supplies in the Tribune, two weeks ago, drew out two bids one from McBride & company, and one from a Kirby. The latter being a school trustee, the point was raised that he could not furnish the supplies, because the school law says no member of the board shall be interested in a "contract" made by said board. It was replied that this was not a formal contract. On that point the opinion of the County Superintendent was asked. He replied that while no member of the board could contract for supplies, the clerk could buy them of any party who would supply them cheapest. State Superintendent Carr was then written to, and this Oracle returned the response that the section of the school law explains itself, and he did not consider it proper to furnish the supplies under the circumstances of this case.
- **M. E. CHURCH S.[SOUTH]** -- The persons who have formed a congregation of the Methodist Church South at this place effected an organization last Sunday by the election of A.R. Story, C. C. Agee and W. R. Ferguson as trustees. A regular incorporation will be made, though not at present. The pulpit will be supplied occasionally until conference time, and the Presbyterians will use the house part of the time.

### DIXON BANK.

On and after January 1st, 1878, interest will be paid on deposits in this Bank as follows:

On deposits for 12 months or over, at a rate of [number missing] percent per annum.

On deposits for less than 12 months, and over 3, at rate of 6 percent per annum.

No interest will be allowed on money deposited less than three months. Months computed from the 1st of one month to the 1st of the next.

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- Benedict Arnold betrayed his country, and Boss Tweed stole \$5,000,000; but neither of them was mean enough to cut out the whole center of a watermelon when invited to take a slice.
  - At their late meeting the Town Trustees repealed Section 11 of the license ordinance, which related to butchers. The latter. Now, under the general head of traders.
  - The committee of the Board of Trustees appointed to inspect Mr. Hohman's premises found everything there in order and no nuisance existing as charged.
  - Fire. -- A spark from the freight locomotive set a fire in the field of M. Currey, near town, Monday noon. The section hands immediately went up and put it out, after it had burnt an acre or so. An alarm was wrong, in town, and the fire apparatus taken out. Of the engine house.

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### WINTERS OCCURRENCES.

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A Threshing Engine explosion –Matrimony, and Perjury – Wheat Receipts –Incidental.

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Winters, August 14th, 1878.

Last week, Friday the boiler of Cole's straw burning engine exploded while working on Mr. Cox's place near tow. There are some discrepancies in the stories about the cause of the accident; but it appears the engine was running at a high pressure with little water in the boiler, when a stream was introduced to suddenly. Both ends of the boiler blew out at once; but, strangely enough, the engine ran backwards clear up to the separator. Frank Stark the firemen, was badly scalded, being the only person injured. He was taken to town with his face in a terrible condition, and it was feared he would lose his site altogether. He probably owes his life to both ends blowing out, thus lessening the force of the steam that struck him. A relative come up from Suisun and took him home.

One of two persons indicted for perjury by the Solano County grand jury, but not named, was Charles Sinclair, of Winters. On the 14th of last month, Sinclair and Miss. Mary Hinclay, of Pleasant Valley, were married just on the other side of Putah Creek, by Rev. McCleny, of Lake County. The girls father was so enraged when he discovered the elopement that he went before the grand jury and had Sinclair and one other person indicted, as stated above, for swearing falsely to the girl's age. Sheriff Williston and Deputy Wills arrested Sinclair here last Wednesday and took him to Fairfield, where he gave bonds and was released. He then tried to have Hinclay indicted for beating the daughter.

The Grangers' and Hill Brother's are now receiving grain in large quantities from Berryessa. About all the crop of this facility is in and does not amount to over 2000 tons, as much more, having gone to Ely station. The Berryessa crop was magnificent, both in quality and quantity. Following are the quantities which the largest farmers of that vicinity will have: Abram Clark, 30,000 sacks; Boatwick, 12,000, besides a certain amount held back; Buttoroff, 7000; Grigsby, 5000; Gosling, 3000; Sim Buford, 3600; J. W. Smittle, 3000. 6000 tons from the Valley is expected to be hauled to Winters this year. There is a report, however, that since Mansfield's failure. Some farmers are hauling to Napa, who intended sending it here. There may be nothing in it, however.

Rev. A. Johnson, of Vacaville, will begin a series of revival meetings on Friday evening.

Dr. Norwood proposes to improve the *Advocate* by a dress of new type. Glad to see such an evidence of progress.

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### DAVISVILLE JOTTINGS.

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Davisville, August 14th, 1878

H. E. Marven, a farmer living several miles west of Davisville, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His collapse was hastened by Mansfield's failure, having lost his whole wheat crop through the latter. It is said he worked day and night harvesting his grain and rushed it off to Winters, to prevent its falling into the hands of Dresbach & Co. and in the end found he had jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. Following is a list of creditors and amounts: Davisville--William Watson, \$141.87; M. Gardner, \$230; R. M. Bennett, \$40.69; F. G. Crawford, \$93; J. W. Gafford, \$12.50; John Collins, \$25; W. W. Montgomery \$40; B. H. Hoag, \$25; W. H. Marden, \$10; W. S. Hayden, \$10; Woodland--W. G. Hunt, \$135; G. W. Oliver, \$10; J. E. Maltby, \$316; C. P. Sprague, \$25; Winters--Thomas Mansfield, \$3303.70; Drury Ely, \$40; Plainfield--J. W. Waldorf, \$404; B. F. Block, \$10.

Johnny Winters, a son of J. D. Winters, had two fingers cut off Tuesday night while trying to couple a railroad car to the locomotive. He stood the pain like a little hero, merely remarking when he looked at his mangled hand, "I guess I will have to go and see the Doctor." One of the fingers was severed entirely, and a brother of the unfortunate one brought and laid it on the Dapo platform. This is a warning the boys not to fool around the trains.

A housewarming was given last week, Friday night at J. Holdridge's place and well attended by old and young.

A scurrilous stray sheet called the Davisville *Hawkeye*, in which some of the good citizens were maligned, made its appearance on the streets of town one Sunday morning. Recently. Where it came from, and who is responsible. Nobody can tell. It is safe to say the guilty party, if found, would stand a good show for getting a tall licking.

A. C. Grue has not yet moved his printing office, but will do so soon. He has not yet determined on a new location. He says he suspended the Facts because some malicious person went to Sacramento, and induced his advertisers to draw out. Dresbach & Co. estimate the wheat crop in this vicinity, at about three fourths of a crop. In the neighborhood of 7800 tons will be hauled to Davisville.

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### RIO VISTA.

[Collated from the *Enterprise* and *Gleaner*.]

It is expected that a glass balls shooting match between the Suisun team and a team to be organized here, and will come off at this place as soon as arrangements can be made. The Obispo Library, which was stolen some time ago, is now back in its place.

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### San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge

yourself.

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A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

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### THE CONVENTION.

The California Constitutional Convention meets in Sacramento today -- the first body of the kind on record to convene on Saturday. A general opinion of the character of the body will be formed from its first acts. One of the earliest problems to arise will be the one how the work of the convention shall be distributed as to committees. In the original California convention that was the first important question, and one of the most warmly discussed. Some were in favor of the appointment of different committees to which should be referred respectively different parts of the proposed Constitution, while others thought the better plan was to have but one main committee, to which all propositions should be referred and reported upon from time to time as the work proceeded. The latter plan was supported by many of the ablest men in the convention, and was said to have been found most advantageous in other similar bodies. It was finally adopted, but not without a struggle on the part of the ambitious gentlemen who were ignored in the appointment of this committee.

The length of session allowed is a hundred days. But, although some of our contemporaries are calling on the patriots who compose the august body to stir around lively and get through in two months, we believe it will be found. The only way to finish in the time allowed is to put in operation, a 10 minute rule for speeches and very impracticable ideas in committee. Beyond the power of resurrection.

### A NEW ERA IN BOOK MAKING.

While cheapness is becoming the rule of the market for everything else, books are getting cheaper, too. A new era seems to have begun in the making of books, to which, like the "making of many books." In the Apostle's time, their promises to be no end. Two or Three Years Ago, a Chicago Firm of Publishers Began to Issue Standard

Novels and General Literature in unbound volumes, or pamphlets, at the low price of ten to twenty cents each. They were immediately assailed by the Eastern houses as "Pirates publishers," although the latter had themselves been pirating English books for 50 years. The only difference was that while the high-priced Eastern publishers first robbed the English author, and afterwards robbed the American reader, the new plan gives the latter the benefit of the larceny. The "Lakeside Library," as it was called, proved a success and did not long lack a rival. A New York publisher has entered the race, and while he does not attempt to sell cheaper than the Chicago firm, he completely distances the latter in quantity--so much so that he issues a different book every day. Think of it--a large volume, or what would make one in a different form, every day, as regular as the morning paper! The swiftest reader could not possibly keep up with the teaming issues of this press. And each volume sold at the price of a cigar or a glass of beer! Only a sale of hundreds of thousands could make the business profitable. That the old-style publishers feel the effect of the new competition is shown by the fact that Harper Bros., the wealthiest firm of printers in the country, have announced several new works on the same scale of prices as the "Lakeside" and "Seaside" libraries.

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### BANKS AND STOCK GAMBLING.

The work of State Bank Commission has already resulted in the closing of three banks in San Francisco, while one other in Sacramento has hastened to suspend in anticipation of a visit from the Commissioners.

The insolvency of all these institutions cannot be traced directly to stock gambling; but the general demoralization of business caused by that nefarious practice may be considered indirectly responsible. So many startling illustrations of the ruinous effect of stock speculation are coming to light almost every day that there is a quite general feeling in favor of attempting by law to discourage this kind of gambling. J. McM. Shafter, a very able and conservative demand, and a portion of his address at the State Fair which we reprint elsewhere, expresses himself very strongly in the matter. But obvious, as is the cause for action, it is not a little difficult to say what kind of restrictive measures would be both practicable and efficient. One thing, however, is possible--to forbid any incorporated banking company from dealing in stocks or advancing money on them. It is now illegal for savings banks to deal in such securities, but the business is too hazardous even for the purely commercial banks. The change in market value of mining shares is so rapid that with the utmost vigilance banks cannot guard themselves against loss with money loaned on such security.

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-- Davisville has lost its *Facts*. The Constable attached is, and the editor, A. C. Grue, put most of the type in his pockets and skipped.-- Dixon Tribune.

As the Constable took possession of the *Facts*, the editor Grue Wiser and lit out. *Facts* is, the *Facts* can never be published in any community with success. The people will not stand it.

The above is from the Petaluma Courier. It must disturb the temper of even a modern Job like Grue to have a Pet. Cour. Snarling at his heels.

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### TOPICS OF THE TIME.

Sen. Thurman's Recent Change of Base.  
(From a speech of General Garfield.)

The present attitude of our senior Ohio, Sen. on this question has filled me with surprise and regret. I am not so much of a Partizan as to be unable to recognize high and commanding qualities in the ranks of the opposite party, and I have felt much pride in contemplating the large culture and sturdy force with which that distinguished gentleman has hitherto resisted the evil tendency of a fragment of his party to abandon the old paths of Democratic finance. It is true that he and most of his party Associates in the Senate voted against the bill for the resumption of specie payments. There are reasons for that vote are on record. The criticism of leaving Democratic Senators indicated that their opposition to the bill was based upon the

fact that it would not bring about specie payments; and this was consistent with their subsequent declaration at the St. Louis when they denounced the Republican Party for not having redeemed the greenbacks. According to the promise of the law. But we now find that Sen. Thurman, in his late speech at Hamilton, gives his unqualified indorsement to the Ohio platform, which demands the absolute repeal of the Resumption act, and that, too, when resumption is almost accomplished. The only pretext offered by the Ohio Democracy for demanding its repeal is the charge that the business distress of the country has been caused by the operation of the Resumption law, and by what they call "the merciless policy of contracting the currency, hoarding gold and increasing the value of money." This charge is both reckless and unjust.

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### **"Pool Your Issues."**

(From J. McM. Shafter's State Fair address.)

The act of logrolling, as it has been called, one of the highest criminality, is especially urged over the entire century. Pool your issues. What is it but willful perjury, and the worst of political crimes? There are ten measures before a legislative body of 100, and each measure has 10 supporters and 90 opponents. One would suppose, with nine-tenths of the body opposed to each measure, they would all fail, but the issues being pulled, they all pass.

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### **Stock Gambling.**

(J. McM. Shafter.)

But what shall we say, of fortunes, which are the results of mere appropriation by one man of the fruit of another man's labor, without returning him any equivalent, and this under the color of a lawful contract; and what shall we say, of the sound sense of the State, which, notwithstanding, it is quite apparent that the dangerous and desperate classes are constantly recruited by the process, still suffer it to flourish? The legalized gambling indulged in, in this State adds not one dollar to the wealth of the community; it withdraws from honorable and productive employment, a vast aggregate of capacity and utterly debauches the moral sense of a whole State. I have no words of blame for those who choose to invest their money in the turn of a card, or what at best is the same thing, a turn in the stock market. I leave them to state the moral character of the act, but I asked them, would it not be on the whole better -- would it not, in any event be more satisfactory --to invest such ventures by starting some honest man in business for which he was fitted, or yourself inaugurate some industry, which, by giving employment to only a dozen girls, shall attend at least, to save them from a shadow that follows them like a doom. The wretch who holds aloft a light to mislead the good ship, freighted with a reef, and bearing in her sails untold love, hopes and sympathies, and thus treacherously casts her away, that he may steal her cargo and strip her of her life, is only in the distraction of human life worse than he who willfully misleads, by false signs, the weak and despairing in the stock speculations of our day. Poverty, suicide, and sedition follow them, but whoever saw any great industry undertaken by such wealth, by which employment, and bread could be procured?

Sometimes, "the wicked prize itself buys out the law." Young men remember that in Heavens Chancery one honest heart, and in political economy, one dollar earned by honest labor, are worth all these men and their wealth together.

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### **California. Landholders.**

(J. McM. Shafter.)

I admit in the largest and completist sense of the expression, that the large holdings of real estate at present existing in this State, are not in accordance to the highest interests of the State, and I admit still further, that when these estates have been reduced to actually use, covered with improvements, people with an industrious, temperate, and intelligent tendency, the evil is only diminished, not removed. But yet there is nothing to the fact of such holdings, nor in the manner of their acquisition, authorizing the entertaining or expressing of personal animosity toward those who have been unfortunate enough to fall into such investments. Those

who have entered Government land for speculative purposes only, who do not improve, but simply hold for a raise in price, are not altogether without the fence. They buy in pursuance to and invitation given by the people, through their laws. They buy, because no man desiring a home at \$1.25 per acre, has preempted the desired land. The government takes the money. What is there wrong in complying with such invitation, and paying the price? Those who hold under Spanish titles are still less open to default. Their title is not only honorable, by the terms and reasons of the original grant, but is sanctioned by the law of nations and ratified by solemn treaty. If we do not like these principalities, as they are called, we must not annex any more Mexico, where they exist.

While these considerations, by no means make these holdings politic, it seems to me they ought to disarm hatred, and induce a fair spirit of discussion, instead of virulence and malediction.

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### Party Tyranny. From Harpers Weekly.

Party spirit needs no cultivation. The tendency of party organization to set itself up as an end and not as a means is to be constantly resisted. Organization is necessary; but to avoid anarchy we must not plunge into tyranny. A small body of members of a party called a committee or a caucus may easily miss represents the real wishes of the party or its wisest councils. The rule of the majority is a rough and ready device for the solution of difficulties, but it is always to be born in mind that a majority, in a small body, especially, may be as corrupt as a single person, and that duty to the party and to liberty may require as firm opposition to a majority as to a despot. A man belongs to a party not for the sake of the party, but of the country. He may consider certain measures of the party wrong and certain leaders unfit. But he will neither sustain the one nor approve the other merely because they command a majority of the party voices. Believing on the whole that the party well directed, is a better agency than any other known to him, he will oppose and defeat is upon such points if he can, with the purpose of making it more efficient and successful than ever. In order to maintain the party ascendancy. He certainly will not help to make the party responsible for acts that ought to destroy public confidence in it. If his opposition defeats the party, they are responsible who compelled the opposition. To ask him whether he sets himself up against the majority is to invite the reply that a minority always leads the way. To require him to yield to the decision of a caucus or a committee upon the subject's which he believes to be vital, is to require him to yield his manhood and independence. It is to ask him to prefer the machine to its purpose, the body to the soul.

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- This has been one of the most uniformly healthy seasons ever known at Dixon. The doctors are to be commiserated.

- A couple of English families arrived in town Thursday and camped near the Park. The women went about telling fortunes, Gypsy-fashion.

- The stores of Blum Sons & Co. and Eppinger & Co. will be closed this Saturday and Monday, in observance of the Jewish holidays.

- For some reason --the State Fair last week or some other cause-- it has been an unusually dull week in town.

- A new lot of revolvers just received at Plummer's.

- Out of Luck. -- From J. R. Love, who returned last week from Colusa, we learn that bad luck among the threshers up there was quite general this year. Out of five machines laid up in Willows at the end of the season, three were under attachment, one of them being of the Watson brothers of Elmira, and another John Miller's. The owners of the machines in this vicinity were not much more lucky. H. H. McKinstry, after the threshing was over in these parts, went down to Suscol with his machine. He ran three quarters of the day and thrashed out 175 sacks and finding he was not making salt, pulled up stakes and came straight home.

- Unfortunate Farmers. -- Several farmers in this vicinity have been unfortunate



enough to wholly or partially fail the present season. Most of them, however, will probably arrange their affairs so that they can continue business. Mr. Campbell Marshall, a well-known farmer on the Yolo side, has been more unfortunate than the rest, and was compelled to relinquish his land. His failure was owing to an injudicious purchase encumbered by a heavy debt which he made a year ago last Spring. Backspace, and which was followed by two short crops.

- Not Finished. --- The Putah Creek Bridge is not yet finished. At the beginning of the present week, only one stringer had been laid across. We believe the limit of 40 days in which the work was to be done, expired some time ago.

### ----- Yolo County Items.

(From the *Mail*.)

- It is remarkable how watery the Mission grape of the Sacramento Valley is this year. They retain nothing but their sweetness. We presume this is caused by the excessive rainfall of the latter part of the season, and will undoubtedly add to the yield of wine, to which purpose they are generally put.
- The Levy and Drainage Commissioners of the Washington District have met with a new blockade, in their work. The citizens of the District and the Board of Supervisors of the County furnish the money to build the Levy, and the commissioners proceeded to do the work, but found two women who have utterly refused to allow the work to proceed, and it is said the Commissioners have become utterly disgusted, and propose to resign.
- About \$2500 has been subscribed for a wagon road between Woodland and Long Ville via Madison. The greater part of the expense will, of course, have to be born by the County.
- Byron Jackson, the well-known foundry man, has decided to move his business to Vallejo, and offers to sell his establishment at Woodland.

### ----- DAVISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

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Temperance Meeting-- Marriage-- A youthful Burglar-- Personal.  
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Davisville, September 24, 1878

- Mr. Editor: --The excitement of the Affair is over, and the general expression seems to be, "I am glad of it." Everybody has, home, settled down in the old groove, and gone to work to try to restore his or her depleted finance. We are now looking forward to the camp meeting, hoping that it will, in some degree, relieve the monotony of our everyday life.
- In my last, I spoke of the contemplated marriage of Will Tufts, and that it was likely to occur at any time. I was right. Last Thursday long wished for events was consummated and "Willie" is now the happiest man in Davisville. Well, let us wish him continued happiness, and that Tufts may never choke his path so but what he can hope his way through.
- Monday night, the Murphyites again, assembled in large numbers at the Presbyterian Church to combat the demon Intemperance. The program was varied and interesting. J. B. Tufts delivered the address, subject, "Temperance." Mr. Tufts, having been "the far," knew what he was talking about and handled the subject with marked ability. Singing by the choir followed, after which voluntary remarks were called for. Whereupon "Deacon" Saunders rose in his place, and with that ready flow of language, for which he is distinguished, made some very effective and telling "points." The "Deacon" went a little out of the way to complement the ladies on their zeal and efficiency in the good work. But being a widower himself, and knowing, as he did, that there was a number of widows present, he was excusable for trying to make a "point" in that direction.
- During the absence of W. H. Hampton and family last Thursday, a Spanish boy, he entered the house by removing a portion of a broken pane of glass, which enabled him to reach in, unfasten and raise the window. After going through the house and obtaining \$23 in coin, he took the key which had been left in the lock on the inside of the back door, passed out, locked the door after him, put the key into his pocket, and

walked off. On the following Sunday Constable. Morgan found him and recovered \$20 of the stolen money. This is not his first offense, but his youth has saved him so far, he being but a child in years.

- A. Siebold and William Faber have returned from a trip to the mountains, where they have been looking for a business situation.
- The experiment of kissing women, standing between a burning lamp and a window, withdrawn curtains, without being exposed to the vulgar gaze of the outside world, has been tried here, and proved a conspicuous failure.
- Mr. Cecil has got back from Eastern Oregon where he has been for a number of months, visiting his sons, who are engaged in the stock business. The Indians run them out and killed and run off most of the stock.
- The meeting at the church, Monday night would have gone off very pleasantly. If it had not been for some temperance hoodlums on the back seats, who conducted themselves so unbecomingly that a decent drunkard would be ashamed to have been caught in their company.
- Gen. Sager has returned from the bay, where he has been rustic anything for the last few days.
- Mr. Frank Hamilton and lady, of Dixon, were in town last night, and left this morning, accompanied by Nettie and Master El. Marden, on a flying visit to the Summit.

The milk is spilt, and I know why,  
But what is the use to fret and cry  
There is yet many a true and noble less.  
In so I will join the Murphy's and quit my glass.---- Sager.

Observer

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Grain Yield.  
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The Vallejo Chronicle compiles the statistics of the wheat yield of Solano County as follows:

Foster's Station	5000
Dixon	8500
Batavia	5000
Elmira	3500
Wolfskill's	2805.
Allendale	1120
Vacaville	3000
Maine Prairie	3000
Rio Vista	3894
Toland's Landing	3000
Brown's Landing	1350
Collinsville	2500
Birds Landing	1856
Mxxxx's Landing	1000
Denverton	500
Suisun	4000.
Bridgeport	600
Benicia	1500
Vallejo	2000
Cannon' s Station	<u>100</u>

Total: 54,275 [My supposition is that these numbers are "sacks" and not tons of grain.]

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THE STUDY OF HISTORY.  
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Following is the principal part of an essay on "History" read before the late Teachers Institute by Mrs. M. J. Eddy, of Dixon:

History, being a record of past events, must be of little use, except as it serves to throw

light on the future. History is constantly repeating itself. The events of today are the history of tomorrow. If from the history of the past, we do not learn wisdom, we fail to gather fruit, rich fruit, that hangs abundant within our reach.

It does not follow that because we have learned a thing, we have knowledge of it. This is as true of history as of science. We can be certain of possessing knowledge, only when we are able to apply to practical use what we have learned.

History holds up one century in the light of another and teaches wisdom by example and imitation. We cannot learn all history, with its hundreds of pages of detail, but we may gather those more important facts that stand but in bold relief, the knowledge of which shall prepare us for the great battles of life. To secure this knowledge, it seems to me, is the great end to be sought after in the study of history. The all-important question. Then, is how to attain that end.

As the mind is so constituted that it remembers more readily what is taken into it in youth, but must wait till a more mature age to lay hold of and understand principles, we conclude that the study of history, may be begun at quite an early age. I think any pupil who can read well in the Fourth Reader is prepared to take up the History of the U. S. and read it intelligently. I am greatly in favor of using the history in lieu of a reader, or, at least, alternating it with the Reader. I am aware. This idea meets with strong opposition from some of our teachers, though not from all, but why I can hardly understand. I know there are arguments, but they are far from being conclusive.

In my own experience I have found pupils advancing with just as much rapidity in reading and at the same time acquiring a fund of knowledge from what they read. It is much easier for a pupil of 14, or even 12 years of age, to understand a page of history than to get an intelligent idea from reading the speeches of Daniel Webster or those of any other statesmen. We must all of this that we have appreciated these only since mature years have given us an understanding relish for them. A very few only of the pupils in our common schools expect, or even desire, to attain eminence as elocution lists, but all desire to be able to read intelligently and intelligibly. Before anyone can read intelligibly, he must read intelligently. He must understand clearly before he can make another understand. To secure this and the subject must be of such a character that an interest and enthusiasm may be canceled by talking about it. This is eminently the case with history. But this can hardly be said of our readers. True, there may be here and there a's election, which the pupil may understand, and which after the second reading becomes stale, if not positively distasteful. What pupil under 20 years of age ever appreciated that beautiful poem so full of soul, "The Of the Shirt." or that other, "The Prisoner of Chillon," or "Sparticus in the Gladiators" – and yet we have had our nerves drawn to their highest tension in trying to teach a boy or girl to so read as to bring out to the surface. The soul of the piece. Such can be read by only those whose lives are portals of the soul.

Nothing can be more easily understood than a simple relation of facts or events. The pupil, knowing that what he is reading is all true, is easily interested and will study with zest. A mere memorizing or committing, verbatim, is of small account. After the lesson has been read and all words, the meaning of which may not have been previously understood have been defined, the teacher should proceed in a systematic unfolding of the subject by topic, giving prominence to the more important points or facts, each facts by anecdote or otherwise fastened as a nail in a short place. Character as well as circumstance should be studied carefully and with a close scrutiny of motives conduct. We must see men of history as in no way different from other men, subjects alike to all the passions that control others. By following a judicious question method, the teacher is able to fathom the pupils knowledge of what he has read. The teacher should not depend upon questions in the textbook, but upon those suggested by his own ingenuity and knowledge. The questions should be so worded as to draw out what the pupil may have learned, without leaving him to an answer. The question method gives opportunity for much incidental instruction on the part of the teacher. The history now in use in our common schools is so condensed, that a teacher needs to add from his or her own stock of knowledge, such incidents as shall serve to revivify and make real the cold, bare facts stated.

Especially would I use the topical method in reviews. I do not approve of requiring the pupils to learn a great number of dates. There are some that must be learned. A few connected with the discovery and explorations of our country, others connected with our war for Independents, and other wars before and since, should be securely fixed in the mind; but as for the days of every battle or event, I would consider it a waste of time to attempt to remember it.

The history of the past should be to us a chart on which appear all the shoals and breakers upon which the great ships of state of other republics have stranded or gone to pieces, as well as the deep waters of truth and justice, over whose surface may glide into a harbor of safety. The teacher should seek to bring to the surface. All these thoughts and fortify the pupil for acting well and faithfully his part in that great future which spreads out before us, and in the history of which it must be written of us as a nation, "Success" or "Failure."

- 
- The Bridge At Winters. -- Yolo and Solano County having both agreed to pay \$2500 towards a substantial bridge across Putah Creek at Winters, the Railroad Company has decided to pay the remainder of the cost of such a bridge, and we are informed that work was commenced a day or two since.

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### **Rio Vista.**

[Collated from the Enterprise and Gleaner.]

- B. Hicklin will build a new house on his ranch at once.
- Joseph Pearson and the balance of the Organ emigrants expect to get off about the 25th.
- The run of salmon is very large. At present. The run is on the decrease, however.
- Rio Vista Lodge, No. 180, I. O. O. F., Donated \$25, at its last regular meeting to the yellow fever sufferers fund. A private collection was taken up among the members which augmented the amount considerably.
- On Monday night, about 10 o'clock, the house of B. Hicklin, residing about 6 miles west of Rio Vista was entirely destroyed by fire.

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### **Brevities**

- A regular meeting of the Town Trustees will be held next Tuesday evening. [08 October 1878.] ???
- Not much progress has yet been made on the railroad freight house, the company assures that work will now commence on it right off, positively and without reserve.
- Railroad shipments for the week comprise two carloads of hogs for W. E. Dashiell, two of sheep for Pace & Cramer, two cars of wheat for Blum, Sons & Co., and six for Eppinger & company.
- This is been one of the most uniformly healthy seasons ever known at Dixon. The doctors are to be commiserated. [Health, sanitation.]
- The stores of Blum & Sons & Co. and Eppinger & company will be closed this Saturday and tomorrow, in observance of the Jewish holidays.
- NOT FINISHED. -- The Putah Creek Bridge is not yet finished. At the beginning of the present week only one stringer had been laid across. We believe the limit of 40 days in which the work was to be done, expired some time ago.
- BRIDGE AT WINTERS. -- Yolo and Solano counties having both agreed to pay \$2,500 towards a substantial bridge across the Putah creek at Winters, the Railroad Company has decided to pay the remainder of the cost of such a bridge, and we are informed that work was commenced a day or two since.

pg4

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### **San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.**

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to

the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to get it all right. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

November 9, 1878

## Volume 5, No. 1

Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at

DIXON, Solano County, Cal.

By: Alfred B. Nye.

Office On Railroad Avenue Near Depot, Adjoining D.B. Huff's Office.

Terms of Subscription:

Three dollars a year, or Two Dollars for six months, invariably in advance, if delivered at the Post Office. City subscribers, served by Carrier will be charged One Dollar per quarter of three months, quarterly in advance.

Advertising Rates.

For each square of 10 lines, first insertion: \$2.00; For each subsequent insertion: \$1.00.

A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

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pg1

### He Remembered It.

"Now Leander, my dear, I want you to be sure, and not forget to bring these few things when you come down tonight," said the young wife just before the kiss and "good-by" at the summer hotel, in the morning as the gentlemen were starting for the city.

"Certainly not, my love."

And this is the way the bill ran:

1. 2 yards of blue barège. [a light, silky dress fabric resembling gauze, typically made from wool.]
2. 3 yards of Hamburg edgings. [A kind of embroidered work done by machinery on cambric or muslin, and used for trimming.]
3. My new braid from the hair store.
4. Half a dollars worth of nainsook. [a fine, soft cotton fabric, originally from South Asia.]
5. Box pearl powder from my upper drawer..
6. "Modern Minister" from Loring's Library.

Arriving in town, he forgot all about the list till late in the afternoon, and then could not find it in any of his pockets; but had not he read it over and did not he recollect it all? Of course he did, and this is what he brought home to his expectant wife:

1. 2 heads of blue cabbage.
2. 3 yards handsome netting (mosquito.)
3. Some blue braid.
4. Half a dollars worth of canned soup.
5. Box of seidlitz powders and pair of drawers.
6. Loring said he had not God any such book as "The Mug and Canister" in the library.

Exclamation on receiving the above:

"Oh, Leander, Leander, you must have been dining at that horrible club again, or you could not have made such a mistake." -- *Boston Com. Bulletin*.

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pg2

- National Banks representing \$60,000,000 of capitol have paid no dividends during the last six months.
- Tuesday's election result. General Republican gains, but the Democrats still control the House by about 20 majority. A mountain fill on Ben Butler in Massachusetts.
- Belthazer, a French senator, has resigned because he was caught cheating at cards. We never heard of and American Senator losing his grip on account of such a trifling thing as that.
- We have received a pamphlet containing the remarks of Hons. Creed Haymond and S.G. Hilborn, before the Committee on Legislative Department, in behalf of State aid to private orphanage asylums. We think they established their case pretty thoroughly.
- The Examiner heads a Sacramento letter, "The Constitution --Bill of Rights, or Bill of Wrongs? Are we a Nation? --- Looney Radical Hunkers Trying to engraft their Prejudices and Heresies on the Fundamental Law--- Men of Sentence outnumbered by Charlatans."
- When the editor of the Solano Times was a boy his sole ambition was to become a pirate; no other prospects pleased him, and nothing could wean him from this fearful determination. And it appears fortune had no intention of thwarting his wishes; for a pirate he now undoubtedly is --- one of the literary kind.
- We are glad to see the National Guard is not regarded too with much favor in the Constitutional Convention. Wirt Pendergast once said, in replying to the standing plea for this institution, that he could only remember two riots in this State--one in Visalia and one in San Francisco, when newspaper offices were mobbed in those places--and militia companies started the rioting in both cases.
- There were on exhibition at Paris a pruning hook and a plow actually made from sword blades. The idea was a conception of the American Peace, Society and the swords were donated by officers who served in the late Civil War. Some of the weapons were still stained with blood, when turned over to the Society to be beaten into the implements of peaceful husbandry.
- The Suisun Republican believes the cause of most failures among farmers to be the great ambition of owning more land than they can pay for. We wish it was possible to obtain a comparative statement of how many farmers in Solano County have failed from this cause. And how many from stock speculations. The facts would be a surprising revelation to a great many.
- One of the most enterprising things about the Fall elections is the success of those two eminent corruption exists, Robeson of New Jersey, and Orth, of Indiana. The latter had an opposition Republican candidate, Gen. Lew Wallace, but he was appointed Governor of New Mexico before the election took place, and accepted. We always thought better things of Lew Wallace, and did not believe he would prefer office to honor as he seems to do.
- Work was to have begun last Tuesday at Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, for the extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the Maricopa Wells, a distance of 157 miles. For this purpose. The workmen who have been engaged on the Colusa County Extension, the Contra Costa Road and the Benicia branch have all been sent southward with their tools and camp equipage. The work will be pressed to completion early in the Spring, and fifty miles will be finished by January. Maricopa Wells is northeasterly from Fort Yuma, and nearly halfway to the New Mexican line. The road will follow up the Gila, of the most fertile part of Arizona Territory, and which is the same route laid down on the map for the Texas and Pacific, or Scott, road.

This last step in the onward march of the Southern Pacific is a very important and interesting event. It is a full unmasking of the batteries of that corporation. It shows their object was not to plunge with their road into the territory of Mexico, but

to undertake the construction of another transcontinental railroad, and carry it through at all hazards. Having gone so far, Stanford and his fellow corporators cannot recede. They must complete their new road at the earliest possible time, for every day it remains without connection with the railroad system of the Mississippi Valley. It must be operated at a loss. It is folly to discuss any further the question of subsidy to either Scott or Stanford, for the road will be built without it, as sure as the sun continues to rise and said. And why should anybody regret that it is Stanford who builds it instead of Scott? To be sure, the new road will not competes with the Central when both are under the same management; but railroad competition is an exploded idea anyway. Scott and Stanford would not compete when both could make more by combination, as they certainly could. As a citizen of the northern part of the State, we rejoice that the control of the trans- continental traffic is to be kept here. With a Southern railroad terminating at San Diego, a rival Metropolis would be billed up there, and we believe the result would certainly be the division of the State.

But is it certain that Stanford and company expect to always control the Central Pacific? Or do they mean to get all they can out of it, bankrupt it, and finally abandoned it when it has become an irretrievable wreck? That road is now crushed by \$95,000,000 of debt, and not only does the management make no attempt to be prepared for the final day of reckoning, but it is stubbornly fighting every effort of the government to make it accumulate a sinking fund. How it will be possible for the Corporation to avoid a crash when it is time to settle comes, we cannot see, and, we think, no one else. The value of the road would probably be more than the amount of the first mortgage bonds, and in that case, the government would be likely to assume the former and foreclose on its own second mortgage. Stanford & Co. would still continue their separate system of roads in this State, and with their Southern Pacific constructed, as they propose to constructed, out of the profits of the Central, they would be as much better off than they are now as it is better to own a road extending all the way to the East than one only halfway.

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### **INEFFECTIVENESS OF CRIMINAL LAWS.**

If the general opinion of the public is correct, the inefficiency of our laws for punishment of crime. "Has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." We shall have to take it for granted. Such is the case, though, we would like to see and exhaustive statistical analysis of the question by some recognized authority. Assuming, then, as we have proposed, we desire to inquire of our more distinguished and irascible brethren of the Quill whether they consider general complaint and special grumbling a sufficient remedy for the evil? Or whether it is worthwhile to inquire what other means can be employed to lessen it? We do not profess to have any part of the store of legal knowledge required to handle the subject in a masterly manner; but there are a few practical amendments which so inevitably lead to more frequent convictions that we venture to insist on them. We will hear remark that we notice one of the most common subject of complaint is the technical quibbling of the lawyers, which so befogs honest jurymen. From the tone in which some of our contemporary speak on this head, we imagine they really expect to effects a remedy by moral suasion--to point out the error of their way to the much offending limbs?? Of the law and induce them to quit it. In cases, however, the average attorney cannot be reclaimed by kindness, some sort of legal compulsion is to be employed to make him desist from his wicked quibbles?, and pursue a course that will be more favorable to the interests of the public, whether or not it is to those of his client. Now we would as soon think of employing either moral suasion or penal restraint to suppress thunder and lightning as legal quibbling. Do the best you can to make quibbling ineffective, and you will have done more to abolish it than you probably can any other way. To that and we suggest:--

1st: Allow a majority of the jury to convict. The effect of this to secure the conviction of many who now escape cannot be questioned. The only objection possible to raise is the greater risk of punishing innocent persons -- which can be equally urged against anything that secures more convictions.

2nd. Discontinue the practice of making judges out of third-rate lawyers and district attorneys out of boys just come to the bar. Better pay for both these offices is



probably one of the surest ways of raising the standard. Why should the public expect the conviction of criminals who are prosecuted by blundering tire rose and defended by the Giants of the profession?

3rd. Abolish stated terms of court, and allow it to sit when ever there is business. Terms of court enable defendants to obtain delays, which generally prove one of the greatest helps to acquittal. The evolution of district courts makes practicable this proposition.

4th . See to it that the Legislature does not keep the laws in a state of constant flux. When a statute has been tested and found without flaw. It should not be lightly changed. And when the codes are amended sufficient legal authority should be employed in the task to ensure the production of something through which a yoke of oxen cannot be driven.

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### **Dresbach's Failure.**

The firm of Dresbach & Co. suspended this week. We failed to learn of any firms or individuals of this vicinity who will be users, though there may be some farmers around Davisville injured. Dresbach, bought mostly direct from the farmers, and the latter have grown cautious of all grain dealers. We know several in this locality who sold to Dresbach last year, and the grain remained the property of the farmers till it was on board ship and paid for. So the chances are, few will be injured. The failure, it is said really dates back to the Friedlander failure.

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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# **GRAND GIFT BALL**

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**Thanksgiving Eve,**

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**NOV. 28th, '78,**

----- **AT** -----

**PUBLIC HALL.**

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## **NEW AFFAIR!**

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### **COM. on INVITATION:**

Peter Timm; Paul Snyder; Dr. Gardner, of Davisville; Id. Fischer, of Vacaville; Dan Ryan, of Elmira; J. Thompson, of Binghamton; James Lewis, of Maine Prairie; John Donelly, of Winters.

### **COM. ON PRIZES:**

W. S. Hinman, H. Eppinger, Claus Janssen

### **COM. on RECEPTION:**

Peter Willot;  
Peter Peters,  
G. W. Brooks.

### **FLOOR COMMITTEE:**

E. E. Leake of Dixon; A. C. Collins, of Davisville; Mr.  
Pierce, of Putah.

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# Three Prizes

Three prizes will be given in the following manner: Each person purchasing one ticket receives two numbers entitling to any of the prizes. The drawing of the prizes will be done under the supervision of the committee appointed in the following manner: The number corresponding with the numbers given out will be put in a box, and then drawn by a blindfolded child; The 10th number drawn in this matter is entitled to the first prize; the 20th to the second prize; and the 30th to the third. The drawing to take place immediately after supper.

(The prizes will be advertised in the next issue.)

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## THE SUPPER.

----  
-- Will be Served at the ---

CITY HOTEL DINING ROOM.

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## TICKETS OF ADMISSION,

(Admitting One Gentleman and Lady)  
\$2.50 . . . . . \$2.50.

GEO. FRAHM.

=====

pg3

### Board of Trustees

The Board of Town Trustees met in regular session Tuesday afternoon.  
[November 5, 1878.] Present- Hinman, Frahm, Vansant and Smythe.

S. Blum asked for continuation of sewer on B Street 80 feet east of East line of First Street. Commissioner authorized to have extension made, on condition of petitioner bearing a certain part of the expense.

Bills audited and warrants ordered drawn as follows: J. E. Apperson, for putting counter in Board room, \$7.47; J. H. Worth, work making sewers, \$23.85; T. B. Barnes, official fees, \$25.10.

An order for \$40.50, payable February 1, was directed to be drawn in favor of A. B. Nye. [This is for publishing notice of election, including charter in full, for four weeks previous to incorporation election last May. The bill, at regular legal advertising rates, amounted to \$67.50, but the publisher of the Tribune voluntarily threw off 40%, out of consideration for the low state of the town's funds.

After being presented, the bill was postponed from time to time by the Board, and finally ordered to be paid next February, as stated above. We understand some persons have undertaken to criticize the Board for paying this bill, but why we cannot imagine. Is it wrong that, after waiting nearly a year, the publisher should receive 60% of what he is honestly entitled to?. The work was ordered done by the Act of Legislature incorporating the town. We may add that we advertised the town ordinances at a rate which barely paid the cost of setting the type, and thought we were doing a very liberal thing. We advocated the incorporation of the town honestly, and had no desire to make money out of it. We venture to say we have acted more generously towards the town in this respect than any other newspaper in the county would have done-though such action does not seem to be very well appreciated. We think the facts above stated ought to make those who now grumble at the Trustees for doing as the barest justice, ashamed of themselves-if they are capable of getting up such a sensation.- Ed. Tribune.]

Messrs. Schmidt, Frazer, Hohman and Gruening appeared before the Board and asked to have their liquor licenses remitted or at least reduced. No action taken. Report of Marshall Barnes received and accepted. It presents the following funds: licenses sold, 41-amounting to \$176; dogtags, 3-\$7.50. Total collections, \$183.50. Board adjourned.

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### Brevities

- The property owners on First Street above B [street] have nearly all finished graveling.
- George Frahm has got a 59 pound duck gun – a regular mountain howitzer – and expects to be slaying the birds right and left. [canon / cannon]
- My wife, Cynthia Jane Mack having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned from trusting the said Cynthia Jane Mack on my account or allowing her to contract any debts or monetary liabilities, or my credits, or in my name, as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts or liabilities she may contract after this date.

DARIUS MACK..

Dixon, California, November 1, 1878.

- 
- Ferguson shipped 25 cars of wheat from Batavia last week.
  - The property owners on First Street above B have nearly all finished traveling.
  - The North wind has been bull-dosing our farmers for two weeks, but they are not much intimidated. Comparatively little grain is yet up in this vicinity.
  - A culvert has been put in across First Street at the intersection of B.
  - George Frahm has got a 50-9 pound duck gun -- a regular mountain howitzer -- and expects to slay the birds right and left.
  - Superintendent Bateman visited the Silveyville and Dixon schools Wednesday.
  - Bank Directors: The annual election of Directors of the Bank of Dixon took place Monday. Following are the names of those elected: S. G. Little, H. E. McCune, J. S. Garnet, J. S. Mayes, J. C. Merryfield, Harry Peterson, J. M. Dudley. With the exception of this last named, they were all members of the old Board.

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### The Gift Ball.

The presebts for the gift ball on Thanksgiving evening, Thursday, November 28, at Public Hall have been secured and may be seen at the City Hotel. We must say we think either of the two principal prizes to be given on this occasion will make a very pretty trophy to be carried home by the ones holding lucky numbers. It is said no lady ever lived long enough to forget about a ball that she once attended, but the ones who capture these prizes will have a more substantial souvenir of at least one

affair than a mere recollection of home. They danced with. In brief, then, there are to be given a handsome gold necklace, with the motto "Friendship" in raised letters: A ring studded with brilliants, and for the third prize, a big turkey Gobbler --The biggest that can be "listed" anywhere in 20 miles around --all roasted and ready to put a Carver into. (We understand the farmers have already commenced locking their turkey coops of knights; but unless the gobbler's roost awfully high. We think George will "Fetch" one.) As it may not be understood, we will state that both the gentleman and lady will be entitled to draw for the prizes, or rather, the gentleman and one lady. The ring is equally appropriate for a lady or a gentleman--if it is worn by a man who has "sand" enough to keep it himself instead of giving it to his partner, which we doubt when the latter comes to see the ring. And, by the way, it would not be safe for any young gentleman to neglect to take his girl to the ball. We have been requested to give fair warning to whom so ever it may concern, that the girls are determined to go and if they are recognized "fellow" does not toe the mark, then somebody else will answer just as well. It will not do to presume on being "solid" in any quarter this time, for likely as not, the psychologist man in town may find himself "flung" so high that he will wonder whether he was fired out of a morta to fill this page. R. Yes, the girls are bound to go and have a chance at those prizes, "and do not you forget it."

- Up jumps the Devil in a rage and sets the remainder of this page..

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### DAVISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs. Pitts Stephens in Davisville--Personal Mention, and A local matters in general.

Davisville, November 6th, 1878

Editor Tribune: -- The following extract is from a lecture recently delivered by Robert G. Ingersoll. I have changed the wording a little to suit the case. I have in mind:

- "I sympathize with the wanderer, the vagrants and the unfortunate. When I see a woman poor and friendless, no matter how bad she is, I think that somebody once loved her; that she was once held in the arms of a mother; that she slept beneath the loving eyes, and wakened in the light of her smiles. I see her in the cradle listening to lullabies song soft and low, and her little face is dimpled as though touched by the rosy fingers of Joy. And then I think of the strange and winding path--the weary road. She has traveled from that mother's arms to vagrancy and wants."

- These are noble sentiments; and those men who are engaged in the reprehensible past time, a few nights since, of abusing a poor deluded, friendless woman should ponder them well, and profit by them. I am sorry men can be found in a Christian community, endowed with so little humanity--men who can so far, lay aside manhood and forget the relation existing between themselves and their fellow man. I will use some of their own phrases and say, let us hope that in the "sweet bye and bye." There "pains" may not be so acute as to cause them to feel that it would be a relief to be "rocked" to sleep by a poor crazy woman, who, perchance, may be looking on from a higher sphere than will ever be allotted them.

- W. S. Hayden has just returned from a trip to Oregon and Washington Territory. He has fallen in love with Walla Walla, and intends returning there as soon as he settles his business here.

- Isaac E. Tate has moved his boot and shoe shop from George Webber's saloon, where he has been located for the past year, to the room formerly used as a barber shop in the Marden House building.

- T. A. Martin, who was taken to the Insein Asylum, a few weeks ago, has returned. His mind seems to be almost entirely gone, so that he is incapable of transacting business, and J. G. Burnett is empowered to take charge of and manage his affairs. His leg, which has troubled him for years (having been broken), is badly inflamed, and fears are entertained that amputation will become necessary.

- A delegation from Davisville Division, No. 105, Sons of Temperance, visited the Sacramento Division last Monday night. They were cordially received and have a good time. Generally, returning home about 2 o'clock in the morning.

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## A SOLILOQUY BY TRAFK.

I cannot does with any repose,  
for the fly goes for the end of my nose;  
I feel so blue as if I had been on a spree.  
Shoo fly, shoo, do not bother me.

- The Davisville man with unimpeachable character, who owes Fischer, of Sacramento, \$7.50, for an ornamented cake, had better "bang up."
  - The hotels are filled with railroad man who are engaged in repairing the road.
  - Mrs. Emily Pitts Stephens is stopping at the Marden House. She is here working in the cause of temperance.
  - Strong Northwind with dust to match.
  - Davisville boasts two young gentleman of leisure.
- "Sixteen Fetch may make Thirteen Forty of half Twelve Eleven Ten. . Can You Say Two in Twelve immediately if Twenty." Do not fail as I am hard up.

Observer.

## WINTERS CORRESPONDENCE.

Winters, October 4th, 1878

- People have commenced setting out trees.
- Railroad bridge timbers come all complete to set up. Double force of men on and about the new bridge to handle immense timbers. Piledriver will be here in a few days to drive the 18 inch piles. Bridge will be finished by November 25th, no bad luck.
- Health of town. Excellent.
- Stubble Fires light up the nights.
- New blacksmith shop in town, in Fayer's old stand.
- Still, the great Mansfield store is shut up.
- The festive collector prances around and threatened with dire vengeance upon all who refused to settle immediately.
- Kahn is going after the Mansfield accounts. Oh, what a sham!
- Litigation stagnant.
- Editor Advocate behind hand.
- Wife of Bro. Culton, Our good minister, very low.
- Chicken thieves on the rampage.
- The dog killer visited our town. A few nights ago.
- Presbyterian Church had nine accessions Saturday night. Brother Smith preaches every night.
- Business is Ed's though as it could well get.

## RIO VISTA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Collated from the *Enterprise* and *Gleaner*.]

- Reports come that certain parties between here and Denver have been in the habit of shooting and mutilating stock which might chance to be running at large in the vicinity.
- We have not heard of any frost in town or back in the hills, but on the islands several heavy frosts have fallen.
- S. Nielsen offers to build an engine house for \$245.
- Last Friday evening. The young ladies of the Canright school district gave a concert at the schoolhouse, as had been announced. In these columns.

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## School Report.

[A listing of all students in all grades of the Dixon school system with grades for Scholarship, Attendance and Department for each.]

Mrs. Eddy, Teacher

Otto Weihe

97 100 98

Sammie Ross	95	100	98
Josie Eppinger	99	100	98
Eddie Fissel	87	85	100
George Apperson	99	100	98
Walter Hall	99	95	98
Edgar McFadyen	95	100	99
Alice Newman	89	95	96
Ella Fissel	97	90	98
Mary Bloom	97	100	98
Nannie Smythe	90	100	96
Edna Ross	94	100	96
Selma Smidt	98	100	96
Anna Peters, No. 1	98	100	98
Anna Peters, No. 2	98	100	98
Edith Shaw	89	95	96
Fannie Coleman	90	100	98
Ida Davis	95	100	98
Willie, Vansant	97	90	99
Annie Dashiell	93	100	96
Celia Kattenberg	97	100	99
Emma Hulen	90	100	97
Luella Thomas	88	100	96
Eva Clark	86	100	97
Rosie Kingsley	87	100	98
Minnie Cooper	88	100	99
Millie Gunn	85	95	98
Katie Brinkerhoff	19	100	98
Bella Kline	89	100	97
Fanote?? Brown	85	100	96
Lucy Goeffert	98	100	98
Jessie Gay	89	100	99
Charles Foster	88	95	97
Freddie Dashiell	87	100	96
Albert Barnes	91	100	98
Willie Ferguson	91	75	96
Lysander Madeen	94	100	97
Laura Bloom	87	90	98
Tommie Meyers	86	95	97
Laura Timm	89	100	98

Not Examined: Cora Fox, Joseph. Blitch, Curtis Eames.

Mrs. Eddy, Teacher.

### III Grade.

Sarah Killebrew	80	92	98
Lois Buckles	80	90	90
Jessie Buckles	85	94	93
Mary Miller	97	93	93
Marie Brinkerhoff	50	98	43
Mary Downey	90	87	94
Fanny Collier	90	87	98
Hattie Ettinger	92	86	98
Tillie Ettinger	91	87	95
Helen Eppinger	91	87	95
Ida Vansant	75	90	76
Emma Peters	90	88	90
Lila Cooper?	90	95	74
Katie McKinley	80	92	19
Phoebe Collier	96	88	98
Willie Davis	25	98	23
Stephen Hulen	87	91	95

<b>Bertie Bernard</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>95</b>
Henry Duprey	100	83	99
Ernest, Vansant	88	84	95
Willie Wilkins	90	89	95
Josie Wegner	86	85	95
George McKinley	92	84	100
Charlie Prewett	85	80	95
Charlie Little	80	95	95
Johnny Bloom	75	93	65
Bennie Myers	80	77	95
Frank McDermott	80	77	85
Hannis? Kattenberg	92	89	100
Emil Peters	75	90	65
Henry Timm	79	89	95
Alfred Duprey	98	90	99
Grant Kingsley	75	88	50

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pg3

### **Yolo County Items.**

[From the Woodland Papers.]

- The jury in the case of the people versus John Thomas for the arson of burning the depot of the California Pacific Railroad Company at Woodland, on the morning of October 10. 1877, was discharged Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after having been walked in the jury box for about 17 hours. They stood 34 acquittal and nine for conviction. This case, occupied. The County Court nearly the whole of last week.
- Ms. Mollie Nelson has arrived from her European trip. Mrs. Kelly also came as far as Sacramento, where she will remain during the continuance of the Constitutional Convention.
- Improvements are constantly going on in Woodland. A number of new residences are now in process of erection.
- A large Indian, who has on numerous occasions given our officers trouble is now at work in the chain gang.
- The foot race between Charles Pendergast, of Woodland, and Dick Tate, of San Francisco was won by the former.
- The Surveyors of the Drainage Canal Commission were encamped on Cache Creek week before last, and have been estimating the amount of water that will be turned into the canal from that source.
- The county road from Nelson's bridge south to the railroad crossing at Woodland is having a coat of gravel, put on it--the property owners along the line doing the work.
- Some fine arguments were made in the County Court during the case of the people versus Fowler, by Ned Marshall. Backspace, Esq., and the Attorney. General Hamilton, for the defense and prosecution, respectively.
- Mrs. Emily Hit Stevens held Temperance meetings in the Christian Church this week. She succeeded in getting 264 signers to the "Murphy" pledge, and the blue-ribbon badge is now common in Woodland.

pg3

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pg4

### San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to copy it out accurately. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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February 01, 1879

## Volume 5, No. 13

Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at

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Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

pg1 of 4

### An Egyptian Wedding.

An American lady residing in Cairo writes as follows descriptive of an Egyptian wedding: Hassan Bey was to take to his harem one of the belles of Heluan. Heluan is a watering place that the Vice-King wishes shall eclipse the famous bathing places of Europe. It is a little green island not far from Cairo; it is dotted with gleaming white houses, in the midst of an immense glittering desert, bordered by the Nile.

The women of Egypt look upon the place as a sort of Eden, where they can purchase all sorts of bijouterie and Parisian nothings, and spend their pocket money is recklessly as their more civilized sisters across the waters. But to return to the marriage. Through the courtesy of Hassan Bey I was a wedding guest. He escorted me to the door of the bride's house, and there left me, placing my right hand over my left upon my breast, according to the custom, I entered, and the woman who guarded the door conducted me to the room prepared for me. I finished my toilet quickly and went into the saloon, and soon after my entrance the bride with all her attendance, came from the bath and entered the room.

It was a bright colored picture. First came the slaves and servants of the house; in their right hands they held wax candles, and in their left a green basin which contained henna, for coloring the nails; the bride followed with her guests. She wore a creamy, embroidered silk, with a violet-blue overdress that was fastened at the waist by a girdle set with diamonds; the little arched feet were encased in pearl embroidered slippers; the cap upon her head set with precious stones, and her long, black shining hair rippled over her shoulders, half-concealed by a gold tissue veil.

When she was seated, they painted her nails, the palms of her hands, her feet an orange-yellow, and then bound them in white linen. After this operation, she retired from sight, but the guests remained, drank coffee, ate confections and cakes, smoked dainty cigars and watched the dance of the bayaderes, listened to the songs of the Almahs and chatted as only a crowd of women can do over the approaching

wedding. The next day, the day of the wedding, the bride was led under a purple and gold canopy to the house of the bridegroom. We followed and went up the stone stairs to the vestibule of the harem. Here coffee and fine confections were served. Then the bride's guests returned to her home to await the arrival of the bridegroom's mother, who leaves the house when he enters to claim his bride. And this ends the ceremony.

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### **A Healthy Place.**

"What town is this?" asked a tourist of a bright specimen of a Jerseyman in one of the lower counties of this State. "Why, this is Waretown, and it is just the healthiest place in the world. People cannot die here, Mr., and it is no use tryin'." "Well, what in the mischief do you want with that graveyard?" he asked, pointing toward one. "Why do not you see? When they started this place, they knew it would not be considered nothing without a cemetery, so they went to Philadelphia and bought up some dead bodies that nobody owned, from a graveyard that was gettin' moved, and then went to an auction and bought some secondhand gravestones and started that berryin'-ground. Why, Mr., when ever they think it is time, jist for the looks of the thing, to have a funeral, they go off somewhere and buy a corpse."

"I suppose, of course, your old people have to die," said the doubting tourist. "Not much, they cannot do it, why, about six months ago, old Sam Anderson, who is nigh about a hundred, wanted to die awful bad, he got tired of living', but it was no go, so he took a wallipin' big dose of laudanum, and we all thought he was gone. So we went off and got a coffin--for we ain't got no undertakers here -- and fixed up a funeral. The whole town came out, for a genuine funeral was a new thing. Well, the people came, and the preacher preached; the old man looked bully in his coffin, I tell you. His family all kissed him goodbye, and the undertaker came with the lid to screw him down, when what should the old duffer do but rise up in his coffin and look around and begin to sing: 'I want to be an angel,' but, stranger, it was no go -- he could not do it. The people went home, disappointed, I want you to know, and that old chap is alive yit and no chance of dyiin here, don't you forgit it." -- *Camden Post*.

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**– Fear of Human Judgment.** -- I am just going to do something which I have clearly made up my mind to do and some friend passing by caught sight of me, standing with the tools all in my hands, and on a meager momentary impulse, he cries out, "What a fool you are to do that!" And so passes on, and has forgotten me and my plan in a moment. And yet it is just that sort of taunt, or the fear of it, which has blighted many a sweet and helpful impulse in the bud. It is good for us often to know how superficial, how lightly made, how soon forgotten, are the judgments of our brethren, which sound so solemn, and which tyrannize over us so.

Such a feeling sets us free, and makes us independent. Be sure that you may feel that about any cruel criticism that is hampering you, and may cast it aside, and forget it, and go your way. The man who made it has probably forgotten it long ago. -- *Phillips Brooks*.

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- Twenty years ago. The steel production of the whole world amounted to little more than 300,000 tons, at an average cost of 30 pounds a ton, and its costs only showed an average of 12 pounds per ton.
  - Gentlemen in mourning, in Philadelphia, wear black ribbon in the buttonhole.
- 

### **Boys Will be Boys -.**

Concerning the long bow, no American effort can surpass one that comes to us from Scotland:

"It was told that Colonel Andrew McDowall, when he returned from the war, was one day walking along by the Myroch, when he came on an old man sitting greetin' on a muckle stane at the roadside. When he came up, the old man rose and took off his bonnet and said:

""Ye're welcome home again, laird."

"Thank you, said the colonel, adding after a pause, 'I should surely know your face. Are not you Nathan M'Culloch?"

" 'Ye're richt,' deed,' says Nathan, 'it just me, laird."

"You must be a good age, now, Nathan, says the colonel.

" 'I'm no verra aul' yet, laird,' was the reply, ' I'm just turnt a hunner.'

" 'A hundred!' says the colonel, musing.' well you must be all that. But the idea of a man of a hundred sitting blubbering that way! What ever could you find to cry about?"

" ' It was my father lashed me, sir," said Nathan blubbering again;' an' he put me oot, so he did.'

" Your father!' Said the Colonel;' is your father alive yet?"

"Leevin! ay,' replied Nathan;' I ken that the day tae my sorrow.'

" Where is he?' Says the Colonel. "What an age he must be! I would like to see him.'

" Oh, he is up in the barn there, says Nathan ;'an no, in a horrid good humor the noo, aither."

They went up to the barn together, and found the father busy threshing the barley with the big flail and tearing on fearful. Seeing Nathan and the laird coming in, he stopped and saluted the Colonel , who, after inquiring how he was, asked him what he struck Nathan for.

"The young rascal! Says the father,' there' nae dooinO' wih' im, he's never oot o' mischief. I had tae lick him this mornin' for throwin stanes at his grandfather?" --  
*Harper's Magazine*

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pg2

- A San Francisco judge has decided that printing material used in publishing a paper is exempt from execution. Now let him decide that the paste pot and scissors are also exempt, and the charter of our liberties will be secure.
- The fifteen passenger anti-Chinese bill has passed the House of Representatives; but owing to the refusal to allow a few rational amendments required to bring it into harmony with the rules of international law, it is doubtful if it gets any further. The disposition displayed to make this measure. Nothing but a political game is simply disgusting.
- The District Attorney of Placer County did not like something that was published in the Argus, and proceeded to shoot at the editor, as if that was the most natural way of criticizing newspaper articles. He had probably heard that out of 126 homicides committed last year in California only 3 were atoned for by the execution of the murderers, and consequently concluded that it was safer to kill the editor than to say he had lied and stand a suit for slander.

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## EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMY.

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The San Francisco Post says:

If a State or community will not provide its working classes with employment, it must furnish them with food, or risk the consequences. Men will not starve in the midst of abundance.

There has been a great deal said about the bounden [ADJECTIVE archaic past participle of bind] duty of governments to furnish their laboring people with employment, but the doctrine must be taken with a great deal of limitation if at all. For example, it is absurd to say the State or community must furnish any man with constant employment. To claim that every day upon which the labor cannot find work to do for private parties. He should be employed by the State at such a rate as will support his family for that day, is a ferociously socialistic idea. The indigent must be provided for by their more fortunate fellows, but no man has the right to spend the last dollar of his wages for luxuries he might do without, and then, when an idle day comes, demand work from the community. What he can demand is that, if he has been both illustrious and frugal, and yet unable to support his family, the community shall lend him a helping hand over a period of distress. The time has not yet come. However, when a laborer who is industrious, temperate, frugal, and does not burden himself with a family, before he has had time to accumulate a little capital, will often be in a position, when he cannot stand and occasional period of and forced idleness.

For him to expect anything else is unreasonable. Every man in business knows there are periods of depression when he does not make expenses, and it would be no more unreasonable for him to ask the government to furnish him with trade than for the working man to demand and unbroken period of employment.

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### CONGRESSMAN LUTTRELL.

Congressman Luttrell is generally admitted to be a man shamefully void of common veracity -- a quality which the majority of so-called unprincipled men would not willingly be thought deficient in --and surprise, has often been expressed that any district would tolerate such a representative. There are peculiar circumstances in this district, which may possibly explain the anomaly. It is a country district in which there is no large city and no center of influence. There is no newspaper which has a general circulation. If the reverse were the case, a man like Luttrell could not have lasted as long as he has. His record would have been thoroughly ribald, and his party forced to drop him. A general exposure of Luttrell's inconsistencies and falsehoods would settle him for ever. During the campaign of 1876. The Vallejo Chronicle unmasked him and showed him floundering in his mass of lies, but it is exposures did not obtain general circulation throughout the district, and he was elected by his usual majority. Unless he is to go on imposing himself forever on the people, he should be taken in hand before the next campaign opens. If the Democrats go on and renominate him, they will vote for him in spite of everything. But if the Hon. and consistent leaders of that party can be induced to take a stand against him before nominations are made, it will be easy to compass his defeat. We consider such a Representative a disgrace to the district, and his defeat ought to be obtained by some means.

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### Yolo County Items.

[From the Woodland papers.]

- The creditors of T. Mansfield in bankruptcy, will meet in San Francisco at the room of J. M. Gitchell, Register, on Monday, February, 13th. This is one of the last cases to be finished under the federal law.
- The farmers living at the upper end of Capay Valley had concluded before the late rains to wait no longer for the rain, and commenced irrigating their farms from Clear Lake Water Ditch.
- A fellow in Woodland happened to get hold of a \$20 piece, and was around all day Saturday exhibiting it to an admiring public as a great curiosity.
- The delinquent tax list amounts to about \$3000.
- If the late rains had not occurred, a number of families near Cacheville would have gone to Oregon.
- The Democrat charges that Republicans are trying to resuscitate the Working men's party.
- Judge O'Neal of Davisville, has been admitted to practice in the District Court.
- Abe Morris, formerly of Dixon, has opened a new and elegant saloon, as Woodland.
- The Democrat says it is party in Yolo is in a badly demoralized situation, which will require the best of management to secure that prestige at the coming election which its majority entitles it to.
- A number of Yolo farmers intend moving to Woodland to make their residence there.
- F. S. Freeman & Co., have sold out their general merchandise business in Woodland to Nickelsburg & Bro., But will continue the hardware and grain business; also their store at Capay.

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### ELECTION NOTICE.

[4 of 4]

We, the trustees of the Town of Dixon hereby give notice that an election will be held in the Town of Dixon on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1879, [03 to elect five Town

Trustees, a Marshal, Assessor and Collector, to wit:

1. Trustee.
2. Trustee.
3. Trustee
4. Trustee.
5. Trustee.
6. Marshal.
7. Assessor.
8. Collector.

The polling place for said election will be at the Public Hall, and the officers of election shall be: J. H. Worth, Inspector; N. B. S. Coleman and Milton Carpenter, Judges. The polls for said election shall be opened at one hour after sunrise and kept open until sunset. The above notice shall be published in the Dixon Tribune four weeks next preceding the day of election.

PETER SMYTHE,  
Secretary

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pg3

- Farmers commenced plowing again Monday, though the ground was rather slushy in some places.
- Cook's new milk cart displayed a violent antipathy for trees, last Monday, by running smack against one. The driver, cans, etc. flew around in all directions as if an aerolite had burst did. The horse got away with the [illegible] and body of the vehicle, leaving the wheels behind. The driver picked himself up and walked home cheerfully, knowing it was useless to cry over spilt milk.
- A. J. Kasten will go East soon on a visit to his old home.
- Rough. -- As stated by us last week, one of the families which went from here to the northern counties has already returned, and by the character of the letters written by others. We judge they would come back too, if they could get back. Some have written to their friends for money to help them get away, and we even hear of others who ask for cast-off clothing. The great draw-back in those counties --Shasta and Modoc --is the lack of markets for their products. There is no credit afforded by the stores, and consequently those who went there without money are roughing it in the fullest extent of the term.
- Political News from Abroad --Go away from home to hear the news." Acting on this motto, we learn by perusal of the Republican that several of our townsmen, our candidates for office. For example, there is A. Hochheimer, "who is running for Assemblyman; A. Kirby is after the same office; likewise, E. E. Leake and Capt. Bennett. For Sen. there is a breakneck race between H. E. McCune, J. M. Dudley and several others from the lower end of the County. T. B. Barnes, we also learned, is frantic to be made, auditor, and M. T. Sickal to be Superintendent of Schools.
- Military. -- Capt. F. O'Grady, of Vallejo, and George Frahm went up to Sacramento last week, Friday, to try to secure the annual encampment of the brigade of the National Guard for this District at Dixon. The effort was not successful, but Mr. Frahm is making active efforts to have the Vallejo Rifles camp here during the season.
- Town Politics.- Some little feeling is being evinced at the eleventh hour, in regard to the town elections on Monday next. It is said there will be another ticket for Trustees, and also another candidate for Marshall, but who the parties going to run our, we cannot say.
- Heavy Dews. -- The fall of rain last Saturday night, amounted to .22 of an inch, and that of Monday night, to .08 of an inch. Total for the season, 5.28 inches.

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**Legal Opinion on the Town Tax Question.**

We have several times referred to the defect in the Dixon charter which threatened difficulty in the collection of a property tax, and also the opinion of ex-District Attorney. Wendell in relation thereto. As the question of levying a tax is now

considerably discussed, we publish the opinion in full. It will be seen that Mr. O when Dell has no doubt of his ability to collect a tax if the Trustees go about it in the right way:

Fairfield, California, June 29, 1879

K. E. Kelley, Esq. Dear Sir:--Your letter of the 27th inst. relative to the Dixon charger was received. The points submitted (or the first one at least) being novel and difficult, I did not venture to reply without an examination of the authorities. Having devoted yesterday to such examination I now send you my conclusions.

First, as to the power to collect taxes. The omissions of the Charter are manifest. It does not provide any time or method for making an assessment; it fixes no time and provides no manner for collecting taxes; neither does it provide how they shall become delinquent, nor when, by whom, or in what manner they shall be collected when delinquent. This is especially important, as unless there is a way to collect the tax when delinquent, no one will pay. The only provisions of the Charter as to taxation are:

1st, The authority conferred on the Trustees to levy annually a tax not exceeding one half of 1 percent of the assessed valuation.

2d. The provision that in case of an assessment made, they shall sit as a Board of Equalization in the manner provided.

3d. That an Assessor and Collector shall be elected.

The question then arises whether a naked power to tax, without any provisions as to the mode, can be made available. The power to tax, without any provisions as to the mode, can be made available. The power to tax is clearly conferred by the Charter. This is the principal thing. The Charter does not define the duties of the Assessor and Collector, but they are so far officers known to our laws, and the words have acquired such legal signification, that it may be assumed that their duties are to assess and collect, respectively, such taxes as may be levied. I think it is beyond doubt that no levy of taxes by the Trustees can create any lien upon the property taxed that can be enforced by seizure or sale. The authorities seem to be unanimous that the power to collect taxes in this way does not exist unless conferred by the charter; but I am of the opinion that the Trustees can legally levy a tax which may be collected by suit.

*Dillon* on Municipal Corporations, a standard authority (Volume two, Section 656) lays down the rule thus: "If the Charter gives the power to impose taxes, but is silent respecting the method for their recovery, the Corporation may enforce them, or provided by ordinance for their enforcement, by due course of judicial proceedings. In such a case authority to collect by suit is clearly implied, being necessary in order to make the power to tax available." He then adds that the power to tax does not, however, carry with it authority to collect taxes in any more summary way than to resort to legal proceedings. I do not find any California decision, that conflicts with the rule as laid down by Dillon, and it seems sustained by reason and good sense.

The Trustees, if they want to impose a tax, had better frame ordinances providing that the Assessor shall make an assessment within the specified time; that the headings of his assessment roll shall conform to those of the County Assessor, and otherwise fully provide for the making of the assignment and delivery of the roll to the Trustees to be equalized; also provide by ordinance that the tax when levied shall become due on a certain day; that the roll when equalized, shall be placed in the hands of the Collector for collection; that the tax shall be paid within a certain time, and if not so paid, shall become delinquent; also provide for commencing suit against all delinquents in the proper court for the collection of the tax. A certain penalty for nonpayment might also be provided. I do not think the Trustees could enforce the collection, but it could do no harm, and it might have its effect in inducing people to pay; any way the cost of a suit would be a considerable penalty in case of a refusal to pay.

I merely suggest these things to show the scope of the ordinances. Of course they would have to contain a good many things not mentioned. They would have to be drawn by competent authority and with a great deal of care, as upon their validity would depend the entire tax. Some method must be adopted to collect the tax. The

law provides none, and there is no other way to adopt one saved by ordinance. As long as the ordinances do not conflict with any of the laws of the State, but are fully consistent there with, and are also fully consistent with the express provisions of the Charter, and do not taken from the Assessor and Collector any authority rightfully belonging to them, they will probably be upheld as valid. But, in drafting them extreme caution will have to be observed on all these points, as the tax, you say, will be contested, and in this case there will be none of those presumptions of law in favor of the regularity of the proceedings which are ordinarily provided in statutes for the collection of taxes; but to the contrary, the legality of every step will have to be approved in a suit to collect the tax.

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**Correction.** -- J. F. Wendell, Esq., rights to correct that powered of our report of the Kincaid-Agee case where in we reported him as saying that "Kincaid was a poor man not able to stand. The loss, while Agee was able to pay." Mr. W. Says, "I never made the slightest illusion to anything of the kind, nor said anything from which it could possibly be inferred. I trust that I am above claptrap of that kind. It is a style of argument that I never in my life addressed to a jury." No one acquainted with Mr. Wendell's manner of practice will doubt the correctness of his statement. No attorney could be freer from claptrap or from the style of appeal to prejudice which the sentence quoted would represent him as using. Our excuse for the error is the extreme haste in which our report was made at the 11th hour before going to press, and the misunderstanding of our informant.

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**An Interesting Document.**

We publish the following list of subscribers -- with the agreement -- to the proposed academic school that an effort that was made to start in Dixon two years ago, as being an interesting souvenir. The original document is handed us by K. E. Kelley, who was one of the parties most active in promoting the matter:

I. This Association shall be a Stock Company organized and incorporated under the laws of this State, with a capital stock of \$16,000, more or less, to be divided into shares of \$25 each.

II. The object of this Association when incorporated, shall be to erect a school building and maintain a school therein, in the town of Dixon, in Solano County, California, which school shall be free from the control of all religious denominations and independent of all sectarianism.

III. The construction and erection of said building, shall be led to the lowest and best bidder.

IV. The erection of the building and the management of the school shall be under the direction and control of a board of trustees elected by and from among the stockholders.

V. That, when the amount of stock herein contemplated, or an amount sufficient to warrant the filing of articles of incorporation, shall have been subscribed, ten percent thereof shall become due and payable, and shall be paid within twenty days after notice in the Dixon Tribune. The remaining amount of said stock shall be paid when ever the board of trustees shall call for the same; provided, however, that no assessment, except the first ten percent as above provided, shall be made prior to the 1st day of August, 1876.

VI. And that we, the subscribers to the capital stock of said institution, do agree to give the amount set opposite our respective names for the purpose above indicated, and we do also agree, each with the other, that we will be governed by the bylaws enacted by the Association after the same shall have been incorporated:

<u>Shareholder</u>	<u>shs</u>	<u>amt</u>	<u>Shareholder</u>	<u>shs</u>	<u>amt</u>
Joseph Kline	32	\$800	G. C. McKinley	4	\$100.
J. B. Bloom	4	\$100	W. S. Hinman	6	\$150.
Ed. Weihe	4	\$100	S. G. Little	10	\$250.
A. Kirby	4	\$100	C. Schirmer	4	\$100.
George Cooper	8	\$200	A. H. Leigh	4	\$100
Thomas Berry	4	\$100	M. Carpenter	4	\$100.

Blum Sons & Co.	24	\$600	J. P. Kirsch	4	\$100.
C. C. Agee	8	\$200	R. Prag	4	\$100.
B. W. Robben	6	\$150	Jonathan Sikes	4	\$100.
Jno. Brinkerhoff	4	\$100	J. W. McFadyen	6	\$150.
A. Powell	4	\$100	James Millar	10	\$250.
D. B. Huff	8	\$200	R. H. Brown	4	\$100.
A. G. Summers	8	\$200	C. H. McMaster	4	\$100.
Richard Hall	10	\$250	William McCann	10	\$250.
George King	10	\$250	J. M. Dudley	16	\$400.
Eppinger & Co.	24	\$600	E. E. Leake	2	\$50.
S. S. Benton	1	\$25	William Hall	1	\$25
Isaac Rhodes	2	\$50	Peter Timm	16	\$400.
Mrs. C. Colburn	4	\$100	S. G. Myers	2	\$50.
F. F. Upham	2	\$50	B. P. Davis	1	\$25.
J. R. Love	2	\$50	William Olmsted	1	\$25.
Peter Smythe	4	\$100	D. L. Mann	4	\$100.
J. P. Prichard	1	\$25	G. Gruenig?	1	\$25.
H. Koehler	1	\$25	Mrs. E. Silvey	4	\$100.
F. E. Russell	2	\$50	Tyler & Newby	8	\$200.
J. K. Vansant & Bro.	2	\$50	O. L. Bishop	1	\$25.
S. McBride	4	\$200	G. E. Payne	2	\$50.
R. T. Baker	2	\$50	John Madden	2	\$50.
George Hardy	2	\$50	A. H. Pratt	2	\$50.
C. A. Foster	3	\$75	G. H. Evans	2	\$50.

### Nominations Made.

In response to a printed call of "many citizens" for a meeting to nominate Town Officers, a goodly number assembled at Public Hall on Tuesday evening, and organized by the election of Dr. G. H. Evans, as Chairman, and Peter Smythe, Secretary.

Nominations for Trustees being in order, the following names were proposed: Joel Davenport, Henry Stone, John Patterson, C. Gleason, E. A. Gordon, George Cadman, George W. King, G. H. Evans, Edw. Wehe, A. H. Pratt, B. Ettinger, F. F. Upham, Peter Smythe, P. W. Willott, O'Neill, George Cooper, Milton Carpenter, F. A. Tyler, A. Kirby, E. E. Leake, H. Kohler, J. Vansant. All declined except Davenport, Stone, Patterson, Cadman, King, Ettinger and Cooper.

The choice was made by ballot with the following result: Davenport, 38 votes; Eppinger, 38; Stone, 31; Cadman, 29; Cooper, 21; Patterson, 19; King, 6; and a large number of scattering. The five first named, were declared the nominees for Trustees. For Marshal, T. Barnes, and Frank Allen were put in nomination. The former received 22 votes and the latter 18. Barnes was declared the nominee. The meeting then adjourned.

### The Body Snatching.

The Republican says about the reported body snatching at Suisun: We interviewed Dr. Downing and he frankly admits that a body was dissected, for the benefit of science, and that everything connected with the business was legitimate and according to law. He says the body was procured in San Francisco, whence it was sent in a box by express. He says, a body can be procured from that city for \$12, and that any physician would be very foolish to take any chances. When the cost is so nominal.

— **Side Tracks.** — Says the *Vallejo Chronicle*: The Railroad Company will soon commence extending old sidetracks at some stations and new ones at others, from Suisun. Up to Swiegle's inclusive. These sidetracks are all to be about 2000 feet long, and to be used exclusively for passing trains. This is in contemplation of the change in June next.



– **Raffle.** --A span of horses and harness, valued at \$200 will be raffled off at the City hotel. Ed. Jayne, the owner, is sick and wishes to go to the mountains, this being the only way to raise money for the purpose. George Frahm and other well-known citizens have taken an interest in the matter.

– **Delinquent Tax** --. We have arranged with the Vallejo Chronicle Publishing Company to furnish us with copies of the delinquent list of State and County taxes. They will be furnished in the shape of supplements with the next issue of the Tribune.

– **RIO VISTA.** [Collated from the Enterprise and Gleaner.]

A mud pump is expected to be up at Grand Island next week to repair the break in the levee. As soon as these breaks are repaired. A great amount of water can be gotten up

– **Another Grain Suit.** -- The suit of William Butcher against the V. V. & C. L. Railroad Co. for burning grain by sparks from a locomotive, was on trial in the District Court, this week. We have not heard the result.

– **Chinese New Year's** .-- The Chinese new year holidays concluded Sunday afternoon. On Friday previous a tremendous explosion of firecrackers--\$40 worth--was let off at the washhouse of Wing Sing, of the Ning Yung company, and Sunday evening Hop Lee, of the Hop Wa company, made the Nin Yungs turn a dozen shades, yellow or with envy, when he set off a blast of \$60 worth of crackers and bombs. The crackers were tied on the ropes 40 or 50 feet long, and one and raised high in the year on a pole. As they burned, the ropes were gradually lowered by halyards, until the ends were reached, when a grand finale was made by the bursting of two boxes of explosives. This spectacle attracted a large crowd of people from all parts of town. The expense was borne by levying an assessment on every Chinamen in town, all of whom belonging to one or the other of the two companies - Nin Yung or Hop Wa. During the progress of the holiday festivities more or less persons visited the wash houses and were regaled with a sumptuous repast of sliced cabbage, watermelon seeds and other dainties.

– **Fire.** – A woodshed in the rear of the Empire Hotel, used by Henry Miller, was burned last Sunday afternoon. The fire department turned out in a hurry, and paddled through the mud to the scene of action, but found no use for their machinery. The building was burned up with all its contents, consisting principally of two or three cords of wood and a quantity of meat which was being smoked. The fire used for that purpose is supposed to have been the cause of the accident. A few buckets of water prevented the spread of the fire. While it was yet burning, a collection, amounting to eight dollars or nine dollars, was taken up for the benefit of Miller. James Crowley, of Bridgeport, was the owner of the shed.

– **Shipments.** -- The shipments of wheat during the last two weeks have been as follows: From Dixon--Eppinger & Co., 88 car-loads, Blum Sons & Co., 28 carloads: from Tremont -- Eppinger & Co., 16 carloads: Stelling, 5 carloads. All these cars were loaded 15 tons each. Eppinger & Co. and Blum Sons & Co. have shipped a carload of barley to Sacramento, and Dashiell, one of hogs to San Francisco.

– **Dixon Taxes** - The opinion of the people of the town is unanimous, we believe, that one of the first duties of the incoming Board of Trustees should be to levy and collect a property tax. There is no justice in making a few businessmen support the whole expanse of the government by licenses. So far as we know, all the candidates for Trustees nominated Tuesday evening are of this way of thinking.

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices, trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to copy it out accurately. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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# The Dixon Tribune.

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Pub. 1879/02/03	Entry 8/9/2017	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1879/02/03 yyyy/mm/dd	Mod. 6/5/2020 mm/dd/yyyy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
			<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

3 February 1879 [Monday]

**Second, mandated, Election Day for Dixon Board of Trustees.** Second Town Election was mandated by order issued on the 25th day of April, 1878. JNO. M. GREGORY, County Judge of Solano County.

1877 - 1878 California Statutes, Chapter CCCCLXII, SEC. 3: The Government of said town shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, to consist of five members, a Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said town on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1879. [Monday, 1879/02/03].

[This is the SECOND Board of Trustees because the FIRST Board of Trustees was elected and qualified as follows: "that the first Board of Trustees, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal shall be chosen in like manner, at a time to be designated by the County Judge of Solano County, which time shall not exceed. sixty days after the passage of this Act, [not later than 30 May 1878] and four weeks notice thereof must be given, by publication in some newspaper published in said town, and the officers so chosen shall hold office until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1879 [1879/02/04], and until their successors are elected and qualified."]

So, election of the FIRST Board of Trustees is authorized and ordered by the State Legislature as part of the Dixon Incorporation Statute and while this FIRST Board is establishing a working City Government, the County Judge of Solano County, within sixty days of 30 April, 1878 [NLT 1879/04/29], must order an election of the SECOND Board with such SECOND election to be held on "the first Monday of February, A. D. 1879". [Monday, 1879/02/03].





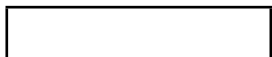














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Event 1879/04/01	Mod. 10/16/2021	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

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April 05, 1879

## Volume 5, No. 22

Dixon Tribune

Published every Saturday, at  
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A liberal discount made to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

pg1/4

### Angel Footsteps.

By Francis S. SMITH.

My little one lies cold and stark--

The house is silent now--

For cruel Death has set his mark.

Upon my darlings brow.

A sweet, angelic sacrifice,

His spirit has found rest, and like a broken Lily lies.

On Jesus' loving breast.

A few fast-fleeting hours, and then.

They will take my boy away;

I'll never press his lips again,

Nor watch his baby-play.

But when in sleep, his name I call,

His soul will tarry near,

And in response I know I shall.

His Angel footsteps hear.

And though in coming days. I'll Ms.

My boy now in the sky,

Yet in my seeming 'twill be bliss

To feel him ever nigh.,

I'll catch his whisper in the wind,

And on the golden stair,

With chastened heart and soul resigned.

"His Brother Man."

---

"I cannot wait any longer. I must have my money, and if you cannot pay it, I must foreclose the mortgage and sell the place," said Mr. Merton.

"In that case, said Mr. Bishop. "It will, of course, be sold at a great sacrifice, and after all the struggles I have made, my family will be homeless. It is hard. I only wish you had to earn your money as I do mine--you might then know something of the life of a poor man. If you could only in imagination, put yourself in my place, I think you would have a little mercy on me."

"It is useless talking; I extended this one year, and I can do so no longer," replied Mr. Merton, as he turned to his desk and continued writing.

The poor man rose from his seat and walked sadly out of Mr. Merton's office. His last hope was gone. He had just recovered from a long illness, which had swallowed up the means with which he had intended to make the last payment on his house. True, Mr. Merton had waited one year, when he had failed to meet the demand, owing to sickness in his family, and he felt very much obligated to him for doing so. This year he had been laid up for seven months, during which time he could earn nothing, and all his savings were needed for the support of his family. Again he failed, and now he would again be homeless and have to begin the world anew. Had heaven forsaken him and given him over to the tender mercies of the wicked? After he had left the office, Mr. Merton could not drive away from him thoughts to which the poor man in his grief had given utterance. "I wish you had to earn your money as I do mine."

In the midst of a row of figures, "Put yourself in my place." Intruded. Once, after it had crossed his mind, he laid down his pen and said, "Well, I think I should find it rather hard. I have a mind to drop in this afternoon, and see how it fares with his family; that man has aroused my curiosity."

About 5 o'clock he put on a gray wig, and some old, cast off close, and walked to the door. Mrs. Bishop, a pale, weary-looking woman, opened it. The poor old man requested permission to enter and rest a while, saying he was very tired with his long journey, for he had walked many miles that day.

The old gentleman watched her attentively. He saw there was no elasticity in her step, no hope in her movements, and pity for her began to steal into his heart.

When her husband entered the features relaxed into a smile, and she forced a cheerfulness into her manner. The traveler noted it all, and was forced to admire this woman, who could assume a cheerfulness she could not feel, for her husband's sake. After the table was prepared, there was nothing on it but bread and butter, and T. They invited the stranger to eat with them, saying, "We have not much to offer you, but a cup of tea will refresh you after your long journey."

He accepted their hospitality, and as they discussed the frugal meal, led them, without seeming to do so, to talk of their affairs.

"I bought this piece of land, said Mr. Bishop," at a very low figure, and instead of waiting until I had money enough to build, as I ought to have done, I thought I would borrow a few hundred dollars. The interest on the money would not be near as much as the rent I was paying, and I would be saving something by it. I did not think there would be any difficulty in paying back the money, but the first year my wife and one of the children were ill, and the expense left me without means to pay the debt. Mr. Merton agreed to wait another year. If I would pay the interest, which I did. This year I was ill for seven months unable to work at my trade and earn anything, and, of course, when payday comes around--and that will be very soon--I shall be unable to meet the demand."

"But," said the stranger, "will not Mr. Merton wait another year. If you make all the circumstances known to him?"

"No, sir," replied Mr. Bishop, "I saw him this morning, and he must have the money."

"He must be very hard-hearted," remarked the traveler.

"Not necessarily so," replied Mr. Bishop. "The fact is, these rich men know nothing of the struggles of the poor. They are men just like the rest of mankind, and I

am sure if they had, but the faintest idea of what the poor had to pass through, their hearts and purses would open. You know it has passed into a proverb, "when a poor man needs assistance he should apply to the poor." The reason is obvious, only the poor know the curse of poverty. If Mr. Merton had the least idea of what I and my family had to go through, I think he would be willing to wait several years for his money rather than distress us."

With what emotion the stranger listened may be imagined. A new world was being opened to him. He was passing through an experience that had never been his before. Shortly after the conclusion of the meal he arose to take his leave, thinking Mr. and Mrs. Bishop for their kind hospitality.

Mr. Merton did not sleep much that night; he lay awake thinking. He had received a new revelation. The poor had always been associated in his mind with stupidity and ignorance, and the first poor family. He had found far in advance, in intelligence, sympathy and politeness, of the exquisite and fashionable butterflies of the day.

The next day a boy called at the cottage and left a package in a large blue envelope, directed to Mr. Bishop.

Mrs. Bishop was very much alarmed when she took it, for large blue envelopes were associated in her mind with the law and lawyers, and she thought that it boded no good. She put it away until her husband came home from work, when she handed it to him.

He opened it in silence, read its contents and said fervently, "Thank Heaven!"

"What is it, John?" Inquired his anxious wife.

"Good news, wife," replied John.

"Such news is I never hope for, or even dreamed of."

"What is it? Tell me quick--I want to hear, if it is anything good."

"Mr. Merton has canceled the mortgage--released me from debt, both interest and principal--and says any time I need further assistance, if I will let him know I shall have it."

"I am so glad! It puts new life into me," said the wife. Happy wife. "But what can have, over Mr. Merton?"

"I do not know. It seems strange after the way he talked to me yesterday morning. I will go right over to Mr. Merton and tell him how happy he has made us.

He found Mr. Merton in, and expressed his gratitude in glowing terms."

"What could have induced you, he asked, "to show us so much kindness?"

"I followed your suggestion," replied Mr. Merton, "and put myself in your place. I expect that it will surprise you very much to learn that the strange traveler, to whom you showed so much kindness was myself."

"Indeed!" Exclaimed Mr. Bishop.

"Well, it is a good joke," said the latter; "good in more senses than one. It has terminated very pleasantly for me."

"I was surprised," said Mr. Merton, "at the broad and liberal views you expressed of man and their actions generally I supposed I had greatly. The advantage over you in means and education; yet how cramped and narrow have been my views. Besides yours! That wife of yours is an estimable woman, and that boy of yours will be an honor to any man. I tell you, Bishop," said the lawyer, becoming animated, "you are rich--rich beyond what money could make you; you have treasures that gold will not buy. Somehow I seem to have lived years since yesterday morning. What I have learned at your house is worth more to me than you owe me, and I am your debtor yet. Hereafter I will take as my motto, 'Put yourself in his place,' and try to regulate my actions by it."--Selected.

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### American Wit.

The ready wit of many a Yankee may be trusted to give a Roland for an Oliver to any foreigner who ventures on a sarcasm against his country. An amusing illustration was recently given in a trip to the Pacific. A Yankee and an Englishman were fellow travelers, and had become quite sociable through the force of companionship of several days.

The Englishman evidently thought more of the grand scenery and fast

resources of the country than of the culture and good manners of the people, nor did in due modesty, restrain the free utterances of his opinion.

The Yankee took it all in good sport, giving a sly trust now and then at the weak points of Motherland. As they passed through the Rocky Mountains, they saw that many of the grandest views were disfigured by huge advertisements on the sides of the cliff. The Englishman pointed at them with intense disgust. The Yankee, no doubt sympathized with him, but the opportunity was too good to be lost, and he coolly retorted,--

"I guess that is not so bad as some of your people, who have tried to advertise themselves on the planet Mars," referring to the names of Englishman given to seas and mountains discovered in the planet.

The Englishman laughed, and concluded that it was not necessary to make any reply.

---

A poor Irishman at Rochester owed a rich man some money, and was unable to pay. The rich man obtained a judgment and an execution, but there was nothing on which the sheriff could levy. The Irishman had two large pigs, but the law allows a man to, and the sheriff could not take them. The rich man then bought two little pigs, had them presented to the Irishman and thereupon took his last two large ones.

---

A passenger on the New York elevated railway remarked to Mr. Pullman: "are not these cars too nice for the general mob?" "There's nothing too nice for the people," replied Mr. Pullman. "People behave themselves better when they enter a car like this. It is suggestive to them of refinement and elegance. It has an educating effect, I believe, a refining influence, as has everything elegant or beautiful."

---

Men's lives should be like a day--more beautiful in the evening; or like summer--aglow with promise; and like autumn--rich with golden sheaves, where good deeds have a ripened in the field.

---

### Japanese Bronzes.

In a report to Sir Harry Parkes on the commerce of Hiogo and Osaka for the year 1878, which has just been issued by the Foreign Office, Consul Flowers says that the bronze, porcelain, and embroidery manufacturers continue to maintain their high reputation abroad, and they have executed large orders for the recent Exhibition.

The bronze ware, he says, is made with the rudest possible appliances. From the beautiful and richly chased articles which are turned out, one would expect to see manufactory's provided with modern appliances of every description, but in reality, the workshops are no better than the ordinary blacksmith shops. The process is roughly as follows: "The molds, which, of course, vary according to the shape of the vase or bowl. It is desired to make, are made of wood, sometimes covered with straw. On this a coating of clay is placed; over this comes a layer of wax which is molded into the design required. Another thick coating of clay is then added, and, the inner wooden mold being taken out, the orifice at each end is close.

Two holes are then made at one end connecting with the layer of wax, so as to enable the wax, when melted to run out, and through these the molten bronze enters, filling the interstices occupied by the wax.

The subsequent process of casting is of the rudest kind. The earthen mold is placed in a small clay oven hollowed out in the floor of the workshop, the size of which depends upon that of the casting. The oven is then filled with charcoal and closed with the exception of a circular opening at the top, on which a chimney, a foot or so high, is built of wet clay. The oven is connected underground with a wooden bellows, protected from the sparks and heat from the furnace by a small earthen or stone wall a foot high, and which is worked by hands and feet.

The first operation is to melt the wax, which runs out, leaving the impression of the design stamped firmly in the surrounding layer of clay. This done, the mold is taken out and allowed to cool. It is then put a second time into the furnace, as before,

and the molten bronze is then poured into the mold through the holes by which the wax escaped. After the bronze has filled the mold the chimney is knocked off, the oven is supplied with fresh charcoal laid evenly around the mold, and a lid being put on the oven, furnished with small perforated holes, the bellows are set to work again for an hour or more, according to the size of the casting taken. This operation generally occupies a day.

When the casting is taken out of the oven, the earth outside and inside is scraped off and reveals the vase or bowl, in a rough state. It is then put into the hands of rough workmen, boys being mostly employed in this part of the work, by whom, it is polished and scraped with a knife until it presents a smooth surface.

It then passes on to the Carver, who fills in the details of the designs. When his work is done, the vase or bowl is dipped into a boiling solution of vinegar, sedge, and sulfate of copper, in order to give it the proper color. A few finishing touches in the way of polish are additive, and the article is finished and ready for sale.--London Globe.

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### What is a Bullet to a Basketful ?

An incident occurred in the battle of Franklin which I have never seen in print. A sanguinary battle was at its height, and now and then there was a soldier who would not face the music, and, holding to the idea that "distance lends enchantment," on all such occasions would exhibit his face in the idea by taking "leg-bail" for the rear. These cases were getting to numerous towards the close of the battle, and Colonel B-----, A. A. G. of our own brigade was sent back to the rear to intercept those seeking for safety and return them to their respective posts of duty. Colonel B----- said he handled one fellow who was making tracks for some place of safety with all the energy of despair.

"Halt! I say, and return to your command!"

The flying son of Mars took no notice of the command.

"Halt! I say, and go back to your post!"

The soldier paid no attention to him.

The Colonel now became exasperated, and yelled out:

"If you do not turn and go back to your command. I will shoot you, sir!"

Without pausing in his flight the soldier yelled back at him:

"Shoot and be hanged! What is one bullet to a basketful!"

Colonel B----- let him go, and after the battle told the incident as a good joke.

-----  
**A Marriage Maker.**-- Land Professor Aytoun was making proposals for marriage to his first wife-- a daughter of the celebrated Prof. Wilson --the lady reminded him that it would be necessary to ask the approval of her sire. "Certainly," said Aytoun; "but as I am a little diffident in speaking to him on the subject, you must go and tell him my proposals yourself." The lady proceeded to the library and taking her father affectionately by the hand, mentioned that Professor Aytoun had asked her to become his wife. She added:--"Shall I accept his offer, Papa? He says he is too diffident to name the subject to you himself."

"Then," said old Christopher, "I had better write my reply and pin it on your back."

He did so, and the lady returned to the drawing room. There are the anxious suitor read the answer to his message, which was in these words;

"With the author's compliments."

-----  
He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the defect when the weaving of a lifetime is unrolled.

pg2

Negroes from Louisiana, Mississippi and Southern States have commenced emigrating Kansas in large numbers. For those who go with some means, prospects are good But the majority, in their ignorance and characteristic simplicity, start with



no more money than enough to pay their fare, trusting to find work immediately on their arrival; and not finding it, they are left in a deplorable condition in the streets of the city's where the railroad sets them down, and have to be returned to their former home by charitable aid societies.

---

By, and ingenious partisan districting of the State of Indiana, the Republicans have been able to elect most of the Congressman even when the state gave a large majority for the Democrats. But the latter, having gained control of the Legislature, have now turned the tables on their opponents, as they did not long ago in Ohio. Of course, the Republicans squeal; but as they have only been paid up in their own coin, nobody ought to care. We do not know whether there is any remedy for this abuse, but a constitutional provision regarding the manner of forming districts might diminish it somewhat.

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An effort is being made to represent the struggle over the new Constitution as one between the poor and the rich, in which the former will take the affirmative, while the latter will assume the negative. To expose the falsity of this pretense or attempt to gain votes by trick, we may call attention to the way in which classes are divided in our own County. On the one hand, we find men worth from \$5,000-\$250,000 in favor of adopting the new Constitution, and on the other, some not worth \$100 in the world who are among the strongest opponents of the instrument presented for ratification.

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### WHAT CAN BE DONE.

Under the revenue and taxation article of the new Constitution, if adopted, is a certain contingency which is not only possible, but is nearly certain to occur in which one man can be made to pay twice as much tax as his neighbor, when both are equally well off. Importers and others doing business and allowing large sums out of the State may be taxed on 10 or 20 times the real amount of their capital. Income taxes may be imposed on any class of men who are unpopular with the party in power. Growing crops may be mortgaged and the mortgage taxed when the crops are not--a gross absurdity. The assessed valuation of land--owing to the mortgage tax--is certain to be greatly increased, while it is doubtful whether other property will advance in equal amount. The legislature may frequently reverse its action in the matter of allowing a rebate, thereby creating great confusion and interfering seriously with existing contracts. The holder of an unsecured creditors may escape taxation almost entirely by taking a mortgage on land worth a mere trifle.

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Ex-Delegate. Dudley did the handsome thing by presenting four of the County papers with bound files of the Record-Union containing the full report of the Constitutional Convention. We returned thanks for ours.

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Henry George, the founder of the San Francisco Post, will commence immediately the publication of a weekly journal called The States, devoted to politics and public opinion.

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### SHALL IT BE RATIFIED?

What the Citizens of Solano County Say.

The constitutional question is attracting more attention and exciting a deeper interest in this County than any other we have ever known. The division of opinion is rendered doubly interesting by the fact that it does not run on party lines.

To ascertain what some of our leading citizens think about it, a large number of circulars have been sent out from the *Tribune* office with postal cards for reply. But only a few of the answers came in time for this week's issue; but the following are given as samples. We shall publish a large number next week, and continue them from time to time:

#### Opposed to the Constitution.

A. J. Buckles, A lawyer.

Of Silveyville Township: Answering your request as to my opinion of the proposed Constitution, I wish to say, that on a whole. I am opposed to it, because: 1st. Many of its provisions are uncertain; 2nd, The Judiciary may become a dangerous political machine by which the liberties of the people may be abridged; 3rd, The railroad commission will someday become a worse evil than the evil it sought to remedy; 4th, It does not remedy the evils complained of under the present revenue system; 5th, The jury plan is a blow at the liberty of the people; 6th, The new will cost the stays more than the old.

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**Herman Eppinger, Merchant,**

Of Silveyville Township: My views on the proposed new Constitution are very brief. I shall certainly vote against it, if for no other reason, than that, the general business affairs of the State are already too much unsettled without launching out on the sea of such dangerous experiments as the new Constitution contains.

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**Hans Rohwer, Farmer,**

of Silveyville Township's: He is opposed to the Constitution, his first and principal objection being to the change in the school system.

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**F. A. Leach, Journalist,**

Of Vallejo Township: In reply to your query, I will inform you that I have fully made up my mind to vote against the adoption of the new Constitution, for the reason that under is taxation will be unjust and far more unequal than now. It conflicts with the Federal Constitution, interferes with the Public Schools, takes the great railroad question out of the hands of the people; and if it is adopted, the people for years to come will be completely be followed on even plain questions of law. These objections alone, in my mind, greatly overbalanced, the several good points. The New Constitution contains.

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### **In Favor of the Constitution.**

**Joel A. Harvey, Lawyer,**

Of Vallejo Township, and one of the Delegates from this County: in my opinion, the proposed new Constitution possesses merit. It compares favorably with the late constitutions of a similar number of older States of the Union; it is better adapted to the growing wants of our State than the old, in many respects; and I believe that it ought to be ratified, and that it will be so ratified by a handsome majority.

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### **Yolo County Items.**

[From the Woodland Papers.]

- A Chinamen was tried before Judge O'Neal , at Davisville, for stealing dried fruit from J. G. Briggs Orchard, estimated at \$100 worth. He was found guilty and bound over to appear before the next Grand Jury in the sum of \$1,000, in default of which he was brought to Woodland and placed in jail.
- Mr. John Jacobs, recently in charge of the Craft House, has bought the land owned by Mr. Thomas Prior, in Woodland and intends to occupy the same.
- A picnic from the Catholic Church will take place. Toward the end of this month or the commencement of May.
- Mr. Blowers is putting up a large new barn and storehouse, where he can keep his fruit boxes and stable his horses and will increase or enlarge his four drying houses also. His grounds are so productive that these additional buildings have become a necessity for his orchard and vineyard. He raises the finest raisins in the State, and in great abundance too.

(From the Winters Advocate.)

- We were shown this week by Mr. Fassett some specimens of gold dust from the hills west of town. They are the result of a few days prospecting and are worth about \$10. Mr. Fassett said if water could be had. The diggings would pay good wages, but there is none there and it could not be had, except at enormous expense.

- On Tuesday morning last week the small dwelling occupied by D. P. Edwards, situated about 250 yards directly west of the Christian church, took fire, and was completely destroyed.
  - Mr. Chadwick had a narrow escape from drowning in Putah Creek, which is now a dangerous stream to cross.
- 

### **Rio Vista.**

[From the Republican.]

- J. A. Malone has discovered a new plan to manufacture a shoe. The upper part of the shoe has only one seam, and that on the side; this prevents ripping, as in the old style. A patent is applied for.
  - T. Kierman is busy repairing the G. Clarridge mansion on Main Street.
  - The Rio Vista Band is practicing two or three times a week preparing for the coming May Day and 4th of July celebrations.
- 

### **TOWN TRUSTEES**

The Town Trustees met again this week (1879/04/01 Tuesday) and have levied a property tax of 40 cents on the \$100.00.

The assessment is to be made between the first Monday in April and the first Monday in June; on the latter date the assessment roll is delivered to the Clerk of the Board of Trustees who shall meet on the third Monday in June as a Board of Equalization and remain in session as such for three days. On the fourth Monday in June the roll is to be given the Collector for collection of the taxes which will be delinquent on the fourth Monday in August.

As compensation for his work, the Marshal will receive \$50.00 for assessing and 4 per cent for collecting.

Aside from the above, the Board did no business except to allow the following bills: N.B.S. Coleman, rent \$15.00; Peter Smythe, traveling expenses, \$7.00; T. Barnes, percentage on licenses, \$5.70.

The Dixon Brewery wagons started on its rounds through the country for the present season last Monday.

School will close in this district in about three weeks, owing to the money running short.

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**CROPS.** – The crop prospect is still very flattering. In fact, there is hardly a possibility of anything, except rust, preventing a magnificent yield of grain on all kinds of land. The grain is so full of sap that north winds cannot dry it up.

**Great Storm.**– A terrible storm of rain and lightning visited town Friday afternoon: .6 of an inch of rain fell in less than half an hour.

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### **AH WE.**

Ah We is the name of a Chinamen running a wash house in Dixon, and who is remarkable chiefly for his bland open countenance and care-hardened cheeks. He has for a long time being a regular customer of the Tribune office, buying up piles of old exchanges and other waste paper and during a recent call he saw fit to un-bosom himself of his private history. A searching cross-examination failed to catch him in any lies of important, and we give his story for what it is worth. But first we would state, however, that Ah We is the proprietor of the Ung Wah wash house, on First Street. Most persons suppose the different laundries are called by the names of the parties who owned them, but such is not generally the case. Ah We is a pioneer Chinamen, having come to California 19 years ago, and having formally run a large wash house in San Francisco. In those palmy days washing was done at four-bits apiece, and the Mongolian was in clover. Ah We, according to his own unvarnished story -- which the reader may accept or not, as he, or she, pleases -- took in \$33,000 in one year. When asked what he did with this money, We shrugs his shoulders and grinned significantly -- which is the same as confessing that he invested in tan [opium.]

During his residence in this country, he has made two remittances to China --

one of \$3,600 and one of \$1,800, amounting to an average of about \$300 a year-- which is not very bad for a coolie. He has likewise paid three visits to the Flowery Kingdom where his wife still pines for his return. This wife Ah We bought of her parents for \$150, though her normal market price, considering her extraordinary virtue and diminutive feet, would have been at least twice that amount. But her parents, knowing that Ah We would make a good son-in-law were willing to dispose, of her to him, at a sacrifice. It has already been stated that Mrs. Ah We's feet are small; but that does not convey an adequate idea of their extreme diminutiveness. They are only 2 1/2 inches long, and width in proportion. With these pedal deformities she is able to scuffle around the house a little; but they are utterly useless for walking on the ground; yet as that is an entirely unnecessary art, Ah We is more than satisfied. His pride in his wife's attractions induced him to buy, for her personal servant, a young girl, for \$80; but as the latter will soon be marketable, and her charms warrant putting such a fancy price on her as \$300, it was a very pretty specimen. Ah We's seven married brothers and sisters with their families, mothers-in-law and other relations thereunto appertaining, and belonging,, are all quartered on the "old man's" home and dwell together in the same house -- an exhibition of domestic applicability and peace it would be hard to equal in this country. To support this young army, there is a vast and magnificent farm of nearly 5 acres; but by extra diligence in utilizing all the rats on the place, they manage to eke out a living. This coming fall, Ah We contemplates returning to the loving arms of his grass widow and numerous relatives. He will establish himself in Hong Kong and open a grand wholesale retail mercantile establishment on the American plan, and expects to be the envy of his less fortunate countrymen.

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pg3

**Postponed.**--After George Frahm had determined to give a ball on the 1st of May, the Dixon Club also decided to give a grand ball at that time. Two balls on one evening would ensure the failure of both, and besides, it would be hardly right to treat our visitors from abroad to an exhibition of unseemly wrangling. Having these things in mind, the Club met last Sunday and magnanimously decided to postpone their ball until some day more remote. By so doing. General harmony is secured, and when the Club does give their ball, all parties will turn in and help them to make it a success.

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pg3

## NEW CONSTITUTION.

### Corporations and Their Powers.

Ed. Tribune:--In my first letter I noticed the Constitution as a whole, and gave it as my opinion that the opposition to its adoption would come principally from the corporations and capitalists, and the few unprincipled individuals, their money could buy. In confirmation of this. You, we hardly notice an account of meeting in opposition to its adoption, but it is spoken of as a "large and respectable meeting, presided over by Mr. Blank, Pres. of a certain bank." The leading speaker at these meetings is generally one of the attorneys of the railroad -- one of those subsidized legal luminaries they keep in most every town of any consequence on the line of their road, to browbeat poor widows and others out of their last cow or horse destroyed by the carelessness of their employees.

### OPPOSED TO THE COMMISSION

The railroads are opposed to a commission to supervise and regulate their business in the interest of the people. Of course they are. They have so long had their own way, bidding law, justice, and the provisions of their charter, that it will, no doubt, go hard with them to acknowledge their responsibility to the State or to the people. They seem to act on the principal that along uninterrupted practice of wrong makes a thing right. But it is would be a strange anomaly in legislation. If the lawmaking power would make a creature superior to and independent of its creator.

The railroad press, the majority of which are bribed by railroad advertisements to do their master's bidding, denounce the commission because it possesses the

power of enforcing its decrees, or, in other words, makes laws, and can execute them. Well, suppose the commission does possess legislative, judicial and executive functions. Such power is granted by legislatures in many cases.

Of course, according to the decisions of the ablest jurists in the land, a Legislature cannot delegate its general legislative authority, but it may confer authority on others to do things, which, from the nature of the surrounding circumstances, it cannot do intelligently itself. If the Legislature had no power to delegate authority to others to do certain acts, they could not authorize a city to make laws for its own governments, but would have to pass every law directly for such a purpose, and would have to make every road, establish and run every ferry, and to a thousand other things directly, that it now does through commissions. But without taking up further time. In discussing this subject, I would refer to those who are curious about the question to the opinion of the Supreme Court of this state, in the case of the Savings and Loan Society versus Austin, where they say it is no objection to a commission that the Legislature has delegated to it. The powers in question. Also, see the able and exhaustive opinion of Judge Caton, of the Illinois Supreme Court in the case of the People versus Reynolds, 5 Gilman, 12.

#### **THE RAILROAD WILL CAPTURE IT.**

But, after enumerating all the objections they can think of against the commission, they undertake to taunt its friends, by asserting that "the railroad will capture it." In other words, buy it. This assertion, coming from the subsidized press, shows the powers the railroad proprietors expect to rely on afterwards, justice, and evade their responsibility to the laws of the State from which they derived their existence, and furnishes an unanswerable argument of the necessity of the people placing some power over them, that will watch them.

They may not find it so easy to buy the commissioners as they have hitherto found to bribe members of the Legislature. There are a great many ignorant men who get into our Legislature; ignorance and vanity generally go together. Railroad men understanding this, employ shrewd men, who, from long experience, know how to flatter their vanity so, they really capture about one half the members by sheer cheek, reserving their money and promises of positions for the few necessary to give a majority. With the commission it is different, the State pays them well for their services, or should do it. They know that the eyes of the whole State are upon them, and it is much easier to watch three or four men than 120; consequently, they will be very shy about accepting a bribe from the railroad, even supposing we cannot find material for this commission who would only be deterred from taking a bribe from fear of the consequences to themselves. But we hope to be able to elect a commission that will be governed by higher motives than that; men who will be honest, for honesty's sake. Men who will enter upon their duties with a firm determination to do strict and impartial justice to the railroad and to the people. It is no part of this commission's business to destroy or cripple the railroads.

#### **IT WILL BE THEIR BUSINESS.**

to regulate and establish rates of fares and tariffs, examine books, take testimony, issue subpoenas and other process, hear and determine complaints, apply to the courts for enforcement of their decisions, and the correction of abuses, and exercise a general supervision over the operation of railroads and other transportation companies of the State. These are things the Legislature has never been able to do directly, because two thirds of every body of men ever assembled in that capacity, are entirely ignorant of the workings of railroads, and are as likely to be governed by popular prejudice in making laws to govern them, as an intelligent appreciation of the true relations existing between these roads and the people of the State. To do justice to the transportation companies, and to the public, it therefore became necessary for the legislature to delegate authority to a commission who could make themselves familiar with the workings of these companies, and after finding what was right, to see that they did right, to correct erroneous impressions which the public sometimes form because they do not understand, and divesting themselves of all prejudice against the transportation companies and all undo partiality for the people, prescribe such a line of operations for these companies as will give them a fair profit on their money they have invested, making due allowance for wear and tear and other contingencies, and will prevent all extortion and undue

discrimination against the public.

### POWER OF RAILROADS.

The managers of two or three of the principal railroads in the East hold the farmers of the Western States completely at their mercy. They can, by a single stroke of the pen take millions out of their pockets. All they have to do is for three or four managers of each road as the Pennsylvania and New York Central, Erie, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central & Co. to meet in a private parlor at any one of the New York hotels, when, after discussing the prospect for a large crop of cereals, and drinking champagne for an hour, one of the magnates says, "Colonel, we had pretty close times for a year or two; do not you think we can give the machine another turn of the screw in the way of freights? If those clodhoppers out West reap all the profits from the immense crops they have raised this year they will begin to think themselves of sufficient consequence to undertake to limit our charges." The Colonel blandly replies (while he takes a four-bit Havana from the box which the waiter has just brought in), "My dear J., you express my sentiments exactly. I do not think there would be any impropriety in transferring about half the profits those Western mudsills [a person of the lowest social level] expect into our pool. Let us say five cents a cental from Chicago, what do you think of it, gentlemen?" "All right," say the others. So that is done, and after a farewell drink all around; they take a walk up Broadway, knowing they have taken more than \$13,000,000 from the hard earnings of the toiling masses of the West.

I cannot illustrate this part of my subject better than by quoting the language of Mr. Grosvenor, who is considered high authority. "The few men who controlled the great railway lines have it in their power to strip Western agriculture of all its earnings. Judges are their friends; if not their tools; and they wield no weapon more formidable than the pencil with which they calculate the differences of rate in freights, apparently so trifling that public opinion wonders why farmers should complain about such trifles. An increase of five cents per hundred pounds in the cost of transportation from the five Western States to New York or other Eastern markets is equivalent to three cents a bushel on wheat, two cents and 8/10 on rye and corn, one cent and 6/10 on oats, and counting the bushels of barley and buckwheat at 49 pounds each, would be two cents and 4/10 each, on them."

### THUS WE FIND.

That what the railroad papers call a "trifling advance on freights" amounts on 44,375,100 acres of land cultivated in the West to over \$37,500,000. This is the tax charged by these railroads on the yearly products of the Western farmers, over and above the charges that have already enriched the roads and paid a large dividend to stockholders. Consequently, such an enormous loss on the selling price of the number of acres mentioned would be about \$0.84 an acre. This loss, though not of actual valuation, is a loss on the profits of the land on which valuation is based. The real value of land is that on which the net profits of the yearly crop will yield a fair rate of interest. Then, what ever reduces the net profits even \$0.70 per acre, at 7 percent interest, reduces the value of the land \$10 an acre. The loss, \$37,679,000 on the amount of land cultivated, reduces the actual value of the land upwards of \$500,000,000. May we not in this find a solution, in part at least, of the enormous shrinkage in real estate securities for the last three or four years?

In a report to the US Senates, by one of the committees, on the power wielded by these corporations (this was to the 46th Congress) it says: "In the matter of taxation, there are today four men, representing the four great trunk lines (of railroads) between Chicago and New York, who possess, and who not infrequently exercise powers, which the Congress of the United States would not venture to assert they may at any time and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, by a single stroke of the pen, reduce the value of property in this country hundreds of millions of dollars. An additional charge of five cents per bushel on the transportation of cereals would have been equivalent to a tax of \$45,000,000 on the crop of 1873. congress would dare to exercise so vast a power, except upon a necessity of the most imperative nature; and yet these gentlemen exercise it whenever it suits their supreme will and pleasure, without explanation or apology. With the rapid and inevitable progress of combination and consolidation, these colossal organizations are daily becoming stronger and more imperious."

of which the farmers are absolutely robbed in a single season, and this from one section of the Union only. Is it any wonder that real estate has depreciated so as to force hundreds of supposed solvent banks into liquidation? Suppose the great Eastern railroads, as well as our own Central and Southern Pacific, had been content with a fair, legitimate profits, and the producers received all they had to pay for three or four years, over what was right and just for transportation of their products; they could have paid their merchants and the merchants their bankers, and instead of bankruptcy and ruin on every hand, as now, there would not have been one failure where there have been a thousand.

#### CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.' S

In an able letter written by Volney E. Howard to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, he says; "The abuses and extortion's of the Central and Southern Pacific railways are so notorious that they cannot be denied without any respect for the truth. They discriminate against places; their charges are enormous beyond all reason; they compel the steamers to pool freights and fares. All freights down the coast, from San Francisco to San Diego, are shipped in the name of the railway. They have raised freights and fares, and in little more than one year the freights on most articles of merchandise have been increased nearly 50 percent. They thus monopolize the carrying trade on the ocean as well as on the land."

The Central Pacific has for years run a line of steamers from Sacramento to San Francisco. This is contrary to law, and in violation of their charter. The Court of the United States has decided that "an incorporated railroad has no right to establish a line of steamers to run in connection with their railroad." Is it not time that a watch was set over them?

#### NO MORE POOLING

The new Constitution will put a stop to this pooling, causing steamers and other roads to raise the price of freight, and it will also deter railroads from putting down the price to a near nominal sum for the purpose (to use a mining phrase) of freezing out opposition.

The Constitution says in section 20 of Article XII: "No railroad company, or any other common carrier, shall combine or make any contract with owners of any vessel that leaves port or make port in this State, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of the one doing the carrying will be shared by the other not doing the carrying. And, whenever a railroad corporation shall, for the purpose of competing with any other common carrier, lower its rates of transportation of passengers or freights from one point to another, such reduced rates shall not be again raised, or increased from such standard, without the consent of governmental authority in which shall be vested the power to regulate fares and freights."

This provision alone ought to induce every man who is opposed to monopolies, to vote for the new Constitution. More anon. J. W. B. R.

P. S.: Your printer made a mistake in my last letter, in the second column, seventh line from the top, and concluding word of the sentence; instead of "policy," it should have been *public*. If he did not make a mistake, I did not write the word I intended.

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pg4

#### San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

A major portion of this page is devoted to Market Reports being detailed discussions of the price and availability of agricultural products, with current prices,

trends and the identification of major suppliers and their customers.

There is usually a partial column of news from other US Newspapers and the major cities of the world which appeared in the San Francisco papers.

Unless something really spectacular is noted on this page, I have not copied it out for inclusion in my extractions here; there is simply too much detail and it would take me forever to copy it out accurately. Thus, I suggest, if your interests are in the commercial health of The World, San Francisco and California, you go to page 4 (usually page 4, but always the final page, of the four-page issue, and indulge yourself.

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[Provenance of Picture:

Dated: 05 December 2020.

I was given this photo today by Tom and Marime Burton at the museum. I then took it to Walmart and had it blown it up to an 8"x12".

The 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" photo was given to Joe Schoenherr by Henry W. Robben probably in the early 1920s.

It shows Virgil Robben driving the team of horses and Henry Robben in the City Transfer wagon. The brothers had a dray line about that time and I wonder if this is part of that or is it a city waste removal system that they worked for. Anyway the picture is taken in front of Gus Schulze's jewelry building on the east side of Main St. between A St. and B St.

Bill Schroeder]

pg1

## Last Days.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

The long, brown beach lies sleeping in the sun,  
The hot white noon leans idly to the bay,  
Cloud upon folded cloud, above my head,  
Opens the blossom of the perfect day.

There is a color, like a living soul.  
Upon the half revealed but half-veiled sky;  
Glad to sad eyes, reclines the finished, full tide,

Celestial body, that shall never die.

My prayers look out like orphans through their tears;  
My heart cries out. Oh, life! Oh, life! for thee  
But One across the water draweth nigh,  
Too kind and so too dumb to answer me.  
—Sunday Afternoon.

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### **Rivals of the Parrot.**

Very likely many readers of the Companion do not know that there are several other birds. Besides the parent that can imitate the human voice.

Among these is the mino, a round, plump bird, about as large as a common thrush. It is found in the jungles of India, and on the islands near that country.

In color mino is of a deep velvets-black with purple, blue and green reflections. There is a little white on the long wings. The bill and feet are yellow, and there are bright yellow wattles back of the eyes.

In the East Indies this bird is often kept as a pet, and becomes so affectionate that it will keep near its master when it is not confined in a cage. It is sometimes kept caged in Europe and in this country, but is so rare that as large a sum of \$100 has been given for a single mino.

It is wonderfully bright and engaging. It learns to whistle, saying, do amazing tricks, and some persons who have had experience with it, have thought it surpassed even the gray parrot, the king of talking parrots, in its capacity for speaking like a human being. It lives mostly on insects, fruits and berries.

The natives of Sumatra call it Teeong, while those of Java call with Beo and Mencho. Bayard Taylor wrote some time since,—

"I never saw a mino but once. I entered the vacant reading room of a hotel early in the morning, took up a paper and sat down, when suddenly a voice said, 'Good-morning!'

"I saw nothing but what seemed to be a black bird in a cage, and could not have believed that the perfectly human voice came from it, had it not once more said, in the politest tone, 'Good morning!'

"I walked to the cage and looked at it.' Open the door and let me out, please,' said the bird.

" 'Why, what are you?' I voluntarily exclaimed.

" 'I'm a mino,' answered the amazing creature.

"It was the exact voice of a boy of twelve."

The starling is also a talking bird. It is very handsome, of a purplish-green collar, with some buff and reddish-brown, and its natural song is soft and sweet.

There are curious facts to note about this bird. It is found all over Europe, and in parts of Africa and Asia. Every flock of starlings, no matter what its size may be,—and sometimes the birds assemble in thousands — seems to be under the command of one bird, and gives its general a united, instantaneous obedience.

A flock of starlings high in the air will so suddenly and simultaneously all turn on their sides, showing only the edges of their wings, that the flock for an instant is lost to sight.

The flock will also suddenly break up into divisions, then unite again, performing some singular evolution, and then fly onward to a resting place. A pheasant once flew across the track of a flock of starlings, and was instantly killed by the shock.

Starlings make their nests very carelessly out of straw, twigs and dry grass, and in all sorts of places—empty flowerpots, chimneys, deserted rabbit burrows, clefts of rock, old ruins, or the holes of trees; and they not only allow bits of grass or straw to hang carelessly down from the nest, as though to invite robbers, but when they return to their homes with food for their little ones, they make a great uproar.

Yet starlings are very fond of their young. In one instance, a starling had built its nest in the thatch of a barn, and the building took fire. As the flames approached the nest, the poor parent was in great agony, and flying to its domicile, caught up one bird and carried it to a place of safety, then returned for the other, and happily saved all its little ones from the fearful flames.

Starlings have an amazing habit of snatching a beak full of wool out of a sheep's back to help about their nest-building.

When tamed, the starling learns to speak very distinctly, and is a very entertaining pet. It seems that it was thought to utter words in Shakespeare's time, for the great poet, in Henry IV., makes Hotspur exclaim,—

"He said he would not ransom Mortimer;  
Forbade my tongue to speak of Mortimer;  
But I will find him when he lies asleep,  
And in his ear I'll halloo Mortimer!  
Nay,  
I'll have a starling shall be taught to speak  
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him  
To keep his anger still in motion."

And Laurence Sterne—who lived in the last century, and has a name celebrated in English literature—in his work called "The Sentimental Journey," represents a starling in a cage as repeating over and over, in a voice that was at first taken to be a child's,—

"I can't get out, I can't get out!"

The magpie, cunning as a fox, impudent, gay, voracious and excessively mischievous is another of the parrot's rivals. It is an incorrigible robber, stealing the eggs and the young out of other birds' nests, and even robbing hens' nests; but as it consumes snails, worms, beetles and various reptiles, it is thought that perhaps it does good enough in the garden to atone for the harm it perpetuates in the poultry yard. It is a bold persecutor of animals as well as birds. A gentleman has said that, once in Norway his dog was pursued and mobbed by about 40 magpies..

In captivity. The magpie learns to speak words, sometimes succeeding almost as well as the parrot, and it also teaches itself queer tricks.

There was once a magpie that conceived a great friendship for a sheep with long wool. The bird would torment the other sheep by picking at their legs, but would nestle in the soft warm wool of its friend, as in a great armchair, and would also make this long wool a hiding place for its pilferings.

Bright and glittering articles especially tempt this bird. Once a magpie carried off an old gentleman's red spectacle case, and then came back and flew off with his spectacles. A teaspoon was placed in the way of the pert little thief in order to catch him. He was watched and tracked, and these treasures, besides others, were found in a depression on the roof of the house.

The plumage of the magpie is very beautiful and variegated, taking in the colors black, white, blue, purple and green. It is a common bird in England and in Ireland, and found in this country, although not often near the Atlantic coast.

It makes a dome-shaped nest with a door at the side, using thorny sticks for the outside of the nest, earth for plastering it inside, and fibers and dry grass for lining it.

The magpie likes to place its nest near the top of a high tree, but sometimes, when it has been kindly treated, it will build in a low bush. In Norway it is protected, and there it often builds its nest under these of a church or other building.

It is quite a fond husband and father—while the objects of its affection are insight, but it

seems true of the magpie that "out of sight is out of mind."

Unlike the parrot, that will have but one mate in its lifetime, when the magpie loses its spouse, it consoles itself by obtaining another with quite un-seemingly haste, never taking more than two or three days of mourning necessary, and sometimes supplying the vacant place within a few hours after the death of its mate.

The Raven is, indeed, a curious bird,—"ghastly, grim and ancient." It is found almost all over the world, and is fond of solitude and hills, building its nest in high trees, the holes of inaccessible cliffs, or on lofty ruins near great cities, and using the same nest year after year.

It lives mainly upon animal food, and devours almost any species of living creature. It can seize.

A raven has been known to ally itself to a terrier dog as a friend and comrade. The two would go out hunting in company, killing rabbits, hares and rats together.

"Not long ago," says an English writer, "I saw a raven in one of the great London breweries, holding a large sausage in its beak, and flapping about the yard just in front of one of the drayman, to whom the stolen dainty had evidently belonged.

"The bird would not trouble itself to make its escape, but in the most provoking manner hopped along just a yard or so before its pursuer, and from all appearance as likely to carry on the same game for an hour or two; for while I was sitting, the relative positions of the parties did not alter in the least.

"If the man stopped, the bird stopped too and began to make such evident preparations for swallowing the sausage that the drayman rushed at it again, and again the bird would just flap a yard or two in advance."

Despite the cruelty of the Raven in its wild state, when domesticated, it is domicile and affectionate, and becomes attached to its master like a dog.

It is also a good talker, having a retentive memory, and repeating, not only words, but sentences, with a voice that sounds like the human voice muffled.

The Raven resembles the parrot, not only in talking, but in longevity, living in captivity to the age of seventy or eighty years, with all its faculties bright. It is said that it has been known to reach the age of about one hundred years.—*Youth's Companion*.

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**Where?**—Where shall we find our aristocrats? Twenty years ago this one made candles, that one sold candles and butter, another butchered, another carried on a distillery, another was a contractor on canals, others were merchants and mechanics. They are not acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them, though it will not do to say so out loud. For often, you may find these toiling worms hatch butterflies—and they live about a year. Death brings a division of property, and if brings new financiers. The old gentleman is discharged, the young gentleman takes revenues and begins to travel—toward poverty, which he reaches before death, or his children do if he does not, so that, in fact, there is a sort of moneyed rank; it is not hereditary, it is accessible to all. The father Grubbs and grows rich, his children strut and use the money. The children in turn inherits pride and go shiftless to poverty. Their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebeian blood and by the smell of the clod, come up again. Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth.

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The bridesmaids of the Princess Louise Margaret had to pay somewhat dearly for the honor of appearing in this capacity. These young ladies were informed that, in order to insure uniformity, their addresses must be made for them by a modiste who charged them fifty guineas each; and that they were to be coiffed by one artist. In addition to this they were each required to give a check of fifty guineas to buy a present for her Royal highness.

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### Science.

As a contribution to the discussion concerning intellect in brutes, Mr. J. J. Furniss has sent

Nature some facts in regard to tame elephants, which he learned from the Superintendent of the Central Park menagerie. It seems that the elephants in that collection frequently thatch their backs with hay or grass, when they are outdoors in the hot sunshine, or even when they are particularly annoyed with flies indoors, in summer; but in winter, they never try to protect themselves in this way. The act is one which indicates an intelligent effort to attain a given end. It would be entertaining to know whether the habit of thus thatching their backs is practiced by elephants in the wild state. The writer is inclined to think that the accessibility of dense shade under such conditions would render it unnecessary; and if so, the practice has probably been developed by the requirements of captivity.

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A good deal of solicitude is expressed in Scotland, since the salmon disease, first publicly noticed as widely prevalent last year, should extend to all the rivers of the country. Sir Robert Christison, Bart., Describes the disease, is a branching fungus which attaches itself in the first instance to those parts of the fish which are destitute of scales." The irritation thus produced causes the fish to rub its scales off against the sand and gravel, in doing, which great cuts and gashes are inflicted, leading to death by exhaustion. Carefully conducted inquiry has failed to reveal the cause of this epidemic, which last year killed multitudes of salmon and seems no less destructive this year. There is no longer any disposition to attribute it to town sewage, as experts agree that the influence of all the refuse that goes into the rivers is inadequate to account for it.

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Captain S.R. Franklin, of the Of the United States Navy defends the late Adm. Wilkes from the imputation of inaccuracy in his charts of the South Pacific Islands. The charge, to which we referred some time ago, was that he had laid down several positions in the Samoan and Fiji groups erroneously. Capt. Franklin, however, shows that the maps of the Wilkes expedition are more accurately constructed than those of much more recent surveys, that they differ, very little from absolute correctness, and that they are almost exclusively used by navigators in Samoan waters with perfect safety. He adds that the expedition which Wilkes commanded was sent out to explore rather than to survey, and it is to be commended for coming so near the truth, in view of the crude appliances at the disposal of the officers.

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The extensive fossil forests which occur in the tertiary formations of the Yellowstone National Park have been described by Mr. W. H. Holmes in the Bulletin of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey. In the volcanic deposits of the region silicified trees are met with in an extraordinary abundance, standing out on one ledge, according to Mr. Holmes, like the columns of a ruined temple. Many of the trunks are fallen, while many others remain in the position in which they grew. They vary from six to ten feet in diameter, and from thirty to sixty in height or length. The leaves and stems found have been sufficiently numerous and well preserved. To permit the identification of a number of species.

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The suggestion is made by Mr. W. F. Kirby, assistant naturalist in the Dublin Museum of Science and Art, that a disease in Russia may be a form of the disease known as malignant pustule. Among the Russians, the idea is widely prevalent that the malady is conveyed from person-to-person by flies. Mr. Kirby says there was quite a panic in Germany four or five years ago, during the summer, by reason of the numerous deaths caused by the bites of flies, or at least attributed to that source. It was supposed that the flies carried the infection from deer, cattle and other animals afflicted with a particular disease of the blood. The bite was followed by fatal inflammation in most cases where it produced any effect at all.

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The neen is a recently discovered insect, belonging to the same genus as the cochineal, which occurs abundantly in Yucatán and Central America, and which promises to be of considerable commercial value. It yields a fatty oil, which is used in painting and medicinally for external applications. From the oil a wax-like substance, useful as a varnish, can be made, and

still further treatment produces a cement resembling a solution of India-rubber, which is described as waterproof. The color of the insect is yellowish brown.

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A surgeon on one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamships, running from Europe to Bombay, announces that he has met with great success in the treatment of seasickness by nitrate of amyl. The dose was three drops inhaled from a handkerchief or piece of lint. In every case the relief was decided, and on one day of the voyage mentioned he had occasion to administer it into twelve cases. In no instance, were there any ill effects observable. We believe that the effect of this medicine, however, has not always been found so satisfactory in seasickness.

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Mr. Gladstone's color series do not meet with universal acceptance among specialists. In France, Dr. Henry H. Dor has sent a paper to the Lyons Academy of Sciences in which he asserts that modern poets evince little if any more ability than Homer to discriminate shades of color, but dwell rather upon luminous intensity. The nicer distinctions are confined chiefly to those who have studied natural philosophy. Only such persons see the six or seven colors of the rainbow, where untrained eyes can distinguish, but three or four.

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"Subscribers are coming in at the rate of 50 a day," said an editor; and the rival paper explained that they were coming in to order their paper stopped.

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pg2

### GEORGE C. PERKINS.

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The night before the nomination of Perkins for Gov. by the Republicans, a delegate from the County called at the office of the *Record Union* to see the managing editor, with whom he was acquainted. That gentleman told him Perkins was so objectionable that if nominated, he would not receive the support of either the *Record-Union* or the *Bulletin*. As the *Union* is the recognized organ and stipendiary of the railroad company, the threat was considered rather a strong point in Perkins' favor, as showing that he was not a favorite with the octopus corporation. It is true the Union has given Perkins an indorsement since his nomination, but in a half-hearted sort of way, very different from the burst of enthusiasm it would have displayed if Evans had been nominated. Its position as a Republican newspaper made its impossible for it to do less than that. Nobody who attended the Republican State Convention and took soundings of the sentiments there expressed can really doubt that Evans was the candidate of the railroad, and more especially of the Federal brigade. The Sacramento delegation, with such men as McFarland and Chris. Green at its head, and the "bull-dosed parishes" of San Francisco were strong for Evans. So were about all the other recognized old stagers.

The rural delegates, with few exceptions, constituted the Perkins phalanx, and many of them were for him, solely because the machine was making a fight against him. It is indeed a poor plan of action in convention to find out how somebody else is doing and then make a break in the opposite direction; but sometimes it is the only compass the outsiders can steer by.

There were many with whom Perkins was not their first choice—almost as many as with him, but they argued—too hastily, we think—that it would be either Perkins or Evans, and were afraid to try any experiments with other candidates. They accepted Perkins because they were afraid of something worse. It was too hasty a conclusion, we have said, for the nomination of Edwards was manifestly impossible. But it serves to show the disposition of the convention towards the machine.

It is charged against Perkins that the company with which he is connected, has been pooling freights with the C. P. R. R., and as he himself referred to the charge in his speech before the convention, and did not deny it, we presume it is true. An honest man may take part in such a transaction; there is hardly a transportation company in the country that does not do it, or has not done it at some time. But the new Constitution makes it an offense, and in view of

the state of public feeling it would have been better if the party had nominated somebody who had no business connection with transportation interests.

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## QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

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The demand of the hour is for stricter pledges from candidates, and with that fact. In view, we have prepared the following short catechism, which we donate for the use of any party whose ideas it may meet:

1. Are you, and if elected will you continue to be, strictly honest and truthful?
2. Are you prepared to say that you hate dishonesty and fraud, and look on falsehood with a loathing eye?
3. Will you strictly abstain from the use of tea raised by Chinese labor?
4. Do you think objectionable monopolies are bad things?
5. When you ride on the railroad you patronize a greedy monopoly by paying your fare, or do you try to beat your way like an honest man?
6. Will you pledge yourself that, if elected, railroad tariffs shall be reduced by 200 percent from the present rights?
7. Will you solemnly promise, if elected, to make high prices for wheat to benefit the farmers, cheap flower for the consumer, high wages for the labor, cheap ones for the employer, higher prices for everything that is to be sold, and lower for everything bought?
8. Do you pledge your word of honor that all these benefits shall be realized within half an hour after you are elected?
9. Are you perfectly ready to take any and all other pledges that may be presented to you, from whatever source, and irrespective of character?
10. If elected to the legislature, will you promise to always prefer somebody else's judgment to your own, and will you swear to vote for no man for United States Senator as long as one of your constituents prefers somebody else?
11. Do you conscientiously believe that nobody can be entrusted with the interpretation of the new Constitution, who ever voted differently from yourself at any election whatsoever?
12. Do you really consider yourself a proper person to have the office which you are seeking?

If the candidate can conscientiously take all the above pledges, he is an ironclad-fraud. He should be unanimously elected-to stay at home.

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## A PERMANENT PARTY.

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We ask those who believe that there is no intention on the part of leaders of the New Constitution party to do more than form a temporary organization, for the single purpose of getting the Constitution into operation, to read the following extract from the San Francisco Chronicle:

"It is idle to talk about purifying the Republican or depending upon the Democratic organization. Every intelligent man knows that the machinery which moves and operates both of these parties is wholly in the hands of the Central Pacific Railroad Corporation. That was the power which in 1875 nominated, and elected Irwin and the Democratic State ticket, and control the Democratic legislature. Everybody knows as well that if nominated Perkins for Gov. in the Republican Convention of the 17th instant, and placed every other name on the Perkins ticket. Reputable high-minded Democrats and Republicans, who constitute the majority of both parties, no that they can have neither voice nor place in the management of either party, but if they stick to these organizations. They must consent to such candidates as the railroad pleases to give them. Such men will never consent to such a degradation. They will unite with the New Constitution party in the support of a good and honest ticket, which shall command itself to the farmers and laboring classes, and from its high character guarantees a reform, we are seeking, and the perpetual banishment of thieves and bummers, loafers and vagabonds, bullies and cut-throats, and infamous corrupters of our politics and plunderers of the State from the ruling places in government which they have so long and shamefully filled."

Not an argument is urged in the above which may not as appropriately be presented next year or five years hence, as now. Instead of a purely pro-Constitution party, it is to be a general

reform party, if the above statements can be trusted. There is no probability that either the Democratic or Republican party will materially change in character. Soon, and those who now think another party is needed, will continue to think so. If the New Constitutionals should carry the State at the present time, the leaders and office-holders will be naturally averse to disbanding, and they will very easily find reasons which they had not before suspected. Why the parties should maintain its organization. We have no ardent love for either of the political parties now constituted, but the multiplication of parties, we firmly believe, is a bad thing, on general principles. It's direct and inevitable result is political log-rolling and intrigue. Whenever there are more than two parties, or three at the most, the tendency is towards combinations which are a disregard of principal. One party sees that success is doubtful in a single-handed contest with its rivals and thinks to make a sure thing by uniting with one of them. To that end, the distinctive principles of each are sunk or compromised, and as combinations are generally made by combinations, the whole struggle finally degenerates to a mere hunt after office.

Such is the history of factions in the ancient Republic's, in France, in Canada and the United States, when ever the experiments has been tried there.

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### **SPECIAL MEETING.**

The members of the Dixon Fire Company, are hereby notified to appear at Public Hall on July 2nd at 8:15 o'clock precisely, in full uniform. Fine for non-attendance, one dollar.

GEORGE FRAHM, Foreman.  
Peter Smythe, Sec.

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### **YE HORRIBLES !**

You are hereby notified to meet at Public Hall on Sunday afternoon, June 29th, at 4:45 o'clock, without fail.

GEORGE FRAHM, Chairman.

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### **ATTENTION COMMITTEES.**

The different sub-committees of the Executive Committee are requested to meet in the City Hotel parlor, Monday evening at 7 o'clock, to make final arrangements for the Fourth of July festivities.

EX. COMMITTEE.

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### **DIXON HIGH SCHOOL.**

Rev. J. C. Simmons, A. M., Principal, J. H. Simmons, A. B., Assistant; Miss. Lula K. Evans, teacher of music.

This School will be opened July 28th, 1879.

Instruction given in Primary, Preparatory and College studies.

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[ ADVERTISEMENT ]

## **GRAND CELEBRATION!**

—ON—

JULY 4TH,' 79.

Under the Hospices of the  
Dixon Fire Company.

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# PARADE.

There will be a grand Parade, starting from the corner of First and A streets; moving at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp. All the Lodges and other Societies have been invited and will participate in the procession.

to Grand Marshall -PETER TIMM

Aides—F. T. Thomas, Robert Curry [Currey?] , J. T. Hamilton, James Millar.

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## PICNIC!

There will be a Picnic at Washington Park, preceded, however, by the

## LITERARY EXERCISES.

President of Day—H. A. ROSS

Orator—Hon. S. G. HILBORN.

Reader—A. J. Buckles

Chaplain—Rev. J. C. SIMMONS.

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COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS.

William Vansant, S. Brinkerhoff, Edward Weihe.

Committee of VOCAL MUSIC:

Miss E. S. Martin, E. E. Leake.

COMMITTEE on CAR of LIBERTY:

Mrs. James Milkem Miss S. E. S. Martin, Gilbert Wright, John Worth.

COMMITTEE on ENTERTAINMENTS:

Henry Koehler , John McCoubrey, John Cowden , Hugo Kuhl.

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## GRAND BALL!

—In the Evening at—

CENTENNIAL Hall.

GOOD MUSIC ENGAGED.

Dancing at the Park after the oration, Also other amusements.

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Entrance to park FREE.

Admission to Dancing Hall (after Oration) \$0.50

Tickets to Ball \$3.00

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## DIXON.

The town of Dixon, situated on the California Pacific Railroad, 20 miles from Sacramento and 75 from San Francisco, is a thriving place of 1,000 inhabitants. It is located in one of the richest the most prosperous farming districts in the State of California, where the land is mostly

held in small tracts and a majority of the farmers are well-to-do. The town has been in existence since 1868 and has grown steadily in size and importance, without any inflation or speculative excitement

There is not a town in California whose prosperity rests on a sounder foundation, or which is assured of a better future. In 1878 the town was incorporated under a charter that forbids the creation of debt or taxation above descents on the hundred dollars; it has good streets, good schools, numerous churches, an intelligent and enterprising class of citizens, and almost every other advantage for residents and business. The place is very healthy. For a directory of the businesses of the town see the advertising columns of this paper, which is the only one published in Dixon, having been established in 1874.

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### **PARADE** (Advertisement)

There will be a grand Parade, starting from the corner of First and A Streets; moving at 10:00 AM, sharp. All the Lodges and other Societies have been invited and will participate in the procession.

Grand Marshall - Peter Timm

Aides – F. T. Thomas, Robert Currey, J. T. Hamilton, James Millar.

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### **The Celebration.**

To the people of Solano County, in behalf of the town of Dixon, we hereby make proclamation of the fact that there will be a grand the Fourth of July celebration at this place next Friday. The festivities will consist of a procession, an oration, a picnic, a parade of aboriginal Feejees and a ball—all rolled into one. Everybody is invited to come and bring his sisters and his cousins and his uncles and his aunts.

Othello Lodge, K. Of P. Has voted to accept the invitation to participate in Fourth of July celebration by joining in the procession. None of the other lodges have been heard from.

The various committees have about completed their respective duties. That on music has engaged singers and made selections of pieces. That on car of liberty has chosen a goddess and list of young ladies to represent the States. At the meeting of the Fire Company, Wednesday evening, the committee on subscriptions were instructed to try to raise the amount subscribed to \$200. For instrumental music, a combination band of Dixon players and several from the city has been settled on after lengthy negotiations, in which the committee had one band to go back on them after being engaged. McCray's string band furnishes music for the ball.

The equestrienne portion of the display will probably come in at the proper place—that is, if the bashfulness of the young ladies does not induce them to back out at the last minute.

Tuesday evening, the Horribles held a well attended meeting and effected an organization. B. F. Newby, Charles Albany and John Davenport, were appointed and executive committee, and 47 persons signed the role of membership.

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### **Home Made Raisins.**

The following is translated from a letter in the Sacramento Journal, the German newspaper:

For several years our farmers have made the trial, instead of making wine from their grapes, to make them into raisins—with great success, especially so with Dr. W. H. Wells, who lives about three miles from Dixon. He has succeeded in the manufacture of raisins from the Muscatel great which are far superior to those imported. A merchant from Walmart Walla, Washington Territory—a relative of Mr. George Foster—who bought some of Dr. Wells' raisins, said to him, he should procure from the Doctor this year. What raisins he required, as his customers preferred them to any imported raisins. When we consider these can be purchased for 10 cents per pound, we should think that the importation of foreign raisins would cease in a short time.

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## Improved Roads.

Our Roadmaster, Mister George W. King, has done admirable work on the sometimes almost impassable road between Merryfield's and Garnett's extending to Jonathan Brown's; on the south, between McCune's and Duke's and on the north, from Mrs. Ellis' ranch nearly a mile toward Putah Creek. The work as done is good for the people, good for the county, and we hope good for Mr. King's pocket.

X.

Dixon, June 20th.

pg3

**Democratic Primary.**— The Democratic primary last Saturday was quite lively. A meeting had been called for the night before, but it adjourned without making up a ticket. Forty-six votes were cast, the following being elected: H. E. McCune, E. E. Leake, S. C. Wolfskill, K. E. Kelley, John Madden, L. C. Northcutt, William Baker. All of the above were on the printed ticket. Scratching Was Indulged in through the Favor of J. E. Apperson and S. H. Brown, but Not Enough to Elect Them. W. A. Dashiell Acted As Inspector; F. A. Schnitzlein and George Niroad, judges.

Dixon 301.—Since the Wheatland outrage, and several other crimes reported from various country towns, the citizens of country districts have taken the alarm and are organizing committees of safety and vigilance. We hear that. In view of the number of rough characters hanging about this town at the present time—many of them plainly not being in search of work—it is proposed to organize a patrol and committee of citizens, to better protect the town.

## NEW CONSTITUTION PARTY.

Its County Convention Monday— Adjournment until July 5th.

The N. C. P. County convention met in the Union Hall, Suisun, last Monday forenoon. G. T. Whitley, President of the Suisun club, called the meeting to order, and R. C. Marshall was elected Pres., E. E. Hathaway, Secretary.

A committee on credentials—one from each precinct represented—was appointed by the Chair as follows: M. D. Cooper, of Elmira; D. K. Corn of Vacaville; J. S. Pearce of Green Valley; G. T. Whitley, of Suisun; E. S. Mudgett, of Vallejo; A. A. Lynde and J. H. Martin, of Vallejo; W. Wadsworth, of Rio Vista.

Adjourned to await the report of the committee.

The committee subsequently reported the following delegates present: Vallejo—1st Ward, A. A. Lynde; 2nd. Ward, E. S. Mudgett, P. Gillon, 3rd Ward, George C. Pearson, J. Martin; Elmira, James McCrory, C. H. Allison, M. Dorsey Cooper, F. Williams (by W. K. Hoyt, proxy); Green Valley, George M. Perry, George W. Mason, J. C. Pearce; Vacaville, D. K. Corn, R. C. Marshall, H. Cernon (by F. P. Ward, proxy), F. P. Ward, Samuel Ney (by W. J. Dobbins, proxy); Montezuma, J. W. Arnold; Benicia, W. Wadsworth, James Smith, Ed. Smith (by James Smith, proxy); Suisun, J. Bartlett, J. P. Cockern, G. T. Whitley, J. H. Bowman, C. N. Edwards, H. H. Eastard, J. B. Green, J. Cunningham, W. J. Morris.

The Chair on motion appointed the following committee on Permanent Organization: F. P. Ward, of Vacaville; J. McCrory, of Elmira; N. Edwards, of Suisun.

The matter of forming resolutions was left to the same committee, and an adjournment was had until 1: 30 P. M.

On reassembling the Committee on Permanent Organization reported recommending the election of G. T. Whitley as President and J. H. Martin as Secretary, who were duly installed; also, as order of business: First election of Delegates to the State Convention; second, the election of a County Committee; also, to postpone the nomination of a County ticket until Saturday week. Report adopted.

Delegates were elected as follows: G. C. Pearson and E. S. Mudgett, Vallejo; C. N.

Edwards, Suisun; James McCrory, Elmira; Hugh Cernon, Vacaville; and W. J. Dobbins, of Vacaville, at large.

The following named men were chosen a County Committee: Vallejo, G. C. Pearson, Third Ward; P. Gillon, Second Ward; A. A. Lyndie, First Ward; Suisun, W. J. Morris; Vacaville, D. K. Korn; Elmira, F. Williams; Montezuma, J. W. Arnold; Rio Vista, James Smith; at large, R. C. Marshall; Green Valley, J. S. Pierce; Denverton, William Stewart; Dixon, Peter Smythe; Maine Prairie, James Thompson.

It was moved by R. C. Marshall to reconsider the action adopting the report of the committee. As to postponing the nominations. Carried by 5 majority.

Another motion was then made to adjourned until July 5th. Pearson and Martin strongly protested against an adjournment without definite action.

A series of resolutions were offered by Pearson reciting that the party was only for the present campaign, and its sole object to carry out the reforms of the new Constitution; as the W. P. C. Stands firm on this issue, the State Convention of the N. C. P. Should see elect as many nominees as possible from the W. P. C. State ticket, and that the delegates use their best efforts to amicably adjust the differences—simply in name—between the W. P. C. And the N. C. P. Throughout the State.

After debate the resolutions were tabled, and the following substitute offered by Dobbins, adopted:—

**Resolved,** That this Convention does now adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 5th day of July, and that the present delegates to this Convention, as certified by the Committee on Credentials, be the delegates to that Convention, provided that should any precinct, not present, represented, be organized in the interior with New Constitution clubs, such clubs shall be allowed there just representation in this Convention.

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### **Crop and Harvest Notes.**

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All these threshing machines have started, but most of them have been engaged the present week on barley and not enough wheat has yet been thrashed to give a satisfactory basis for estimating the crop. Heading is everywhere in progress.

The only parties who had hauled the grain to the Dixon warehouses up to Thursday morning were Richard Hall, Owen O'Neill, John Brinkerhoff and Peter Timm. The latter hauled some Sonora wheat that weighed 140 pounds to the sac, O'Neill's averaged about 132.

It is, unfortunately, only true that the bright anticipations of a glorious and bountiful harvest are not destined to be realized. The two weeks of purging northwind which followed the rust has done its work, only too well. While the best judges do not admit the most the respondent predictions about the result, it is probable. The average yield of wheat will not be over 15 bushels to the acre.

If the prospect is not first-class in the immediate vicinity of Dixon it is better than in a great many other places. About Vacaville and Elmira, a large part of the grain will not be cut at all. In the Suisun Valley, also, it is terribly shriveled. In the Montezuma Hills, according to reports the first of the week, the grain was good, but was shelling some in the wind. Around Winters and Madison, again, it is good.

To the north-east of Dixon it is better than on the north and west. Samuel McBride commenced to cut his grain this week, but after heading a few acres, concluded it would not pay expenses and stopped. Summer-fallowed grain is not so good this year as the Winter sown and volunteer.

Barley yields well in all sections we have heard from.

There is not perfect unanimity of opinion among the farmers as to the cause of the remarkable shrinkage, but it is generally attributed to a variety of causes—the rust, the north wind and the late rains.

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**Reward.**—Fifty Dollars reward will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person tearing down or defacing certain posters posted by me throughout this

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## EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

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To be Held at Vacaville July 29th, in Aid of California College.

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Vacaville, June 23rd

Editor Tribune:—A meeting of the friends of education was held at California College, last evening, with a view to making preliminary arrangements for an educational convention to be held at this place on the 29th of July.

Dr. Reynolds called the meeting to order, and requested Mr. A. M. Stevenson to act as Chairman. Rev. Mr. Ballagh was elected, Secretary. Speeches were made by Dr. Gregory, President of the College, Mr. Logan, of the Christian church, Dr. Reynolds, Mr., Cernon and the Chairman, fully endorsing the object of the meeting, after which committees were appointed on invitation, reception, finance, music and executive business.

It is proposed to have Dr. Allen, of the State Normal School, (who has promised in advance to be present) Dr. Le Conte, President of the State University, and Rev. Mr. Pelt, of Philadelphia, to make addresses on the occasion. There will be refreshments provided by friends living near enough to bring a basket of provisions with them, and we hope they will all fill their baskets full, as there will be a large crowd.

The movement was originated by President. Gregory, but most heartily concurred in by the citizens, without regard to religious proclivities. And I beg leave to say a few words in favor of the new President of California College, Dr. U. Gregory. I regard him as emphatically the right man in the right place. He is the first live president the College, has had. As one of the speakers observed, "I like the snap of the man." He has, by his energetic course, the few months he has been here, secured the confidence and cooperation of the people at home, while others who preceded him, acted in such a manner as to destroy all confidence in the success of the institution, to render the people indifferent to its prosperity, and prevent that cooperation on the part of those in its immediate vicinity, so important to the upbuilding of the school in any locality.

In spite of the rust and general gloomy outlook for the wheat crop, the Dr. has already secured seventy students for the next session, with the probability of fifteen others, who have made conditional promises; and he says he had good reason to believe that he will be able to commence the session with one hundred pupils. If President Gregory retains his health, and continues the same, energetic, conciliatory course in the future, which has already inspired the people of this community with such confidence in his ability and ultimate success, he will build up the school that the town, the County and the whole State may be proud of.

We hope that all who desire the success of this school will rally to his support, and the friends of education generally will attend the convention on the 29th proximo. Prof. Ryhiner is preparing a cantata which will be rendered at night, so that those who can make it convenient to remain over will enjoy a musical treat. R.

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## Railroad Train VS. Header.

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Last week, Friday, a collision occurred on the V. V. R. R., two miles above Winters, between a freight train and a farmer's header. The latter was being driven along a road parallel to the track by an intoxicated driver, who, finding the horses becoming frightened, jumped to the ground, leaving the machine to take care of itself. It ran into the train and was smashed to pieces, two men who were sitting on the side of a car and hanging their feet out, being hit. One lost the sole of his shoe, while the other was his on the leg and slightly hurt. On ascertaining the extent of the loss, the farmer sat down and wrote a postal card to President Stevenson like this: "Your train ran into my header and smashed it up, and unless you pay me, I shall certainly sue the company." From this way of putting it, the reader might have supposed the train had left the

track and was running around the country promiscuously, looking up headers to destroy. Mr. Stevenson ascertained such was not the case, and accordingly wrote to the farmer that the header ran into the train, instead of the latter into the former, but is no damage had been suffered, the company would not bring suit.

**Political.**

- Prof. J. T. Wallace expresses confidence in receiving the Democratic endorsement. He was formally a teacher in California College.
- The Solano and the Yolo workingmen's joint convention will meet at Davisville today (Saturday).
- The Workingmen's club at Rio Vista has deserted and declared itself, and H. D. Club, saying that Kearney is an obnoxious dictator.
- O. R. Coghlan declines. The Workingmen's nomination for District Attorney in a letter to G. A. Lamont. He says every principle of honor binds him to the Democracy.
- H. E. McCune is talked of for Senator by the Democrats.
- The Republican is dissatisfied with the form of our mention of Mr. Montgomery as a candidate for Senator, and says it should have been like this: "Many of his ideas are idiotic, and he is either a fool or a knave." We disavow any such expression of opinion. The Tribune does not think everyone who differs with is is a fool or a knave. That is one of the things which distinguishes is from some other papers.
- The delegates to the Democratic convention from Tremont are D. J. Guthrie and W. A. Culver; From Maine Prairie, G. Luttges and Samuel Triplett.
- The New Constitution party of this county met in convention at Suisun, Monday, and although final action was postponed until July 5th, the chances are that the Workingmen's tickets will be indorsed. We understand the new party was formed because neither of the old ones could be trusted, and yet the very first proposition is to rush blindly into the arms of one of them. Why can the Workingmen be trusted any better after being indorsed than before? Crow is about the same thing whether Eaton cooked or raw. Kearny indorsed would smell as sweet as Kearney unindorsed.

**BINGHAMTON.**

School closed last week, Friday until the Monday after the 4th, between which time and Winter. It is intended to get in four months and a half.

**VACAVILLE**

Five cars of fruit has been holed to Suisun by wagon. This Spring and shipped by the, *Caroline*. Farmers report. Quite a saving by so doing; but the owner of the boat was up in the family the other day and begged the farmers who were not shipping so now to do it, as he was losing money.

The proposed educational convention on the 29th will be a kind of picnic occasion, and it is proposed to run excursions from Vallejo, Madison, and Sacramento.

**RIO VISTA.**

A pigeon match comes off on the 29th instant. Messrs. Squires and Clarridge intend having three hundred pigeons ready for the occasion.

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pg4

**San Francisco Correspondence and Market Report.**

Go directly to the electronic image of *ALL* existing Tribune issues:  
<https://dr652a.bmiimaging.com/index?datasetName=Dixon%20Public%20Library>

Page 4, sometimes page 5 or 6, of every Tribune issue is devoted, primarily, to the latest news of and about the city of San Francisco. The majority of the items

presented relate to Domestic and International Market Reports, Domestic and International financial news, the Stock market, the weather and weather trends, weights and tonnage of commercial items shipped and received, whatever general news that didn't fit in the first pages of the Tribune, and some odd articles to fill up the remaining space of the page. Oh! and don't forget advertisements; lots of advertisements.

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# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1879/10/18	Entry 8/1/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1879/10/18	Mod. 1/6/2022	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

October 18, 1879

## Brevities.

- Another shower visited the dusty earth Saturday night, .17 of an inch falling. If it does not rot the sowed grain, it can do no great damage.
- The Dixon Mills have been grinding Egyptian corn for W. A. Culver and other farmers who raised it this year. It makes good feed for stock, but poor Brett.
- "Jim Brown," the Chinaman arrested at Briggs Ranch for grand larceny, was discharged for want of evidence against him.
- Six carloads of wheat were shipped this week by Eppinger & Co.
- A few feet of the southeast corner of Eppinger and company's warehouse has been cut off to enable the R. R. Co. to straighten its side track.
- A gang of railroad laborers have been engaged completing the sidetrack on the east side of the railroad, and straightening that on the west.
- Jay. E. Apperson has made a desk for the meeting room of the Town Trustees.
- Round trip tickets for Sacramento, good from the 21st to the 24th, inclusive will be sold at \$1.70. [Railroad]
- A list of taxpayers indebted to the Corporation, in some from eight cents and up, is published by authority this week.
- Superintendent Bateman reports finding the Dixon schools and those of neighboring districts in satisfactory working order, and with the usual attendance.
- More About Flax. [An extensive article from the Scientific American on the benefits of growing flax and using linen.]

Crop Rotation. - An extensive and informative article on the benefits of Crop rotation throughout the world and how these rotation practices, if adopted, might benefit the farmers of Dixon. [grain, wheat, agriculture]

## Delinquent Tax List for the Town of Dixon.

[Being a listing of all citizens of the Dixon jurisdiction who are delinquent in the payment of their property taxes. With amount of delinquency.]

A Healthy Bank.- The bank of Dixon is now in a very healthy condition. Last Spring the Bank Commissioner reported that its capital had been impaired to the extent of \$5000 and recommended the passing of one or two semi annual dividends. Accordingly the July dividend was passed, and by the addition of that and other sums which have now been recovered on securities that the Commissioner did not consider good, the deficiency is made up and there is a handsome surplus left over, so that the January dividend will be declared as usual. As we have said, the Commissioner, in making up his statement of the assets of the Bank, rejected several notes on which the interest was in arrears, but which the Directors knew to be good and which have since been paid. In fact, of all the losses which the Commissioner believe the Bank had sustained, but one is likely to prove real. Another way in which an apparent deficiency was created was by appraising the Bank building, which cost \$8000, at only 3000, and all the furniture at about the cost of the safe. There are now



\$136,000 of deposits in the Bank-more than it has ever had before since its incorporation-which shows the degree of confidence in its soundness felt by our people.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of public school for month ending October 10, based on written examination. [Being a listing of all pupils, with grades for attendance, recitation, and deportment, in all grades and divisions of the Dixon public school. Signed by A. R. Story, Teacher.

- Wedding of W. S. Hinman and Mrs. S. P. Martin. [extensive article.]

To STOP. - Gen. Grant and party will leave Vallejo next Wednesday morning in a special train for Sacramento, which will make shortstops at the different stations to allow the people and opportunity to see the hero of the hour. The train will probably arrive at Dixon about noon. All turn out.

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pg4

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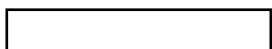
















# The Dixon Tribune.

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Pub. 1880/01/10	Entry 8/4/2017	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1880/01/06	Mod. 6/5/2020	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

January 10, 1880

## TOWN TRUSTEES

At the meeting of the Town Trustees, this week [Tuesday, January 6, 1880] bills were ordered paid to the amount of \$117.40; the quarterly bank license was reduced to \$15; requests of William Lukes for remission of license on flour mill laid over; ordered that a call be published for annual election to be held February 21.

- A new sign put up at the railroad depot is the distance to San Francisco, by the new route, at 63 1/2 miles, which is very nearly the same as by the old one.
- Fifty carloads of wheat have recently been shipped from Batavia, embracing Porters, Holly & Bivens', and several other lots. 1800 tons still remain.

## FARMING NOTES.

Grain which was sown before the first rains and has now been some time above the ground, is looking yellow, and has not grown perceptibly during the cold weather; but it has received no real injury and may be considered very promising. The stand is good.

More Winter-plowed land will be put in around these parts the present season than for several years pass. Our farmers have the leeway of 34 years to make up, and of course they want to spread as much sale as possible; besides, summer-fallowing has not proved of as much advantage the last two years as it formerly did, which is another reason there is more plowing.

Some of our farmers who are interested in Colusa County, report the prospects there are better than they are here, though S. G. Little, who returned from that county Wednesday, states that the grain looks about as it does in Solano. 3 inches more rain to fall on their than here.

## AMENDING THE TOWN CHARTER.

The TRIBUNE has already mentioned that the Trustees had requested Town Attorney Wendell to draft a new charger, or suitable amendments to the present one. It was the impression of the Trustees that the charter would be amended in the old way -by special act of the Legislature; but Section 6 of article X of the State constitution seems to forbid such legislation, and to require all organization of town governments to be by Gen. laws. The section reads as follows:

Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by Gen. laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended, or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the elect doors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity there with; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, shall be subject to and controlled by Gen. laws.

If municipal corporations cannot be created by special laws, of course additional grants

of power requiring amendments of existing charters cannot be made by such laws. As we understand the intention of Section 6, the Legislature will pass a general act which will either contain full models of working charters for towns of different sizes, one of which can be adopted by the town of Dixon by vote of its citizens; or the general act will merely lay down certain restrictions which every town will have to follow, but may each arrange the details of its charter to suit itself. The latter course will probably be adopted; but in either case nothing can be done without amending our charter until the Legislature has shown its hand.

**THE HIGH SCHOOL TO HAVE A BUILDING.**

The second term of the Dixon High School began Monday morning with 40 pupils. The rooms could not accommodate this number; and some of the ladies who have taken an interest in the school, and have waited in vain for the men to do anything towards providing it better accommodations, determine to act on their own responsibility. The result is an addition to the main building in the form of AN 24 x 38 feet in size, is now building, under contract with J. E. Apperson. The money -about \$500 is desired -will be raised by lectures or other entertainments, but as yet no definite arrangements have been made.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**DIXON  
HIGH SCHOOL**

Rev. J. C. Simmons, A. M., Principal

J. H. Simmons, A. B., Assistant,

Mr. G. B. Webster, Assistant,

Miss. Lula K. Evans, teacher of music.

The next term of this school will begin January 5, 1880.

Instructions given in Primary, Preparatory and College studies.

Young ladies from abroad can find board with the Principal.



















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Pub. 1880/06/19	Entry 8/12/2017	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1880/06/19	Mod. 8/12/2017		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

June 19, 1880

[The following advertisement appears on Page 1, Column 1 of the Tribune. Previous adverts for the "Dixon High School" were display ads on page 3 or 4.]:

## DIXON HIGH SCHOOL

Rev. J. C. Simmons, A. M., Principal

J. H. Simmons, A. B., Assistant,

Mr. C.B. Webster, Assistant,

H. Dahann: Teacher of German.

Miss. Lula K. Evans, teacher of music.

The next term of this school will begin August 2, 1880.

Instructions given in Primary, Preparatory and College studies.

Young ladies from abroad can find board with the Principal. June 19

- Edward Brinkerhoff has filed and in solvents petition.
- M. Currey has returned from several weeks' stay at the Springs, in improved health.
- Our former townsman, District Attorney Buckles, has been winning laurels as an orator before the Republican club of Vallejo.
- W. S. Has had another spell of sickness since his return from the mountains, and is now barely able to walk downtown.
- Henry Myers, J. A. C. Thompson and a few others began heading wheat last Monday, but found it not ripe enough and had to stop.
- It appears to be tacitly decided that there will be no celebration of the Fourth, unless in an impromptu way. The harvest fields have absorbed most of the boys.
- The Post office Department, having completed an examination of the business done at different offices, has fixed the salary of the Dixon office at \$1200 a year; the Benicia, \$1200; Vallejo \$2100.
- Although the number of harvest hands in town continues smaller than in most previous years, the supply is be equal to the demand. Two dollars a day, the usual rate of wages, is offered by the farmers.
- Some Chinese notables were in town last Saturday night to attend a meeting of a society call the Chinese Masons. It is said their ritual and ceremonies resemble those of the Masons enough to make it probable the order is an ancient offshoot of the Masonic fraternity.

### ROAD TAX IN INCORPORATED TOWNS.

We have before referred to the subject of the collection of road taxes in un-incorporated towns, and we now find in a Woodland paper the following:

We learned that the Attorney Gen. has given his opinion in regard to the legality of the road poll tax in incorporated cities and towns, that it is collectible. That being the case, residents of Woodland will have to pay the road poll tax as heretofore, notwithstanding the opinions of some that the new Constitution nullified the old law.

Following is the section of the noon road law bearing on the subject, and we would like to know by what kind of legal tactics the Attorney Gen. contrives to outflank it:

The road tax and property tax herein provided for must not be levied or collected from the inhabitants or property of incorporated towns and cities which by municipal authority levy such taxes for the streets and alleys thereof. Bridges crossing the line between cities or towns and road districts must be constructed by the cities or towns, and the road fund of the road districts into which such bridges reach proportionately.

The incorporated town of Dixon levies no tax for the specific purpose of repairing streets or roads, though it does more or less work on the streets; but if a specific town tax is necessary to prevent the collection of the County tax, it would be well if next year it should be levied, for the county road district fund can be expended only on county roads, and in consequence some of our streets that have not been made county roads heavy yawned with mud-holes four years, and they have not all been filled yet.

#### CURING RUST.

When the wheat is in danger of rusting in the San Joaquin, to horsemen ride on each side of a "land" in the dead furloughs, side-by-side, drawing a line between them over the heads of the standing wheat. In straightening up the moisture is shaken off. A practice something similar is said to have prevailed among the Mexican farmers on the coast in the early days of California.

#### SUDDEN DEATH

A Chinaman went to the railroad depot at Elmira last Tuesday and bought a ticket for San Francisco. While waiting for the train he laid down in the shade of the depot. The train having arrived, it was attempted to awake the sleeper, but he was found dead.





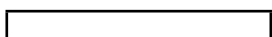














# The Dixon Tribune.

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Pub. 1883/04/28	Entry 4/11/2020	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1883/04/28 yyyy/mm/dd	Mod. 4/11/2020 mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
			<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

April 28, 1883

Page 1:

## PROMISING VINEYARDS.

it is not generally conceded that Solano will not only maintain her lead as an agricultural region, but will at no distant day, take front rank as a grape producing County. The increase in the number and extent of vineyards within a few years, has seen something prodigious. In the vicinity of Batavia, this is particularly noticeable. E. Francis has a thrifty young vineyard of 30 acres, or 18,000 vines, which are now about a year old. One half are of the Mission variety, and the remainder, with the exceptions of a few table grapes, are Zinfandel's. J. G. Duke has a fine vineyard, which is carefully cultivated and very productive. He has 20-4 acres or 14,500 Zinfandel and Muscat vines, that are now 12 years of age and the yield for several years has been very large. In addition to these, he has a young vineyard of 40 acres or 25,000 vines that are now two years old, and are of the Zinfandel and other wine grape varieties. Thomas Gallagher has 12,002-year-olds, infant bills, and 15,000 of other varieties, that are only a year old. This vineyard looks well, and Sunday, will be the source of an immense revenue to its owner. T. N. Buckles as a small but thrifty vineyard in which are 1000 Muscat and table grapevines, that are 10 years old and bear heavily. Two years ago he planted 600 more of the same varieties. A year ago he began to realize that there must be a good profit in the cultivation of wine grapes, and he accordingly set out 2000 vines, which are growing finely. Mr. Taylor has a small vineyard of full-bearing vines, but next year his manager, J. Mack, expects to go into the business on a large scale, and most of his farm will be devoted to grape and fruit culture. R. S. Cornell has 3 acres of the Mission variety, eight years old and Paul Sheppa 6 acres, all of the same variety except a few table grapes. Harry Peterson's farm which is managed by J. F. Douglas, has a vineyard of 40 acres. It is not in first-class condition, which is easily accounted for. It but recently came into his possession, and no doubt under his management, the vineyard will soon develop into one of the thrifty is that and most productive in the Valley. Charles Parkinson has a splendid vineyard of 14 acres. There are 3500 Mission, 1000 Zinfandel, 2500 Muscat, and 1500 of other varieties, all from 10 to 12 years old, and yielding enormously. We shall refer to this subject again.

## SCHOOL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that and election will be held in Tremont School District at the school building on Saturday, May 12, for the purpose ofsubmittal of the proposition to levy a tax of \$120 on the school district for the purpose of maintaining a public school in said District. Judges of the election: Frank Thomas, A. Holdridge, and William Highland.

Ben Madden, Trustee  
Claus Janssen Trustee  
James McMillan Trustee

Page 2, 3, 4: Nothing of Interest

### Putah Creek Water Company

We learn from Hon. H. M. Larue that this company, which is been incorporated for the purpose of irrigating the lands from Winters to Davisville, by taking water from Putah Canyon have received a report from the engineer employed to make a survey for a ditch, and that the report is very favorable. The north or Yolo County side offers the most practicable route for the ditch, and the dam would be built and a ditch constructed from the dam in Putah Canyon to Swing goals ranch, below, Davisville, for about \$125,000. The farmers along the proposed route should not let the opportunity slip to secure this irrigation scheme by taking stock in the company, as it will undoubtedly cause their land to double in value, besides securing them good crops, even in time of scarce rainfall.-[Woodland Democrat.]

### Work On New Building Commenced.

Eppinger and Co. have let the contract for the new brick building, to Mr. Madden, of Sacramento, for \$13,124. Monday morning they began moving their stock of goods to union Hall, and by Tuesday afternoon everything was in shipshape. The new place of business makes quite an attractive store. Peter Timm, who has the contract for removing the old building and evacuating the seller, is now at work, and probably before we go to press the old building will be on wheels. It is to be moved to the vacant lot in the rear of the Tribune building, and will be occupied by the firm as an office for the present, as well as utilized as a general storehouse. Work is to be commenced at once on the new structure, and it will likely be ready for occupancy, by the middle of August.

### May Day at Dixon

the people of Dixon and vicinity should not forget the proposed May Day celebration at Washington Park. This festival is so old and time-honored, that its observance ought to be general. As a rule, many people work too much. An occasional day of rest and recreation is necessary to the well-being of everybody. Crops look well, times are prosperous, and the season is propitious for a regular old-fashioned jubilation. The absurd and grotesque appearance of the "Horribles," the out-door amusements and games, lunching on the green swards and beneath the umbrageous trees, to say nothing of the choice music, ought to be attraction sufficient to induce the multitude to turn out for a day of hearty amusement. in the evening there will be a Grand May Day ball at the Pavilion, under the management of the Dixon Brass and the String Band. The pavilion will be comfortably decorated [?] And grounds will be brilliantly illuminated.





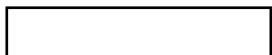


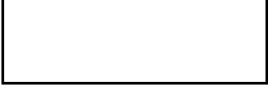












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First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

June 9, 1883

Page 1: Not checked!

Page 2:

## PUBLIC OPINION

Editor Tribune:--In your paper of last week, you stated that steps were about to be taken to establish a public library here. A few of the townspeople have long felt the need of such an institution. While it is true that the daily newspapers and periodical publications ordinarily supply us with sufficient reading matter, yet there are times when nearly all of us feel the need of access to book, literature, standard works of history, travels, biography, political economy, science, fiction, reference works, encyclopedias, etc., and no less valuable for the handy use of young men and women, than for the more prosaic professional men. Such a collection is not ordinarily owned by anyone individual. In small towns like Dixon, nor can anyone individual ordinarily well afford to invest in such a collection. Yet, there are many of us who would be glad to own such a quantity of instructive and entertaining books, and to give the free use of the same to our friends, if we were able to afford it. It seems as if a practical method of supplying this want might easily be made operative by the united action of all those who favorite. Not alone. For general use is such a library of reference in instructive and entertaining books deemed desirable, but it becomes almost an imperative need as an accessory to the schools which we have taken so much pains to place on a sound and successful basis. To the young men and women, our sons and daughters, whom we are educating here at home, do we owe the duty of placing at their disposal. Such literary aids as their progress in their studies emphatically requires. It is needless to further take up your valuable space in showing why we should take some united action to establish a small but valuable public library. Many good reasons that might be urged, will occur to all, with but little reflection. It is sufficient to suggest that no more opportune time to take such concerted action will occur at this present time. Acting thereforeupon the advice of a number of fellow citizens, Messrs. Wallace and Story, have kindly consented to give as much of their time as may be needed in soliciting the aid of all persons in the community who may feel inclined to patronize this project. It is deemed that the most comprehensive plan of procedure is to open a subscription list with a view of raising say \$1000 or \$2000; that when the whole summer subscribed, the subscribers shall organize into an incorporated company, making the shares of stock either \$2.50 or \$5.00 each, allowing subscribers to take as many shares as they may desire; that the stockholders shall have the use of the books at all times, without charge, and that the same privilege be granted. Students at the Academy, but that those not holding stock shall pay a sum for library privilegesto be fixed by the directors of the company. Of course, the above suggestions are subject to any changes, that may be thought advisable. For the present time, however, and for the purpose of making some start in this much desired direction, the foregoing suggestions are submitted that the matter may be generally considered, and that all those who are favorable to the movement may encourage it by giving their subscriptions to either of the above named gentlemen. Let us hope that all will feel interested in this matter and help it along by a liberal subscription.

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Page 5

Pages 6: Nothing of Interest.







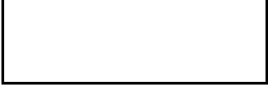












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Event 1883/12/22	Mod. 6/12/2020	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

December 22, 1883

Page 19:

## To The Electors Of The Town Of DIXON

Whereas, the town of Dixon was incorporated prior to January 1, 1880, under the laws of the State of California, and

Whereas, a Petition has been filed by more than one-fifth of the qualified electors of said town of Dixon, as shown by the vote of the last Municipal Election, in and for said Town, asking that said Town of Dixon shall become organized under the general laws of this State, relating to Municipal Corporations of the class to which said Town of Dixon belongs to-wit: class VI:

Section 2. Commencing at a point on the north line of the southeast quarter of section 14, township seven north, range one east, where the land of John S. Mays and Thomas Dixon intersect, running thence due south to the section line dividing sections 14 and 23; thence west along said section line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 23; thence south along the west line of said northeast quarter of section 23, a distance of 400 feet; thence due east to the west line of the land of the California Pacific Railroad Company; thence southwesterly along said west line of said railroad land to the south line of Mayes Addition to the town of Dixon, as shown by official plat of said addition now on file in the Recorder's office of Solano County; thence east along said south line of said Mayes Addition to the said east line of northeast quarter of section 20-3; thence north along said east line of said quarter section to the south line of the land of Henry Smith; thence east along said south line of said Smith's land to the east line of the same; thence north along the said east line to the south line of the land of Ferguson and Coleman; thence east along said south line of said Ferguson and Coleman's land to the east line of the same; thence north along said east line to a .675 feet south of the north line of the northeast quarter of section 20-4; thence east to the east line of said northeast quarter of section 20-4; thence north along said east line of said quarter section and continuing along the east line of the southwest quarter of section 13 to the north line of the land of W. A. Dashiell; thence west along said north line of said Dashiell's land to the east line of the piece of land belonging to Peter Timm; thence north along said east line of Timm's land to the north line of the same; thence west along said north line of said Timm's land to a point due south of where the east line of the California Pacific Railroad Company's land crosses the north line of the southwest quarter of section 13; thence due north to said north line of the southwest quarter of section 13; thence due north to said north line of said southwest quarter of said section; thence due west to the place of beginning.

it is therefore ordered that the fourth day of February 1884, is fixed as the day for the Elect doors of Dixon to express by the elective franchise, whether the said town of Dixon shall be reorganized under the general laws of the State of California, relating to Municipal Corporations under the VI class.

the Collector shall vote upon said proposition by placing upon their ballots, the word "For reorganization," or "Against reorganization," or words equivalent thereto.

The place of election shall be at the polling place appointed for the election of Municipal officers, and the poles shall be opened and closed and the ballots canvassed at the same time and in the same manner prescribed, under the General Election Laws of the State.

It is ordered that this notice be published at least four weeks before the day of election in the Dixon Tribune, as a newspaper published in the town of Dixon.

HERMAN EPPINGER  
President Board of Trustees.  
In. B. S. Coleman,  
Sec. Board of Trustees.  
Dated at Dixon, December 19, 1883

ORDINANCE NUMBER 29

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Dixon, Solano County, State of California, ordain as follows:

Section I.--it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to construct or erect any frame or wooden building in whole or in part, in that portion of the Town of Dixon, bounded on the west by Jackson Street, and Central Pacific Railroad; on the north by C Street; on the east by Second Street; and on the south by Mayes Street, and being what is known as the fire limits of said town, without the person or persons desiring to such a building having first obtained permission from the Board of Trustees to do so, and any person or persons having erected, such a building without having received such permission, will be compelled to remove the same.

Section II.--All persons violating this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding \$300 for each and every offense so, committed.

HERMAN EPPINGER  
President Board of Trustees.  
N. B. S. COLEMAN,  
Secretary Board of Trustees.  
Dixon, December 4, 1883

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PRODUCE MARKET



















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			<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

December 29, 1883

Page 2

## Dixon Normal School

The second term of this school will begin January 8, 1884. Thorough instruction given in the various branches to be taught in our public school, together with the best methods for teaching the same.

For those preparing themselves for teachers, the school is especially designed. Terms, \$10 per month.

C. A. King.  
Principal

## DIXON ACADEMY.

Dixon, Solano County, California

Centrally Located. Accessible by railroad from all points: suitable accommodations for board at reasonable rates.

School opens again January 2, 1884

Expenses low; instruction thorough and practical in academic and collegiate branches.

Especial attention given to the Normal Class.

Who will wish to enter the examination next June.

Good opportunities are offered to those wishing to study elocution, music, drawing, painting, bookkeeping, and ancient languages.

J. T. WALLACE & A. R. STORY

Page 3:

Dixon Academy.

this popular institution keeps pace with other improvements of our city. Although the school has been sadly interrupted by the epidemic, yet the term has been a successful one, in point of numbers, for more than 90 pupils have been enrolled. The teachers fully expect in attendance for the next term, larger than at any time in the history of the school. As the superior facilities for studying the natural sciences, languages, bookkeeping, painting, and drawing, instrumental music, and especially the normal training become known, we know the members in attendance must be still further increased, and the earnest and faithful labors of our teachers must receive its just reward. We are pleased to note the fact that of all those who have gone before the County Board for certificates from his school, only one has been unsuccessful; and this too, in the face of the fact, that generally only 50% of the applicants get certifications. This speaks well for the thermos of the work done here. It is a favorable indication for the Academy to notice a large increase in the numbers of your taking the courses in languages. This will give greater breadth of culture than

the merely superficial commercial course too often chosen by our young people. While we are extremely sorry to lose from our school, such a finish scholar and gentlemen as Prof. Roberts has proven himself to be, yet his place could hardly be better filled than by his former pupil Prof. J. H. Simmons. This young gentleman is quite popular here as a teacher. This is the only change in the faculty. School opens after the holidays, January 2, and we hope to see the building crowded as it has never been before.

#### PROMOTIONS.

List of pupils promoted from the Second Room to the First Room of the Dixon Pub. School: [follows a listing of the students with their academic grades.]

List of pupils promoted from the Fourth to the Third grade in the Second Room: [follows a listing of the students with their academic grades.]

List of pupils who passed a successful examination for promotion from the Third Room into the Second: [follows a listing of the students with their academic grades.]

The following pupils have been promoted from the Primary Department to the Third Room: [follows a listing of the student with their academic grades.]

#### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools closed last Friday for a short vacation. On account of absence, we were unable to be present, but we learn that the exercises were of a most interesting and pleasing character. A program of the literary exercises is perhaps on the way to us from this E. V. Stuart, at Rio Vista, but owing to a slow-growing mail, it is not likely to reach us in time for this issue. One of the most interesting features of the occasion was a splendid lunch, prepared by the pupils. School will reopen on Wednesday, January 2. The same board of teachers has been employed, except that Ms. Jenny Gillespie will take the place of Miss E. V. Stuart. Mr. Stuart retires of her own volition, and very much to the regret of all concerned. Her successor is very highly spoken of, among teachers, and will doubtless give perfect satisfaction. The schools are in splendid condition, and will compare favorably with any in the county. The universal verdict is that Prof. Pedlar is the right man in the right place, and he is ably assisted by Mrs. Apperson and Merrill.

Report of the Pine Grove School, month ending December 21st, 1883  
[being a listing of all students with their grades for scholarship and deportment.]  
Peter Larew, Principal. L. D.

#### To The Electors Of The Town Of DIXON

Whereas, the town of Dixon was incorporated prior to January 1, 1880, under the laws of the State of California, and

Whereas, a Petition has been filed by more than one-fifth of the qualified electors of said town of Dixon, as shown by the vote of the last Municipal Election, in and for said Town, asking that said Town of Dixon shall become organized under the general laws of this State, relating to Municipal Corporations of the class to which said Town of Dixon belongs to-wit: class VI:

Section 2. Commencing at a point on the north line of the southeast quarter of section 14, township seven north, range one east, where the land of John S. Mays and Thomas Dixon intersect, running thence due south to the section line dividing sections 14 and 23; thence west along said section line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 23; thence south along the west line of said northeast quarter of section 23, a distance of 400 feet; thence due east to the west line of the land of the California Pacific Railroad Company; thence southwesterly along said west line of said railroad land to the south line of Mayes Addition to the town of Dixon, as shown by official plat of said addition now on file in the Recorder's office of Solano County; thence east along said south line of said Mayes Addition to the said east line of northeast quarter of section 20-3; thence north along said east line of said quarter section to the south line of the land of Henry Smith; thence east

along said south line of said Smith's land to the east line of the same; thence north along the said east line to the south line of the land of Ferguson and Coleman; thence east along said south line of said Ferguson and Coleman's land to the east line of the same; thence north along said east line to a .675 feet south of the north line of the northeast quarter of section 20-4; thence east to the east line of said northeast quarter of section 20-4; thence north along said east line of said quarter section and continuing along the east line of the southwest quarter of section 13 to the north line of the land of W. A. Dashiell; thence west along said north line of said Dashiell's land to the east line of the piece of land belonging to Peter Timm; thence north along said east line of Timm's land to the north line of the same; thence west along said north line of said Timm's land to a point due south of where the east line of the California Pacific Railroad Company's land crosses the north line of the southwest quarter of section 13; thence due north to said north line of the southwest quarter of section 13; thence due north to said north line of said southwest quarter of said section; thence due west to the place of beginning.

it is therefore ordered that the fourth day of February 1884, is fixed as the day for the Elect doors of Dixon to express by the elective franchise, whether the said town of Dixon shall be reorganized under the general laws of the State of California, relating to Municipal Corporations under the VI class.

the Collector shall vote upon said proposition by placing upon their ballots, the word "For reorganization," or "Against reorganization," or words equivalent thereto. The place of election shall be at the polling place appointed for the election of Municipal officers, and the poles shall be opened and closed and the ballots canvassed at the same time and in the same manner prescribed, under the General Election Laws of the State.

It is ordered that this notice be published at least four weeks before the day of election in the Dixon Tribune, as a newspaper published in the town of Dixon.

HERMAN EPPINGER  
President Board of Trustees.  
In. B. S. Coleman,  
Sec. Board of Trustees.  
Dated at Dixon, December 19, 1883

#### ORDINANCE NUMBER 29

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Section II.--All persons violating this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding \$300 for each and every offense so, committed.

HERMAN EPPINGER  
President Board of Trustees.  
N. B. S. COLEMAN,  
Secretary Board of Trustees.  
Dixon, December 4, 1883

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PRODUCE MARKET

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Pub. 1884/01/05	Entry 4/15/2020	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1884/01/05	Mod. 6/6/2020	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

## January 05, 1884 To The Electors Of The Town Of DIXON

Whereas, the town of Dixon was incorporated prior to January 1, 1880, under the laws of the State of California, and

Whereas, a Petition has been filed by more than one-fifth of the qualified electors of said town of Dixon, as shown by the vote of the last Municipal Election, in and for said Town, asking that said Town of Dixon shall become organized under the general laws of this State, relating to Municipal Corporations of the class to which said Town of Dixon belongs to-wit: class VI:

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It is therefore ordered that the **fourth day of February 1884**, is fixed as the day for the Electors of Dixon to express by the elective franchise, whether the said town of Dixon shall be reorganized under the general laws of the State of California, relating to Municipal Corporations under the VI class.

the Collector shall vote upon said proposition by placing upon their ballots, the word "For reorganization," or "Against reorganization," or words equivalent thereto. The place of election shall be at the polling place appointed for the election of Municipal officers, and the poles shall be opened and closed and the ballots

canvassed at the same time and in the same manner prescribed, under the General Election Laws of the State.

It is ordered that this notice be published at least four weeks before the day of election in the Dixon Tribune, as a newspaper published in the town of Dixon.

HERMAN EPPINGER  
President Board of Trustees.  
In. B. S. Coleman,  
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Dated at Dixon, December 19, 1883

Dixon Normal School

The second term of this school will begin January 8, 1884. Thorough instruction given in the various branches to be taught in our public school, together with the best methods for teaching the same.

For those preparing themselves for teachers, the school is especially designed. Terms, \$10 per month.

Dixon Academy

This popular educational institution opened Wednesday, with a much larger attendance than at the close of the last term. Several new students have been enrolled, and there are others to come. We are very much gratified at this evidence of the growing confidence. The people feel, in the Principles. The present term promises to be unusually interesting, from the fact that the Normal Class will make extraordinary efforts to prepare for the next Teachers' Examination. Besides, a class is expected to graduate.

DIXON ACADEMY.

Dixon, Solano County, California

Centrally Located. Accessible by Railway from all Points. Climate Noted for its helpfulness. Accommodations for Board at Reasonable Rates.  
School Opens Again January 20, '84

Expenses Low, Instruction Thorough, and Practical in all Collegiate and academic Branches.

Especial Attention Given to the Normal Class,  
Who will wish to enter the examination next June,

Prof. Good opportunities are offered to those wishing to study Elocution, Music, Drawing, Painting, Book-keeping, and the Ancient Languages.

J. T. Wallace, or A. R. Story.

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PRODUCE MARKET

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# The Dixon Tribune.

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Pub. 1884/01/12	Entry 4/15/2020	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1884/01/12	Mod. 11/3/2020	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

January 12, 1884

## ELECTION NOTICE

To the electors of the town of Dixon. notice is hereby given that the annual Election for Town officers will be held on Monday the fourth day of February, 1884, at which election, five Trustees and a Town Marshall will be voted for. Polling place will be at the meeting room of the Town Trustees on A street, opposite the City Hotel. Inspector, Id. F. Leake; Judges, Joel Davenport and George Frahm. All voters must be on the Great Register of Solano County and have resided in the Town of Dixon over 30 days. Also at the same election, the electors will vote on the question of "For" or "Against" the reorganization of the Town of Dixon, under The New County GovernmentBill; theme qualifications as to vultures as in voting for Town officers. By order of the Board of Trustees.

HERMAN EPPINGER, Pres.  
N. B. S. Coleman, Sec.

## To The Electors Of The Town Of DIXON

Whereas, the town of Dixon was incorporated prior to January 1, 1880, under the laws of the State of California, and

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HERMAN EPPINGER  
President Board of Trustees.  
In. B. S. Coleman,  
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Dated at Dixon, December 19, 1883

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#### NORTHERN SOLANO.

in the northwest corner of the county, which is known as the Vaca Valley, there has been a surprising improvement in growth within the last five years. That section is regarded as one of the garden spots of the State, and its semi-tropical climate and wonderful soil produce the earliest vegetables and fruits. Most of the large tracts have been cut up into small holdings and are now in the hands of a thrifty, hard-working class. A sale of some of this land was recorded last week and it was not regarded as a particularly choice piece, either; yet it brought \$400 an acre. People have poured in their from all quarters, and fruit trees and the vines are pushing out on every side, contemporaneous with the rearing of many buildings. The town of Vacaville, has doubled in population within the past year and 1/2, and now supports a weekly paper, credible schools and lodges of all the prominent orders. The entire northern part of the county has caught the thrift and white-awake spirit that prevails in the Vaca Valley, is settling up compactly and is the scene of considerable building and improvement. The assessment roll of the County approximates \$14 million, being an increase of some \$3,500,000 within the past five years. In 1880, the population of Solano County was 18,445, and a moderate estimate places the present figure at 20,000.--*Chronicle*.

Dixon has suffered from a destructive fire, but her people are showing great activity in rebuilding, and the town promises to be handsome or and livelier than before the conflagration. The Assessor's role shows considerable advanced in various industries during the year. Crops generally have average pretty well, although raisins made, but a poor showing this year. Agricultural prospect are very fair. The labor market is well supplied. At Vacaville large fruit-growers have incorporated, with a view of canning fruit in the orchards. A considerable number of new houses have been erected in Vacaville. In Lagoon Valley grain-growing is to give way. In a large degree to fruit-raising. In Vaca Valley. The grain fields have given way to fruit trees and vines. It is estimated that in the last year \$100,000 more of business has been transacted in Vacaville than in any previous year. The price of land in most of the valleys has largely increased within the past two years.--*Examiner*.

Bro. A. F. Duprey. P. G., and Sec. of the Montezuma Lodge, number 172, Dixon, California, called on us and reports renewed spirit of enterprise and energy as having taken hold

of the membership of his large, since the recent fire there. A suitable lot has been purchased for the erection of a building for Lodge purposes, two-story, 40 x 82. The lower portion, or store, is already engaged a fair rental, and it is the intention of the brethren, if possible, to have their Newhall completed and ready for dedication by the coming anniversary of our order, April 26 next.

Dixon is quite a thriving place; and is rapidly rebuilding the central part of its business locality, or that portion burned, and all traces of the conflagration will be obliterated. The I. O. O. F. Lodge has 96 members, and a good field from which to draw, and though they lost their records and all paraphernalia, they have resumed all business and are pushing on with the good work. Undaunted, and determined to succeed, and we most sincerely trust that they will.—*New Age*.

Page 3:  
The Weather.

The North-wind commenced to blow Tuesday morning, and soon required a velocity of something like 25 miles an hour. It is raging as we close our forms, but strange to say, there is been but little variation in the barometer. We see nothing discouraging about this high wind, but on the contrary think that a little agitation of the atmosphere is necessary to bring about the necessary conditions for a good rain. We confidently believe that as soon as the wind comes, the barometer will begin to fall, and an abundance of rain will follow in a few days.

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Crop Statistics.

The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society has taken some pains to secure a reliable estimate of the acreage and yield of various cereals in the different counties of the State. The following are his estimates for Solano County: Wheat, 93,500 acres, average per acre, 15 bushels, total, 1,496,000 bushels; barley, 12,000 acres, average per acre, 16 bushels, total 352,000 bushels; oats, 4700 acres, average 15 bushels per acre, total 70,600 bushels.

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--The railroad depot will soon be ready for occupation.

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## DIXON ACADEMY.

Dixon, Solano County, California

Centrally Located. Accessible by Railway from all Points. Climate Noted for its helpfulness. Accommodations for Board at Reasonable Rates.

School Opens Again January 20, '84

Expenses Low, Instruction Thorough, and Practical in all Collegiate and academic Branches.

Especial Attention Given to the Normal Class,  
Who will wish to enter the examination next June,

Prof. Good opportunities are offered to those wishing to study Elocution, Music, Drawing, Painting, Book-keeping, and the Ancient Languages.

J. T. Wallace, or A. R. Story.

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Page 4:

### PRODUCE MARKET















# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1884/01/19	Entry 4/15/2020	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1884/01/19 yyyy/mm/dd	Mod. 4/15/2020 mm/dd/yyyy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
			<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

January 19, 1884

## FOR CITY MARSHALL

I announce myself as a candidate for re--election To the office of City Marshal, at the election, February 4.

Respectfully,

W. C. Rhem.

(Present Incumbent)

## More Room Needed.

From present indications, the public schools of Dixon, will soon be excessively crowded. The Trustees may have to invoke the law which provides that when schools are crowded, a register of applications may be made, and as people's dropout, others, may be admitted, in the order in which the applications are made. It seems to us that a better plan would be, to raise the main building up, and build another story hundred. This would meet all the requirements that will be necessary for many years to come. The excellency of our public schools, and the Academy, have induced many desirable citizens to locate permanently in Dixon, for the express purpose of availing themselves of first-class educational facilities. It is therefore only a question of time when more school room will be necessary. Mrs. Merrill's room is filling up very rapidly, and only a few more pupils can be accommodated. Miss Apperson's room is already comfortably crowded, and there is not a vacant seat. Miss Gillespie's room has two vacant seats, but it is probable that they will be occupied before the close of the week. In Prof. Pedlar's room, but half a desk remained unoccupied last Wednesday, and scarcely a day passes, but applications for admission are made.

## ELECTION NOTICE

To the electors of the town of Dixon. notice is hereby given that the annual Election for Town officers will be held on Monday the fourth day of February, 1884, at which election, five Trustees and a Town Marshall will be voted for. Polling place will be at the meeting room of the Town Trustees on A street, opposite the City Hotel. Inspector, Id. F. Leake; Judges, Joel Davenport and George Frahm. All voters must be on the Great Register of Solano County and have resided in the Town of Dixon over 30 days. Also at the same election, the electors will vote on the question of "For" or "Against" the reorganization of the Town of Dixon, under The New County GovernmentBill; theme qualifications as to vultures as in voting for Town officers. By order of the Board of Trustees.

HERMAN EPPINGER, Pres.

N. B. S. Coleman, Sec.

To The Electors Of The Town Of  
DIXON

Whereas, the town of Dixon was incorporated prior to January 1, 1880, under

the laws of the State of California, and

Whereas, a Petition has been filed by more than one-fifth of the qualified electors of said town of Dixon, as shown by the vote of the last Municipal Election, in and for said Town, asking that said Town of Dixon shall become organized under the general laws of this State, relating to Municipal Corporations of the class to which said Town of Dixon belongs to-wit: class VI:

Section 2. Commencing at a point on the north line of the southeast quarter of section 14, township seven north, range one east, where the land of John S. Mays and Thomas Dixon intersect, running thence due south to the section line dividing sections 14 and 23; thence west along said section line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 23; thence south along the west line of said northeast quarter of section 23, a distance of 400 feet; thence due east to the west line of the land of the California Pacific Railroad Company; thence southwesterly along said west line of said railroad land to the south line of Mayes Addition to the town of Dixon, as shown by official plat of said addition now on file in the Recorder's office of Solano County; thence east along said south line of said Mayes Addition to the said east line of northeast quarter of section 20-3; thence north along said east line of said quarter section to the south line of the land of Henry Smith; thence east along said south line of said Smith's land to the east line of the same; thence north along the said east line to the south line of the land of Ferguson and Coleman; thence east along said south line of said Ferguson and Coleman's land to the east line of the same; thence north along said east line to a .675 feet south of the north line of the northeast quarter of section 20-4; thence east to the east line of said northeast quarter of section 20-4; thence north along said east line of said quarter section and continuing along the east line of the southwest quarter of section 13 to the north line of the land of W. A. Dashiell; thence west along said north line of said Dashiell's land to the east line of the piece of land belonging to Peter Timm; thence north along said east line of Timm's land to the north line of the same; thence west along said north line of said Timm's land to a point due south of where the east line of the California Pacific Railroad Company's land crosses the north line of the southwest quarter of section 13; thence due north to said north line of the southwest quarter of section 13; thence due north to said north line of said southwest quarter of said section; thence due west to the place of beginning.

it is therefore ordered that the fourth day of February 1884, is fixed as the day for the Elect doors of Dixon to express by the elective franchise, whether the said town of Dixon shall be reorganized under the general laws of the State of California, relating to Municipal Corporations under the VI class.

the Collector shall vote upon said proposition by placing upon their ballots, the word "For reorganization," or "Against reorganization," or words equivalent thereto. The place of election shall be at the polling place appointed for the election of Municipal officers, and the poles shall be opened and closed and the ballots canvassed at the same time and in the same manner prescribed, under the General Election Laws of the State.

It is ordered that this notice be published at least four weeks before the day of election in the Dixon Tribune, as a newspaper published in the town of Dixon.

HERMAN EPPINGER

President Board of Trustees.

In. B. S. Coleman,

Sec. Board of Trustees.

Dated at Dixon, December 19, 1883

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## DIXON ACADEMY.

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**J. T. Wallace, or A. R. Story.**

**PRODUCE MARKET**

















# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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Pub. 1884/01/26	Entry 4/15/2020	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1884/01/26	Mod. 6/4/2020	Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

January 26, 1884

## Crop and Weather Prospects

We have conversed with a number of farmers, and find that most of them are despondent over the crop and whether prospects. There are a few, however, who persist in the belief that there will be rain in the latter part of January, and an abundance of it in February, which will ensure at least an average crop. The rainfall to date, does not exceed 3 inches; the weather is cold, and the prevailing wind is from the north. Despite these discouraging circumstances, growing grain still retains a lively and healthy color, and there yet remains ample time for an abundant precipitation of rain. The season is so far advanced however, that the conviction is becoming fixed in the minds of a majority of farmers that they cannot reasonably expect more than the usual amount of rain in February, which will not be sufficient to mature crop. The acreage of wheat and barley sown is not so large as that of last year, though a few farmers are still again in dry plowing. The situation is discouraging, though not altogether hopeless. These are the possibilities of the season, and it is well enough to consider them seriously, and be prepared to meet them. The meteorological phenomena of the next 10 days may dispel all these doubts and fears, and we sincerely hope they may.

## The Proposed Charter

On our editorial page will be found the general charter adopted by the last Legislature for cities and towns of the sixth class. The question on its adoption or rejection will be determined by an election to be held on 14 February. Voters as a rule reject anything they do not thoroughly understand. The provisions of this charter are very plain and explicit, and easily comprehended, so that every person desiring to vote intelligently, can do so. Some of the citizens of Dixon have expressed their intention to vote against it, because in the matter of taxation, too much authority is conferred upon the Board of Trustees. Section 862 provides that in no year shall the tax levy exceed the sum of \$0.65 on each \$100. The length of the charter does not detract from its merits. As it is a general law, it is necessarily long, in order to meet all the local requirements of cities and towns throughout the state. The section above quoted is the most important in the chapter, and should be studied carefully. Every city and town of the sixth class that has so far voted on the question, has adopted the charter almost unanimously. In our opinion, it is a great improvement on the original charter, and we hope to see it adopted.

## School Money

[this paragraph presents the apportionment of state school funds to all the school districts in Solano County. All the Solano County school district are listed along with the amount of money they have been apportioned. Dixon receive \$993.76]

## ELECTION NOTICE

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N. B. S. Coleman, Sec.

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HERMAN EPPINGER

President Board of Trustees.

In. B. S. Coleman,

Sec. Board of Trustees.

Dated at Dixon, December 19, 1883

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PRODUCE MARKET

















# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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Pub. 1884/02/09	Entry 4/15/2020	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1884/02/09 yyyy/mm/dd	Mod. 6/12/2020 mm/dd/yyyy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
			<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

February 09, 1884

The New Charter was adopted on Monday [04 February 1884], by a very decisive majority, the vote standing 86 four and 35 against. Under the provisions of the new law, there will be a municipal election on the second Monday of April [1884?], at which time five Trustees, a Clerk, Treasurer, and Marshal are to be voted for. At the first meeting, the Trustees will so classify themselves that three of them will go out of office at the end of two years, and two of them at the end of four years. Thereafter, the term of office for a trustee will be four years, but the Clerk, Treasurer, and Marshal are elected every two years. Hereafter, all the Road poll taxes collected within the corporation, will go into the street fund, and not into the county treasury, as heretofore.

One of the principal objections urged against the adoption of the New Charter was the fact that it increased the tax limit from \$0.50 to-\$0.65 on the hundred dollars. We are confident the Board of Trustees will overcome this objection by keeping the tax levy below the first name figure. All question on the legality of the incorporation of Dixon being now settled, it is in order for every good citizen to act in harmony with the authorities in their effort to cleanse and beautify the city, improve our streets, and enforce all ordinances needed for good government. If a spirit of enterprise is manifested by our businessmen, and the trustees are discrete and economical, we are confident that one year of government under the New Charter, will satisfy those who opposed and fought it strenuously, that its adoption has redounded to the general good of every citizen in Dixon. There may be some objectionable features in it, but it should be remembered that it is a general law, applicable to all cities and towns of the sixth class, in the state, and it is the very best that could be done under the circumstances.

The municipal officers to be elected next April, [1884?] ought to be selected with great care. Three of the Trustees, and the Clerk, Treasurer, and Marshal will serve for two years. Two of the Trustees will serve for four years. There are clothed with authority, which, if properly exercised, will make the city government, a great blessing. If, however, this authority is abused, much evil may be accomplished in that length of time. The TRIBUNE is interested in a good strong government,economically and wisely administered. Every citizen in Dixon is alike interested. There is but one way in which this can be insured. A public meeting should be called at an early date, and the matter is of sufficient importance to call out every citizen who feels an interest in the success and prosperity of Dixon. In this way only, can a full and fair expression of public opinion be ascertained. It will ensure the selection of a thoroughly representative body of solid and influential business men.

## The Municipal Election.

the election for municipal officers last Monday, resulted in the election of Herman Eppinger, N. B. S. Coleman, Steve Brinkerhoff, Jule Prichard, and George Cadman as Trustees, and W. C. Rhem has Town Marshall. So far as Town Trustees were concerned, but little interest was manifested as it was generally understood that in the event of the adoption of the New

Charter, the new board would go out of office in April. For Town Marshall, there was a spirited contest, the vote standing: W. C. Rhem 93, Irvin Allison 20, scattering 5. The greatest interest centered on the result of the vote on the New Charter, and but for this element in the election, the vote would have been very light. The old Board of Trustees met Tuesday, and canvass the returns with the above result.

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**School Report.**

Following is the report of Dixon Pub. School for the month of January, 1884.  
[Being a listing of all enrolled students, in all grades and departments, with their grades for Deportment and Scholarship. Each grade is signed by its Teacher.]

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PRODUCE MARKET







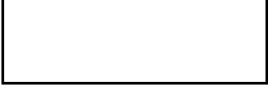












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Pub. 1885/01/03	Entry 4/16/2020	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1885/01/03	Mod. 10/5/2020		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874 Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

January 03, 1885

ROOTED VINES FOR SALE.

I have rooted Muscat and Tokay vines for sale, at \$2.00 per thousand; delivered in Dixon. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. VIAU.

DIXON NORMAL SCHOOL.

AND

BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The third term of this School begins on Monday, January 5, 1885. Instruction given in. Anything pertaining to a good English education. Special instruction given in the Teachers Course and Business Course.

TERMS – Teachers course, \$10 per month; Business course, \$40 time, unlimited; Common School Course, five dollars per month Tuition, payable in advance. For further information, call on or address

C. S. King.  
Principal, Dixon, California.

— SILVEYVILLE TOWNSHIP —

Silveyville Township occupies a central and northern position in Solano County, and embraces a territory of about 56,640 acres. The Township was first created in June, 1866. In 1872. The boundary line between Silveyville and Vacaville townships was changed to conform with the present boundaries, which are as follows: Beginning at the South East corner of section number 5, Township 6N, R2E, thence West to the southwest corner of section number 1, Township 6N, R. 1W, thence North to the corner of sections number 1, 2, 11, and 12, in township number 7N. R.1W. Mount Diablo Meridian; thence west 5 miles to the line between ranges 1 and 2 W.; thence north 1 mile more or less to Putah Creek; thence easterly down said Creek, to the line between ranges 1 and 2 E.; thence South on said line to the north-west corner of section 7, Township 7N, R2E; thence south to the place of beginning.

The Township was named after Elijah Step Silvey, a pioneer, who was also the founder of the old town of Silveyville, and who built a house and stock corral there in 1852, for the accommodations of travelers, all of whom, en route between San Francisco and Sacramento, passed by way of Silveyville. It is related that in those days, the trail was not very well defined, and the belated traveler was guided to Silveyville by means of an immense red light which Mr. Silvey was accustomed to keep out at night. Mr. Silvey was accidentally killed by falling from a porch, in November of 1869. The old town of Silveyville has since passed away, but the

Township still bears his name.

The widow of the hearty pioneer still survives him, and resides on the old homestead. There are five sons, one of whom resides in Oregon, one in San Francisco, one in Sacramento County, one in Colusa County, and one on the old farm at Silveyville. There are also three daughters living, and all of them are married. Mrs. Furnish lives in Sacramento County, Miss Goeffert in Dixon, and Mrs. Greene in San Francisco. The Township can boast of the first white settler in Solano County, and he is yet hale and hearty, with a promise of many more years of life. We refer to John R. Wolfskill, who came to the county in 1842, with a band of cattle, and settled on a tract of land one league by four in extent, that had been acquired from the Mexican government by his brother, William Wolfskill. For nearly 10 years, Mr. Wolfskill lived almost in solitude, so far as white settlers were concerned. Mr. Wolfskill is now about 80 years of age, and there is no doubt that he is better acquainted with the history and pioneer incidents of the county, than any man now living. A mention of the circumstances of the first settlement in Silveyville Township, would be incomplete, without more than a passing notice of this party pioneer, who plays the way for all civilization and prosperity of Northern Solano. The Chronicles of the county relate that Mr. Wolfskill's first night in Solano was passed in the fork of a tree, out of the reach of wild beasts that in early days infested this section. He at once began the erection of a humble hut, in which he resided while watching his herds, in the meantime, foraging among wild bears and other smaller game for food. His encounters with grizzlies were frequent and often of a sanguine airy character, he having dispatched five in one afternoon, while traveling a distance of a mile and 1/2 along Putah Creek. In this way, Mr. Wolfskill laid the foundation for the very comfortable fortune. He has since enjoyed in a life of comfort and ease that is in strong contrast with his early experiences. His immense landed estates have been materially curtailed by sales, and by gifts to his children, but he still owns a very large farm, on which he lives, surrounded by a splendid orchard of every variety of fruit trees, including oranges, olives, figs, grapes, almonds, apricots, pears, peaches, prunes, in fact every variety possible to be produced in a soil of great richness and a climate of remarkable salubrity.

The surface configuration of the Township, is nearly a uniform level. A small area lies in the foot-Hills, and the land adjacent is slightly rolling, but the great bulk of the land is a level plane, with an almost imperceptible slope towards the Sacramento River. There are seasons of the year, when to the Eastern traveler, the scene would present a striking similarity to the west prairies of some of the Middle States.

The soil of the Township is very, perhaps more than that of any other section in the county, but the greater part of it is of an alluvial formation and character—a sandy loam, and it has long enjoyed the distinction of being the great wheat belt of the county. The wonderful fertility and apparently inexhaustible resources of the soil can be best understood when we say that there are fields in the Township that have been cropped with wheat regularly, for 20 years, and yet there is no apparent falling off in the yield. There is a narrow belt of Adobe land near the western boundary, and strips are to be found on the eastern and southern boundaries. The soil near the foothills, is gravelly, and has a reddish tinge. It is regarded as light, but at the same time is good grainland, and will produce very early vegetables. It is perhaps the only soil in the Township that can be benefited by irrigation. It is equally as for tile as that upon which the colony of Riverside is located, and with equal water facilities, could be transformed into just such a paradise of fruit, flowers, and vines. The conformation of the land is very favorable to artesian water, and many are strong in the belief that Wells might be bored from which the flow of water would be bountiful, but the experiment has never been tried. A sample of the soil from the south bank of Putah Creek was recently sent to the State University for analyzation, and it was found to be a clay loam or light Adobe, the lumps being barely capable of being crushed between the fingers. On wetting it soften slowly but completely. It is classed as a strong soil, with a high percent of potash, and longtime, and a fair one of phosphoric acid and humus.. If Deeply and thoroughly tilled, it is well adapted to most fruit. The following is the result of the analysis:

Insoluble Matter	56.78
Soluble Matter	<u>17.59</u>
	74.87
Potash	0.88
Soda	0.17
Lime	0.86
Magnesia	3.05
Br. Oxide of Manganese	0.07
Peroxide of Iron	4.46
Alumina	10.81
Phosphoric Acid	0.09
Sulfuric Acid	0.02
Water and Organic matter	<u>5.21</u>
Total	99.99
Humus	0.85
Available Inorganic	0.43
hygroscopic Moisture	7.31
Absorbed at 12° . C.	

Notwithstanding the fact that the face of the country is unusually level, it possesses topographical charms, especially during the winter and spring months, when no pen or pencil has yet adequately described. From Putah Creek, the northern boundary away east and south, almost as far as vision extends, is a fertile plain, a perfect carpet of green, an almost unbroken field of wheat and barley. On the west are the great, well-rounded foothills, abounding in graceful slopes, sequestered nooks and more pretentious valleys. To be sure, there is nothing startling or sensational about such scenery, but to the quiet student of nature, who sees beauty in the green fields, and the rolling landscapes, pictured against the background of somber, irregular hills, the scene is inviting. Perhaps the effect is heightened by the wonderful azure of our skies, and the marvelous temperateness of our climate, that renders the day bright and breezy and the nights cool and restful. The man is utterly lost to a sense of the beautiful, who cannot appreciate such a wealth of Nature.

The climate of the Township differs very materially from that of the southern part of the county. We enjoy the same sea breezes in Tradewinds that prevail at Vallejo, Benicia and Suisun, but before they reach us, they are shorn of the chill and dampness, that are there distinguishing feature near the river and bays. It is these Tradewinds that temper the climate and make it the most equitable in the world, for withstanding the fact that we are in the same latitude with other sections that are disturbed by cyclones and blizzards, and where everything is snowed in for three months in the year, in the dead of winter, the trees are budding and the green grass is growing in every nook and glade. It is true that some fault is found with our north winds, but these occur only at long intervals, and besides, are necessary to preserve the healthy condition of the country, as they are a very acceptable substitute for the thunderstorms. Only such persons find fault with them as expect to find things perfect on this earth. The absence of fogs, damp wins and frosts, is an additional inducement for those who are in search of an invigorating, helpful climate, free from malarial poisons, to settle in this section.

The products of the Township are varied and prolific. The cereals are wheat and barley, of which the yield is usually very large. The soil is also well adapted to fruits of all kinds, such as oranges, figs, dates, lemons, pears, and olives. In fact, the north-western portions of the Township is a continuation of the Vacaville fruit belt, and it disputes the claim of Vacaville, to the first fruit and vegetable shipped to the San Francisco market. It is in this section that the semi-Tropic fruits flourish most luxuriantly. Oranges ripen earlier than they do in Los Angeles county, and all of trees of every variety, from the aristocratic Japanese to the delicious Tennessee, will thrive with ordinary attention. A date palm tree was planted on the Wolfskill

farm, and it attained a height of 20 feet. This tree, which was said to be the only one in the State, was sent to New Orleans in full foliage, and is now on exhibition at the World's Fair. Mr. Wolfskill also sent for exhibition, a sample of olive oil made by himself, and to mammoth, sweet potatoes, the product of his own garden, weighing respectfully, 25 and 35 pounds.

There is scarcely a foot of land in the Township that is not well adapted to the successful culture of the vine. Practical test and close observations has settled the fact beyond dispute, that no better land for this industry can be found on the Pacific Coast. The Township for many years was devoted almost exclusively to the production of wheat and barley. It is only of late years, since the necessity of diversified farming has become apparent, that viticulture has come to be regarded with so much favor. The adaptability of the soil is testified to by Prof. Hilgard who says: "in the country lying southward of the bay, the soil formed by the eruptive and volcanic rocks, assume increasing importance, and constitutes the leading features of the grape-growing region of Sonoma, Napa, Solano, and Yolo counties. Here, the lower portions of the mountainsides are frequently constituted of the heavy tertiary and Cretaceous material which form Adobe, while the upper portion consists of igneous rocks yielding lighter soils, often deeply colored with iron, and more especially adapted to fruit-culture. The Valley soils are, of course, a mixture of both, and it is on such comp positive soil that enormous yields of from 12 to 14 tons of grapes per acre are sometimes obtained." It is claimed, that grapes produced in Northern Solano, contain qualities not to be found elsewhere.

It has been demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of scientific men, that grapes produced without irrigation are better for every purpose, than when produced by either surface or underground irrigation. The growth is quicker and the berry may possibly attain a larger size in Fresno County, but the soil is irrigated, and hence the grapes contain fully 30% less saccharin matter than those produced on on irrigated lands; besides, grapes in this section. Mature early, because they are free from frosts, and spring and summer fogs, that prevail in the Coast counties. Other advantages are, we do not have to's smoke are vines to prevent frost blight, or pruned them up high to prevent mildew. The latter is an advantage not to be overestimated, as experience viticulture lists say the best grapes grow on the lowest vines. For raisin-curing, the climate cannot be surpassed. It is warm and dry, and there being no mildew or damp winds, the process of curing is unimpeded. A regular range of heat and a comparatively dry atmosphere are essential to successful raisin-curing, and these conditions, Silveyville Township possesses in an eminent degree. It will be observed that notwithstanding the growth of the vine is prolific in the bay counties, raisin-curing is rarely attempted, on account of the almost constant humidity of the atmosphere. From these considerations, we conclude that this section is a favorite spot for raisin-curing, first because the grapes are better, being produced without irrigation, and second, because the climatic conditions for the curing process are superior to those of almost all other sections. Dr. W. H. Wells is the pioneer in the business of raisin-curing in this township. His shipments are very large, considering the number of his vines, and his raisins are the equal in every respect to the Malaga raisins of Spain.

The Township can boast of but one living stream of water, and that is the southern boundary. Too many. This might appear to be a great disadvantage, but is really of no consequence, as water is found very near the surface and can be lifted at a trifling expense. None is needed except for stock and domestic purposes, as the bulk of the land does not need irrigation.

The Township is almost wholly without timber, which, in view of the high price of wood, is a serious consideration. The farmers in the western part usually depend upon the foothills for a supply of fuel, while those in the middle and eastern portions, in the main, are supplied by dealers who ship it by rail from points in Napa and Colusa counties. The cost of transportation brings the price of wood up to about \$7.50 per record. In this connection, we renew our suggestion that every farmer set apart a small lot of land implanted with blue gums. This tree is hardy and grows rapidly and by figures heretofore given, it has been fully demonstrated that it is the cheapest and most convenient method of supplying fuel, besides, it possesses more health-

giving qualities than any other tree that flourishes in this climate. If some experiment of this kind is not tried, the day will soon come when the question of fuel will be a serious matter.

The health of the Township is most excellent. In fact, according to the report of the State Board of Health, this section was at one time classed as the healthiest locality in the State, a distinction. It did not lose until visited by that dreadful scourge, diphtheria.

the school facilities of the township are first-class. There are no less than six school districts, outside of Dixon, and all of them are well provided with necessary buildings, grounds, library, and apparatus. The schools of Dixon will be spoken of under another head.

The population of the Township, from the most reliable estimates to be obtained, is about 2,600. The increase has been gradual and healthy. Among all classes except the farmers. Among the tillers of the soil, there has been no perceptible increase during the past year, owing to the fact that there are so many land-holders, who not only holdfast all they have, but are persistent in their efforts to accumulate more. This policy is the one great danger that overshadows the material wealth, prosperity, and population of one of the fairest spots in California.

Silveyville is a very wealthy township, the taxable property amounting to \$2,009,714, upon which the taxes are \$27,561.58.

The number of citizens who pay taxes on \$5,000 and upwards, is quite large, as the following, taken from the Assessor's books will show: H. Aylsworth, \$7144; F. Anderson, \$16,953; William Baker, \$31,421; S. K. Baker, \$32,357; Jenny Bonney, \$80,500; Briggs Brothers, \$19,247; S. Benninghof, \$5977; L. Wilson, \$3000; George Barrett, \$9,851; J. D. Bloom, \$6,190; J. S. Mayes, \$131,349; J. M. Bell, \$5110; J. Brinkerhoff, \$55,796; Mrs. M. Buck, \$9,872; Union Savings Bank, \$9,694; Mrs. L. Cooper, \$7,360; Mrs. M. Church, \$7,,498; Julia A. Currey, \$38,695; M. S. Currey, \$88,337; R. J. Currey, \$59,976; Jonathan Currey, \$129,770; bank of Dixon, \$84,161; Jasper church, \$5,,000; George Cadman, \$11,209; H. F. Culver, \$7640; in. B. S. Coleman, \$32,336; George Cooper, \$5,750; Eppinger and Co., \$34,818; W. R. Ferguson \$8690; J. M. Dudley, \$27,749; William Dittmar, \$10,556; D. Dalton, \$10,605; Mrs. H. Ellis, \$33,493; J. Einstein, \$8120; C. Elbe, \$5527; A. J. Englehart, \$6,100; P. Fox, \$5,995; S. Goodman, \$6,370; Humboldt S & L Society, \$7,112; Sol Fountain, \$7,110; B. Ford, \$9,530; R. Hall, \$13,520; L. Goodyear, \$81,273; Grangers Business Association, \$6,125; Charles Parkinson, \$20,800; H. D. Hadenfeldt, \$5,100; Mary J. Hanke, \$40,500; Mrs. M. A. Jones, \$11,869; Brinkerhoff & King, \$8235; Lalarier & Nithen, \$9,296; Joseph Kline, \$14,217; Henry Peterson, \$78,699; Charles Pearson, \$24,000; L. W. Morehouse, \$9,313; D. Mack, \$7823; Samuel McBride, \$31,380; H. Reddick, \$13,000; B. Madden, \$7549; Mrs. A. Manning, \$6385; C. H. McMaster, \$11,527; McMahan estate, \$238,800; William McCully , \$10,613; J. W. McFadyen, \$37,109; J. H. McCune, \$9164; Peter Peters, \$9755; J. D. Parish, \$6488; Joseph Pfister, \$6870; James Porter, \$56,583; R. E. & W. E. Briggs, \$8850; H. Reddick, \$23,996; D. W. Robbin, \$49,930; HansRohwer, \$15,927; Bank of Suisun, \$6010; Henry Peters, \$76,064; D. S. Stewart, \$9820; A. G. Summers, \$57,015; Mrs. S. Silvey, \$15,769; Jochim Schroeder, \$19,002; Timothy Paige, \$29,212; Security Savings Bank, \$19,600; A. Montgomery, \$30,240; Charles McGlaughlin, \$5988; O. R. Taylor, \$8032; Peter Timm, \$13,479; Mrs. C. Udell, \$33,308; Ralph Udell, \$5170; J. H. Wilson, \$10,544; J. R. Wolfskill, \$84,955; E. Wolfskill, \$82,939; S. C. Wolfskill, \$40,998; W. H. Wells, \$12,167; West estate, \$7805; McCune & Garnet, \$279,612; H. A. Ross, \$16,757; H. C. Silver, \$25,728; Jonathan Sweeney, \$21,421; Mrs. E. D. Duke, \$6726; D. Donaho, \$5200; N. P. Walker, \$12,722; Gilbert Wright, \$24,841.

Silveyville was the name of the first post-office as well as the first town est. in the Township. With the coming of the railroad, the old town began to disappear, but it has left a memory of many stirring scenes and acted within its limits. In the zenith of its prosperity, it even boasted a newspaper, but the enterprise was short-lived, owing to the fact that it's editor W. J. Pearce, during the heat of a political discussion, shot, Dr. J. C. Obgurn, and for safety, fled the country. Dixon was founded by W. R. Ferguson, in 1868, and Batavia came next. The latter is now a post office, a railroad, telegraph, and express station and a shipping point of considerable



importance. Dixon is the principal town in northern Solano, and contains a population of about 1200. It derives its name from Thomas Dickson, a pioneer who still resides within its limits. The town was incorporated in 1877-8, by a special act of the Legislature. It reincorporated under the general laws of the state, in 1884. The principal business part of the town was destroyed by fire on 19 November 1883, but it has been rebuilt with a much more substantial class a building, and is now considered in a more prosperous condition than ever. The location is eligible, the surroundings are desirable, the government is good, and the country upon which it depends, is unsurpassed in agricultural wealth. It is the not surprising them, that its growth has been steady and healthy, and that its future is very promising. Every branch of trade is well represented. The business houses are:

General merchandise, Eppinger & Co., Goodman, & Co. And J. Einstein; dry goods, etc., J. Dugan and A. H. Miller; groceries, Roberts Brothers, W. Vansant and R. H. Brown; drugs, E. J. McBride and W. A. Trafton; hardware, W. R. Ferguson and C. Shirmer; Cigar factory, Adolph Newman; livery stables, J. P. Lyon; milliners. Mrs. J. W. Cotten and Ms. M. D. Stone; barbers, A., A. J. Wagner and J. Grove; butchers, Wright Bros and James Rochford; bakery, W. Vansant; Taylor's, M. Stenge and R. Kerr; harness maker's, J. P. Kirsch and H. Goeffert; blacksmiths, M. Carpenter, W. Hemphill, George Cadman; cabinetmaker, J. E. Apperson; Painters, oh. L. Bishop and J. E. Apperson; brewery, Schomer & Oberholser; real estate, J. W. Cotten and S. G. Little; jewelers, S. N. Davidson, W. D. Haynes; flouring mill, Duncan, Brothers; hotels, City,N Thodt proprietor, Arcade, ill.Kumle proprietor; restaurant, Mrs. Ed Brinkerhoff; shoemakers, A. Geisecke, S. F. Shaw and J.Pritzburg; lumber, S. T. Mowder & Co.; warehouses, Grangers Business Association and Eppinger & Co.

The professions are well represented. The physicians are G. H. Evans, eight. Gordon and A. E. Trafton. The dentists are, F. F. Upham and M. O. Wyatt. The legal fraternity has only one representative, Albert Manning, who is also Town Clerk. The notaries are, J. W. Cotten, J. H. Rice and John Gregory. The liquor and cigar dealers are, P. R. Willot, George Frahm, Newby, & Longmire, J. Mesfeldt, Hardy & Amos, F. A.Schnitzlein, C. Lunney, J. Berryessa, Henry Miller, John Rhemke and all the hotels.. The bank was organized in 1874, and is now in a flourishing condition. The officers are J. M. Dudley Pres. and J. H. Rice, cashier. The railroad, telegraph, and express offices are under the management of J. D. Grady. We also have telephone communication with the principal cities of California, and E. J. McBride is the operator.

There are five churches, the Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Catholic, and Methodist, and in each of the congregations are quite large. The pastors are, Rev. J. Herndon Garnet, Dr. Alexander, Rev. E. J.Hosto, father Crowley, and Rev. W. F. Warren, in the order named.

The societies and fraternal orders are numerous, and the membership is strong. Silveyville Lodge, F. & A. M., Number 201, has a new Hall, and a membership of 50. Dixon Chapter, R. A. M., Has a membership of 50. Rebekah Degree Large as a membership of about 40. Montezuma Lodge, Number 172, RI. O. O. F., Has a new Hall, and the membership of 90. Othello Large, Number 31, K. Of P., Has a new Hall, and the membership of 39. Dixon Lodge, number 50, A. O. U. W., Meets in Pythian Castle, and has a membership of 47. Solano Council Number 132, Order of Chosen Friends, meets at Pythian Castle with a membership of about 40. Myrtle Chapter O. E. S.,meets in Masonic Hall, with a membership of 50.

Dixon enjoys peculiar and advantageous facilities for the education of both sexes. The Academy is a very large and commodious building, capable of accommodating 200 pupils. It maintains a very creditable standard of scholarship and deserves liberal patronage. Messrs.. Wallace and Roberts are the Principles, and both of them are gentlemen of rare educational qualifications.

California makes generous provisions for the maintenance of her public schools, and Dixon has availed herself of every advantage offered under our most complete and effective system. Our public schools are in a highly prosperous condition, and are gradually growing in efficiency and popularity. The buildings are roomy and well appointed, and the facilities are ample to accommodate 250 pupils. Prof. J. H. Simmons is the very efficient, principal, and he is

ably assisted by such experienced and practical educators as Mrs. Lucy Haile, Carrie Apperson, Jenny Gillespie and Alice Merrill.

The Tribune is the only paper published in the town or the Township. It is very liberally patronized, the circulation is steadily increasing, but as to the ability with which it is managed, and the measure of success. It deserves, these are questions that only our patrons are competent to pass upon.

The improvements of the past year have been of a substantial character, as the following partial list will show:

I. O. O. F. Building, brick, cost \$13,000.  
W. R. Ferguson, store building, brick, \$12,000.  
J. S. Mayes, improvements on brick store, \$3000.  
F.A. Schnitzlein, frame building, \$2700.  
W. Hemphill, blacksmith shop, \$600.  
Addition to Arcade Hotel, \$2800.  
Frank Trainor, Frame dwelling, \$1500.  
S. Goodman, frame dwelling, \$2000.  
Mrs. Early, frame dwelling, \$800.  
S. S. Holden, frame dwelling, \$1000.  
Mrs. L. P. Cooper, frame dwelling, \$2000.  
Dr. A. E. Trafton, residents, frame, \$3150.  
N. B. S. Coleman, brick store and improvements, \$3000.  
Charles Schirmer, brick store, \$3000.  
Masonic Hall, brick, \$10,000.  
Dr. F. F. Upham, brick building, \$1200.  
A. H. Leigh, brick building, \$1200.  
Brinkerhoff & King, to brick buildings, \$6400.  
H. A. Ross, Hall, and two stores, all brick, \$9000.  
Pythian Castle, brick, \$6000.  
M. O. Wyatt, brick building, \$1600.  
J. Misfeldt, brick building, \$2500.  
Eppinger & Company., Brick store, \$16,000.  
Cook & Ewer, frame, skating rink, \$650.  
R. Hall, addition to Palace Hotel and brick building, \$11,000.  
Gus Swanson, frame building, \$800.  
W. H. Roberts, frame residents, \$3000.  
Remodeling Baptist Church, \$3400.  
Repairs on Catholic Church, \$1000.

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## **DIXON NORMAL SCHOOL.**

AND

## **BUSINESS INSTITUTE**

The third term of this School begins on Monday, January 5, 1885. Instruction given in. Anything pertaining to a good English education. Special instruction given in the Teachers Course and Business Course.

TERMS—Teachers course, \$10 per month; Business course, \$40 time, unlimited; Common School Course, five dollars per month Tuition, payable in advance. For further information, call on or address

C. S. King.

Principal, Dixon, California.

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**DIXON ACADEMY.**  
**Dixon, Solano County, California**

**Centrally Located. Accessible by Railway from all Points. Climate Noted for its helpfulness.**  
**Accommodations for Board at Reasonable Rates.**  
**School Opens Again January 2nd, '84**

**Expenses Low, Instruction Thorough, and Practical in all Collegiate and academic Branches.**

**Especial Attention Given to the Normal Class,**  
**Who will wish to enter the examination next June,**

**Good opportunities are offered to those wishing to study Elocution, Music, Drawing,**  
**Painting, Book-keeping, and the Ancient Languages.**

**Prof. J. T. Wallace, or A. R. Story.**

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**SING GEE,**  
**WASHING AND IRONING.**

**Having purchased the business and goodwill of Quong Sing, and moved to the building**  
**formerly occupied by Quong Sing, I will be pleased to meet all my old customers. Washing and**  
**ironing guaranteed in the first-class style.**

**SING GEE**

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**GRAPE CUTTINGS FOR SALE.**

**500,000 grape cuttings. Matero, Grenache, Melback Carigan, at \$10 per thousand; Sharbono,**  
**Trosseau, Zinfandel, Melvoise, Rose Peru, Black Prince, Franken, and Resling, at \$3.50 per**  
**thousand. Address**

**J. C. MERITHEW**  
**Viticulturist**  
**San Jose, Santa Clara County, California**

**SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET**





# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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Pub. <input type="text" value="1885/11/07"/>	Entry <input type="text" value="9/26/2009"/>	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event <input type="text" value="1885/11/07"/>	Mod. <input type="text" value="6/5/2020"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
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Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

1885/11/07

Nov. 7, 1885 - DIXON DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION The stockholders in the Dixon Driving Park Association held a meeting in Judge Brown's office last Monday (Nov. 2, 1885. A.R.), which was largely attended. One hundred and forty-two shares of stock were represented. An examination of the subscription lists showed that about \$5,800 had been raised, of which something over \$200 was a donation. It was decided to inncorporate without delay, for \$7,000, to be divided into 280 shares of \$25.00 each. The term of inncorporation was fixed at 50 years and the number of Directors at nine.

The following Directors were elected for the first year: J.W. McFadyen, P.R. Willot, R. Hall, J.B. Bloom, A.B. Holdredge, S. Brinkerhoff, A.H. Holly, Peter Timm and J.P. Lyon. After the adjournment of the stockholder's meeting, the Directors convened and elected J.W. McFadyen, President, James Rochford, Secretary, and the Bank of Dixon, Treasurer.

A committee was appointed on by-laws, and the entire board decided to make an examination of the land that it is proposed to purchase. Work will be commenced as soon as the Secretary of State issues the certificate of incorporation. It is proposed to buy 20 acres of land, lay off a race track, which will require 13 acres, and the-remainder will be set to trees for a park. A grand stand, judges stand, stabling, tank and windmill be among the first improvements. The Dixon Driving Park is now a fixed fact.

—Manager McBride has had three call bells put up in town for the convenience of patrons of the telephone company.

—John Kerr a farmer residing near Allendale, met with a painful accident last Sunday night. He and his wife, accompanied by a third party, were returning from church. They all occupied one seat of a buggy, and were considerably crowded, so that when the horses shied, Mr. Kerr was easily thrown to the ground. He sustained severe internal injuries which confined him to his room for several days.

—Perry Olmsted has sold his house and lot to J.H. Rice, who will move his family to Dixon as soon as the state of the weather will permit.

—The old Babcock fire engine has been dismantled and a water tank and force pump now ornament the trucks. [fire]

Ad. special notice to contractors and builders!

— PUGET SOUND LUMBER COMPANY! Takes pleasure in announcing that they have established a Lumber Yard at DIXON, and have stocked it with a varied assortment of Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine and Redwood Lumber, Doors, Windows and Blinds, Fine Hair, Plaster, Brick, Cement, Etc. A.POWELL, Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co. — J.B. ROBINSON, Agent at Dixon.  
HEAD OFFICE AT SOUTH VALLEJO.

—Real Estate Transactions. —Chas. H. McMaster to John H Rice—N of s e \* blk 8, Mayes' Addition to Dixon, \$600.





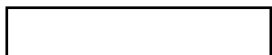


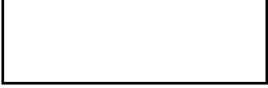












# The Dixon Tribune.

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Pub.	1887/03/24	Entry	7/17/2009	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Off'l Recrds
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Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874 Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the lower Court in the case of the town of Dixon vs. John B.Mayes [Mayes?] et al. The town was incorporated by Legislative Acts in 1878 and in 1883. The defendant owned real property within the corporate limits, among others a smail strip of land that was used only for farming. In 1884 the Trustees levied a tax upon all the property in the corporation limits and the defendant refused to pay upon the strip of farming land. The lower Court gave judgment for Mayes, and the town' took an appeal.





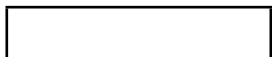














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Pub. 1887/07/23	Entry 5/8/2020	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1887/07/23	Mod. 6/6/2020		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

1887/07/23 ▲

## Great Bargains In Real Estate

[[SPECIFIC OFFERINGS VARY FROM WEEK TO WEEK.]]

— offered by —

### STORY & LEAKE.

Real Estate And Insurance.

DIXON, SOLANO CO., CAL.

=====

EDITOR'S COLUMN: PAGE 2, COLUMN 1.

— Last week, while California was enjoying a season of the most delightful weather, the inhabitants of the Eastern and Middle States were sweltering in the most terrific heat, and numerous cases of sunstroke were reported.

— The Chinese Restriction Act is almost a dead letter. The United District Courts are admitting the Mongolians by the thousands, by means of the ABS corpus process. There is strong talk of an attempt at impeachment.

— The boom in the southern counties has assumed such magnificent proportions, that it is perhaps not surprising that they should become ambitious to do business on their own accounts, but that they should set up as a pretext for a division of the State, the audacious claim that they have been badly treated, is simply incomprehensible. They have always had a fair share of the public offices. They draw every year from the school fund, a sum much larger than that which they contribute. They hold land for speculative purposes at thribble [triple] the valuation fixed by the Assessor. After all, the agitation of the question of division may be a shrewd scheme to stimulate speculation in real estate.

— As the Fair is to come to Vallejo this year, it is a most stupid piece of business not to appoint one man from Vallejo on the Commission. Dixon betook herself out of the labor of preparation for the Fair, putting on an air of injured worth, but evidently the Governor deems it a larger place than Vallejo and so humorous it.— *Chronicle*.

— As Silveyville is the heaviest taxpaying Township in the county, and, as Dixon has the only Incorporated Association in the district, that maintains a Park, Pavilion, and racetrack, it was also a stupid piece of business to attempt to deprive her of any representation on the Board. Vallejo ought to have a member of the Board, and the only reason why she has not, is because she was not satisfied with naming her own representative, but insisted on dictating who the other should be.

— What is everybody's business is nobody's business. The preparation of the matter for

the county pamphlet has been entrusted to too many hands, which accounts for the delay in issuing it. It is well enough for the Executive Committee to revise the matter. After it is prepared, but it would have been better to have given the Publication Committee. More authority and made it responsible for the work to be done.

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### **Quick Time And Cheap Fares.**

To Eastern and European Cities.

Via the Great Trains-Continental All-rail Routes.

— Of the —

### **Southern Pacific Company.**

(Pacific System.)

Daily Express and Emigrant Trains make prompt  
connections with the several

Railway Lines in the East.

Connecting at

**New York and New Orleans**

With several Steamer Lines to

All European Ports.

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### **Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.**

Attached to Overland Express Trains.

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#### **THIRD-CLASS SLEEPING CARS.**

Are run daily with the overland Emigrant Trains.

No additional charge for births in third-class cars.

Tickets sold, Sleeping-car Births secured, and other information given upon application at the Companies, offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

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*[This following advertisement occurs frequently during the horse racing season. This is the first instance I have included, although there have been many identical in the past. Henceforth, I will only include the Advertisement's Header to save wear and tear on this transcriber.]*

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## **FALL MEETING.**

— Of the —

**DIXON DRIVING PARK.**

**ASSOCIATION**

— COMMENCING —

Thursday, August 25,

— and closing —

Friday, August 26.

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#### **FIRST DAY.**

No. 1. RUNNING RACE – named settle horses, 1/2 mile and repeat, each entry to pay five dollars and the Association to add \$25; first horse to take 70%, and the second horse 30%; M. Gates' Geneva, George Parker's Roan Mary, Mr. Shaw's Winters, Boy, F. Vaccas Sent to Iago, Charles Littles Dock, W. McMasters, Madeleine.

No. 2. TROTting RACE – Cold Stakes. The entries to this race, seven in number, have all



been closed. The conditions are: Foals of Napa, Solano, and Yolo counties, two years old and under, entrance \$40, the Association to add \$15 for every starter.

No. 3. TROTting RACE – three. In five, mile heats, named Buddy horses, each entry to pay \$10, the Society to add \$30; the first horse to take 70%, the second horse 30%; Bradshaw's St. Patrick, Conrad's Henry; Drummond's Billy; Keith Lees Roman Ralph; Esquivel's Maggie; Esquivel's Lucy; Fraese's Frank; Hardy's Hiawatha; McDermott's Bonner; Marshall's Rixie; and Sneads Minnehaha.

SECOND DAY.

No. 1. Running Race – 1/2 mile and repeat, free-for-all, for a purse of \$75, the first horse 60%, second 30%, third to save entrance fee.

No. 2. Pacing Race – two-year-old colts, free-for-all, for a purse of \$75; First Colt \$50, second, \$17.50, third, to save entrance fee.

No. 3. Trotting Race – mile heats, three in five, four named horses, for a purse of \$75; first horse, 60%, second 30%, third, 10%. Brown's Snap Dragon, Pendergast's Snip, Harian's Epn?, Willows Black Jack, All these Black Dan, Wright's Fanny.

All entries must close on or before August 15, except trotting cold steak.

The entrance fee for all perse races, 10%, must accompany nominations, five to enter and five to start. The Board reserves the right to deduct entrance fee from all purses and races not filling.

sealed bids will be received up to August 15, four-part privileges: Shooting gallery; lemonade; soda and ice cream; fruit and candy; pools.

J. W. McFayden - Pres.  
J. R. Rochford - Secretary

ST. GERTRUDE'S ACADEMY

RIO VISTA, SOLANO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

THIS ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY, IS BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON AN EMINENCE IN THE PLEASANT AND ACCESSIBLE TOWN OF RIO VISTA. THE LOCATION IS REMARKABLY HEALTHY, THE BUILDING NEW AND WELL FURNISHED WITH ALL THAT CONTRIBUTES TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF PUPILS. THE PLEASURE GROUNDS ARE EXTENSIVE AND WELL ADAPTED TO BEAUTIFUL EXERCISE. PUPILS OF ALL PERSUASIONS WILL BE RECEIVED. THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION COMBINES ALL THE BRANCHES OF SOLID EDUCATION. THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SEASONS OF FIVE MONTHS EACH, THE SECOND TO COMMENCE IN AUGUST 1885

TERMS FOR LESSONS; PAYABLE ADVANCE	
BOARDING PUPILS. BOARD, TUITION, WASHING AND USE OF BEDDING,	\$112.50.
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,	\$25.00
VOCAL MUSIC (per lesson)	\$1.00
SINGING LESSONS, IN CLASS, DRAWING, FRENCH, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK DO NOT FORM EXTRA CHARGES.	

DAY ACADEMY—TERMS PER MONTH IN ADVANCE:	
SENIOR CLASS	\$3.00
INTERMEDIATE CLASS	\$2.00
PRIMARY CLASS	\$1.00

MUSIC—PIANO LESSONS, WITH USE OF INSTRUMENT	\$5.00
MUSIC—GUITAR LESSONS, WITH USE OF INSTRUMENT	\$2.50

NO ENTRANCE FEE REQUIRED. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO

M. M. Camillus  
SUPERIORESS.

**DIXON ACADEMY AND BUSINESS COLLEGE!**

[LARGE GRAPHIC]

Fall term begins August 8 and closes December 23, 1887

Courses: Practical, business, scientific, teachers, language, classical, preparatory, instruction thorough.

TERMS MODERATE. For further particulars, address

King & Burns, Dixon, California

- Diphtheria is reported in various parts of the State. So far, the children of Dixon have escaped, but it will not do to relax in precautionary measures.
- An effort was made to arrange a game of baseball for Sunday between the Aetna's and a Sacramento club, but the latter back down at the last moment.
- The weather still continues very fine – indeed it is generally conceded that such a long spell of cool weather is rather an unusual thing for this season of the year.
- Assessor Shirmer sold 1196 poll tax receipts this year, in Silveyville, Tremont, and Maine Prairie. Last year, the figures were, Silveyville 556, Tremont 199 and Maine Prairie 152, total 907.

**PACIFIC  
POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY,**  
NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

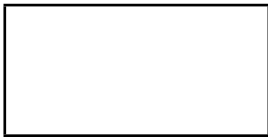
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--- OFFICE AT --  
EPPINGER, FOX, & Co's. STORE, DIXON.











# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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Pub. 1887/11/05	Entry 5/15/2020	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1887/11/05 yyyy/mm/dd	Mod. 5/24/2020 mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
			<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

1887/11/05 [The Dixon History component.]

[Hayward's Introduction written in May of 2020.]

This Tribune issue dated November 5, 1887, was the largest ever produced by the Tribune, and otherwise, very special. Firstly, it marked the anniversary, some 13 years earlier in 1874 of the publication of the very first issue of the Dixon Tribune [To be precise, Volume 1, No. 1 was dated on 14 November 1874.] To mark this 13th anniversary, anniversary, the Tribune editor wrote an extensive history of the Town of Dixon, from inception to date, with special emphasis on the Town's state in 1887. This history is presented in full text below, and makes some pretty interesting reading if you are all interested in the history and development of the Town.

Secondly, in the late summer and autumn of 1887 there were two other important thing happening in Dixon and Solano County. Firstly, there was a land "boom" taking place in Southern California, and Northern California, specifically Solano County, was feeling left out PLUS, there were several autumn agricultural fairs (State Fair, State Board of Trade, County Board of Trade, District Fair). Ed. E. Leake, Editor of the Dixon Tribune, was the secretary for one or more of these groups and was charged with assembling all related advertising and Promotional Materials, "The Pamphlet", to be issued in conjunction with both the "boom" promotion and the State Fairs. As such, Mr. Leake assembled, and had published, all the pamphlet materials.

Not being one to waste good copy, Mr. Leake included **ALL** the promotional / pamphlet materials, **all 34,998 words of it**, PLUS the History of Dixon (another 3,599 words) and published it in the monumental Tribune issue of 05 November 1887, making the issue some 14 pages in length (the longest ever published, to that date, in Solano County).

Below, will be found the introduction to the November 5, 1887 Tribune issue **PLUS** the Dixon history **PLUS** the History of Solano County. The **VERY** extensive Solano County history / sales pamphlet won't fit in this document format and will be included in another manner to be determined. [maybe a PDF attachment?].

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THE DIXON TRIBUNE  
Saturday, November 5, 1887.  
Volume XIV

[Year 13 of publication starts today.]  
[To be precise, Volume 1, No. 1 was printed on 14 November 1874.]

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With this issue, we close volume 12 of the TRIBUNE, and we signal the event with the publication of the greatest single number of any paper ever issued in Solano County. It contains the most exhaustive description of the extent, resources, soil, climate, and products of Solano County, ever published. Every resident of the county



ought to buy a copy, and after perusing it carefully, mail it to some friend in the East. It contains revelations in regard to the agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural wealth, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the county. It ought to be of great value as a means of informing those who are seeking homes in California of the superior inducements offered by Solano County.

This publication is a private enterprise. We have not asked for or received, the promise of a single cent in subsidy. To meet the extra expense incurred, we are dependent upon our advertisers, and the sale of extra copies. We have printed an extra edition of 3,000 copies, and our fervent hope is that it may accomplish the good purpose for which it was intended.

As for the future course of the TRIBUNE, we have no new departures to announce. In the future as in the past, we shall endeavor to make the paper a faithful exponent of Northern Solano County interests, and a reliable reflex of all the current local events. It shall be our earnest endeavor to make each issue an improvement upon its predecessor. In conclusion, we beg to thank our pardon for the very generous support given to the TRIBUNE in the past, and to express the hope that, by its enterprise, ability, and fairness, it may continue to deserve the confidence and patronage of the public.

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## DIXON

A REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS INTERESTS, ETC.

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**PROMINENT INDUSTRIES.**

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**CONDITION OF CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.**

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In order to fully realize, and appreciate, the extent and beauty of Dixon, and the glory and magnificence of her surroundings, it is well to view her from some eminence like the dome of the public school building, or the observatory on the Academy. From either of these points, a beautiful panorama is spread out before the observer. She has the appearance of a queen, wearing her scepter right royally, and nestling closes the among her shade and ornamental trees. From these points of observation, all irregularities, all ragged appearances, are lost to view and the substantial business houses present an air of newness and prosperity, the rows of thatched cottages and vine draped arbors are the picture of comfort and contentment; the long rows of walnut, gum, spruce, and locust trees throw a cool and inviting shade over the clean, wide, regular, and well sprinkled streets; the clutter of the hammer and saw, and the ring of the anvil make musical intonations on the morning a year; interpreted chimneys send a curl of blue smoke towards the heavens, laden with the frankincense of labor; church spires glistened in the golden sunlight; deep-tone school bells ring silver peals that softened into "cadence suite," and the whole presents a scene of magnificent type beauty that is ravishing to the eye, and upon which the imagination loves to dwell.

As we reflect upon the wonderful strides of progress made in the past, we realize the possibilities of the future. What we recorded 17 years ago, now comprises the most productive grain fields in the world, was a sparsely inhabited plain, and the spot upon which Dixon stands, was almost barren, there being but two houses and not even a shade tree to relieve the dreary monotony of the scene. The town dates to its birth at the advent of the railroad. In 1868. The first business houses was opened July 7 by W. R. Ferguson, who conceived the idea that it would be the nucleus of a thriving, enterprising town, and the result is quite complementary to his excellent judgment. About this time, the possibilities of Northern Solano, as a wheat-producing and fruit-growing section, began to attract the attention of practical agriculturalists and horticulturalist. Real estate began to appreciate. Scarcely a day past without a transfer being made, and those who invested a few hundred dollars, are today worth their thousands. From that day to this, the increase in valuation has been steady. Farming land which could have been purchased at \$25 an acre. At that time now readily commands from \$100-\$200 per acre, according to location. The era of

prosperity in Northern Solano, which began almost contemporaneously with the birth of Dixon, was not of a spasmodic or abnormal growth, but it was substantial, steady, and legitimate, and Dixon shared in the prosperity, and grew as the country grew, and it soon came to be generally conceded that she was destined to be a town of considerable importance as a shipping point, and the center of one of the richest agricultural regions in California. One of the encouraging reflections is, that since the first house was built, there is not been a day at some improvement has not been in progress. The growth at times may have. Appeared slow, but has always been continual and healthy. Business houses continued to increase and residencies multiply, until in 1877, the population numbered a thousand souls, and the town began to put on metropolitan areas to such an extent, that her public-spirited citizens deemed it advisable to incorporate, which was done by a special act of the Legislature, passed during the session of 1877-8. Nothing occurred to check the gradual growth and steady prosperity, until the memorable and disastrous fire of November 19, 1883, which swept away, and entire business block, and destroy property valued at nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \$1 million. Great and overwhelming as was this disaster, it was not sufficient to subdue the enterprise of the citizens, or destroy confidence in the future of Dixon. It marked a new era in the history of the town. Prior to this great calamity, there was but little thought of fire, and wooden buildings prevailed almost exclusively. There being but seven brick structures within the corporate limits. Upon the unanimous request of the citizens, the Trustees est. a fire limit, and the result has been most gratifying. The burnt district was rebuilt with substantial brick buildings that are a credit to the owners and an ornament to the town. All traces of the great conflagration, have long since disappeared. Judging from the past, we are able to cast something like a reliable horoscope for the future. With a present population of 1300, and yet in her infancy, what made the future of Dixon be? Surrounded by a country rich in agricultural and horticultural wealth, with a climate that is incomparable, and a population that is indefatigable, and industrious, her continued growth and prosperity is an assured fact. A town that is backed by a country teaming with fields of waving grain and prolific vineyards and orchards, cannot fail to prosper. With her many superior advantages, it must be admitted that the field of speculation upon the possibilities of the future, is limitless, and it is idle to attempt to conjecture what may be in store for her. Whatever of success. She may achieve, will be deserved, as nature has bestowed upon her a rich and inexhaustible heritage, and people who are in search of localities in which to build up permanent homes should not overlook these facts.

The location of Dixon's most excellent, it being situated 20 miles from Sacramento, 70 miles from San Francisco, 20 miles from the county seat, and in a valley that for fertility of its soil, extent of its products, number and variety of its products, is unsurpassed in California. It is younger than most of the towns of the county, but it ranks next to Vallejo in population, and probably surpasses all of them in general prosperity.

## SCHOOLS.

There is no feature of a community that is more of an index of intelligence than the interest taken in the local schools. The rapid progress which California has made during her brief history in everything which goes to make up a great State, has been a source of wonder to the entire country. But in no department has a more satisfactory development been brought about. Then, in our public schools. It may be safely claimed that the public school system of California is far in advance of that of many States, and inferior to none. An evidence of this may be observed in the size, elegance, and costliness of our school buildings, the high standards of education required of our teachers, the length of our school term, the high salaries compared with other States, and the ample and careful legislation upon all matters pertaining to our schools. The degree of perfection, which we have attained in this direction, is not only a great source of pride to our citizens, but much care and diligence in educational matters is recognized by them as necessity, as upon which the work done in our public schools, we must rely to a great extent for the future stability of our government. It is a matter of congratulation that, in our community, every measure calculated to improve the school system, has been carefully supplied. The

history of the public schools of Dixon, has been one of steady improvement. We have been fortunate in the selection of trustees, who apparently regard the numerous duties of their own remunerative offices as second, not even to their daily pursuits. This laudable and faithful vigilance upon the part of the trustees has contributed largely towards placing our public schools in a rank not surpassed by any others in the county. They have been cautious in the expenditure of funds, careful in the selection of teachers, wise in providing means for the comfort of the children, and have lost no opportunity to enhance the general prosperity of the school.

Aside from the unusual liberality which is characterized our citizens in a magnificent private educational enterprise, the cheerfulness with which they submit to any demand for the improvement of the public school is a great credit to the community. Three years ago, when the increase in the school Census made urgent the necessity of providing more room for the children, the question of a local tax for building purposes was submitted to the voters of the district. It was overwhelmingly carried, being voted for by rich and poor, the heads of families and those who could derive no direct personal benefit therefrom. This unanimity of opinion, expressed as it has been more than once, is indeed cheerful to contemplate, and clearly demonstrates that the people of Dixon are friends of education. We have now a large and commodious building ample to accommodate all of the senses children of the district, besides a separate building devoted to the primary department. The buildings are favorably situated away from the business center of the town, but at a distance not inconvenient for any of the pupils. The grounds in which the main building is situated, comprise an entire block, thereby furnishing abundant space for all the games and sports that may be indulged in by the large number of pupils in daily attendance. The main building is a handsome and conveniently arrange structure of five rooms, so devise that pupils may pass in an amount of the same without disturbance to the occupants of the other departments. A large inconvenient building has been wisely set apart in an adjoining block for the primary department, partially with a view to the fact that, by thus separating the older and younger children, a source of frequent annoyance and difficulty is effectually avoided. The school consists of five departments, and the pupils are carefully divided according to their advancement, into eight grades. By a careful expenditure of the library fund, about 400 volumes of choice literature have been acquired. The library consists of encyclopedias, valuable books of reference upon all subjects of general interest, numerous historical works, the works of the best English and American poets, and a large number of standard works of fiction of an interesting and instructive character. Aside from these, juvenile storybooks of the class interesting to younger children, have been abundantly supplied. A considerable amount of suitable philosophical and physiological apparatus has been provided to aid in instructing the pupils of the higher grades. Among the many elegant articles of school furniture, there are three excellent organs, so placed in the buildings that this pupils of all departments may enjoy the advantage of a musical instrument in receiving instruction in this particular branch. Two of these instruments were purchased with the proceeds of the last annual entertainment given by the pupils of the school, the liberal patronage of which entertainment, it will be remembered, was limited only by the capacity of the large upper house in which the exercises were held. I carefully regarding the school finance, the trustees are enabled to maintain the school for 10 months in the year. The number of pupils now in attendance is slightly over 200, this being about the average number belonging to the school for the past two or three years. The object designed in the curriculum of the school is to prepare the pupils with a practical education, sufficient for all ordinary walks of life. Since the course of study conform strictly to the provisions of the State law pertaining thereto, and the final examinations of pupils are directly under the supervision of the County Board of Education, good results are positively assured.

As a further evidence of the interest our people take in the educational matters, there stands in the vicinity of the public school buildings, and quite as favorably located, a monument to their liberality and enterprise. It is the Dixon Academy, constructed in 1881, at a cost of nearly \$8000. It was built entirely by private subscription. It is one of the handsomest educational edifices in the county. The building is two-story, large, and roomy and conveniently arranged. It will

accommodate 200 pupils. The first floor is divided into four class and recitation rooms, and the chapel occupies the entire upper story, and is capable of seating 600 people. The building is well furnished, and is liberally supplied with philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a fine collection of geological and zoological specimens known as the "Bateman Cabinet." The Academy is depended wholly upon private patronage, and has been in the flourishing condition almost without interruption, since its foundation. It is at present under the management of Messrs. King & Burns. The core of teachers consists of a Principal, Assistant, Principal, teacher of common English branches, and a teacher of languages. About 75 students are enrolled, and the teachers are very much encouraged with the prospect. The Academy ought to be sustained and supported liberally by the people of Dixon and vicinity, as it affords, at a trifling cost, an opportunity to pursue a higher and more comprehensive course of study than the curriculum of the public school will allow.

## **CHURCHES.**

Nearly all the religious denominations are represented in Dixon, and for the most part the church buildings are in good condition and the pastors are liberally supported.

The M. E. Church was first organized in Silveyville, in March 1858. The church edifice was. Moved to Dixon in 1870. It has since been remodeled and repaired. The congregation is now quite large, and is presided over by Rev. J. Van Anda.

The Baptist Church was first organized at Pleasant Retreat schoolhouse, Vaca Valley, October 19, 1856, by Rev. Daniel King, who was pastor for more than 20 years. The church, was afterwards move to dry Slough schoolhouse, near Batavia, and again to Silveyville in 1861. In 1876 it was. Moved to Dixon, where it has since occupied the present large brick edifice, which is perhaps the most elegantly appointed church building in Dixon. Rev. E. C. Dargan is the present pastor and the congregation is very strong and wealthy.

The Catholic Church was erected in 1868, and located on second Street. The congregation at that time was very small, but it has been steadily growing until, in 1886, the building had to be enlarged. It is very handsomely furnished and is presided over by Rev. Father P. Heslin.

The Presbyterian Church, a very handsome frame building, was completed in April 1878. Rev. Earl T. Lockard is the pastor, and the congregation is large and prosperous.

The German Lutheran Church, and imposing edifice, was constructed in 1876, and is situated on second Street. At present it has no regular pastor.

## **SOCIETIES.**

Nearly all the fraternal organizations and societies are represented in Dixon. The first organized was Silveyville Lodge No. 201, S. & A. M., June 25, 1869, at Silveyville, removed to Dixon, September 12, 1871. Dixon Chapter No. 48, R. A. M., was organized February 9, 1875. In the fire of 1883, these two orders lost a fine hall. They have since built a large brick building on Main Street. The first floor is leased for stores and the second floor is used for large rooms and banquet hall. Both orders are in a flourishing condition and have a large membership.

Montezuma Lodge, No. 172, I. O. O. F., was organized June 20, 1800 and 70. Rebecca Degree Lodge No. 26, was organized may 26<sup>th</sup>, 1875. Both orders lost their paraphernalia by the great fire. They have since built a fine two-story brick building on the corner of Main and A streets, and their large rooms are among the finest in the county. Both lodges are growing rapidly.

Othello Large No. 31, K. Of P., Was organized June 29, 1875. The present membership is large, and steadily increasing. The Knights own a fine hall on B Street, nearly opposite the Bank. It is handsomely furnished and used by other orders.

Dixon Lodge No. 50, A. O. U. W., Meets in Pythian Castle. It was organized September 11, 1878. It is in a healthy condition, but does not consider itself, yet strong enough to build its own hall.

Dixon Lodge No. 50, A. O. U. W., Meets in Pythian Castle. It was organized September 11, 1878. It is in a healthy condition, but does not consider itself yet

strong enough to build its own hall.

Dixon Parlor No. 60, in. S. G. W., Was organized April 3, 1885. It is one of the most active parlors in the organization and is growing. It's meetings are held in the Pythian Castle. It is a very popular society.

Dixon Council No. 1320. C. F., Was organized January 25, 1883. It has a large membership. Meetings are held in the Pythian Castle. It is a very popular society.

John W. Geary, Post No. 113, G. A. R., Was organized in May 1886. The present membership is 35. It is considered one of the banner Posts of the State.

Y. M. I. No. 19, is a Catholic fraternal society, organized December 27, 1885, and including in his membership, nearly every young man of that faith, in the community. It is in a very flourishing condition.

## **TOWN OFFICERS.**

The town is governed by a Board of five Trustees, consisting of N. B. S. Coleman, J. A. C. Thompson, S. Brinkerhoff, R. Hall, and S. G. Little. Judge Brown is the Town Recorder, A. Manning, the Town Clerk and Assessor, and W. C. Rhem Marshall. The state peace officers are Justices Brown and Eames, Constables. Rhem and Barnes. A. Manning and C. A. King are licensed to practice in all courts of the County.

## **STREETS.**

The town is regularly laid out in the streets are wide and many of them will grade. Especially, is this true of Main, A and B streets, all of which are well-rounded, graveled and drained, and are Sprinkled and free from dust during the dry season. The roads leading into town from all points of the compass are kept in excellent order and can be readily traveled at any season of the year. All streets are well lighted with large coal oil lamps for the present, but they will certainly be replaced by gas, or, possibly by electric lights in the near future. All the streets are provided with excellent plank sidewalks, and on three of the business streets, the asphalt him sidewalk has been introduced, and will eventually be generally adopted.

## **WATER WORKS.**

An attempt was made by Joseph Enright to establish waterworks, but the enterprise was abandoned after boring to adapt of 400 feet. The matter will not be allowed to rest, however, as there is no doubt an abundant supply of soft, pure water can be obtained. A number of capitalists are discussing the feasibility of making a second attempt, the primary objective of which is to obtain a sufficient supply for protection against fire, and also for drinking, sprinkling, and irrigating purposes.

## **GAS.**

W. R. Ferguson supplies the town with a good quality of gas, and at reasonable rates. His system of pipes and mains, is generally extending until it is reached. All the principal portions of the town.

## **THE FIRE COMPANY..**

The Dixon Hook and Latter Company was organized October 15, 1872. The apparatus consists of hooks, ladders, buckets, water-card, force pump, hose and other appliances. It was formally supplied with a Babcock fire engine, but it could not always be depended upon and was converted into a tank and was supplied with hose, pump, etc. The company is under good discipline and can be depended upon to do effective work.

## **DIXON OPERA HOUSE.**

Is the property of H. A. Ross. It is large, and commodious, and has the capacity to accommodate a good audience. The stage is roomy and suited to the requirements of the largest traveling troupes. The hall is excellently lighted and seated, and its acoustic properties are very fine.

## **THE PARK.**

In the spring of 1886, a number of public spirited citizens Inc. under the name of The Dixon Driving Park Association. A tract of land was purchased in the southern outskirts of town, and ½ mile driving track was laid out and graded. Several meetings have already been held on the track, which is pronounced by experience turf men, to be the fastest for its length in the state. A grandstand, stables, and other necessary

buildings, have been provided. A very large pavilion, capable of accommodating on the two floors, nearly 2000 people, has also been erected. A park has been laid out and set to a variety of shade and ornamental trees, and in the course of two or three years. This promises to be one of the prettiest and most popular public resorts in the county. The cost to the present time is something over \$12,000, and there is no question that it was money well expended. The officers and directors of the Association are: J. W. McFadyen, Pres.; J. R. Rochford, Secretary; W. A. Munion, S. T. Mauger, P. R. Willot, Gilbert Wright, S. Brinkerhoff, J. R. [Illegible], H. Eppinger and?? Little.

A glance at the industries of the town, will show that all classes of businesses are creditable. The represented.

### **BANK OF DIXON.**

The Bank of Dixon is one of the soundest institutions in the State. It deals in nothing but the best of securities, and is admirably managed. It has always been rated by the Bank Commissioners as one of the safest banks doing business. The corporation owns a very fine brick building on B Street and it is splendidly furnished. Both the vault and the safe are fireproof, as well as burglar proof, and the safe is provided with a time-lock. The bank was incorporated in October 1873, with unauthorized capital of \$150,000. On September 20, 1875, to accommodate the rapidly increasing business, the stock was increased to \$500,000, of which \$223,100 has been fully paid up in gold coin. The officers and Directors are S. G. Little, Pres.; J. H. Rice, Cashier; J. M. Dudley, J. S. Garnet, J. S. Mayes, H. Rohwer, H. Peterson, and A. C. Hazelton. The following statement will give an idea of the substantial character of the bank at the close of business, October 3, 1887:

#### **ASSETS.**

Bank building	\$7000.00
Real estate owned by the bank	\$21,418.00
Loans, discounts, and Overdrafts	\$488,809.95.
Interest accrued	\$11,061.01.
Office furniture	\$1000.00
Expenses	\$953.15.
Cash on hand	<u>\$44,760.20.</u>
Total	\$575,002.37

#### **LIABILITIES**

Capital stock	\$223,100.00
Do other banks	\$167,682.65.
Do Depositors	\$144,953.89.
Reserve fund	\$88,800.00
Exchange	\$462.83.
Total,	\$575,002 .37

s/s: STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
County of Solano

J. H. Rice, cashier of the Bank of Dixon, first being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. J. H. Rice.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1887.

J. M. GREGORY,  
Notary Public

### **EPPINGER, FOX & Co.**

Perhaps one of the handsomest and certainly the most complete Gen. merchandising store in Northern California is that owned by Eppinger, Fox & Cho., And located on the corner of Main and B streets. The proprietors are gentlemen of many years experience, and by close observation and diligent application to the duties and requirements of their calling, they have mastered every detail of the business. Nothing has been neglected. The admirable arrangement of every

department, the order and system observed in the management, the minuteness with which the comfort, convenience, and accommodation of customers are studied, indicate that men thoroughly educated and trained in the business, are at the helm. There is no jam, no confusion, but every department is intact from the other, and is presided over by competent and obliging clerks who thoroughly understand the minutest details of their business. The building is very large, and in its arrangement, a close study was made of the best methods of handling and making an exhibit of goods, and of accommodating purchasers. The structure is of brick and upon the first floor is located. The sales room, offices, and vault. The basement is used as a storeroom. The building is lighted by day with numerous windows and an immense skylight, and by night, 30 gas jets with an immense spread, eliminate the handsome interior. The offices are three in number, a private one for the proprietors, another for a core of three book-keepers, and another which is the operating room for the Postal Telegraph Company. There is perhaps not an establishment in the State that carries a larger or more varied stock of general merchandise. Anything from a paper of pins to the most gorgeous silk, from and iron bolts to the most delicate and highly finished piece of mechanism that can be purchased. Eight clerks and bookkeepers, in addition to the proprietors, are required to conduct the business of the firm. The resident members of the firm are Herman Eppinger and Otto Fox, the latter being the active manager. Other members are been Eppinger and J. Eppinger, both of San Francisco. H. Eppinger, while assisting in the management of the firm of Eppinger, Fox, & CO. has his time principally engrossed as the Dixon representative of the great wheat buying firm of Eppinger & CO., Whose immense business interests have a firm footing in several counties of the State. The principal office is in San Francisco, and the most important branch offices are in Solano and Colusa counties. All of these gentlemen are well known through the state. In commercial circles. Their credit is rated as very high, and they are regarded as safe and reliable business men. Their dealings with the public have always been straightforward and Hon., which accounts for the stronghold they have upon the confidence of the community, and the marvelous extent of their commercial transactions.

### **MCKINLEY BROs.**

This firm consists of William and Addison McKinley, both Solano County boys, and they are engaged in the hardware business. They are very active and energetic young man, and by strict attention to business are rapidly winning their way of public favor. There located on Main Street, and their stock embraces a full line of stoves, pumps, agricultural implements, sheet-iron, tin, where, indeed, every article that goes to make up a first-class hardware store. They are also engaged in putting up a new patent windmill, and altogether are doing a thriving business. They have hosts of friends, who rejoice that they are on the high road to fortune.

### **W. R. FERGUSON.**

As stated elsewhere, is the pioneer merchant of Dixon. He first began in the general merchandise business, and for a time, enjoyed a monopoly of the trade. He afterward sold his business to Goodman & CO., And opened a general hardware store and sportsmen's Emporium on the corner of Main and A streets. He has associated with him as manager, John Calvin, a very popular young man. Mr. Ferguson carries a very large stock of hardware, tin, where, stoves, pumps, sheet-iron, gas fixtures, agricultural implements, etc. He also keeps a full line of sporting goods, such as guns, pistols, fishing tackle and ammunition, and it is a pleasure to know that he is doing a splendid business.

### **S. GOODMAN & CO.**

The firm of S. Goodman and Lewis Gottheimer and their place of business is located on the site of the pioneer store of Dixon, first est. by W. R. Ferguson. They have a very extensive establishment, and a constantly growing business. Indeed, this increase has been so marked of late, that in order to accommodate it, they have been compelled to extend and enlarge their storage capacity, and for that purpose have secured additional room in the Odd Fellows' building. The store building proper, together with the basement is capacious enough to accommodate a mammoth merchandising business, but in this instance, it has been found inadequate

to meet the requirements of the firm. Both gentlemen have had a long experience as merchants. They know who wants of the community and by with a judgment that is only acquired by a long study of the minutest details of the business. By systematic business methods, integrity in all their transactions, and the adoption of the principal that quick sales and small profits is the surest and speediest road to fortune, they have earned and achieved a measure of success that has firmly est. them among the reliable and substantial business houses of Northern California. Their stock embraces every article of merchandise necessary to meet the requirements of a community in which there is such a variety of pursuits and diversity of interest. The agriculturalists, the horticulturalist, the mechanic, the lady or gentleman of wealth and leisure, and the laboring classes can find any article of merchandise that is obtainable, in this establishment.

### **JOHN DUGAN.**

Makes a specialty of dry and fancy goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps. He keeps one of the handsomest establishments in town, his stock of goods always looking fresh and bright, and being tastefully and attractively arranged. Mr. Dugan is at home behind the counter and wields the yardstick with all the confidence of one who has acquired a vast deal of experience through years of constant training. He enjoys and is entitled to a very extensive patronage. He may be found in the store under the Opera House.

### **A. H. MILLER.**

Has a clothing and general furnishings store in the Brinkerhoff & King building. His stock has recently been augmented by the addition of a large consignment of goods, especially for the fall and Winter trade. Mr. Miller is a quiet and unobtrusive businessman, and his business is steadily growing.

### **J. EINSTEIN.**

Owns a splendid brick store on the corner of Main and B streets, but owing to continued ill health, he has been unable of late, to devote much energy to his business.

### **WM. VANSANT.**

Located on Main Street near the post office, carries a very large stock of groceries and provisions, and also a full assortment of every variety of fruit, green, dried or canned, that the market affords. He is one of the busiest and at the same time, one of the quietest and coolest men in town, and if external appearances go for anything, he is doing a very profitable business.

### **JONES & CO.,.**

Located on Main Street, are doing a general grocery, provision, and fruit business, carrying large stocks in each of these lines. The business is under the management of John Jones, a young man of considerable energy, who first branched out in business in 1886, and whose success was instantaneous. Integrity and a disposition to deal squarely, always win in the long run, and Mr. Jones possesses these characteristics in a market degree.

### **G. FRANCESCONI.**

Keeps a fruit store, and every variety of tropic, semi-tropic and tempered fruit may be found at his stand in season. He fully understands the business of handling fruit, and his store always presents a neat and attractive appearance. He enjoys a splendid trade.

### **E. J. MCBRIDE.**

Is the leading druggist in town. He is located in the Mayes building on Main Street. He keeps a. Of pure drugs and chemicals, and a full line of paints, oil and glass. He is also the proprietor and manufacturer of a number of standard remedies. Mr. McBride also keeps a full stock of schoolbooks, a complete line of stationary, and a choice selection of music. He has been very successful in building up a flourishing trade.

### **THE CALIFORNIA DRUGSTORE.**

Of which Snead & Kirby are the proprietors, is located on Main Street. They keep a good stock of drugs and also of stationery.

### **S. N. DAVIDSON.**

Is the town jeweler and watchmaker, and his store and workshop occupies a portion



of the California Drug Store. He has a splendid assortment of watches, chains, jewelry, plated, where, opera glasses, spectacles, etc. He is a superior workmen, and guarantees all his work. Mr. Davidson is also local agent for a standard music establishment of San Francisco.

### **S. T. MOWDER**

Is the resident manager of the West Valley Lumber Company, the only firm in Dixon that deals in lumber. Mr. Mauger keeps a splendid assortment. In fact, everything in his line that is usually needed for building or manufacturing purposes. His yard is in excellent condition, and he is a very clever man to deal with.

### **WRIGHT & HARBY.**

Are the proprietors of the Pioneer meat market, and are located on the principal Street. They keep on hand fresh and salted meats and they manufacture a most excellent quality of lard. They also buy and ship hogs to the San Francisco market. Both are young men, and full of energy and push, and they enjoyed the fullest confidence of all with whom they have any business dealings.

### **H. TIMM & SON.**

Are engaged in the butcher business, and command a liberal share of the public patronage. In addition to fresh meat, they keep the stock of salt meats and lard. I also buy and sell hogs, and do a general shipping business. The business is under the active management of Henry Tim Jr. who is universally respected.

### **DIXON SODA WORKS.**

F. J. Kane is the proprietor of the Dixon Solar Works. He manufactures a very superior article, his cream soda especially being generally conceded to be the best in the market. He is also local agent for the celebrated Fredericksburg Brewery. He has a splendid trade in Winters, Vacaville, and Elmira.

### **MORRIS STENGE.**

Is the proprietor of the only tailoring establishment in Dixon. He is a live man, and makes business when times are dull, by rustling and advertising. He keeps a full stock of American, English, and French goods. His workmen are all specialist in their line, and he permits nothing to leave the shop that is not entirely satisfactory to his customers.

### **DENTISTS.**

Two offices make up the complement of Dixon's dental establishments. Dr. F. F. Upham is located on Main Street and is one of the first settlers of the town. Dr. M. O. Wyatt is est. under Pythian Castle. Both gentlemen are masters of their profession, and their offices are supplied with the latest inventions and appliances. Indeed, it would be difficult to find better appointed establishments in San Francisco. The fact that the patronage of both is constantly on the increase, is unmistakable evidence that the public has come to regard them as very superior operators.

### **MISS M. D. STONE..**

Keeps a fashionable millinery establishment on Main Street. Her windows and showcases our spectacles of the bewildering beauty of feminine headgear, and she is always abreast of the latest styles and novelties.

### **MRS. J. W. COTTEN'S**

Millinery store on B Street, is also a favorite resort for those in search of the newest things in fashion, and is well-stocked.

### **PHYSICIANS.**

There are only two practicing physicians in town, and it is no reflection on either of them to say that neither of them receive the support to which they are entitled by reason of their ability and experience. They are both graduates of standard medical colleges, stand very high in the profession, and are very successful in their practice. They, however, cast their lot in a locality that is very healthy; one in which there is perhaps less demand for services of a physician than in any other section of equal extent, in the State.

Dr. G. H. Evans is located next door to the post-office on Main Street.

Dr. A. Trafton's office is next door to the California Drug Store, on the same street.

### **MILTON CARPENTER.**

Is located on Main Street and does a general blacksmithing business. He also

manufactures agricultural implements, and buggies and wagons. His vehicles are in general use in Northern Solano County and are considered among the best manufactured. For this especial business. He employs B. F. Swenson, acknowledged to be one of the most skillful of the craft. Mr. Carpenter is also an undertaker, and has a monopoly of that business in this section.

#### JOHN KC.

Has a blacksmith shop on Main Street, which is the pioneer establishment of its kind. Mr. Casey is an indefatigable worker, a good Smith, and enjoys a fair share of the public patronage.

#### GEORGE CADMAN

Owens a fully equipped machine and blacksmith shop on the corner of A and First streets, but owing to continued ill health, he abandoned the forge and turning wave a few months ago, and has since devoted himself to horticultural pursuits with gratifying results. He still retains a lively interest in the affairs of Dixon, and is numbered among her most enterprising citizens. He also retains the agency for the old and reliable Halliday, the best windmill in the world.

#### JOHN MCDERMOTT'S

Blacksmith shop is located on the corner of A. and Jackson streets. He makes a specialty of repairing farming implements, machinery, horse shoeing, etc. He is a very careful and painstaking workmen, and is doing a safe business.

#### GEORGE MARTIN

has a wagon maker's shop adjoining the blacksmith shop of Jno. McDermott. He has turned out splendid, buggies, wagons, in fact, all kinds of vehicles, besides making the woodwork of a large number of agricultural implements. He is recognized as a splendid workmen, and hence is never idle.

#### BISHOP & RICHARDS

Towels & painters, are doing a splendid business. Both are conscientious and clever workmen, and enjoy the confidence of the community. They are crowded with work. They are also engaged in the paper-hanging business, and there is scarcely a house in Dixon that they have not touched up with the decorative art.

#### R. T. KINSMAN

is a carriage & painter, and his shop is next to M. Carpenter. His work is not only enduring and substantial, but when it is essential, it is very fancy and artistic. He can always be relied upon to do a thorough job.

#### JAS. E. APPERSON

as a painter and Net-maker. He paints signs, paints, pictures to order, and then the most thorough and workmanlike manner. He can also manufacture any piece of furniture from an ordinary, plain table to an elaborate escritoire. His shop is on B Street.

#### CITY HOTEL.

George Gruenig is proprietor of the City Hotel, located on a street. His rooms are large and airy, his beds good, and this table the supplied with the best the market affords, which is cooked and served in the best possible style.

#### THE ARCADE HOTEL

is presided over by L. Kumie, and is also located on A street. He keeps a good house and is doing a good business.

#### WILLOT & ROCHFORD

are the proprietors of the only livery stable in town. They turned out good teams and their prices are very reasonable. Both of them are lovers of fine stock and generally keep good horses around them. They have a fine hers, and all the trappings of wool save the hired mourners.

#### THE BARBERS.

There are no less, than for first-class Barber shops in town.

A. J. Wegner is the pioneer and is located on a street.

Barber & Grove are located in the Palace Hotel building.

Alec Cohen's shop is on Main Street.

Travers, Norman is located in the Brinkerhoff & King building on B Street

They are all adapts in the art of crinicultural cripsis.

#### FRANK REICHERT

Keeps a harness and Saddlery shop in the old Cabmen building. He manufactures all articles in this line in common use in a farming community, and he does it was such a substantial and workmanlike manner, that his name has become a guarantee for everything he turns out, of the shop. He keeps a very large stock of harness, whips, robes, and leather findings.

#### J. P. KIRSCH.

The pioneer saddler, is located on the corner of B and Main Street. He has been in business many years, and has earned a reputation for integrity, as well as proficiency in his trade. He keeps a complete line of home-manufactured and ready-made harnesses -- also a full stock of whips, robes, etc.

#### A. GEISECKE

Has a boot and shoe shop on A street. He is a clever workmen, and commands a liberal share of public patronage.

#### FOSTER, GREGORY & CO.

Is a new real estate and insurance firm and is composed of William Foster, J. M. Gregory, and Charles Schiner. They are all men of Sterling integrity and excellent business qualifications, and their representations and statements concerning property, property values etc., May be relied upon implicitly. They represent the strongest insurance companies doing business in the State. They have a very large list of property for sale, comprising some very desirable city property, and several tracts of choice Greenland, also some of the best fruit and vegetable lands in the State. They are very active in their efforts to attract the attention of Eastern home-seekers to the peculiar advantages and inducements offered by Solano County, in which they deserve the hearty cooperation of every public-spirited citizen.

#### STORY & LEAKY

The members of the firm of Story and Leake are Postmaster Story and the editor of the TRIBUNE. They write policies in some of the best insurance companies in the world. They present a long line of town, country, Oakland and San Francisco property, a partial list of which may be found on the first page of this paper. They are doing a legitimate commission business, and endeavor to attract immigration by a candid and impartial presentation of the claims of Solano County. In describing the climate of this section, the fertility and resources of the soil, they never exaggerate or adopt the florid style, but rely upon the simple truth to do the most effective work.

#### THE DIXON FLOURING MILLS.

Our under the management of L. Lukes, who recently overhauled the same, and supplied with new and improved machinery. Mr. Luke's is an experienced Miller, and turns out. An excellent grade of flour. He deserves the support of the public.

#### DIXON BAKERY.

Jacob Schneider is the proprietor of the Dixon Bakery. He furnishes a pure, fresh article, and understands how to make money in his business. He also keeps a restaurant and is liberally patronized. He does a good business with other towns.

#### S. F. SHAW

Boot and shoe maker on Main Street, is one of the local necessities of the town. He is a capital workmen, uses nothing but the best of stock, and always guarantees a fit.

#### THE DIXON ICE COMPANY.

Has a large depot and deals in Proser Creek ice. J. D. Grady is the manager. He not only supplies the public of Dixon, with that luxury, but Elmira, Vacaville, and Suisun as well.

#### EXPRESS AND DRAY LINES.

There are three express and Dray lines in Dixon. E. H. Rott is the proprietor of one, John Schomer, of another, and J. Hulen of the last. Each of them deal in wood, coal, etc.

#### WAREHOUSES.

The warehouse facilities of Dixon are excellent. Eppinger & CO. Own one large building, and three are owned by the Granger's Business Association. All are under the management of George Ulsteen. The combined capacity of these warehouses is something mere 18,000 tons.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

J. D. Grady is agent for the railroad and express companies and manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Eppinger, Fox & Co. are managers of the Postal Telegraph Line.

A. R. Story is Postmaster.

#### THE DIXON BREWERY

Is owned and operated by Albert Oberholser and Hans Schomer. They have a good trade, and people who profess to know, say, they brew an excellent article of beer.

#### LIQUOR AND CIGAR DEALERS.

The persons and firms engaged in the liquor and cigar business, are: George Frahm, George Grunig, Willot & Chave, L. Kumle, Con. Lunney, B. F. Newby, Harley & Amos, J. Mesfeldt, John Rehmke, Schomer & Oberholser, C. Thodt, Henry Miller and Robert Wolf.

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### **SOLANO COUNTY.**

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-- What have our Eastern friends to say to the fact that there is shown at this (the citrus) fair, the date, both purple and golden, grown north of the Sacramento River in Solano County, with no more care or shelter than we Bissau upon one of our live oaks or Madrones. We asked Mr. Wolfskill where he got the tree? and he answered: "I didn't get any tree. I planted the seeds of dates which my children were eating 20 years ago, and they grew, and these trees are the result." Here is the tree of Egypt and Arabia, whose foliage shade the springs of oases, and whose fruit is the leading crop along the Nile, whose season of ripening has been the time of rejoicing in that land from the days of Abraham until now -- the date associated with the camel and the caravan, with blazing, vertical sunshine and bleak deserts, grows and blooms and ripened toothed honeyed fruit near the 40<sup>th</sup> parallel in California. We cite this fact as an indisputable evidence that Central and Northern California is a winterless land, and where the date tree has withstood the seasons for 20 years untouched by the frost, is a climate in which the great, olive, and orange are entirely capable of profitable commercial production. --- *Alta*.

-- Solano County raises the earliest as well as the very latest fruit. Tomatoes ripen the year-round in this thermal built. Here are Ray's the finest oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, pomegranate, all of, figs, and the only date palms in the State. Oranges from Putah Creek are in the San Francisco market two months earlier than those of Los Angeles, and the past season, the Los Angeles market was supplied for six weeks from the orchards of Solano County, with cherries and apricots. The first cherries were shipped April 1; apricots, April 30; grapes, June 18. -- *California Patron*.

-- The soil of this county, which has proven itself so valuable for fruit, culture, is a dark loam, requiring no irrigation. The earliest fruit and vegetables which come to the San Francisco market, are grown here. The fruit of this county is recommended not only for its early Ms., but more particularly for its shipping qualities, which make it superior to fruit forced by irrigation. It is claimed that a pound of the fruit praise here is worth double that raised by irrigation on account of its firmness of texture, for long-distance shipping. -- *S. F. Chronicle*.

-- Taking into consideration the actual situation, the modesty of Solano County forms a refreshing contrast to the self-glorification and nauseating laudation of some other portions of California. Solano County has really done itself in injustice in so long, hiding his light under a bushel. Even here in California are resources and capabilities are not thoroughly understood. -- *S. F. Chronicle*.

-- Solano County makes a fine exhibit of sun-dried fruit for shipment. The collection of preserved goods put up in glass, has a fine appearance and embraces almost every variety of fruit and vegetables. -- *Mining and Industrial Advocate*.

Solano is perhaps the first county in the State so far as for growing in all its varied branches is concerned. - *Alta*.

-- Solano County is the very center of one of the most wealthy regions of our Golden State.-- *Journal of Commerce*.

The State Board of Trade will send an exhibit to the National Grange, which meets in Lansing on 16 November. Solano County people ought to bestir themselves and contribute something to that display.

A large pamphlet is soon to be issued by the State Board of Trade, in which a certain amount of space will be allotted to each county.

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# The Dixon Tribune.

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Pub. 1887/11/05	Entry 5/23/2020	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1887/11/05	Mod. 5/24/2020		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

1887/11/05 [Introduction to November 05 Issue, and Dixon History component, PLUS a preview of the Solano County Promotional Pamphlet.] ▲

[Hayward's Introduction written in May of 2020.]

This Tribune issue dated November 5, 1887, was the largest ever produced by the Tribune, and otherwise, very special. Firstly, it marked the anniversary, some 13 years earlier in 1874 of the publication of the very first issue of the Dixon Tribune [To be precise, Volume 1, No. 1 was dated on 14 November 1874.] To mark this 13th anniversary, the Tribune editor wrote an extensive history of the Town of Dixon, from inception to date, with special emphasis on the Town's state in 1887. This history is presented in full text below, and makes some pretty interesting reading if you are all interested in the history and development of the Town.

Secondly, in the late summer and autumn of 1887 there were two other important thing happening in Dixon and Solano County. Firstly, there was a land "boom" taking place in Southern California, and Northern California, specifically Solano County, was feeling left out, PLUS, there were several autumn agricultural fairs (State Fair, State Board of Trade, County Board of Trade, District Fair). Ed. E. Leake, Editor of the Dixon Tribune, was the secretary for one or more of these groups and was charged with assembling all related advertising and Promotional Materials, "The Pamphlet", to be issued in conjunction with both the "boom" promotion and the State Fairs. As such, Mr. Leake assembled, and had published, all the pamphlet materials.

Not being one to waste good copy, and being the Editor of the Dixon Tribune, Mr. Leake included ALL the promotional / pamphlet materials, all 36,000+ words of it, PLUS the History of Dixon, another 3,600 words, and published it all in the monumental Tribune issue of 05 November 1887, making this issue some 14 pages in length (the longest ever published, to that date, in Solano County).

Below, will be found the introduction to the November 5, 1887 Tribune issue PLUS the Dixon history. The VERY extensive Solano County history / sales pamphlet won't fit in this document format and will be included in another manner to be determined. [maybe a PDF attachment?].

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THE DIXON TRIBUNE  
Saturday, November 5, 1887.  
Volume XIV

[Year 13 of publication starts today.]

[To be precise, Volume 1, No. 1 was printed on 14 November 1874.]

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With this issue, we close volume 12 of the TRIBUNE, and we signal the event with the publication of the greatest single number of any paper ever issued in Solano County. It contains the most exhaustive description of the extent, resources, soil,

climate, and products of Solano County, ever published. Every resident of the county ought to buy a copy, and after perusing it carefully, mail it to some friend in the East. It contains revelations in regard to the agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural wealth, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the county. It ought to be of great value as a means of informing those who are seeking homes in California of the superior inducements offered by Solano County.

This publication is a private enterprise. We have not asked for or received, the promise of a single cent in subsidy. To meet the extra expense incurred, we are dependent upon our advertisers, and the sale of extra copies. We have printed an extra edition of 3,000 copies, and our fervent hope is that it may accomplish the good purpose for which it was intended.

As for the future course of the TRIBUNE, we have no new departures to announce. In the future as in the past, we shall endeavor to make the paper a faithful exponent of Northern Solano County interests, and a reliable reflex of all the current local events. It shall be our earnest endeavor to make each issue an improvement upon its predecessor. In conclusion, we beg to thank our pardon for the very generous support given to the TRIBUNE in the past, and to express the hope that, by its enterprise, ability, and fairness, it may continue to deserve the confidence and patronage of the public.

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## DIXON

History AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS INTERESTS, ETC.

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PROMINENT INDUSTRIES.

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CONDITION OF CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

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In order to fully realize, and appreciate, the extent and beauty of Dixon, and the glory and magnificence of her surroundings, it is well to view her from some eminence like the dome of the public school building, or the observatory on the Academy. From either of these points, a beautiful panorama is spread out before the observer. She has the appearance of a queen, wearing her scepter right royally, and nestling closes the among her shade and ornamental trees. From these points of observation, all irregularities, all ragged appearances, are lost to view and the substantial business houses present an air of newness and prosperity, the rows of thatched cottages and vine draped arbors are the picture of comfort and contentment; the long rows of walnut, gum, spruce, and locust trees throw a cool and inviting shade over the clean, wide, regular, and well sprinkled streets; the clutter of the hammer and saw, and the ring of the anvil make musical intonations on the morning a year; interpreted chimneys send a curl of blue smoke towards the heavens, laden with the frankincense of labor; church spires glistened in the golden sunlight; deep-tone school bells ring silver peals that softened into "cadence suite," and the whole presents a scene of magnificent type beauty that is ravishing to the eye, and upon which the imagination loves to dwell.

As we reflect upon the wonderful strides of progress made in the past, we realize the possibilities of the future. What we recorded 17 years ago, now comprises the most productive grain fields in the world, was a sparsely inhabited plain, and the spot upon which Dixon stands, was almost barren, there being but two houses and not even a shade tree to relieve the dreary monotony of the scene. The town dates to its birth at the advent of the railroad. In 1868. The first business houses was opened July 7 by W. R. Ferguson, who conceived the idea that it would be the nucleus of a thriving, enterprising town, and the result is quite complementary to his excellent judgment. About this time, the possibilities of Northern Solano, as a wheat-producing and fruit-growing section, began to attract the attention of practical agriculturalists and horticulturist. Real estate began to appreciate. Scarcely a day past without a transfer being made, and those who invested a few hundred dollars, are today worth their thousands. From that day to this, the increase in valuation has been steady. Farming land which could have been purchased at \$25 an acre. At that time now

readily commands from \$100-\$200 per acre, according to location. The era of prosperity in Northern Solano, which began almost contemporaneously with the birth of Dixon, was not of a spasmodic or abnormal growth, but it was substantial, steady, and legitimate, and Dixon shared in the prosperity, and grew as the country grew, and it soon came to be generally conceded that she was destined to be a town of considerable importance as a shipping point, and the center of one of the richest agricultural regions in California. One of the encouraging reflections is, that since the first house was built, there is not been a day at some improvement has not been in progress. The growth at times may have appeared slow, but has always been continual and healthy. Business houses continued to increase and residencies multiply, until in 1877, the population numbered a thousand souls, and the town began to put on metropolitan areas to such an extent, that her public-spirited citizens deemed it advisable to incorporate, which was done by a special act of the Legislature, passed during the session of 1877-8. Nothing occurred to check the gradual growth and steady prosperity, until the memorable and disastrous fire of November 19, 1883, which swept away, and entire business block, and destroy property valued at nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \$1 million. Great and overwhelming as was this disaster, it was not sufficient to subdue the enterprise of the citizens, or destroy confidence in the future of Dixon. It marked a new era in the history of the town. Prior to this great calamity, there was but little thought of fire, and wooden buildings prevailed almost exclusively. There being but seven brick structures within the corporate limits. Upon the unanimous request of the citizens, the Trustees est. a fire limit, and the result has been most gratifying. The burnt district was rebuilt with substantial brick buildings that are a credit to the owners and an ornament to the town. All traces of the great conflagration, have long since disappeared. Judging from the past, we are able to cast something like a reliable horoscope for the future. With a present population of 1,300, and yet in her infancy, what made the future of Dixon be? Surrounded by a country rich in agricultural and horticultural wealth, with a climate that is incomparable, and a population that is indefatigable, and industrious, her continued growth and prosperity is an assured fact. A town that is backed by a country teaming with fields of waving grain and prolific vineyards and orchards, cannot fail to prosper. With her many superior advantages, it must be admitted that the field of speculation upon the possibilities of the future, is limitless, and it is idle to attempt to conjecture what may be in store for her. Whatever of success. She may achieve, will be deserved, as nature has bestowed upon her a rich and inexhaustible heritage, and people who are in search of localities in which to build up permanent homes should not overlook these facts.

The location of Dixon's most excellent, it being situated 20 miles from Sacramento, 70 miles from San Francisco, 20 miles from the county seat, and in a valley that for fertility of its soil, extent of its products, number and variety of its products, is unsurpassed in California. It is younger than most of the towns of the county, but it ranks next to Vallejo in population, and probably surpasses all of them in general prosperity.

## **SCHOOLS.**

There is no feature of a community that is more of an index of intelligence than the interest taken in the local schools. The rapid progress which California has made during her brief history in everything which goes to make up a great State, has been a source of wonder to the entire country. But in no department has a more satisfactory development been brought about. Then, in our public schools. It may be safely claimed that the public school system of California is far in advance of that of many States, and inferior to none. An evidence of this may be observed in the size, elegance, and costliness of our school buildings, the high standards of education required of our teachers, the length of our school term, the high salaries compared with other States, and the ample and careful legislation upon all matters pertaining to our schools. The degree of perfection, which we have attained in this direction, is not only a great source of pride to our citizens, but much care and diligence in educational matters is recognized by them as necessity, as upon which the work done in our public schools, we must rely to a great extent for the future stability of our government. It is a matter of congratulation that, in our community, every



measure calculated to improve the school system, has been carefully supplied. The history of the public schools of Dixon, has been one of steady improvement. We have been fortunate in the selection of trustees, who apparently regard the numerous duties of their own remunerative offices as second, not even to their daily pursuits. This laudable and faithful vigilance upon the part of the trustees has contributed largely towards placing our public schools in a rank not surpassed by any others in the county. They have been cautious in the expenditure of funds, careful in the selection of teachers, wise in providing means for the comfort of the children, and have lost no opportunity to enhance the general prosperity of the school.

Aside from the unusual liberality which is characterized our citizens in a magnificent private educational enterprise, the cheerfulness with which they submit to any demand for the improvement of the public school is a great credit to the community. Three years ago, when the increase in the school Census made urgent the necessity of providing more room for the children, the question of a local tax for building purposes was submitted to the voters of the district. It was overwhelmingly carried, being voted for by rich and poor, the heads of families and those who could derive no direct personal benefit therefrom. This unanimity of opinion, expressed as it has been more than once, is indeed cheerful to contemplate, and clearly demonstrates that the people of Dixon are friends of education. We have now a large and commodious building ample to accommodate all of the senses children of the district, besides a separate building devoted to the primary department. The buildings are favorably situated away from the business center of the town, but at a distance not inconvenient for any of the pupils. The grounds in which the main building is situated, comprise an entire block, thereby furnishing abundant space for all the games and sports that may be indulged in by the large number of pupils in daily attendance. The main building is a handsome and conveniently arrange structure of five rooms, so devise that pupils may pass in an amount of the same without disturbance to the occupants of the other departments. A large inconvenient building has been wisely set apart in an adjoining block for the primary department, partially with a view to the fact that, by thus separating the older and younger children, a source of frequent annoyance and difficulty is effectually avoided. The school consists of five departments, and the pupils are carefully divided according to their advancement, into eight grades. By a careful expenditure of the library fund, about 400 volumes of choice literature have been acquired. The library consists of encyclopedias, valuable books of reference upon all subjects of general interest, numerous historical works, the works of the best English and American poets, and a large number of standard works of fiction of an interesting and instructive character. Aside from these, juvenile storybooks of the class interesting to younger children, have been abundantly supplied. A considerable amount of suitable philosophical and physiological apparatus has been provided to aid in instructing the pupils of the higher grades. Among the many elegant articles of school furniture, there are three excellent organs, so placed in the buildings that this pupils of all departments may enjoy the advantage of a musical instrument in receiving instruction in this particular branch. Two of these instruments were purchased with the proceeds of the last annual entertainment given by the pupils of the school, the liberal patronage of which entertainment, it will be remembered, was limited only by the capacity of the large upper house in which the exercises were held. I carefully regarding the school finance, the trustees are enabled to maintain the school for 10 months in the year. The number of pupils now in attendance is slightly over 200, this being about the average number belonging to the school for the past two or three years. The object designed in the curriculum of the school is to prepare the pupils with a practical education, sufficient for all ordinary walks of life. Since the course of study conform strictly to the provisions of the State law pertaining thereto, and the final examinations of pupils are directly under the supervision of the County Board of Education, good results are positively assured.

As a further evidence of the interest our people take in the educational matters, there stands in the vicinity of the public school buildings, and quite as favorably located, a monument to their liberality and enterprise. It is the Dixon Academy, constructed in 1881, at a cost of nearly \$8000. It was built entirely by private subscription. It is one of the handsomest educational edifices in the county.

The building is two-story, large, and roomy and conveniently arranged. It will accommodate 200 pupils. The first floor is divided into four class and recitation rooms, and the chapel occupies the entire upper story, and is capable of seating 600 people. The building is well furnished, and is liberally supplied with philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a fine collection of geological and zoological specimens known as the "Bateman Cabinet." The Academy is depended wholly upon private patronage, and has been in the flourishing condition almost without interruption, since its foundation. It is at present under the management of Messrs. King & Burns. The core of teachers consists of a Principal, Assistant, Principal, teacher of common English branches, and a teacher of languages. About 75 students are enrolled, and the teachers are very much encouraged with the prospect. The Academy ought to be sustained and supported liberally by the people of Dixon and vicinity, as it affords, at a trifling cost, an opportunity to pursue a higher and more comprehensive course of study than the curriculum of the public school will allow.

## **CHURCHES.**

Nearly all the religious denominations are represented in Dixon, and for the most part the church buildings are in good condition and the pastors are liberally supported.

The M. E. Church was first organized in Silveyville, in March 1858. The church edifice was. Moved to Dixon in 1870. It has since been remodeled and repaired. The congregation is now quite large, and is presided over by Rev. J. Van Anda.

The Baptist Church was first organized at Pleasant Retreat schoolhouse, Vaca Valley, October 19, 1856, by Rev. Daniel King, who was pastor for more than 20 years. The church, was afterwards move to dry Slough schoolhouse, near Batavia, and again to Silveyville in 1861. In 1876 it was. Moved to Dixon, where it has since occupied the present large brick edifice, which is perhaps the most elegantly appointed church building in Dixon. Rev. E. C. Dargan is the present pastor and the congregation is very strong and wealthy.

The Catholic Church was erected in 1868, and located on second Street. The congregation at that time was very small, but it has been steadily growing until, in 1886, the building had to be enlarged. It is very handsomely furnished and is presided over by Rev. Father P. Heslin.

The Presbyterian Church, a very handsome frame building, was completed in April 1878. Rev. Earl T. Lockard is the pastor, and the congregation is large and prosperous.

The German Lutheran Church, and imposing edifice, was constructed in 1876, and is situated on second Street. At present it has no regular pastor.

## **SOCIETIES.**

Nearly all the fraternal organizations and societies are represented in Dixon. The first organized was Silveyville Lodge No. 201, S. & A. M., June 25, 1869, at Silveyville, removed to Dixon, September 12, 1871. Dixon Chapter No. 48, R. A. M., was organized February 9, 1875. In the fire of 1883, these two orders lost a fine hall. They have since built a large brick building on Main Street. The first floor is leased for stores and the second floor is used for large rooms and banquet hall. Both orders are in a flourishing condition and have a large membership.

Montezuma Lodge, No. 172, I. O. O. F., was organized June 20, 1800 and 70. Rebecca Degree Lodge No. 26, was organized may 26<sup>th</sup>, 1875. Both orders lost their paraphernalia by the great fire. They have since built a fine two-story brick building on the corner of Main and A streets, and their large rooms are among the finest in the county. Both lodges are growing rapidly.

Othello Large No. 31, K. Of P., Was organized June 29, 1875. The present membership is large, and steadily increasing. The Knights own a fine hall on B Street, nearly opposite the Bank. It is handsomely furnished and used by other orders.

Dixon Lodge No. 50, A. O. U. W., Meets in Pythian Castle. It was organized September 11, 1878. It is in a healthy condition, but does not consider itself, yet strong enough to build its own hall.

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Dixon Parlor No. 60, in. S. G. W., Was organized April 3, 1885. It is one of the most active parlors in the organization and is growing. It's meetings are held in the Pythian Castle. It is a very popular society.

Dixon Council No. 1320. C. F., Was organized January 25, 1883. It has a large membership. Meetings are held in the Pythian Castle. It is a very popular society.

John W. Geary, Post No. 113, G. A. R., Was organized in May 1886. The present membership is 35. It is considered one of the banner Posts of the State.

Y. M. I. No. 19, is a Catholic fraternal society, organized December 27, 1885, and including in his membership, nearly every young man of that faith, in the community. It is in a very flourishing condition.

## **TOWN OFFICERS.**

The town is governed by a Board of five Trustees, consisting of N. B. S. Coleman, J. A. C. Thompson, S. Brinkerhoff, R. Hall, and S. G. Little. Judge Brown is the Town Recorder, A. Manning, the Town Clerk and Assessor, and W. C. Rhem Marshall. The state peace officers are Justices Brown and Eames, Constables. Rhem and Barnes. A. Manning and C. A. King are licensed to practice in all courts of the County.

## **STREETS.**

The town is regularly laid out in the streets are wide and many of them will grade. Especially, is this true of Main, A and B streets, all of which are well-rounded, graveled and drained, and are Sprinkled and free from dust during the dry season. The roads leading into town from all points of the compass are kept in excellent order and can be readily traveled at any season of the year. All streets are well lighted with large coal oil lamps for the present, but they will certainly be replaced by gas, or, possibly by electric lights in the near future. All the streets are provided with excellent plank sidewalks, and on three of the business streets, the asphalt sidewalk has been introduced, and will eventually be generally adopted.

## **WATER WORKS.**

An attempt was made by Joseph Enright to establish waterworks, but the enterprise was abandoned after boring to a depth of 400 feet. The matter will not be allowed to rest, however, as there is no doubt an abundant supply of soft, pure water can be obtained. A number of capitalists are discussing the feasibility of making a second attempt, the primary objective of which is to obtain a sufficient supply for protection against fire, and also for drinking, sprinkling, and irrigating purposes.

## **GAS.**

W. R. Ferguson supplies the town with a good quality of gas, and at reasonable rates. His system of pipes and mains, is generally extending until it is reached. All the principal portions of the town.

## **THE FIRE COMPANY..**

The Dixon Hook and Ladder Company was organized October 15, 1872. The apparatus consists of hooks, ladders, buckets, water-card, force pump, hose and other appliances. It was formally supplied with a Babcock fire engine, but it could not always be depended upon and was converted into a tank and was supplied with hose, pump, etc. The company is under good discipline and can be depended upon to do effective work.

## **DIXON OPERA HOUSE.**

Is the property of H. A. Ross. It is large, and commodious, and has the capacity to accommodate a good audience. The stage is roomy and suited to the requirements of the largest traveling troupes. The hall is excellently lighted and seated, and its acoustic properties are very fine.

## **THE PARK.**

In the spring of 1886, a number of public spirited citizens Inc. under the name of The Dixon Driving Park Association. A tract of land was purchased in the southern outskirts of town, and ½ mile driving track was laid out and graded. Several meetings have already been held on the track, which is pronounced by experience turf men, to

be the fastest for its length in the state. A grandstand, stables, and other necessary buildings, have been provided. A very large pavilion, capable of accommodating on the two floors, nearly 2000 people, has also been erected. A park has been laid out and set to a variety of shade and ornamental trees, and in the course of two or three years. This promises to be one of the prettiest and most popular public resorts in the county. The cost to the present time is something over \$12,000, and there is no question that it was money well expended. The officers and directors of the Association are: J. W. McFadyen, Pres.; J. R. Rochford, Secretary; W. A. Munion, S. T. Mauger, P. R. Willot, Gilbert Wright, S. Brinkerhoff, J. R. [Illegible], H. Eppinger and?? Little.

A glance at the industries of the town, will show that all classes of businesses are creditable. The represented.

### **BANK OF DIXON.**

The Bank of Dixon is one of the soundest institutions in the State. It deals in nothing but the best of securities, and is admirably managed. It has always been rated by the Bank Commissioners as one of the safest banks doing business. The corporation owns a very fine brick building on B Street and it is splendidly furnished. Both the vault and the safe are fireproof, as well as burglar proof, and the safe is provided with a time-lock. The bank was incorporated in October 1873, with unauthozed capital of \$150,000. On September 20, 1875, to accommodate the rapidly increasing business, the stock was increased to \$500,000, of which \$223,100 has been fully paid up in gold coin. The officers and Directors are S. G. Little, Pres.; J. H. Rice, Cashier; J. M. Dudley, J. S. Garnet, J. S. Mayes, H. Rohwer, H. Peterson, and A. C. Hazelton. The following statement will give an idea of the substantial character of the bank at the close of business, October 3, 1887:

#### **ASSETS.**

Bank building	\$7000.00
Real estate owned by the bank	\$21,418.00
Loans, discounts, and Overdrafts	\$488,809.95.
Interest accrued	\$11,061.01.
Office furniture	\$1000.00
Expenses	\$953.15.
Cash on hand	<u>\$44,760.20.</u>
Total	\$575,002.37

#### **LIABILITIES**

Capital stock	\$223,100.00
Do other banks	\$167,682.65.
Do Depositors	\$144,953.89.
Reserve fund	\$88,800.00
Exchange	\$462.83.
Total,	\$575,002 .37

s/s: STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

County of Solano

J. H. Rice, cashier of the Bank of Dixon, first being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. J. H. Rice.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1887.

J. M. GREGORY,  
Notary Public

### **EPPINGER, FOX & Co.**

Perhaps one of the handsomest and certainly the most complete Gen. merchandising store in Northern California is that owned by Eppinger, Fox & Cho., And located on the corner of Main and B streets. The proprietors are gentlemen of many years experience, and by close observation and diligent application to the duties and requirements of their calling, they have mastered every detail of the

business. Nothing has been neglected. The admirable arrangement of every department, the order and system observed in the management, the minuteness with which the comfort, convenience, and accommodation of customers are studied, indicate that men thoroughly educated and trained in the business, are at the helm. There is no jam, no confusion, but every department is intact from the other, and is presided over by competent and obliging clerks who thoroughly understand the minutest details of their business. The building is very large, and in its arrangement, a close study was made of the best methods of handling and making an exhibit of goods, and of accommodating purchasers. The structure is of brick and upon the first floor is located. The sales room, offices, and vault. The basement is used as a storeroom. The building is lighted by day with numerous windows and an immense skylight, and by night, 30 gas jets with an immense spread, eliminate the handsome interior. The offices are three in number, a private one for the proprietors, another for a core of three book-keepers, and another which is the operating room for the Postal Telegraph Company. There is perhaps not an establishment in the State that carries a larger or more varied stock of general merchandise. Anything from a paper of pins to the most gorgeous silk, from and iron bolts to the most delicate and highly finished piece of mechanism that can be purchased. Eight clerks and bookkeepers, in addition to the proprietors, are required to conduct the business of the firm. The resident members of the firm are Herman Eppinger and Otto Fox, the latter being the active manager. Other members are been Eppinger and J. Eppinger, both of San Francisco. H. Eppinger, while assisting in the management of the firm of Eppinger, Fox, & CO. has his time principally engrossed as the Dixon representative of the great wheat buying firm of Eppinger & CO., Whose immense business interests have a firm footing in several counties of the State. The principal office is in San Francisco, and the most important branch offices are in Solano and Colusa counties. All of these gentlemen are well known through the state. In commercial circles. Their credit is rated as very high, and they are regarded as safe and reliable business men. Their dealings with the public have always been straightforward and Hon., which accounts for the stronghold they have upon the confidence of the community, and the marvelous extent of their commercial transactions.

### **MCKINLEY BROS.**

This firm consists of William and Addison McKinley, both Solano County boys, and they are engaged in the hardware business. They are very active and energetic young man, and by strict attention to business are rapidly winning their way of public favor. There located on Main Street, and their stock embraces a full line of stoves, pumps, agricultural implements, sheet-iron, tin, where, indeed, every article that goes to make up a first-class hardware store. They are also engaged in putting up a new patent windmill, and altogether are doing a thriving business. They have hosts of friends, who rejoice that they are on the high road to fortune.

### **W. R. FERGUSON.**

As stated elsewhere, is the pioneer merchant of Dixon. He first began in the general merchandise business, and for a time, enjoyed a monopoly of the trade. He afterward sold his business to Goodman & CO., And opened a general hardware store and sportsmen's Emporium on the corner of Main and A streets. He has associated with him as manager, John Calvin, a very popular young man. Mr. Ferguson carries a very large stock of hardware, tin, where, stoves, pumps, sheet-iron, gas fixtures, agricultural implements, etc. He also keeps a full line of sporting goods, such as guns, pistols, fishing tackle and ammunition, and it is a pleasure to know that he is doing a splendid business.

### **S. GOODMAN & CO.**

The firm of S. Goodman and Lewis Gottheimer and their place of business is located on the site of the pioneer store of Dixon, first est. by W. R. Ferguson. They have a very extensive establishment, and a constantly growing business. Indeed, this increase has been so marked of late, that in order to accommodate it, they have been compelled to extend and enlarge their storage capacity, and for that purpose have secured additional room in the Odd Fellows' building. The store building proper, together with the basement is capacious enough to accommodate a

mammoth merchandising business, but in this instance, it has been found inadequate to meet the requirements of the firm. Both gentlemen have had a long experience as merchants. They know who wants of the community and by with a judgment that is only acquired by a long study of the minutest details of the business. By systematic business methods, integrity in all their transactions, and the adoption of the principal that quick sales and small profits is the surest and speediest road to fortune, they have earned and achieved a measure of success that has firmly est. them among the reliable and substantial business houses of Northern California. Their stock embraces every article of merchandise necessary to meet the requirements of a community in which there is such a variety of pursuits and diversity of interest. The agriculturalists, the horticulturalist, the mechanic, the lady or gentleman of wealth and leisure, and the laboring classes can find any article of merchandise that is obtainable, in this establishment.

#### **JOHN DUGAN.**

Makes a specialty of dry and fancy goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps. He keeps one of the handsomest establishments in town, his stock of goods always looking fresh and bright, and being tastefully and attractively arranged. Mr. Dugan is at home behind the counter and wields the yardstick with all the confidence of one who has acquired a vast deal of experience through years of constant training. He enjoys and is entitled to a very extensive patronage. He may be found in the store under the Opera House.

#### **A. H. MILLER.**

Has a clothing and general furnishings store in the Brinkerhoff & King building. His stock has recently been augmented by the addition of a large consignment of goods, especially for the fall and Winter trade. Mr. Miller is a quiet and unobtrusive businessman, and his business is steadily growing.

#### **J. EINSTEIN.**

Owns a splendid brick store on the corner of Main and B streets, but owing to continued ill health, he has been unable of late, to devote much energy to his business.

#### **WM. VANSANT.**

Located on Main Street near the post office, carries a very large stock of groceries and provisions, and also a full assortment of every variety of fruit, green, dried or canned, that the market affords. He is one of the busiest and at the same time, one of the quietest and coolest men in town, and if external appearances go for anything, he is doing a very profitable business.

#### **JONES & CO...**

Located on Main Street, are doing a general grocery, provision, and fruit business, carrying large stocks in each of these lines. The business is under the management of John Jones, a young man of considerable energy, who first branched out in business in 1886, and whose success was instantaneous. Integrity and a disposition to deal squarely, always win in the long run, and Mr. Jones possesses these characteristics in a market degree.

#### **G. FRANCESCONI.**

Keeps a fruit store, and every variety of tropic, semi-tropic and tempered fruit may be found at his stand in season. He fully understands the business of handling fruit, and his store always presents a neat and attractive appearance. He enjoys a splendid trade.

#### **E. J. MCBRIDE.**

Is the leading druggist in town. He is located in the Mayes building on Main Street. He keeps a. Of pure drugs and chemicals, and a full line of paints, oil and glass. He is also the proprietor and manufacturer of a number of standard remedies. Mr. McBride also keeps a full stock of schoolbooks, a complete line of stationary, and a choice selection of music. He has been very successful in building up a flourishing trade.

#### **THE CALIFORNIA DRUGSTORE.**

Of which Snead & Kirby are the proprietors, is located on Main Street. They keep a good stock of drugs and also of stationery.

#### **S. N. DAVIDSON.**

Is the town jeweler and watchmaker, and his store and workshop occupies a portion of the California Drug Store. He has a splendid assortment of watches, chains, jewelry, plated, where, opera glasses, spectacles, etc. He is a superior workmen, and guarantees all his work. Mr. Davidson is also local agent for a standard music establishment of San Francisco.

### **S. T. MOWDER**

Is the resident manager of the West Valley Lumber Company, the only firm in Dixon that deals in lumber. Mr. Mauger keeps a splendid assortment. In fact, everything in his line that is usually needed for building or manufacturing purposes. His yard is in excellent condition, and he is a very clever man to deal with.

### **WRIGHT & HARBY.**

Are the proprietors of the Pioneer meat market, and are located on the principal Street. They keep on hand fresh and salted meats and they manufacture a most excellent quality of lard. They also buy and ship hogs to the San Francisco market. Both are young men, and full of energy and push, and they enjoyed the fullest confidence of all with whom they have any business dealings.

### **H. TIMM & SON.**

Are engaged in the butcher business, and command a liberal share of the public patronage. In addition to fresh meat, they keep the stock of salt meats and lard. I also buy and sell hogs, and do a general shipping business. The business is under the active management of Henry Tim Jr. who is universally respected.

### **DIXON SODA WORKS.**

F. J. Kane is the proprietor of the Dixon Solar Works. He manufactures a very superior article, his cream soda especially being generally conceded to be the best in the market. He is also local agent for the celebrated Fredericksburg Brewery. He has a splendid trade in Winters, Vacaville, and Elmira.

### **MORRIS STENGE.**

Is the proprietor of the only tailoring establishment in Dixon. He is a live man, and makes business when times are dull, by rustling and advertising. He keeps a full stock of American, English, and French goods. His workmen are all specialist in their line, and he permits nothing to leave the shop that is not entirely satisfactory to his customers.

### **DENTISTS.**

Two offices make up the complement of Dixon's dental establishments. Dr. F. F. Upham is located on Main Street and is one of the first settlers of the town. Dr. M. O. Wyatt is est. under Pythian Castle. Both gentlemen are masters of their profession, and their offices are supplied with the latest inventions and appliances. Indeed, it would be difficult to find better appointed establishments in San Francisco. The fact that the patronage of both is constantly on the increase, is unmistakable evidence that the public has come to regard them as very superior operators.

### **MISS M. D. STONE..**

Keeps a fashionable millinery establishment on Main Street. Her windows and showcases our spectacles of the bewildering beauty of feminine headgear, and she is always abreast of the latest styles and novelties.

### **MRS. J. W. COTTEN'S**

Millinery store on B Street, is also a favorite resort for those in search of the newest things in fashion, and is well-stocked.

### **PHYSICIANS.**

There are only two practicing physicians in town, and it is no reflection on either of them to say that neither of them receive the support to which they are entitled by reason of their ability and experience. They are both graduates of standard medical colleges, stand very high in the profession, and are very successful in their practice. They, however, cast their lot in a locality that is very healthy; one in which there is perhaps less demand for services of a physician than in any other section of equal extent, in the State.

Dr. G. H. Evans is located next door to the post-office on Main Street.

Dr. A. Trafton's office is next door to the California Drug Store, on the same street.

### **MILTON CARPENTER.**

Is located on Main Street and does a general blacksmithing business. He also manufactures agricultural implements, and buggies and wagons. His vehicles are in general use in Northern Solano County and are considered among the best manufactured. For this especial business. He employs B. F. Swenson, acknowledged to be one of the most skillful of the craft. Mr. Carpenter is also an undertaker, and has a monopoly of that business in this section.

#### JOHN KC.

Has a blacksmith shop on Main Street, which is the pioneer establishment of its kind. Mr. Casey is an indefatigable worker, a good Smith, and enjoys a fair share of the public patronage.

#### GEORGE CADMAN

Owens a fully equipped machine and blacksmith shop on the corner of A and First streets, but owing to continued ill health, he abandoned the forge and turning wave a few months ago, and has since devoted himself to horticultural pursuits with gratifying results. He still retains a lively interest in the affairs of Dixon, and is numbered among her most enterprising citizens. He also retains the agency for the old and reliable Halliday, the best windmill in the world.

#### JOHN MCDERMOTT'S

Blacksmith shop is located on the corner of A. and Jackson streets. He makes a specialty of repairing farming implements, machinery, horse shoeing, etc. He is a very careful and painstaking workmen, and is doing a safe business.

#### GEORGE MARTIN

has a wagon maker's shop adjoining the blacksmith shop of Jno. McDermott. He has turned out splendid, buggies, wagons, in fact, all kinds of vehicles, besides making the woodwork of a large number of agricultural implements. He is recognized as a splendid workmen, and hence is never idle.

#### BISHOP & RICHARDS

Towels & painters, are doing a splendid business. Both are conscientious and clever workmen, and enjoy the confidence of the community. They are crowded with work. They are also engaged in the paper-hanging business, and there is scarcely a house in Dixon that they have not touched up with the decorative art.

#### R. T. KINSMAN

is a carriage & painter, and his shop is next to M. Carpenter. His work is not only enduring and substantial, but when it is essential, it is very fancy and artistic. He can always be relied upon to do a thorough job.

#### JAS. E. APPERSON

as a painter and Net-maker. He paints signs, paints, pictures to order, and then the most thorough and workmanlike manner. He can also manufacture any piece of furniture from an ordinary, plain table to an elaborate escritoire. His shop is on B Street.

#### CITY HOTEL.

George Gruenig is proprietor of the City Hotel, located on a street. His rooms are large and airy, his beds good, and this table the supplied with the best the market affords, which is cooked and served in the best possible style.

#### THE ARCADE HOTEL

is presided over by L. Kumie, and is also located on A street. He keeps a good house and is doing a good business.

#### WILLOT & ROCHFORD

are the proprietors of the only livery stable in town. They turned out good teams and their prices are very reasonable. Both of them are lovers of fine stock and generally keep good horses around them. They have a fine hers, and all the trappings of wool save the hired mourners.

#### THE BARBERS.

There are no less, than for first-class Barber shops in town.

A. J. Wegner is the pioneer and is located on a street.

Barber & Grove are located in the Palace Hotel building.

Alec Cohen's shop is on Main Street.

Travers, Norman is located in the Brinkerhoff & King building on B Street



They are all adapts in the art of crinicultural cripsis.

#### FRANK REICHERT

Keeps a harness and Saddlery shop in the old Cabmen building. He manufactures all articles in this line in common use in a farming community, and he does it was such a substantial and workmanlike manner, that his name has become a guarantee for everything he turns out, of the shop. He keeps a very large stock of harness, whips, robes, and leather findings.

#### J. P. KIRSCH.

The pioneer saddler, is located on the corner of B and Main Street. He has been in business many years, and has earned a reputation for integrity, as well as proficiency in his trade. He keeps a complete line of home-manufactured and ready-made harnesses -- also a full stock of whips, robes, etc.

#### A. GEISECKE

Has a boot and shoe shop on A street. He is a clever workmen, and commands a liberal share of public patronage.

#### FOSTER, GREGORY & CO.

Is a new real estate and insurance firm and is composed of William Foster, J. M. Gregory, and Charles Schiner. They are all men of Sterling integrity and excellent business qualifications, and their representations and statements concerning property, property values etc., May be relied upon implicitly. They represent the strongest insurance companies doing business in the State. They have a very large list of property for sale, comprising some very desirable city property, and several tracts of choice Greenland, also some of the best fruit and vegetable lands in the State. They are very active in their efforts to attract the attention of Eastern home-seekers to the peculiar advantages and inducements offered by Solano County, in which they deserve the hearty cooperation of every public-spirited citizen.

#### STORY & LEAKY

The members of the firm of Story and Leake are Postmaster Story and the editor of the TRIBUNE. They write policies in some of the best insurance companies in the world. They present a long line of town, country, Oakland and San Francisco property, a partial list of which may be found on the first page of this paper. They are doing a legitimate commission business, and endeavor to attract immigration by a candid and impartial presentation of the claims of Solano County. In describing the climate of this section, the fertility and resources of the soil, they never exaggerate or adopt the florid style, but rely upon the simple truth to do the most effective work.

#### THE DIXON FLOURING MILLS.

Our under the management of L. Lukes, who recently overhauled the same, and supplied with new and improved machinery. Mr. Luke's is an experienced Miller, and turns out. An excellent grade of flour. He deserves the support of the public.

#### DIXON BAKERY.

Jacob Schneider is the proprietor of the Dixon Bakery. He furnishes a pure, fresh article, and understands how to make money in his business. He also keeps a restaurant and is liberally patronized. He does a good business with other towns.

#### S. F. SHAW

Boot and shoe maker on Main Street, is one of the local necessities of the town. He is a capital workmen, uses nothing but the best of stock, and always guarantees a fit.

#### THE DIXON ICE COMPANY.

Has a large depot and deals in Proser Creek ice. J. D. Grady is the manager. He not only supplies the public of Dixon, with that luxury, but Elmira, Vacaville, and Suisun as well.

#### EXPRESS AND DRAY LINES.

There are three express and Dray lines in Dixon. E. H. Rott is the proprietor of one, John Schomer, of another, and J. Hulen of the last. Each of them deal in wood, coal, etc.

#### WAREHOUSES.

The warehouse facilities of Dixon are excellent. Eppinger & CO. Own one large building, and three are owned by the Granger's Business Association. All are under the management of George Ulsteen. The combined capacity of these warehouses is something mere 18,000 tons.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

J. D. Grady is agent for the railroad and express companies and manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Eppinger, Fox & Co. are managers of the Postal Telegraph Line.

A. R. Story is Postmaster.

### THE DIXON BREWERY

Is owned and operated by Albert Oberholser and Hans Schomer. They have a good trade, and people who profess to know, say, they brew an excellent article of beer.

### LIQUOR AND CIGAR DEALERS.

The persons and firms engaged in the liquor and cigar business, are: George Frahm, George Grunig, Willot & Chave, L. Kumle, Con. Lunney, B. F. Newby, Harley & Amos, J. Mesfeldt, John Rehmke, Schomer & Oberholser, C. Thodt, Henry Miller and Robert Wolf.

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## SOLANO COUNTY.

(PREVIEW)

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-- What have our Eastern friends to say to the fact that there is shown at this (the citrus) fair, the date, both purple and golden, grown north of the Sacramento River in Solano County, with no more care or shelter than we Bissau upon one of our live oaks or Madrones. We asked Mr. Wolfskill where he got the tree? and he answered: "I didn't get any tree. I planted the seeds of dates which my children were eating 20 years ago, and they grew, and these trees are the result." Here is the tree of Egypt and Arabia, whose foliage shade the springs of oases, and whose fruit is the leading crop along the Nile, whose season of ripening has been the time of rejoicing in that land from the days of Abraham until now -- the date associated with the camel and the caravan, with blazing, vertical sunshine and bleak deserts, grows and blooms and ripened toothed honeyed fruit near the 40<sup>th</sup> parallel in California. We cite this fact as an indisputable evidence that Central and Northern California is a winterless land, and where the date tree has withstood the seasons for 20 years untouched by the frost, is a climate in which the great, olive, and orange are entirely capable of profitable commercial production. --- *Alta*.

-- Solano County raises the earliest as well as the very latest fruit. Tomatoes ripen the year-round in this thermal built. Here are Ray's the finest oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, pomegranate, all of, figs, and the only date palms in the State. Oranges from Putah Creek are in the San Francisco market two months earlier than those of Los Angeles, and the past season, the Los Angeles market was supplied for six weeks from the orchards of Solano County, with cherries and apricots. The first cherries were shipped April 1; apricots, April 30; grapes, June 18. -- *California Patron*.

-- The soil of this county, which has proven itself so valuable for fruit, culture, is a dark loam, requiring no irrigation. The earliest fruit and vegetables which come to the San Francisco market, are grown here. The fruit of this county is recommended not only for its early Ms., but more particularly for its shipping qualities, which make it superior to fruit forced by irrigation. It is claimed that a pound of the fruit praise here is worth double that raised by irrigation on account of its firmness of texture, for long-distance shipping. -- *S. F. Chronicle*.

-- Taking into consideration the actual situation, the modesty of Solano County forms a refreshing contrast to the self-glorification and nauseating laudation of some other portions of California. Solano County has really done itself in injustice in so long, hiding his light under a bushel. Even here in California are resources and capabilities are not thoroughly understood. -- *S. F. Chronicle*.

-- Solano County makes a fine exhibit of sun-dried fruit for shipment. The collection of preserved goods put up in glass, has a fine appearance and embraces almost every variety of fruit and vegetables. -- *Mining and Industrial Advocate*.

Solano is perhaps the first county in the State so far as for growing in all its varied branches is concerned. - *Alta*.

-- Solano County is the very center of one of the most wealthy regions of our Golden State.-- *Journal of Commerce.*

The State Board of Trade will send an exhibit to the National Grange, which meets in Lansing on 16 November. Solano County people ought to bestir themselves and contribute something to that display.

A large pamphlet is soon to be issued by the State Board of Trade, in which a certain amount of space will be allotted to each county.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1888/06/09	Entry 6/14/2020	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1888/06/09	Mod. 7/19/2020	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

June 09, 1888

## RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

### WEST AND SOUTH.

No. 16	*Oregon Express	4:57 AM
No. 12	Local (2nd class)	6:42 AM
No. 4	Overland Express	8:03 AM.
No. 2	*Overland Express	9:53 A. M.
No. 14	Local Passenger	4:00 PM.

### NORTH AND EAST

No. 13	Local Passenger	10:25 AM
NO. 3	*Overland Express	11:20 AM
NO. 1	*Overland Express	6:35 PM.
NO. 11	Local (second-class)	7:47 PM.
NO. 15	*Oregon Express	9:15 PM.

(\*) Train does not stop.

-- Solano County, will be the banner wheat County of the State this year. Colusa and San Joaquin will have to lower their colors. If we take into consideration the number of acres in fruit, the varieties and prices realize, she also stands at the head of the fruit growing counties.

-- The Woodland papers have discovered that the S. P. R. R. CO. Will not build a road from Madison to Woodland, but will leave that gap to be closed by private enterprise. The Tribune has it from good authority that the company will build a road from Winters to Dixon, if the right of way can be secured.

-- The railroad company is going to boom Capay Valley, and its influence will certainly be felt in Solano County.

## Biography of William Vansant.

### Something Concerning a Prominent Dixon Merchant.

William Vansant was born in Linn County, Iowa in July 1840, and consequently will soon be 48 years of age, but he looks 10 years younger. When he removed to California, in 1873, he was accompanied by his parents. His father died in 1884, but his mother is still a respected and venerable inmate of his household. Mr. Vansant was reared a farmer's son, and the greater part of his early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He has been married twice. He was wedded to his first wife, Miss L. P. Tibbetts, of Jones County, Iowa, in 1861. The fruits of that union are two sons and a daughter, William, Ernest and Ida, all of whom are living. Mrs. Vince sent died in 1869. Mr. Vansant was again married in 1870, to miss Mary Sheets, and five children blessed the union, only three of whom, all boys, are living. In 1861, when small squads of irregular Confederate forces were making frequent invasions of North, Missouri and the southern part of Iowa, Mr. Vansant enlisted in the State

militia for a term of one year, but he was never called into active service. In 1878, he removed his family to California, took up his residence in Dixon, and has resided here continuously ever since. During 15 years of that time he has been engaged in merchandising. In 1876, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and served one term. When the town of Dixon was incorporated, he was elected a member of the first Board of Town Trustees. He is now serving his third term in that office. He is also a member of the Board of School Trustees, and takes a lively interest in municipal and school matters. As a citizen, Mr. Vansant is respected and honored on account of the public spirit he manifests in every public enterprise calculated to promote the prosperity of the community. As a public official, he is zealous in the discharge of his duties. As a merchant, he enjoys an excellent reputation as a mandala of sagacity and integrity. As a neighbor and friend, he is courteous and obliging and universally esteemed.

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**A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.**

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A most horrible outrage was perpetrated near Winters last Monday morning. The victim is This Lizzie Waughtel, the 16-year-old daughter of D. H. Waughtel, who was alone. When two traps entered the house, bound and gagged her and committed a crime worse than murder. Two hours after the foul deed, the daughter of a neighbor called at theWaughtel house and finding it opened and the rooms apparently empty, she searched until she found the poor girl lying upon a table, still bound and gagged, and unconscious. The whole population of the town was aroused, and a physician soon revived her. She told the following story: When the men knocked at the door, she opened it, not suspecting the least evil. The vial wretches immediately force themselves into the house. There conduct in language was grossly brutal, and the young woman fled to another room, the fiends pursuing her. She grabbed up a gun, but it was wrenched from her hands. She fought desperately, but hopelessly, and was overpowered. She describes the villains as follows: 1 inches tall, 6 feet high, dark complexion, wears gold watch chain, pretty well dressed, and whiskers on face. The other is about 5'8" tall, light complexion, red hair and mustache, pretty well dressed, wears gold ring on little finger of left hand. A large number of men are scouring the country in every direction and we hope before the Tribune goes to press, to be able to chronicle the fact that the scoundrels have been apprehended. The rewards offered by the Supervisors, the Sheriff and by the father, aggregate to \$1000. Bloodhounds are to be put on the track of the miscreants, and as the whole county is aroused at the audacity and enormity of the offense, there seems to be but little chance for them to escape.

Later,

A young man named Sackett, discovered two men lying in a clump of bushes near Winters, Wednesday. His description of the men tallies very closely to that of the men wanted. He ran one way and the men another, all parties being frightened. He gave the alarm and great excitement prevailed for a time. Large bodies of men were soon scouring every foot of the section of country where the men were last seen. Their last sleeping place was discovered. A number of reinforcements from Vacaville, Elmira, Suisun and Dixon have joined the pursuers and they capture is liable to occur at any moment.

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The Colt Stakes.

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The colt races to come off August 31 have all filled. The entries, given below, indicate that a fine field of youngsters will be present and that the races will be hotly contested.

YEARLING STAKE -- TROTTING

[Lots of "horse-talk"]

THREE YEAR-OLD PACERS.

[Lots of "horse-talk"]

=====

76

88

the 112th anniversary.  
Of

## INDEPENDENCE DAY,

will be observed by  
CITIZENS OF DIXON,  
on  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888  
at  
THE DIXON DRIVING PARK.

There will be literary and musical exercises in the Pavilion, consisting of, and  
Oration, Recitations, Readings, Instrumental and Vocal Music. The ancient order of  
HORRIBLES!

Will parade during the day, and suitable prizes, six in number, will be awarded to the  
best sustained characters. In the Park Pavilion,

GOOD MUSIC FOR DANCING

Will be provided which will commence upon the conclusion of the literary exercises.  
During the afternoon there will be a number of

HORSE RACES!

In which, some of the best local horses will contest. No gambling games will be  
allowed in the Park. Sealed bids for privileges at the Park must be handed to the  
Secretary of the Driving Park Association on or before June 20.

ADMISSION TO THE PARK FREE.

COMMITTEE.

### For Sale.

A first class threshing outfit, consisting of one Mitchell, Fischer & Ketcher 9 x  
12 straw burning engine, 24 horse power, one 40 inch Bronson Buffalo Pitts  
separator; one Best & Althouse Oregon cleaner; Derek wagon with Bond steam fork  
hoist; Iron water-tank, barrels, etc.; Cook-house, stove and cooking utensils; also  
one barley crusher, 40 tons daily capacity. The whole will be sold at a bargain.  
Address or apply to:

R. J. Currey.  
Dixon, Solano County, Cal.

## SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPAY VALLEY LAND COMPANY.

SUBDIVISION OF THE CELEBRATED BONYNGE TRACT —LOCATION OF THE TOWN OF ESPERANZA.

In pursuance of plans heretofore formed and published under the head  
"Preliminary Announcement of the Capay Valley Land Company" that company has  
subdivided a tract of 1379.82 acres at the mouth of Capay Valley in 25, 10 and 20  
acre tracts, and also est. in the center of the subdivisions a townsite comprising 580  
lots 50 x 150'. The acreage lots will be sold at from \$25-\$250 per acre, 20% of the  
purchase price to be paid at the time of purchase, when immediate possession will  
be given, the balance of 80% to be paid at the end of five years, with 7% per annum,  
payable annually in advance. This is the equivalent of selling the land at the price  
agreed upon, and loaning the purchaser 80% per annum. The town lots in the town of  
Esperanza will be sold at auction June 23, and excursions from San Francisco,  
Oakland, Sacramento, Woodland and other places will be run at rates affair to be

hereafter announced. The town of Esperanza is located in the mouth of Capay Valley, in the center of a large tract of very fertile land, which has been divided into small subdivisions, as above set forth, and occupies a gently elevated position above the surrounding country. An elegant passenger and freight depot has just been completed. The position of Esperanza and the extent and fertility of the supporting territory are such as to warrant the conclusion that it will soon be the second town in Yolo County, in fact its supporting area is more extensive and populous than that surrounding Woodland, Chico, or Red Bluff, and in addition to the fertile and well settled country. Lying northward, eastward and southward, it will be the chief local emporium of the entire Capay Valley. It occupies a commanding position at the mouth of Capay Valley, which will give it a profitable trade in that direction for 26 miles. It is 14 miles directly west of Woodland, and in the heart of a populace and fertile region. The railroad to the west is completed to Rumseys, a distance of 26 miles, and Capay Valley, with its picturesque scenery and unsurpassed fertility will attract an early dance settlement.

The terms of sale for town lots, either at auction or private sale, will be 25% of the purchase. At the time of purchase, 25% in six months, 25% in one year and 25% in 18 months, with 7% per annum, payable in advance. 5% of the purchase price will be allowed for cash.

The Capay Valley Land Company has yet to be subdivided over 9000 acres of very fertile land, distributed at intervals up the Valley. This, like the Bonyng Tract surrounding Esperanza, will be divided into five, 10 and 20 acre tracts, and hence density of settlement is practically assured.

Subdivision of the Bonyng Tract are now on sale in the Land Department of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, where maps may be seen.

For further particulars, or for maps and circular, address WM. H. MILLS, Land Agent, Central Pacific R. R. Co., Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco.

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**PACIFIC**  
**POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY,**  
NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

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--- OFFICE AT ---  
EPPINGER, FOX, & Co's. STORE, DIXON.

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-- A decrease in the number of senses children is reported from various parts of the county.

-- The world outgrows a great many useful things, but Dixon can never outgrow the necessity of a street-sprinkler.

-- The Aetna's have wistful eyes on that champion pennant, and it would not surprise us if they insist that the Vallejo's defendant.

-- [baseball] The Aetnas vs Young Atals. Half a column of blow-by-blow. The Aetnas LOST by a score of 6 to 4

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[A standard, very long, article promoting Solano County and the availability of real estate therein appears on Page 1 of EVERY Tribune Issue, in more-or-less the same form since early 1888. The article promoting Solano County has remained the same since, roughly, January 1888. In the interest of saving time and space, I'm not going to repeat these "plug" articles from now on. If you want "current" real estate listings, do a general search on real estate and then narrow the search by selecting the date or, if known, the property specifics. HSM]

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[NOTE:]

The detailed real estate listings that have previously accompanied the front page Story & Leake Real Estate listings have been removed from the Tribunes front page and are now scattered about the other Tribune pages as individual listings. I have not extracted these individual listings, so if you want to know what Story & Leake have for sale each month, you will be required to go to the Dixon Public Library website and search for yourself.]

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**QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES.**  
**TO EASTERN AND EUROPEAN CITIES.**  
**VIA THE GREAT TRAINS-CONTINENTAL ALL-RAIL ROUTES.**

---- OF THE ----

# SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

DAILY EXPRESS AND EMIGRANT TRAINS MAKE PROMPT  
CONNECTIONS WITH THE SEVERAL  
RAILWAY LINES IN THE EAST.  
CONNECTING AT  
NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS  
WITH SEVERAL STEAMER LINES TO  
ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

-----  
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS.  
ATTACHED TO OVERLAND EXPRESS TRAINS.

-----  
THIRD-CLASS SLEEPING CARS.  
Are run daily with the overland Emigrant Trains.  
No additional charge for births in third-class cars.

Tickets sold, Sleeping-car Births secured, and other information given upon  
application at the Companies, offices, where passengers calling in person can  
secure choice of routes, etc.

## ----- RAILROAD LANDS.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS

-----  
Apply to, or address

W. H. Mills,  
Land Agent,  
C. P. R. R. San Francisco.

Jerome Madden  
Land Agent  
S. P. R. R. San Francisco.

A. In. Towne,  
General Manager

-----  
T. H. Goodman  
Gen. Pass & Ticket Agent  
San Francisco, Cal.

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DIXON DRIVING PARK.  
ASSOCIATION.

## TROTting COLT STAKE.

FREE FOR ALL.

To be trotted at the park,  
-- in the --

Last Week In August,

# 1888!

The Dixon driving Park Association, has opened the following Colt Stakes for  
Trotters and Pacers:

No. 1: -- For foals of 1887. Half mile heats. Entrance \$25, of which \$10 must  
accommodation, \$10 must be paid June 1, and five dollars the day before the race.  
\$10 for each starter.

No. 2: -- For 2 year old and under. Entrance \$40, of which \$10 must accommodation,  
\$15 to be paid June 1, 1888, \$15 to be paid by 6 PM on the day preceding the race.  
\$15 added for each starter. Mile and repeat.

No. 3: -- For 3--year-olds and under. Entrance, \$50 of which \$15 must accompany  
nomination, \$25 to be paid June 1, 1888, \$10 to be paid by 12:00 AM on the day of the  
race, \$20 added for each starter. Mile heats, best three in five.

No. 4: -- For 8 year old Pacers. Conditions same as for three year old trotters.

-----  
In all stakes, failure to make payments as they become due forfeits entry and  
money paid in. Five to enter, three or more to start. Money in each stake, to be



divided as follows: 60% to winning cold, 30% to second, 10% to third. No added money for a walkover. If, but to start the trot for forfeits, divided at the rate of 65% to the winner and 35% to second. In all other respects, the National Trotting Association rules to govern

.  
Entries close with the Society, May 1, 1888

J. W. McFAYDEN, PRES.  
J. R. ROCHEFORD, SECRETARY.

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### INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INST.

[This advertisement appears on page 3 or page 4 of the Tribune almost every week of publication.]

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Staff of 18 experienced and skillful  
physicians and surgeons.

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All chronic diseases, a specialty.-- Patients treated here or at their home. Many treated at home, through correspondence as successful as if they were in person. Come and see us, or send \$0.10 and stamped for our "invalids' Guidebook," which gives all particulars. Address: Worlds Dispensary Medical Association, 083 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing	<input type="checkbox"/> Schools	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics

Pub. 1888/06/30	Entry 9/28/2009	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1888/06/30 yyyy/mm/dd	Mod. 7/17/2020 mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
			<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

1888/06/30

June 30, 1888

The Free Public Library - The general committee appointed to consider the feasibility of establishing a free public library, met in the Baptist church last Friday evening to hear the report of the subcommittee.

A basis of action was reported as follows: A committee of seven was suggested, consisting of M. Dudley, H.E. McCune, S.G. Little, H. Eppinoer, Peter Timm, N.B.S. Coleman, and A.B. Story, whose duty it is to solicit subscriptions.

The conditions of the subscription are: 1st. The library is to be controlled by an **incorporated** Board of Trustees. 2d. The library is to be conducted on the plan usual in lending libraries and reading rooms, with a view to the intellectual improvement of the community, and in accordance with the principles of good order and morality. 3d. The use of periodicals is to be free to all in the building who will observe the rules of the library. 4th. The privilege of borrowing books for home reading shall be restricted to members who pay the current support of the library at the rate of 25 cents per month. 5th. The Trustees shall arrange a constitution and by-laws in accordance with the foregoing,





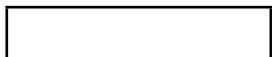














# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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Pub. 1889/01/26	Entry 8/10/2020	Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Off'l Recrds
Event 1889/01/26	Mod. 10/25/2020	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd	mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

January 26, 1889 [Saturday]

[Four pages of nothing of interest to the residents of Dixon. Oh, there are four pages of writing of interest to advertisers and others in San Francisco and New York, but for Dixon readers: nothing. The Tribune could have saved their newsprint this week. While filling four pages, there was absolutely nothing of consequence presented except, maybe, the railroad time table. HSM. Upon reflection, the reason for this lack of content can be traced directly to the fact that the Tribune Editor, Ed. E. Leake has been nominated for, and ultimately elected to, the position of Chief Clerk of the California State Assembly and, thus, his attentions were elsewhere.]

VOL. 15. NO. 12

## THE DIXON TRIBUNE

Published every Saturday Morning at

DIXON, SOLANO CO., CAL.

— BY —

ED. E. LEAKE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$2.50 if paid in advance. \$3.00 if time subscription.

### RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

#### WEST AND SOUTH.

No. 18	*Oregon Express	4:34 PM
No. 2	+Pacific Express	5:13 AM.
No. 12	Local (2nd class)	6:43 AM
No. 4	Overland	8:40 AM
No. 11	Local Passenger	4:00 PM
No. 102	*West-bound Vestibule	6:57 PM.

#### NORTH AND EAST

No. 13	Local Passenger	10:50 AM
No. 3	Overland Express	11:53 PM
NO. 1	Atlantic Express	6:22 PM.
NO. 11	Local (second-class)	7:45 PM.
No. 15	*Oregon Express	9:57 PM.
No. 101	East-bound Vestibule	4:55 PM

### Editorial Correspondence.

Sacramento, January 24, 1889

-- There was some opposition made to the Oakland Charger by the liquor interests.

-- The Native Sons are asking to have Admission Day declared a legal holiday by statute

-- Sen. Campbell once the State to pay for all the textbooks used in the public schools.

-- A bill has been introduced in the Senate, providing for the erection of State waterworks.

-- Several petitions have been presented to the Legislature asking the enactment of a Sunday law.

-- There are no less than three bills that have been introduced, making seduction a penal, crime.

-- A bill has been introduced making free pilotage between Benicia, Mayor Island and San Francisco.

-- It is said that an effort will be made to divide Sonoma County, with Healdsburg as the County seat of the new County.

-- Both branches of the Legislature are preparing for a joint memorial service, in honor of the late Washington Bartlett.

-- Sen. Campbell opposed the Oakland charger for the alleged reason that the laboring classes are not fairly dealt with.

-- Sen. Campbell is in favor of abolishing the Railroad Commission, and may possibly introduce a bill for that purpose.

-- Controller Dunn insists that the railroad companies are yet indebted to the State for taxes to the amount of \$2,547,700.61.

-- Senate Constitutional Amendment number 1 proposes to exempt from assessment and taxation, all estates worth less than \$500.

-- Assemblyman Brown is classed among the Granger members. He is well-liked and is regarded as a useful and reliable member.

-- The bill increasing the salary of the Judge of the Superior Court of Solano and other counties to \$4000, has been reported upon favorably.

-- Assemblyman Coombs has introduced a bill fixing the time for the election of roadmaster's, at the same time that school trustees are elected.

-- It is announced that the Southern Pacific company has determined that it will not pay back taxes, and no legislation will alter that determination.

-- The dispute between the Controller and the attaches of the last Legislature has finally been compromised, by an allowance of three days' pay.

-- There is a bill before both Houses to divide the State into two prison districts. Solano County is located in the second, or Fulsome District.

-- The anti-Chinese resolution finally passed the Assembly by a unanimous vote, but not until the grammatical inaccuracies had been corrected.

-- There are at least half a dozen bills in both Houses, regulating insurance companies. It is charged that a majority of them are cinch measures.

-- It is said that an effort is to be made to induce the Republican members of the Legislature to endorse, M. M. Estee For a position in Mr. Harrison's Cabinet.

-- A bill has been introduced making an appropriation for an elevator at the State Capital. Legislators who only get eight dollars a day dislike the labor of climbing stairs.

-- There is a bill for the Lower House, which prohibits the issuance of a county license to persons in eligible to become citizens of the United States.

-- A great pressure is being brought to bear to induce legislatures to look with favor upon the proposition to appropriate \$250,000 to organize and maintain the London Exhibit.

-- One good measure before the Legislature is a bill compelling telegraph and telephone companies to treat all customers alike, and also fixing the maximum charges of telephone messages.

-- At a joint convention of the two Houses, held on Wednesday, the following Library Trustees were elected: R. D. Stephens, H. E. McCune, W. S. Green, Fleet. F. Strother and E. O. Miller.

-- Hon F. A. Leach, formerly of Vallejo, but now of Oakland, came up the latter part of last week and did some effective work in the matter of securing a ratification

of the Oakland Charger.

-- There are bills before both Houses of the Legislature creating new Commissions, the apparent object of which is to furnish positions for somebody, but none of these bills are likely to become laws.

-- The adjournment of both Houses last Friday, will probably be the last three-days adjournment of the session. It was done to give the committees an opportunity to consider and report on measures now before them.

-- It seems that Governor Waterman is determined that his friends in the Legislature shall investigate Capt. John Mullan, and his claims of a percentage of all money collected for the Stays from the United States.

-- Republicans who want Federal positions, are not averse to having Democratic influence. A dozen or more petitions have been in circulation in the Assembly, and the signatures of Democrats have been solicited.

-- Dr. Matthews, of Tehama Is one of the most independent members of the Assembly. He is never influenced in his votes by buncombe or claptrap, and never dodges an issue. He is deservedly very influential and popular.

-- The insurance man are making a big fight to have the Governor reappoint Was worth, Insurance Commissioner. He is a Democrat, and as Sam Shortridge is after the same place, Wadsworth is likely to get left.

-- The ballots bill prepared and endorsed by the Federated Trades is the most promising measure of election reform yet proposed. It is drawn on the lines of the Massachusetts law and the bills approved by the New York Legislature.

-- There is a feeling among some of the rural members, that fruit-growers and vineyardists are too highly taxed on trees and vines before they are old enough to produce, and a bill has been introduced that seeks to regulate this matter.

-- The Assembly committee has returned from Sam Quentin. Members are well pleased with the management and discipline, but they think the sash and blind factory ought to be stopped, as the product comes in competition with free labor.

-- A bill to appropriate \$11,000 for improvements around the State Printing Office meets with favor, and is likely to pass. Capt. Young is a very careful and conscientious man and is not likely to recommend anything not absolutely necessary.

-- Many of the junk getting committees are making their tours this week. It seems to be a useless and unnecessary expense, but it is an opportunity to visit many parts of the State at the expense of the people, that the legislators do not care to miss.

-- There is some talk that one school of physicians is trying to secure the passage of a bill that will cinch another class who believe in advertising. I never could quite understand why professional etiquette should prohibit a physician from making known the fact that he is a specialist.

-- The appointment of Hon. J. K. Luttrell as State Prison Dir. has been withdrawn by the Governor for reasons not generally known, and Hon. Joseph Craig, of Woodland, nominated instead. Mr. Luttrell made a very acceptable Director, and no doubt, Mr. Craig will be equally as efficient.

-- One of the most important measures yet introduced, is a proposed amendment to the divorce laws. It provides that the papers in all divorce cases shall be served on the District Attorney of the county, and makes him a party to the action. He must take part in the trial, and is to receive his pay from the Court.

-- The hospital committees of both Houses have returned from a visit to Agnew's Asylum. They are dissatisfied with the location, and will not recommend the appropriation asked by the Governor. There is a rumor that the committees will make sensational reports reflecting upon the integrity of some of the Directors.

--The Senate anti-Chinese resolutions which were sent to and Assembly committee for correction were not the Campbell resolutions, but were introduced by McGowan and adopted as a substitute for the Campbell resolutions. They were ideological as well as ungrammatical, and it is not creditable to the intelligence of the Senate that they were permitted to pass in their original form.

-- Assemblyman Mullaney, Chairman of the Committee on County Boundaries, dispatches business very briskly, and the bill dividing Colusa has already been reported back favorably, and the one dividing Los Angeles County is likely to be



reported back to the House at an early date. There are very active lobbies for and against division, and the contest is likely to be a very bitter one.

-- A bill is under consideration, which prohibits any person from entering any enclosed grounds for the purpose of hunting or fishing without the permission of the owner, who is only required to post prohibitory notices on every 50 acres. Violation of this rule is punished as a misdemeanor, and the killing, wounding, or maiming of any domestic animal while hunting is also made a misdemeanor.

-- Assemblyman Chapman of Alameda, has introduced a bill providing that the Board of Supervisors of the respective counties, shall have power to appropriate from the general fund of the county, a sum, not to exceed \$1000 in any one year, to aid in carrying on the work of immigration to the county. The appropriation is to be made to the county Boards of Trade, which are incorporated under the laws of the State and acting in affiliation with the State Board of Trade.

-- Sen. McGowan's bill, introduced last week, provides that persons applying for County certificates for teaching, must satisfy the County Board of Education, only that they are efficient in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history of the United States, elements of physiology and hygiene, with special knowledge as to the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects upon the human system, vocal music, elements of book-keeping and industrial drawing and practical entomology.

-- The County Assessor's who met here last week gave out that nothing was accomplished. Since their departure. However, a bill that was evidently inspired by them has been introduced, and indicates they did something more than consider the question of taxing mortgages. The collection of poll taxes is always a fat-pigeon for Assessor's, and the bill introduced by Frank's in the Assembly and Byrnes in the Senate tends to make the plucking still pleasanter. The bill provides that all poll taxes shall be collected by Assessors, and that after they become delinquent. 33 1/3% shall be allowed for collection. The assessors are also relieved from the burden of paying their deputies who collect the poll tax, and the cost is charged to the county.

-- A committee from the Nevada Legislature has been in Sacramento to confer with a committee from the California Legislature in regard to legislation. Looking to the passage of a law prohibiting the depositing of sawdust in the Truckee River, and also to the cessation to Nevada of the territory east of the ridge of the Sierras and including about all of Inyo, Modoc, Mono and Alpine counties and portions of other counties, to the north. The visiting committee consists of Evan Williams, Pres. pro tem of the Nevada Senate and Chairman of the committee, Senators, M. D. Foley, R. S. Osborn, W. E. Sharon, Trenmor Kaufman, Speaker of the Nevada Assembly, Assembly men. J. Poujade, L. E. Blakeslee, William Thompson, A. E. Cheney and A. Garard

--The Nevada people are complaining that the sawdust from half a dozen mills on the California side of the line is dumped into the Truckee River to its serious damage. Reno derives its water supply from the Truckee, which is cut into nearly equal lengths by the boundary line between California and Nevada. The Reno people complain that the sawdust renders the naturally pure, clear stream of the color of weak tea, with a strong taste of pitch. There is no finer fishing on the American continent than in the Truckee River and Lakes Tahoe and Pyramid. The spawning grounds are in the Truckee River, which flows from one lake to the other and the consequence is that the fish are being killed off by the pollution of the stream. The water in the river is also said to be rendered practically unfit for general domestic purposes. Both the California and Nevada Fish commissioners had been stocking the Truckee with fish for years, but the sawdust baffled all their efforts. It is asked that the California Legislature passed a general law prohibiting the depositing of sawdust or other offensive matter in any River of this State.

-- Mr. Dargie has introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$65,000 for the maintenance and improvement of the Home for Adult Blind. Col. John P. Irish is the President of the Board of Directors, and from his report, it is clear that the institution is in need of the appropriation. The last Legislature appropriated the sum of \$28,500 to be expended in the purchase of a suitable site for the location of the Home. It now contains about seventy inmates, and the present building is not large enough to accommodate them. The entire capacity of the Home is now taken up. The female

apartments can be conveniently enlarged by devoting the building now used partly by the Superintendent and partly by the blind women, to the exclusive use of the latter, and erecting a Superintendents cottage. But for the men there should be constructed another large dormitory, one sufficiently ample to accommodate fifty additional inmates. The workshop and dining room will likewise have to be enlarged.

The Home is now in the fourth year of its existence, and it is beginning to assume the character of a substantial and successful enterprise. It is well-known throughout the State, and for its wares finds ready and constant sale. Occasionally complaints, which were at first brought in, concerning the workmanship of the brooms of the Home, have now almost entirely ceased, and as to the work of the cane-seating department, comparison is challenged. So that the patronage which is now extended by the public is prompted no more by sympathy than by the ordinary motives in business dealings.

Should the Home continue to successfully advance along the path now opened before it, it's progress will, in a short time, confirm and justify the most sanguine predictions of its friends and supporters. To the possible criticism that the cost of maintaining the institution is still apparently hi, the defense and explanation is that during the past two years. Its operations have been hampered and its development thwarted by a peculiar regulation, by which it has been excluded from the use and benefit of all its earnings. While the cost of its raw material must be drawn from the sum allowed for it support, it's returns from the sales of this material brought into manufactured goods are placed beyond its reach. Thus, a discount has been placed on industriousness and the incentive to accumulation removed. The Home turn into the State Treasury last year, the sum of \$11,301.45. The cost of maintenance for the year, including expenditures for permanent improvements, furniture and machinery was \$22,802.62. Kris Buckley is personally urging the passage of this bill. He is bending every energy and exerting all his influence in that direction. He is making a personal appeal to members of both Houses in its behalf. As he is blind, his sympathies are naturally aroused for those poor people were doomed to spend the remainder of their lives without so much as a glimpse of the many beautiful things. Nature has prepared for the enjoyment of those who are blessed with the sense of sight. There was a strong opposition to the founding of the Home, and there will be strong opposition to any additional appropriation, but Mr. Buckley and other friends of the measure are persistent in pushing it, and express confidence that it will become a law.

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- There has been a slight advance in the price of barley.
  - The Superintendent has apportioned \$881 to the Dixon public school.
  - The number of mortgages in Solano County is said to be decreasing. Is an encouraging sign.
  - The railroad company is replacing the steel rails now in use on this road with much heavier ones.
  - The mail trains from the East have been delayed several days this week, on account of storms in the mountains.
  - About the hardest looking lot of vagabonds ever seen in this community, held high carnival near the stock corral last Saturday.
  - Willows has another daily paper called the "Morning Gazette." It is published by Eugene I. Fuller and is Republican in politics.
  - As far as we can learn, none of the raisin-growers of Solano County attended the convention held in San Francisco last Saturday.
  - The roads are slowly improving. After they began to dry up, they were so rough for a few days. That their condition was what little better than during the storm.
  - We have received the first number of the Vaca Valley "Enterprise," Earl & Fischer publishers. It is bright and newsy and presents a very creditable appearance for a first issue.
  - For several days last week, the road leading south from Dixon was so rough that people coming to town from that direction. Preferred a more circuitous route, by way of the public road 1 mile further west.
  - No. 2, the westbound Pacific Express, which heretofore passed Dixon at 5:13

AM and number 3, the Overland Express, on the time-card as do at 11:53 AM, have been taken off. The travel was not heavy enough to justify the expense of these two extra trains.

-- A publication was recently issued from the office of the State Printer on the subject of olive culture. The addition was soon exhausted, and there is such a constant demand for the treatise, that we infer that many olive orchards will be planted this year in various parts of the State.

-- To those who are croaking about dull times and predicting that Dixon will never boom again, we commend the last words of a Garden City Boomer: "Jerusalem was debtor band and Egyptian mummy for 2000 years, and she is blowing again like a mining camp. . . . What in thunder is the use of getting discouraged?"

-- Although there seems to be no prospect of Dixon having a baseball team of her own. The coming season, baseball cranks will not lack for their favorite amusement as the California League promises to be stronger and better than ever this season, and with Sacramento their old-time favorite, again in the ring with a rattling nine, our town is likely to have the baseball fever with greater intensity than ever before. Arrangements will probably be made so that Dixon people may attend the Sacramento games, and return the same day.

-- Our young friend, Paul O. Harlan, has commenced the practice of law in Dixon. He has opened an office in Judge Teams' courtroom. He is a young man, full of energy and ambition, and there is no doubt, but that he will succeed. He passed a very creditable Examination before the Supreme Court of Kansas and has been admitted by the Supreme Court of this State, to practice in all the courts of California. He is bright and studious and industrious inhabits, and the Tribune will hail with pleasure every advance he may make on the high road to prosperity.

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Houses rented and rents collected on reasonable terms

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## **J.R. Rice.**

Notary Public,  
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# The Dixon Tribune.

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Source Daily alta California ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874 Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

An Anil-Saloon Alliance. The State Anti-Saloon Alliance of California filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The purposes for which the organization is formed are to eradicate the evils of intemperance; to suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks — that produces and increases crime, poverty and suffering, corrupts social habits, wastes individual and national resources, and destroys the health and the lives of the people — by removing its potent agencies and support — the saloons — by social, moral, political and legislative action. The directors are Chancellor Hartson, Adrain W. Norton of Napa, Joseph Kline of Dixon, W. S. Chapman, Annis Merrill and Henry F. Williams of this city





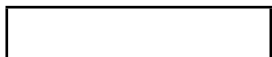














# The Dixon Tribune.

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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

March 15, 1890 [Saturday]

VOL. 16. NO. 19  
THE DIXON TRIBUNE  
Published every Saturday Morning at  
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— BY —  
ED. E. LEAKE.

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**NOTE:** I have *NOT* extracted items from the Tribune that are repeated EVERY week as either display or print advertisements or business cards. I DID include these "repeaters" in all issues PRIOR to the issue of January 04, 1890 but not much changes in these listings and it takes up a lot of space and time to enter them for each issue. If you want to see if a business is active in Dixon, go to a listing of *ALL ADVERTISERS* which is provided yearly at the Volume xx, No. 1 issue. This is the first issue of the year of publication. In this case, go to the Tribune issue of 09 November 1889.

## RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

### WEST AND SOUTH.

Local, 2d Class	7:30 AM
Sacramento Local	3:50 PM
Overland	7:35 PM

### NORTH AND EAST

Sacramento Local	10:50 AM
Overland	6:30 PM
Local, 2d Class and Overland	7:55 PM

## FIRST PAGE.

[NOTHING OF INTEREST.]

- Tariff reform joke blew in at the window of the *Call* office while nobody was looking.
- Whenever time hangs heavily on the hands of the Republicans in Congress, they amuse themselves by unseating a Democrat.
- General Alger says Congress will not enact a service pension law. The majority secured the soldier vote on a promise to do so.



– Sen. Blair is furious on account of the probable defeat of his educational bill, and charges it all to a collusion between the press and the Catholics.

– Farmers in the Western States are organizing a Cooperative Brotherhood to arrest the depreciation of the value of farm products. This is an acknowledgment that a high tariff has not provided a profitable home market for the farmers.

– The Republican threatens to remove the tax from the worst luxuries — whiskey and tobacco — in order that it may be retained on the greatest of necessities, ought to make many farmers who ordinarily affiliated with that party, hesitate before becoming committed to such a ruinous policy.

– Oakland people run to extremes. A few months ago they wanted the quality of their whiskey improved or the whole supply shut off, and now they want their water, diluted so it will run through a wire net. Maybe if the two were mixed the confidence of their dyspeptic stomachs might be restored.

– President Harper, of the Wool Growers' Association, has issued an address in which he says there has been no time in 30 years when farmers suffered so much from low prices of farm products as now. This is rather a significant admission that the high tariff has failed to make farming profitable.

– The State Supreme Court has decided that railroad taxes are illegally assessed, the court was not unanimous in the opinion, however. Another case of similar character is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is not improbable that the constitutionality may soon be determined by the court of last resort.

– Of all the high tax organs. The *Call* is the most erratic. The tariff editor must be on vacation and the "devil" is probably taking a turn at the crank. In one issue. There is the astonishing admission that "the foreign demand for our surplus governs the price of the whole." On the day following, it claims editorially that "free manufactured goods will speedily follow free raw materials," but this declaration of Republican principles does not square with the telegraphic announcement in the same issue that "the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee have decided to admit raw sugar free of duty."

– Sen. Stanford proposes that the Government lend the farmers money at a low rate of interest, taking mortgage on their lands for security. That would be an easy but not a satisfactory method of disposing of the surplus. It is in the nature of a bribe, intended to reconcile the farmer with a system of taxation that discriminates against him. It is an absurd way of relieving a man of his financial embarrassments, to exact and unnecessary tax from him, and then attempt to placate him with a loan of his own money, for which he is required to mortgage his life. If the farmer were left alone, and if his burdens were no heavier than those of the protected mill owner, there would be no occasion for an attempt to devise a scheme to relieve him.

– The Republicans have about consummated the theft of the two Senatorial seats of Montana, and the result is enough to disgust all fair-minded men with the political methods that are employed to maintain party supremacy. The contest hinged on the right of a Republican returning Board to throw out a precinct in which the vote was practically unanimous for the Democratic ticket. This precinct determined the political complexion of the Legislature. In a contest over the office of Sheriff, in which the same precinct determined the results, the court has decided that the Democrat was fairly elected and is entitled to the office. Indeed, but seven men could be found who would testify that they voted the Republican ticket.

– A Washington telegram announces that it is proposed to raise the duty on oranges and lemons 25%. In this instance, an increase in duty will only affect price when there are no California and Florida oranges in the market, as these two States practically control the market in season, and are boasting that they will soon invade the European market. The high tax organs of California that are clamoring for such an increase ought to be consistent and stop publishing the story about that Red lands, lemon tree, and other stories fixing the net profits of orange and lemon growing at such extravagantly high figures. The wheat-grower realizes that year after

year's land is becoming less fertile, his market more circumscribed and his profits correspondingly less, and it makes him weary to hear people clamoring for the protection of an industry that modestly claims a net profit ranging from \$100-\$600 an acre.

– The protection policy can only be maintained by making it general. If we undertake to protect one class of laborers and leave another class to compete with foreign producers. We shall be subject to the charge of favoritism. The only condition is that a protected industry shall be capable of development in this country. – *Call*.

– The farmers of California are compelled to sell their wheat at a price fixed in a foreign market, after it has come in competition with the lowest class of pauper labor on earth. Raw jute and tin plate are not developed in this country, but the *Call* and other high tax organs insist on maintaining a high tariff on these articles.

– Anyone who attempts to show that the Republicans in striking the duty off sugar are abandoning protectionist principles will simply expose his ignorance of the theory upon which the system rests. – *Chronicle*.

– Mr. McKenna is entitled to the floor. That is precisely the claim he set up when he made his famous speech opposing a reduction of duty on sugar.

– Statistics are of no practical value to those who are making a study of longevity. Heavy eaters and light eaters, the temperate and in temperate, smokers as well as those who eschew the weed are among those who have lived to an extremely old age.

– People are not apt to listen to reason when their political prejudices and passions are aroused, hence the advisability of discussing the tariff question when there is no political campaign in progress.

– The Grant district school reopened on Monday, with Miss Mary Ryan, of Fairfield, as teacher.

– Under the most favorable circumstances, the roads cannot possibly be in good condition for six weeks.

– It is predicted that if it ever does stop raining there will be some heavy frosts. Look out for your trees.

-- The town of Tracy wants a jail.

-- Bulgaria has paid her debt to Russia.

-- A Freighter named Herbert was killed by Apaches near Fort Thomas, N. M., March 2. [Indians]

– J. J. Masson will prune grapevines and fruit trees and make flower gardens. Apply to G. Francesconi.

– According to the prediction of Mrs. Woodworth, today should be the last, and the end of the world is at hand.

– The Chinese have a custom of beginning the year by paying their debts—a custom, good enough for everybody to adopt.

– It is said that, but little barley has been sown, and that farmers are hoping for fair weather in order that more may be sown before it is too late.

– There wasn't much money in Solano County last Monday. Strange what becomes of it on the only day it has to be accounted for to the Assessor.

– **A Journalist Desires Employment.** – Who has had thorough experience in the editorial and business management of daily and weekly newspapers, and who is well posted on public matters West and East, is open to an engagement temporary or otherwise. Has the very best recommendations and endorsements, is a rustler and is willing to work for moderate compensation. Until permanently engaged would be willing to take the place of an editor who may be obliged to vacate his post by reason of sickness or need a vacation, or would lease a good paper. Address for further particulars, S. W. Care H. & K., 129 Eddy Street, San Francisco.

– **More Candidates.** – Town Marshall Rhem announces himself in this issue as a candidate for reelection. He has made an efficient officer. The only contest for municipal office seems to be for Clerk and Marshall. The office of Trustee goes begging. There may however be a

still hunt that is not apparent on the surface.

There is another addition to the candidate's column this week. Paul C. Harlan announces himself as a candidate for Town Clerk. He is young, energetic and capable, and if elected, will doubtless make a good Clerk.

**- Bad Roads.** — There is a very bad place in the road west of old Silveyville. The bridge spanning the Slough was swept away during the recent freshet. An attempt was made to provide a temporary crossing by piling brush in the Slough, but the brush bridge is not very serviceable — indeed, it is actually dangerous. A better plan would be to fill the Slough with straw until such time as a new bridge can be put in. There is great demand for the services of the roadmaster, but as he cannot be in all places at all times, and repair all damages in a day, those who are temporarily inconvenienced will have to exercise a little patience.

**— School Report.** — Following is the report of attendance of the Dixon public school for the month ending March 7, 1890: Number days taught 20, number days attendance 3,311, number days absence 222, tardiness 292, Average number belonging 178, average daily attendance 167, percentage of attendance 94, number new pupils 7.

**— Insect Pests.** — The naturalist, the progressive farmer and all intelligent and thinking persons will be interested in the series of six articles on the study of insects to be began in the "New York Ledger" of March 1. The series is, by Prof. John H. Comstock, of Cornell University, the eminent naturalist, and will describe the insect pests which annually injure the fruit and vegetable crops of the country to the extent of \$100 million. Particular attention is given to the pests which ravage cotton, rice and grain fields and orchards, gardens and vineyards. Prof. Comstock shows that the cotton worm of the South has been responsible for an average loss yearly of \$30 million to the cotton crop. He considers the terrible devastations of certain insects, such as the Locust in the West, the potato beetle and the cotton worm, have been blessings in disguise, as they have shown the possible powers of those once despised creatures and have occupy the attention of the leading scientists of the world to such an extent, that growers may reasonably hope that the ravages of the insects mentioned may be confined within certain bounds. Prof. Comstock also treats of insects useful to the farmer. His articles are of the greatest value.

**— Medicine in Vegetables.** — The following information may be useful to some. At this season of the year, if not to many.

Spinach has a direct effect upon the kidneys.

The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same trouble.

Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Tomatoes act upon the liver.

Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers.

Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their affects upon the system. Onions, Garlic, leeks, olives and shallots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system and the consequent increase of the saliva and the gastric juice promoting digestion.

Red onions are an excellent diuretic and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. They are a tonic and nutritious.

A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in the ability of the digestive organs.

**— Another Precinct.** — The Board of Supervisors, at its next meeting, will be called upon to divide Silveyville Township into three precincts. This is in accordance with law, and those interested had better begin to consult about it.

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## ELECTION NOTICE.

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The electors of the Town of Dixon, are hereby notified that there will be an election held on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1890, for the election of town officers, when the following town officers are to be chosen:

Three Trustees,  
Town Clerk,  
Town Treasurer,  
Town Marshall.

The election will be conducted according to the general election law, provided for the election of officers for corporations of the 6th Class, and the qualifications of the voters are, that their names are on the Great Register of Solano County, and shall be a resident within the corporate limits of the town of Dixon, at least 30 days next preceding said election.

Polls will open at 8 o'clock A. M. And close at sundown.

Polling place will be held in the Brinkerhoff & King building on B Street, between Jackson and First streets.

The following are appointed to act as officers of said election: Inspector, J. M. Dudley; judges J. H. Worth, and James E. Apperson.

By order of the board of Town Trustees.

WILLIAM VANSANT,  
President Board of Trustees.

Attest: a. MANNING,  
Clerk of the Board of Trustees.  
Dixon, March 4, 1890.

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## Notice of Assessment.

Dixon HIGH SCHOOL. LOCATION, Dixon, Solano County, California. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 22nd day of February, 1890, and assessment No. 1 of \$1.50 per share, was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable within 30 days in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at his place of business in Dixon, Cal. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid, on Saturday the 29th day of March, 1890, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1890, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ED. E. LEAKE,  
Secretary, Dixon, Cal.

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## FARM NOTES.

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### Roots and Rotation.

W.C. Damon of Napa has some sound ideas on feeding stock as well as on the treatment of soil to get the most out of it. In a recent letter, especially applicable to the present season, when many farmers are despairing of a weak crop and many orchards have been ruined by the floods, he says:

Many of our farmers are puzzled to know what to do with their land. Wheat is an uncertain crop; hay does not pay; and fruit growing is a very venturesome business. The fact is that much of our land is about exhausted for grain, and it is held at too high a figure to make ordinary farming seem profitable. So the popular thing is to "sell out" and go into something else. But until a purchaser comes along, let us consider what can be done.

On account of the excessive rains this winter, some of our best lands cannot be seeded to grain nor hay, and some that have been seeded, will fail to produce a

good crop. Such land ought not to lie idle, producing only a crop of weeds. As soon as possible it should be plowed up and prepared for a crop of corn or beets.

Too many farmers seem blind to their own interests in the use they make of their land. "A crop of grain, or nothing," is the rule they follow. And, too often it is next to nothing that they realize from their richest lands. Instead of a very light crop of hay there might be a splendid crop of corn, or beets, or sweet corn fodder for feeding the cows when the pastors dry up and the milk begins to fail in consequence. No green feed, no milk; and no milk, no profit from the cows.

Sweet corn fodder is worth more than double the ordinary corn fodder, and is one of the most valuable milk-producing foods known to dairy men. It should be cut and fed green from day to day through August and September. It is rich in sugar, and the quantity and quality of the butter made from it is unexcelled. Nor is it an expensive crop to raise. The labor and cost of cultivating and gathering the crop is less than that of hay or grain. Nor is the seed expensive, as the choicest sweet corn can now be bought for five cents a pound. Then when the sweet corn begins to fail the next crop to have ready for feeding the cows and hogs, and all the other stock, is the mangel wurtzel, or stock beet.

There is no more profitable crop known to the farmer today than mangel wurtzel beets, and the wonder is that every farmer does not know this, and profit by it.

Twenty five to forty tons an acre are an ordinary return from good land, when well cultivated. 3 tons of beets are worth at least one ton of the best hay for feeding any kind of stock. They are as good for horses as for cows or hogs. They can be fed all winter, and will keep until April or May when gathered and placed undercover.

Now is the time to be planning for these cultivated crops for the coming season --crops which rest and clean the land, and put money in the pocket at the same time. Get good, reliable seed, and have the land well prepared for planting in March or April. The year 1890 bids fair to be very favorable for all such crops, while it may not be so good a year for grain and hay. In many places.

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## Applying Wood Ashes.

Leached wood ashes contain about 6% of phosphoric acid and 2 1/2% of potash -- two valuable fertilizers for a number of crops -- and about 24% of lime, which, when applied to the soil has the effect of rendering available plant food that is already in the soil. On land that has been cropped until at least some of the elements found in would have decreased, so that full average crops cannot be made, Wood ashes are worth all the way from \$0.15 to \$0.25 a bushel.

They can be applied to nearly all kinds of fruit with profit. With potatoes they are especially valuable, either applied in the hill or scattered broadcast and worked well into the soil. Onions are another crop that can in many cases be largely benefited by an application of wood ashes.

If applied in the orchard, a good plan is to stir the soil thoroughly and then apply broadcast and work well in. The soil can be stirred as far out as the branches extend.

With onions one of the best plans for applying is to prepare the soil in a good tilth [*the condition of tilled soil, especially in respect to suitability for sowing seeds.*] ready for the seed or buttons, and then scatter the ashes as evenly as possible over the surface, and then, with a good rake, work well into the soil; then mark out the rows and plant; or the seed can be planted and then the ashes be scattered over the surface; the necessary cultivation will work sufficiently into the soil. The roots of the onions grow very near the surface and there is no necessity for working the fertilizer deep into the soil.

When there is a good supply of ashes, they can be applied broadcast for potatoes, working well into the soil. Very good results can be obtained by applying in the hill. Mark out the rows the proper distance apart and then put a small quantity of ashes where each hill is to grow; 18 inches apart in the row is a good distance. Stir into the soil well, and then plant the seed and cover. This places the fertilizer in a position where it can be readily reached by the roots of the plants. It is not a good plan to have the ashes come in direct contact with the tubers; hence good care

should be taken to incorporate well with the soil before planting.

Ashes make a stiff soil more friable, and can be profitably used with nearly all garden or truck crops.--*Republic*.

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-- Fish fertilizers are best for pumpkins, containing much nitrogen; and pumpkins are among the best foods for the dairy. Those who have dairies near fishing grounds might take the hint.

-- The more the peach trees are cut back when young, the more stocky will be the trunks and branches. The very tall trees are also more roughly shaken by the winds.

-- Rose slugs will do damage if the bushes are not guarded. A solution of an ounce of pyrethrum powder in a gallon of water, sprayed on the bushes, is excellent, but a stream of water from a force pump, applied daily is one of the best remedies that can be used.

-- What are called sour apples are really sweet, though their tartness hides the saccharine properties they contain. Some of the richest sour apples, such as the Russet, make very strong vinegar, which they could not do if they did not contain a good deal of sweetness.

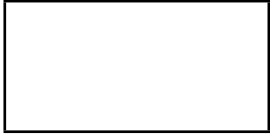
-- In the Eastern states, where the value of manure is appreciated, high-grade special fertilizers are found more profitable than stable manure. On this Coast wherever stable manure is obtained, it is the most profitable, as its value has not yet come to be appreciated and it can be had for the hauling in nearly all the towns of the coast.

-- A. P. Martin, a dairy man of Two Rock, Sonoma County, contends against Robert Ashburner that good ensilage is the best and cheapest of stored food for stock. He uses sweet corn cut in half-inch lengths and has had the best of success. He draws pictures in the *Rural Press* of March 1 of his old practice of gathering mangel wurzels in the mud during the rainy season to feed his cows and the present practice of feeding ensilage from under a roof to cows similarly sheltered and he is firm in his conviction in favor of ensilage.

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# The Dixon Tribune.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Biz / Indust
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ardeth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Missing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Politics

Pub.	1890/04/06	Entry	7/17/2009	Final Edit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Off'l Recrds
Event	1890/04/06	Mod.	7/1/2018		<input type="checkbox"/>	Incorp/Sani
yyyy/mm/dd		mm/dd/yyyy			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NonTribune

Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874 Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Baptist State Organization to Start. The annual session of the Pastors and Laymen's Conference will be held on Tuesday evening, April 8th at the Tenth-avenue Baptist Church, Oakland. They will also have a session Wednesday morning and a general meeting of the recently incorporated Pacific Theological Union. The Woman's Home Mission Society of the State will hold its meetings on Wednesday morning and afternoon at the same place. The General Baptist Convention will commence its annual session on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the same church, and continue in session until Friday noon. vice-president McCune of Dixon will call the convention to order.



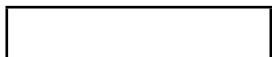
















# The Dixon Tribune.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
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Event 1890/04/12 yyyy/mm/dd	Mod. 11/14/2020 mm/dd/yyyy		<input type="checkbox"/> Incorp/Sani
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NonTribune

Source Dixon Tribune ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

April 12, 1890 [Saturday]

VOL. 16. NO. 23  
THE DIXON TRIBUNE  
Published every Saturday Morning at  
DIXON, SOLANO Co., CAL.  
— BY —  
ED. E. LEAKE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$2.50 if paid in advance. \$3.00 if time subscription.

**NOTE:** I have *NOT* extracted items from the Tribune that are repeated EVERY week as either display or print advertisements or business cards. I DID include these "repeaters" in all issues PRIOR to the issue of January 04, 1890 but not much changes in these listings and it takes up a lot of space and time to enter them for each issue. If you want to see if a business is active in Dixon, go to a listing of *ALL ADVERTISERS* which is provided yearly at the Volume xx, No. 1 issue. This is the first issue of the year of publication. In this case, go to the Tribune issue of 09 November 1889.

## RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

### WEST AND SOUTH.

Local, 2d Class	7:30 AM
Sacramento Local	3:50 PM
Overland	7:33 PM

### NORTH AND EAST

Sacramento Local	10:50 AM
Overland	6:30 PM
Local, 2d Class and Overland	8:28 PM

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Polls will open at 8 o'clock A. M. And close at sundown.

Polling place will be held in the Brinkerhoff & King building on B Street, between Jackson and First streets.

The following are appointed to act as officers of said election: Inspector, J. M. Dudley; Judges J. H. Worth, and James E. Apperson.

By order of the board of Town Trustees.

WILLIAM VANSANT,  
President Board of Trustees.

Attest: a. MANNING,  
Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

Dixon, March 4, 1890.

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### CANDIDATES' CARDS.

**For Town Clerk.** – We are authorized to announce a. Manning as a candidate for re-election to the office of Town Clerk.

**For Town Marshall.** – We are authorized to announce W. C. Rhem as a candidate for re-election to the office of Town Marshall.

**For Town Clerk.** – We are authorized to announce Paul Harlan as a candidate for Town Clerk.

**For Town Treasurer.** – We are authorized to announce Fred Hutton (sp?) [illegible] as a candidate for the office of Town Treasurer.

**For Town Marshall.** – We are authorized to announce Ed. Brinkerhoff as a candidate for Town Marshall.

**For Town Clerk.** – We are authorized to announce judge in. Eames as a candidate for Town Clerk.

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### GOVERNMENT PATERNALISM.

The *Call* is a very inconsistent advocate of a high protective tariff. In a long article deploring government paternalism, it demolishes its own theory of the benefits to be derived from a high tariff, with arguments so convincing and conclusive, that we reproduce the salient features. Among other good things, it says:

"Schemes for the relief of temporary and local distress so frequently emanate from demagogues whose neighbor he is on a par with their ignorance that they are rarely entitled to the honor.\* \* \* It will be observed that the schemes for the relief of the unemployed in cities, and for the relief of agriculturalists who are suffering from the low price of farm products, are generally predicated upon federal interference with the laws of trade and industry. Whenever accident reduces the demand for labor in cities or a good wheat crop in France knocked down the price of wheat, somebody is sure to get up and propose that the Federal Government shall appear on the scene like a machine god and set everything straight either by an issue of greenbacks or by an issue of bonds to be loaned to the impecunious, or by the construction of work which are not wanted. \* \* \* In Europe, when accidents occur and certain families are appointed to fill them, the paternal theory of Government may be grasped. But in this country the Government is an emanation from the people. It is their, teacher. They made and clothed it with certain powers to perform certain tasks which it was inconvenient for the people to undertake for themselves. It has no capacity and no authority except what were granted to it by the people. It is no more the guardian or parent of the people than a watch is the guardian of

the watchmaker, or a ship the parent of the ship-builder. It is a mere tool and servant of the community at large. An appeal to this tool for aid in the time of distress is thus simply a proposal that the people shall relieve themselves by departing from the practices which law and custom, have est., and resort to devices to prevent cause from being followed by effect. When a man proposes that Government shall issue bonds or currency, and devote the proceeds to the purchase of merchandise or labor, he merely means that the people shall borrow money to stop the operation of national laws, and shall pay the debt at some future time. Such proposals are usually made in behalf of particular localities, and in these cases, the idea is that the people at large shall tax themselves for the benefit of certain places, or classes, or interests. There is method in this form of madness, as no community in its sober senses would consent to mulct itself for the emoluments of one of its part.". It surpasses all understanding that a journal holding such views should be a high tax organ. The very groundwork of a high tariff is "Federal interference with the laws of trade and industry," and the pretense is that the primary object of the tariff is to "relieve the unemployed," and to benefit agriculturalists when "a good week crop in France knocked down the price of wheat." Certainly, the chief beneficiaries of a high tariff are impressed with the idea that it is the highest duty of the Government to exercise the authority of a "guardian or parent of the people." Our contemporary, however, reaches the Acme of its inconsistency when it says, "No community in its sober senses would consent to mulct itself for the emoluments of one of its parts." That is precisely the manner in which a high tariff operates. A man establishes a factory. His business is not profitable because the work is too hard for the product of pain, but he is not willing that every other person in the United States shall have an equal chance to supply his wants by a free exchange of the product of his labor, and he asks Federal Interference. He asks the Government to exercise its paternal hand by imposing a tax upon other classes in order that his business may be made profitable, and the Government does it, notwithstanding the fact that every dollars worth of foreign product imported into this country have, to be paid for with American labor, receiving higher wages and better rewards than if it had made the foreign product exchange for, and notwithstanding the fact that there can be no competition between labor in and out of the United States. The American farmers' only dangerous competitors are the protected mill and mine-owners.

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The vote for Governor in the State of Rhode Island stands for Davis (Democrat) 20,667; for Ladd, (Republican), 19,217, but there were two other candidates running for governor, and their votes, though small, were sufficient to prevent Davis from having a majority of all the votes cast. The Democrats have a plurality of the popular vote in Rhode Island as well as in Connecticut, but owing to an outrageous Republican gerrymander they cannot elect a governor.

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The Chinese enumeration bill is a cold corpse – killed by Republican Senators who had made so many pledges to the Pacific Coast and violated them all. The people of California will learn someday, perhaps when it is too late, that ingratitude is the basest of sins.

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The Examiner of last Sunday was the largest single issue of any newspaper ever published in the United States. It furnished more reading matter than the ordinary reader uses in a week.

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Election returns make mighty careful reading for the Democrats. These bright April days, and Republicans are taking a gloomy view of the sweet subsequently.

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New England Manufacturers and Western farmers are rapidly unrolling under the banner of tariff reform.

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Woodland lawyers are as reckless as Woodland editors in slinging ink.

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In 1881, the exports of American labor product were: agricultural, \$730,894,946, manufacturers, \$89,219,380. In 1888, the proportion was; agricultural, \$500,840,086, manufacturers \$130,300,087. The tariff protects the mill owners against the farmers' competition, but there is not even a pretense of protecting the farmers from the mill owners' competition. What ever the mill-owner sends abroad can be exchanged for foreign farm products on which there is either no duty or merely a nominal one. What ever the farmer sends abroad, if exchanged at all, must be exchanged for manufactured product on which there is an average duty of 48%.

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It is quite certain that the Republican ticket of 1892 will not read "Blaine and Sherman." Or vice versa. One is of the opinion that trusts are private affairs with which the Government has no concern, while the other wants to destroy them, root and branch, by Congressional enactment.

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It seems that the State Treasurers of Maryland and Missouri lost the money they are charged with embezzling at poker. The moral of this, if it has any, is that the people should exercise more care and elect none but good poker-players to such important offices.

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The reason assigned by the high tax advocate for the depression in agricultural interests, is over-production. In other words, the farmers produce too much grain, meat and fruit, and if something isn't done to stop this overproduction, everybody will starve.

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On three fourths of the good manufactured in the State of Massachusetts, the protection is greater than all the wages paid.

---

Republican editors delight in calling Democrats "the great unwashed," but they are acquiring a habit of "making a clean sweep" just the same.

---

Since Chicago went Democratic, even New York has become reconciled to the location of the Worlds Fair.

- Serbia and Bulgaria are scowling at each other.
- De Lesseps , admits the Panama Canal scheme is a failure.
- Dr. Willey, who telegraphed to the national government for rations and other relief for the unemployed, has organized an army. He says his army will protect the country, and explains that an appeal has been sent to the president to give employment on national works to the members. Ignorant ones may imagine that the Army of the unemployed will lose members when employment becomes abundant under its campaign. Nobody need lose much sleep over such a fear. Willey's Army is composed of men who are, like him, always unemployed. To do a stroke of honest work would be such a shock to the systems of most of them as would be likely to result fatally. The Army of the unemployed bids fair to to remain a permanent fixture -- that is, the officers, whose names are so grandiloquently heralded. The privates, who fail to get their name in print and obtain no salaries nor perquisites, will be likely to struggle. Genuine working men have little use for an army led by men whom the workingmen support in idleness as leaders.

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## FARM NOTES.

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### Dairy Hints.

The following rules were sent out to patrons of the creamery and are worthy of careful consideration: Milch cows ought to be well fed, and treated with utmost gentleness All sudden changes in the feed, temperature, or treatment are unfavorable for the secretion of milk. Changes from green to dry or from dry to green again should be made gradually if you wish to avoid a decrease in the milk yield. In

winter, have a good warm place for your cows. Feed them ground corn, oats, and barley, equal portions of each. Being the best food to produce quality and quantity combined. Cornmeal and shorts form an excellent feed. Never feed oil cake or turnips. Give plenty of sweet hay and pure water. In milking, when you first take hold of the teats don't grab them as if you were falling over a precipice and they were your only hold, but begin gently. Some cows are very nervous, and if you begin milking to abruptly they may possibly kick. The most successful dairy man feed cows more or less grain the year round. Grass increases the flow of milk, and grain increases the amount of cream. All milk should be strained at once. After being drawn from the cow, through three strainers, and immediately submerged in water, the temperature of which should not be over 45° in summer nor below. 40 in winter. There is a large percent of cream lost by not keeping water at the proper temperature and letting milk stand too long before setting. It has been proven that milk loses over 25% of cream if left out of the creamer until the animal heat is gone. Scalding milk cans is objectionable. Hot water makes milk, curd, insoluble, hard and tough. Rinse everything, strainers, pails, cans, can covers, etc., with cold water. As soon as used, and before drying. Wash them in water is warm as the hand will bear, using soap enough, common soda or salartus to cut the grease After this washing scald in boiling hot water and set to dry in sun and pure air. Use 10 pails for milking. Never use wooden pails. Exposure to air is one cause of greater depreciation and actual loss in our dairy products than all other causes combined. All operations in the dairy, from the time the milk is drawn from the cow until the butter goes on the consumer's table, should be conducted in such a manner as to exclude the air as much as possible from coming in contact with the cream or butter any longer than is absolutely necessary. You must watch your milk in warm weather and not let it thicken before the cream is taken off. Ordinarily, the cream should be taken off in 36 hours after setting the milk. It never should stand over 48 hours, and it is often necessary to take it off in 24 hours. If it stands over 48 hours. It makes bitter butter. Milk should never said in cold weather, where it will chill. It injures the milk as much to chill as to keep it at too high a temperature in warm weather. *Montana Farming and Stock Journal*.

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## Beets.

For a small family garden, turnip beets can be planted in rows 10 inches apart and kept free from weed by the almost constant use of the hoe but this is slow as well as hard work. I prefer to have the rows 16 inches apart, so I can do nearly all the work with a one horse cultivator. Like all other vegetables, they require a rich, warm soil to grow rapidly, when they will be tender and sweet; but if grown on poor, cold soil, they make a very slow growth, are almost tasteless, as well as tough and "woody."

Drop the seed an inch or so apart and thin out the plants when very small. Some people let the beet grow large enough to send out for greens, but this method is not to be recommended, as those that remain will be weak, and require a long time to fully recover, if they ever do. I generally sow them about the middle of February.

Those required for winter use should be pulled before heavy rains; cut off the tops and taproot short, and drive the beets well in the sun. Pack them in barrels, or boxes, alternating with a layer of an inch or more of fine dry sand. In this manner they will keep during the winter months and retain their solidity and sweetness. There are so many varieties of turnip beet and so many new kinds advertised every year that many people do not know what choice to make. For my own part, I have never seen any sweeter or better than the old-fashioned blood turnip beet raised by my father, and many others, in the vicinity of Boston, 50 years ago. My mother used to slice and pickle them after being boiled, and her family of 10 children never allowed them to go to waste. -- *I. W. Adams of Calistoga in the Rural*.

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-- Teosinte is a new forage plant, which resembles corn somewhat but tillers from the root and sends up a forest of green shoots from a single seed. Stock leave all other food for it.

-- C. H. Dwinelle of Fulton in an article in the *Rural Press* ascribes what is known

as "sour sap," which frequently kills trees, to standing water. In one case, where drainage was impossible, a tree was saved by flooding, which carried away impurities and gave the tree fresh water.

-- Charles Barker of Grass Valley says he has discovered a beetle that feeds on the larvae of the codlin moth. If he is not mistaken and can propagate the beetle rapidly. He has done more for the growers of pears and apples than Stanford would if he should secure a law to loan government money to all who ask for it.

-- Spare the baby chick from any mixture of grain or meal that contains cold water sufficient to make the food thin or mushy. The very best food for the first three days is hard-boiled egg rubbed into twice its bulk, of course, oatmeal. If the egg is thoroughly incorporated with the oatmeal, while hot, the entire mixture will have a slightly damp consistency. This is now ready to be fed every two or three hours. It will be noted the chicks are passionately fond of it. This diet agrees with their organism, and they will pass into the second stage of development in sound condition, to take coarser and more common food with the same good results.

-- The *Napa Register* says: Leonard Coates has an orchard five or six years old, situated 4 miles north of town. It has for some years in his practice to plow among the trees. Immediately after the first fall rains, throwing the earth towards the trees and leaving the orchard in this condition until spring. By this method of plowing. The trees are left on a slightly elevated ridge during the wet winter weather and if the dead-furrows are well cleaned out. There is excellent surface drainage. Mr. Coates thus managed his orchard last fall, and by so doing has not lost one of his trees, while in neighboring orchards not thus plowed are found decaying and dead trees. This is a good thing for orchardists to remember.

-- While Eastern potatoes have been pouring in until the market is falling, and the poorer qualities range as low as one dollar per 100 pounds. There is still a strong demand for the best Burbank's, which command as high as \$2.95 for the best Oregon at wholesale and 3 1/2 cents a pound at retail, and even at these figures, they cannot always be had. There are a good many new potatoes of poor quality and they can be bought as cheap as old ones, but in going through the California market a day or two ago, the only really good new potatoes I found were held at eight cents a pound.

--Onions are not as strong as they were. Barley still grows firmer and sales have been reported as high as \$0.86. Corn and ground seed are tending upward in sympathy with barley. Eggs are slightly higher, selling from the grocery stores at 22 1/2 cents a dozen, and butter stands a shade lower than last week











# The Dixon Tribune.

<input type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Bigotry	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Brd/CC Min.
<input type="checkbox"/> HSM/Alan	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Biz / Indust
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Source "The Bay of San Francisco" ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

[This is the biography of the gentleman whose foundry manufactured the old Grammar School bell which is currently, 2010/01/18, in a DUSD maintenance warehouse on C Street in Dixon, California.] ▲

[The Garratt family first moved to San Francisco in the 1850's and opened a brass foundry which remained in business until 1926 making many of the church and fire house bells still existing in Northern California. The W.T. Garratt foundry cast the Golden Spike used in the ceremony joining the east-west links of the railway in Promontory UT in 1869.]

Source: "The Bay of San Francisco," Vol. 2, Pages 535-537, Lewis Publishing Co, 1892.

San Francisco County Biographies

**WILLIAM THOMPSON GARRATT**

**WILLIAM THOMPSON GARRATT** one of the most conspicuous characters in the manufacturing history of the Pacific coast, and a representative California Pioneer, was the son of Joseph Garrett and Catharine nee Thompson, both of English birth, but at the time of their marriage, and a number of years previous, residents of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Joseph Garrett's brother William established the first brass foundry in the Quaker City, in which Joseph learned the trade and was employed for years. After his Marriage to Miss. Thompson they went to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he was engaged in constructing a brass foundry, and there, October 4, 1829, William T. Garrett, the subject of this memoir, was born. Soon after completing this foundry, his parents moved to Baltimore, where his father erected another brass foundry

Believing the "Great West" offered superior advantages for business, Mr. Garrett removed with his family in 1834 to Cincinnati Ohio, and built still another brass foundry, in which William T. learned his trade of foundry man. At twenty years of age he left the parental roof to seek his fortune in the newly discovered Gold fields of California, expecting to return after he had acquired it. Going down the river by steamboat to New Orleans, he sailed thence for the Isthmus of Panama. Crossing the isthmus partly by boat, on the Chares River, and partly on mule-back, he took passage on the Pacific side for California on board the whale ship Norman, and landed in San Francisco, July 20, 1850. Having traveled thousands of miles to wrest from nature her hidden treasures, Mr. Garrett proceeded to the ruins, where near Nevada City now stands, and spent about two weeks placer mining with the long tom and rocker, when ill health compelled him to abandon that occupation, which necessitated constant exposure and contact with the cold mountain water. Returning to Sacramento, he accepted employment with Messrs. Wamer & Fettell, brick manufacturers, and old friends of his family.

Judge J, W, Schultz, who had knowledge of Mr. Garrett's capabilities, learned of his arrival in California, and sent for him to come and join him in the foundry business in San Francisco. Mr. Garrett came, and in October, 1850, was established the foundation of the present extensive manufactory which bears his name. Under the firm style of Schultz & Co. In addition to general mechanical work the firm made most of the coin dies which at the time were used quite extensively by private individuals and banks. They also made the machinery for coining \$5 and \$10 pieces, and did coining for Burgoyne & Co.

and other banks. This department of the business was under the control of Judge Schultz; and upon the dissolution of their partnership he took that interest. It was soon after extinguished, however, by the passage of an act by the Legislature Prohibiting private coinage.

Mr. Garrett's first foundry was located on Clay Street, opposite the Plaza, from which he moved to Leidesdorff Street, near Sacramento Street, where he did a prosperous business until his property was swept away by the great fire of May 4, 1851. He started again on Halleck Street, but soon removed to the corner of Market and First streets. In 1866 the Alta Flouring Mills in the rear of his foundry took fire, and again his establishment was wiped out. He next located on the corner of Mission and Fremont streets, where in 1870; the same calamity befell him, caused by the burning of the Mechanics' Mill on the opposite side of the street. His loss by this fire was estimated at \$130,000. These successive disasters would have disheartened most men, but Mr. Garrett's indomitable will and energy were not to be conquered by misfortune, and he at once prepared to re-establish his business on the corner of Fremont and Natoma streets, where he built and thoroughly equipped the largest brass and bell foundry west of the Mississippi river. Here he carried on a very successful business until 1885, when in view of its great and constantly increasing magnitude, he deemed it advisable to incorporate and thus distribute the responsibilities of its management among several competent assistants. The corporation took the name W. T. Garrett & Co., and the stock was mostly taken by members of his family, who still own it. Mr. Garrett continued as the directing head until his death, January 14, 1890, from heart disease.

The life of William T. Garrett was so interwoven with the material and social progress of San Francisco and the Pacific coast that it forms an essential and important part of the history of the city and state. Being a strong Union man during the war of the Rebellion, and a zealous supporter and a liberal contributor to the sanitary fund, he was naturally a Republican in his political affiliations; and his intellectual qualifications and great force of character made him one that party's ablest local leaders. While he was an active worker in all that pertained to the public weal, he had no ambition for office; and the only political position he ever filled was that of the State Senatorship of his district, from 1870 to 1874. He also served on the city Board of Education for some years. Mr. Garrett was a member and one of the leading promoters of the Mechanics' Institute during its struggling days. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of the organization of Territorial Pioneers, of which he was at one time president. In his efforts to develop and foster productive industries on this coast, Mr. Garrett expended a large sum of money and much labor to establish beet-sugar cultivation and manufacture in California; and though his experiment was not a financial success, it demonstrated that under more favorable conditions beet sugar could be profitably produced here. The repairing of broken castings by the burning-metal process, now universally employed throughout the world, is Mr. Garrett's invention. He was prominently connected with steam boating, railroading and mining enterprises in this State, and was a potent force in these lines of activity. Socially he was highly esteemed for his kind, generous nature, his scrupulous honesty and his sterling character. It is said of him by those who knew him best, that he was never heard to speak an unkind word to or of a human being. While he, by persistent effort and fine business capabilities—and despite repeated heavy losses accumulated an ample fortune, it was solely the result of legitimate industry and enterprise; and no dollar of his estate was ever stained by the tears of the oppressed.

Mr. Garrett was twice married. May 3, 1854, he was wedded to Miss Mary Donahue, who bore him ten children, of whom seven are living, namely William T. and Milton, Mrs. James E. Bond, Mrs. Henry D. Norton, Mrs. W. A. Allen, and Julia and Mary Garrett. His second wife was Miss Gibbons, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Gibbons, who survives him.

### THE MANUFACTORY

This institution, which is one of the largest of its class in the United States, still continues under the name of W. T. Garrett & Co. A number of years ago another department was added, for making all kinds of Iron castings and general machinery. The plant for this branch is situated on Fifth and Brannan streets, consists of extensive and commodious buildings furnished with the latest improved machinery

and appliances for doing heavy work of this line. The company manufacture all kinds of brass goods for steam, gas and water purposes; also bells, windmill pumps, and general machinery supplies. Two hundred hands are employed in the different departments of the manufactory, and the company has representatives in all the principal cities of the Pacific slope.

Transcribed by Kim Buck.

Source: "The Bay of San Francisco," Vol. 2, Pages 535-537, Lewis Publishing Co, 1892.

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W.T. Garratt Co - San Francisco, CA

A bill and letterhead from 1876 states:

W.T. GARRATT, Dr.  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Brass, Zinc and Anti-Friction, or Garratt Metal Castings,  
CHURCH BELLS, STEAM AND WATER VALVES,  
HOOKER'S PATENT STEAM and other PUMPS,  
Gas and Water Pipe and Malleable Iron Fittings.  
Payable in Gold Coin

- - -  
A Full Assortment of Engineers' Findings, and Root's Patent Blast Blowers constantly on hand.  
Highest prices paid for copper and brass.  
Fremont and Natona Sts. San Francisco

The bill itself is to Savage Mining Co., for "hose, and pipe nozzles for fire protection".



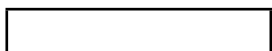














# The Dixon Tribune.

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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

[Published in Dixon Tribune edition of 05 February, 1897 . Friday]

## Board of town Trustees

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Town Trustees was held on Tuesday, January 05, 1897 at 7:30 PM with S. G. Little, President in the chair. Other trustees present were: J. D. Grady, J. P. Pritchard, William Vansant and Gilmore Jansen. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The Town Marshal reported having collected during the month of December: Licenses, \$210.50; Town Taxes, \$26.50; Total, \$237.

The Town Clerk made his quarterly report, which showed the finances of the town as follows:

Cash on hand last report	\$233.61
Collected account town taxes	\$2411.46
collected account licenses	\$382.50
Collected account find in Recorder's court	\$28.00
Sale of old lumber	\$2.00
Total: . . . .	\$3007
Expended	\$958.00
Cash on hand	\$2049.57

The Treasurer also made his report, in substance the same as the Clerk's.

The bill of the West Valley Lumbar CO. For \$117.93 was referred to the Street Committee to be adjusted and reported upon.

The remaining claims were allowed as reported by the Finance Committee.

The remaining claims were allowed as reported by the Finance Committee.

The Marshal was instructed to keep the time of men working on the streets in the future and report the same to the Street Committee.

A communication was read from the Town Trustees of Martinez, Antioch and Benicia in regard to having a bill passed by the Legislature, giving the Board of Trustees of incorporated towns exclusive control of the license question and that they be delivered from the payment of county licenses, that the towns have the benefit of the entire sum collected. The Town Board of Dixon was asked to cooperate with them in having the act passed. The Board agreed with the proposition and decided to assist in the matter and suggested that a committee of one from each incorporated city or town be appointed to wait upon the Legislative Committee when the bill comes up for discussion at Sacramento.

The Marshal was instructed to put a stop to the practice of boys discharging air guns within the corporate limits.

Waterspouts from awnings not having proper conductors were declared a nuisance and the Marshal was instructed to notify owners of buildings having such waterspouts to that effect.

The bill for the Dixon Light and Water Co. Was reduced from \$135 to \$107.25 on account of failure to give good light on a certain number of nights.

Bills were allowed as follows:

Dixon Light & Water Co.	\$107.25
J. P. Pritchard, work on streets	\$61.25

Eppinger & Co., Merchandise	\$2.0?	
Dixon Tribune, publication of ordinance	\$4.0?	
B. W. Stephens, Recorder fees	\$8.00	
J. McDermott, blacksmith work	\$2.??	
Joseph Staton, salary as night watchman	\$60.00	
W. C. Rhem, salary as Marshal	\$21.50	
W. C. Rhem, commissions	\$12. ??	
Peter Carr, cleaning Hall	\$1.??	
J. D. Brady, crushed rock	\$39.??	
H. Miller, work on streets	\$7.??	
James Frizell, work on fire hydrant	\$15.??	
G. Jansen, work on Streets	\$37.??	
	Total: . . . . .	\$381.??
The board then adjourned.		



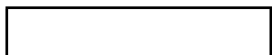


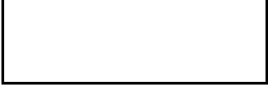












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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

[Published in Dixon Tribune edition of 12 February, 1897 . Friday]

## Board of town Trustees

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Town Trustees was held on Tuesday, February 2 at 7:30 PM. In the absence of the President, S. G. Little, on motion J. D. Grady, was elected President pro tem. The other members present were William Vansant, J. P. Pritchard and Gilmore Jansen. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The monthly report of the Marshal was made as follows: collected on account of licenses, \$69; collected on account of taxes, \$2.60; sale of old lumber, \$0.50; Total, \$72.10.

The Street Committee reported having had First Street, between A and B streets, cleaned up and the property owners on this block responded to the call of an assessment to do the work. A Street, between Jackson and First Street, needed cleaning up and some of the property owners agreed to the assessment for the work. Others had not responded. The chairman of the Street Committee was instructed to go ahead and the town would make up the deficiency not to exceed six dollars for that block, the property owners to make up the balance. The work on First Street, between A and B streets, had been done and paid for by the property owners on that block.

The residents and owners of property on B Street, between Jackson and First streets, were to be notified by the Marshal that if the water from the buildings was not properly carried off by conductors, that the Marshalwood have to enforce the ordinance and one week would be given them to conform to it.

The bill of the Dixon Light and Water Co. Was reduced from \$135-\$88 and \$0.75 on account of the failure to give a good and sufficient supply of life and water for the past month in accordance with the contract made with the Board of Town Trustees and it was further ordered by the Board and carried by the unanimous vote of the Trustees that the Town Clerk informed the president of the waterworks that if the supply was not made in accordance with the contract for protection against fire no further sum would be allowed for water.

The Town Attorney reported having, in accordance with instructions from the Board, appeared before the Senate and Assembly Committee at Sacramento in regard to the license question, which was reported at the last meeting. Delegates from other towns were in attendance and the matter was presented to the Committee on County Government and a favorable report is expected on the measure. The report was accepted and the committee was instructed to keep up the representation and do all that was necessary to have the bill passed, so that incorporated towns would receive the benefit of County and Municipal licenses.

The Marshal was instructed to enforce the ordinance in regard to dogs running at large without having tags.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

West Valley Lumbar Co.	\$114.97
D. L. & W. Co.	\$88.50
Joseph Staton, salary	\$60.00
W.C. Rhem, salary	\$21.50
W. C. Rhem, commissions	\$3.58
Eppinger & Co., Merchandise	\$2.85

A. Manning, salary	\$20.00	
A. Manning, expenses paid on license bills	\$10.00	
W. Vansant, merchandise	\$2.95	
G. Jansen, work on streets	\$9.50	
J. D. Grady, rock for streets	\$13.10	
	Total: . . . . .	\$346.45
The Board then adjourned.		



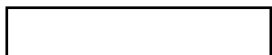


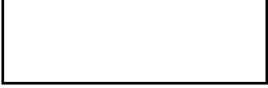












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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Oct. 6 —H.E. McCune will conduct an auction sale on the well known McCune & Garnett farm seven miles north west of Dixon on Sat. Oct. 21st. A large number of horses and mules, many of the latter ranging from three to five years of age.

**DIXON CREAMERY** - There was a meeting of the creamery enthusiasts in Fireman's Hall last Sat. afternoon. The meeting resulted in the organization of Dixon Creamery with a capital stock of \$5000. The par value of each share of stock in the creamery was placed at \$25, 120 of the 200 shares being subscribed for. The following gentlemen were elected to serve as a board of directors: H.E. McCune, James Millar, Louis Sanders, A.A. Osborn and C.M. Kirby. After the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting the newly elected directors went into executive session and organized.

H.E. McCune was elected president; James Millar, vice-president; Bank of Dixon, treasurer; A.A. Osborn, manager; F.A. Hutton, secretary. A committee was appointed to draw up articles of incorporation, which will be presented for the approval of the stockholders at a meeting to be held Sat.(Oct. 7) at 2;30 p.m.

**FIERCE FLAMES SWEEP ELMIRA - MANY VALUABLE BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND NUMEROUS NARROW ESCAPES.**

Among those who are the heaviest losers are the following: M.E.Church South, parsonage and study; R.E. Dresser residence; O.H. Allison, Hall and storeroom; F.P. Prim, Occidental Hotel; Steve Copps, blacksmith shop; E.F.Parker, residence and livery stable; F.B. Chandler, barn; J.H. Selecman, residence; Wm. Cadman, blacksmith shop and hall; P. Tobin, saloon, occupied by M.L. Staples; J.P. Chord, dwelling; M.D. Cooper, residence; A.W. Lindsay, residence; G.A.Brown, residence; S.L. Irons, two dwelling houses; R. Darling, residence.

—among the business changes of the week is the sale of the Old Corner saloon business to Harry Cushing, of San Francisco J.H. Treasure has been conducting it since the departure of Geo. Ehmann.





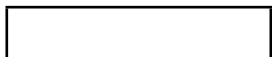














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Source The San Francisco Call ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

NEW RAILWAY CONTEMPLATED English Capitalists Purpose Tapping Virgin Sections of the Sacramento Valley VALLEJO IS TERMINAL Company Announces Intention to run Boat Between That Town and This City What promises to prove an Important railway building venture is outlined In articles of inncorporation filed yesterday; by the San Francisco, Vallejo and Vaca Valley Electric Railway and Steamship Company. The articles were filed by Attorney E. K. Smith, whose offices are 'in the Crossley building, and who announced ; that the Incorporation was not merely a "paper" one, but an organization ; backed by sufficient English capital to make a success of the road. In the articles of incorporation it is stated that it is the purpose of the company to run a boat from here to Vallejo ; as the last link in a system that wilr gridiron a large virgin territory. It is the purpose to run the road from Vallejo through Benicia to Cordelia, Fairfield, Suisun, Vacaville, Pleasant Valley and Winters, with a branch from Vacaville to Dixon and Putah Creek; another branch from. Vallejo to the American Canyon; another from Fairfield to Denverton, Rio Vista and Solano, and still another from Cordelia' to Jamiesori Canyon, a total distance of eighty miles. The road and branches will tap large portions of Solano and Tolo counties, now far from railroads, and will make the markets of the metropolis easy of access to the farmers of that great portion of the Sacramento Valley. The capital stock of the corporation Is \$3,000,000, of which \$SQ,000 has been subscribed by the directors, Wilfred H. Hodgkln. a prominent vineyardist of Fresno; Walter H. Sullivan and Daniel Kelley, both of this city. Fred Stock is treasurer of the corporation. "We have secured practically all of the right of way we require," said Attorney Smith last evening, "and are prepared to begin building the road at once. English capitalists have placed sufficient money at our disposal to carry through the work without interruption. While it is true that many of the stations touched by the road are now stations of the Southern Pacific Company it is not our purpose to enter so much into competition as It is to reach out into territory that is distant from any road and carry the products of such districts to market and also carry passengers. "We will rush the work right through to completion, it being our purpose to delay as little as possible."





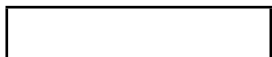














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Source The San Francisco Call ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

VALLEJO, July 2. — Fred Stock returned to San Francisco today after an extended conference with Attorney F. R. Devlin and J. W. Hartzell, local representatives of the San Francisco and Great Eastern Railroad Company, which has been incorporated to build an electric Interurban line 300 miles long from Vallejo to Downieville, in Sierra County. The road has been financed by London capitalists, and the company a few days ago revoted a bond issue of \$2.500.000 to start operations on lhe line. Stock will leave for London next week with the bonds. As told by The Call exclusively several days ago, the road will operate fast vessels between this city and San Francisco and an . electric - road between Vallejo. Benicia, Sulsun, Vacaville, Dixon, Woodland, Marysville and Downieville. Work will be commenced under the direction of Civil Engineer .Soule this month and the promoters have a bond up to have the Solano County portion of the line in operation by, January 7, 1907. The people of Marysville have subscribed a bonus of 57000 and given a free d^pot site for the road. The shops will be located In Vallejo and tho offices in San Francisco.





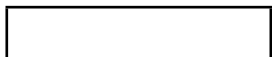
















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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874 Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

1909/10/30	▲
A local company under the designation of the Dixon Alfalfa Company, has been formed and incorporated, for the purpose of acquiring land, putting it into alfalfa and then subdividing and selling it to settlers. The incorporators and directors are H.L. Bissell, R.E.L. Stephens, J.D. Grady, W.J. Weyand of Dixon, and Charles Cunningham of Sacramento. The capital stock is \$75,000, divided into 75,000 shares at a par value of \$1. An office will soon be opened, and the new company will begin business.	
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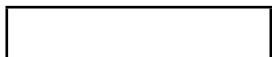
















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Source Dixon Tribune ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

1909/11/27

Nov.27,1909:

DEDICATION:

On Friday evening, Nov. 19th, the large new pavilion adjoining the Post Office was duly dedicated by an initial function in the way of a grand ball.

—Until further notice a matinee will be given at the Acme Theatre from two to five each Sunday afternoon, with an entire change of program.

A HOME COMPANY. That some of our own people are not overlooking a good chance to make some money is demonstrated by the formation of the Dixon Alfalfa Land Company.

It has been impossible for a man seeking a small tract of land to locate in this vicinity, because sub-division of large ranches has never been permitted consequently Dixon has not grown to any extent for the past twenty years.

The Dixon Alfalfa Land Company proposes to buy land, check and seed to alfalfa and then re-sell in small tracts, and thus bring more families into this community.

The company is incorporated with an authorized capital of 75,000 shares of one dollar each, and we understand there is now offered to the public 15,000 shares at 25 cents per share. After this is subscribed the stock will be advanced.

Mr. R.E.L. Stephens has subscribed 5000 shares, Mr. W.J.Weyand 5000 shares, Mr.J.D. Grady 10,000 shares, Mr.H.L. Bissell 5000 shares, and Mr. Chas. Cunningham 5000 shares. The above are the officers and directors of the company and bespeak conservative management.

—W.J. Weyand has completed the job of moving the old Worth house, which formerly fronted on Jackson street, to E street.





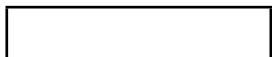














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Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874 Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

MARYSVILLE TAX RATE HIGHEST

Controller Gathers Data on the Amount Paid in Incorpo. \* rated Municipalities \ [Special Dispatch to The Call] SACRAMENTO, : Jan." 9.— State' Controller kye has gathered data regarding' the tax rate of incorporated .towns and cities of the; state. The table . shows Marysvllle has the highest city tax rate, \$3.50 on the \$100, while San Jacinto is next highest with a rate of \$2.15. Fort Jones, Siskiyou county, has the lowest municipal rate, 30 cents on the \$100. Dixon, 75 cents.:





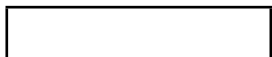














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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

1910/07/01

July 1910:

—Kodak cameras sold at A.Kirby & Son.

—Contractor Pritchard is busy erecting a neat cottage for Ben King on the lot directly across the street from the power house.

—Carpenters have been busy the past week fitting up the south room of the Odd Fellows block for a store, which is to be occupied by Ike Beakley, of Sacramento, as a gents' furnishing goods and clothing store.

**OLD CORNER PROPERTY SOLD.** As advertised, the sale in partition of the property known as "the old corner" was held last Saturday. The owners of the property were Mrs. Joseph Stephens, daughter of Stephen Little, deceased, and Stephen Little, who also inherited his share from his father. The sale was in consequence of a suit brought by Mrs. Stephens to have the property sold and the proceeds divided.

W.U. Goodman was appointed by the court as referee. The bidding ;vas commenced by J.H. Rice, for the Bank of Dixon, he bidding \$10,000 for the property. This was quickly raised by Joseph Stephens and the bidding was lively, until the property was knocked down to Mr. Stephens for \$15,550.

This is a big price for the property and the buildings are old; however, it is the very best corner lot in town and furnishes homes for five business firms, so that the rents received are good. We do not know what Mr. Stephens intends to do with the property, whether or not he intends to make any change, but if the Bank of Dixon had secured the property they would have erected a modern reinforced concrete bank and office building on it.

—Failing to secure the "Old Corner" property the Bank of Dixon has purchased the corner property opposite, now occupied by the hardware store of Cowden & Mason, which they intend to improve as soon as they can gain possession, by the erection of an up-to-date reinforced concrete building of two stories. The lower story is to be made into a home for the bank, in which every modern convenience will be incorporated. The upper floor is to be used as offices for rental, and will be made modern in every way. The firm of Oscar C. Schulze, Inc., has bargained for the old bank building, which they intend to use as an office.





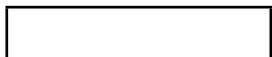














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Source **Dixon Tribune** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874 Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

1912/04/01	▲
April - 1912	
Quite a party of farmers and their families arrived in town the first of the week from Oklahoma, with the intention of making their homes here. They intend to purchase land and will probably engage in dairying.	
The first of the month the Hutton Brothers incorporated their certified milk business under the name of The Dixon Certified Milk Company.	▼





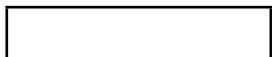














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Source **From Official Records** ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874 Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Marshall's report; Resolution 1, series 1919 is ordered rescinded; West Valley Lumber Company granted permission to build extension to existing building; Clerk to write to State senators and Assemblyman requesting the motor vehicle taxes be distributed to duly incorporated towns of the state; Clerk to write to Great Western Power Company regarding poles on E and D streets were a menace and must be removed within 10 days; payment of bills;





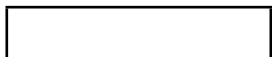














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Source From Official Records ▼

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874 Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

Reports given; twelve residents from Wagner Addition with their attorney Mr. S.M. Dobbins appeared for discussion on sewerage; motion carried that Clerk employ two persons to make a survey of incorporated areas of Dixon at \$1.00 per hour; motion carried to provide \$50.00 to Fire Chief James Kilkenny to defray expenses of attending annual fire convention; motion carried that tax rate for tax year 1949 / 1950 be set at \$1.35 per hundred; payment of bills;	▲  ▼
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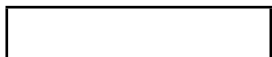














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Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

## Dixon Municipal Swimming Pool.

It wasn't until about fifty years after Dixon was incorporated that first mention is found of providing Dixon's residents with a swimming pool for recreational purposes. Prior to this, if one wanted to swim or cool off, one had to head north to Putah Creek. Unfortunately, it was several miles out of town, making it difficult for the children of Dixon to enjoy.

In 1928 Bert LaFountaine, a local merchant, suggested that Dixon children be taken to Putah Creek a couple times a week and given instruction in swimming. The Phillips family who resided on the Creek offered their beach for the recreation of Dixon's youth.

About the same time, two Sacramento couples purchased a piece of property on the curve on Porter Road south of Dixon on Old Highway 40. Their plan was to build a service station, a dance hall and a 40X80 foot swimming pool at that location. The service station and dance hall were built as well as the hole dug for the swimming pool, but the pool was never completed. This project started in 1928 but by 1933 it was over with. The story goes that no one stopped at this station so eventually it was abandoned.

Soon after that, a committee was set up to investigate the possibility of a municipal swimming pool in Dixon, the committee consisted of: Mr. H. Brown, A.C. Madden, M. Carpenter, Max Cowden, and F. G. Dannel.

The first matter to be addressed was project cost and who would foot the bill. Initial project cost was estimated at \$2,000.00 and with a little work on the part of the Committee, contributors were soon lined-up. Besides the City's participation, the Dixon School system agreed to partially finance the project; next, the Rotary Club got involved with a contribution; PG&E offered to freely furnish warm runoff water from their substation at First Street and Porter Road; the Southern Pacific offered to lay the water pipe from the PG&E sub-station to the pool site in Hall Park. Finally, the State of California got involved and contributed public relief funds for the labor, if the city would provide the materials.

Two locations for the pool were considered: the first was south of the Arcade Livery Stable (at the south east corner of First and Jackson Streets), with the second proposed site being a piece of land, owned by Dr. and Mrs. L.P. Hall, north of the City golf course. This second piece of property was ultimately selected probably because Dr. and Mrs. Hall offered it free of cost to the City of Dixon and because it was close to the developing City Park.

On Dec. 1, 1934 a meeting of the City Council was called and Resolution # 6, 1934 was passed, authorizing Mayor Kilkenny to sign agreements with the State Emergency Relief Administration (S.E.R.A.) for their help. Construction of the long awaited swimming pool was about to begin.

In early 1935 the work for a 30X75 foot pool got underway in what is now called Hall Park. With all labor being furnished by S.E.R.A. and land and landscaping gifted by Dr. & Mrs. Hall, Dixon would soon have a first-class municipal swimming pool.



The final cost to the Dixon taxpayers was \$3,269.00, an amount paid for by the City and the school system over a period of four years.

Construction was finished in March of 1935 and the pool was filled by June 1 with the formal opening taking place four days later on June 5. Eighty children enjoyed that first refreshing plunge on opening day.

The Dixon municipal swimming pool remains at the same location in Hall Park only having been re renovated twice since that June 5 1935 opening.



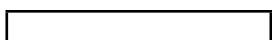
















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First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

## INCORPORATION AND SANITATION IN DIXON

The Town of Dixon was **incorporated** in a "Charter" election held at the Dixon Public Hall on Monday, May 27th, 1878. However, leading up to the election there were major skirmishes between those for and against Incorporating the Town with the election outcome being less than certain.

It is hard to imagine anyone objecting to the establishment of basic sanitation in any town, but if improved sanitation was going to come to Dixon with Incorporation and attendant new regulations, taxes, Ordinances, Resolutions and Town Officers, there were plenty of objections.

The following article appeared in the Dixon Tribune of March 23, 1878, a few days before the State Legislature approved the Dixon Town Charter on the 30th of May. The article was "planted" by the pro-incorporation forces in an attempt to show that without the steadying and civilizing effects of incorporation, the Town would continue on it's unregulated, and in this case, unsanitary ways.

To some extent the article was factual commentary on the state of sanitation in Dixon, but the real intent was to discredit the anti-**incorporation** forces at this critical moment in time. The article is taken from a contemporary report of the State Board of Health.

"The fact should not be omitted, however, that the town itself was in a condition favorable to the spread of an epidemic, and that typhoid fever had already been to some extent prevalent. Without a system of drainage, with a very general disregard of sanitary precaution in the disposal of refuse matters, with the accumulation of these around houses, or their imperfect removal by means of shallow surface drains, with foul privies reeking with ammoniacal odors, there was present a combination of conditions among which we might expect the occurrence and propagation of zymotic disease. We have in this case, the two factors of probable contagion on the one hand, and imperfect sanitary regulations on the other. The conveyance of the disease to the town in the first instance its subsequent diffusion by means of unrestricted communication between the sick and the well, and the favoring influence of the common causes of zymotic\* disease, seem to be facts upon the existence of which we can reasonably rely, and serve to illustrate the importance of at least two of the fundamental precepts of sanitary science as applied to the management of epidemic disease — cleanliness and isolation.

\*Zymotic disease: A, now, obsolete term in medicine, formerly applied to the class of acute infectious maladies, fevers and contagious diseases (e.g. typhus and typhoid fevers, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, erysipelas, cholera, whooping-cough, diphtheria, &c.). presumed to be due to some virus or organism which acts in the system like a ferment.



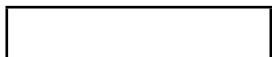
















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Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

## The Bells of Dixon

While I have your attention, does anyone recognize this Dixon bell? It has lost its history and is relegated to an ignominious and dusty place in a local warehouse. Could it be the long lost bell from the Dixon Grammar School? We know it used to toll for the Dixon football team when they scored, but not much more than that can be told at this point

Bells, bells, bells; Dixon has had its share of fire, school, church, rail road crossing, telephone, electric and pneumatic, public and private. Bells have played a very noisy but essential part in Dixon's history

In early 1875 there was a movement afoot to purchase larger fire bell for the town according to a notice in the Tribune. Now, that was pretty early in Dixon's life, being three years before the town was incorporated. Fire was one of the first civil disasters to be dealt with by the fledgling town and even though the first Town Ordinance dealing with fire was passed on June 15, 1878 (Ordinance # 5) fire bells couldn't wait for incorporation.

Through some historical slight-of-hand the next fire bell became property of the town of Dixon in 1876 and served there as a fire bell till 1883, when it was presented to Peter Timm. For 50 years the old bell called his family to dinner. In 1933 the bell was once again presented to the Dixon Fire Department, this time by Mrs. Loouise Holly and William Timm and In 1939 the Dixon Fire Department donated the bell to Sutter's Fort where it remains today in their Courtyard. How did this bell find it's way to Dixon?

**EARTHQUAKE FLATTENS DIXON:** At 2:45 AM on the 19th of April 1892 the mournful tolling of the fire-bell commenced, followed shortly afterward by the wailing of the whistle on the waterworks announcing the obvious: that Dixon had been visited by the worst earthquake in its history. Toppled walls and crushed roofs presented themselves on every side and the sidewalks and streets were strewn with wreckage and debris. Unlike the Great San Francisco quake of 1906, fires of great magnitude did not add to Dixon's misfortune, but such fires as there were were announced by the fire bell and dealt with by Dixon's energetic volunteer fire department.

Those fire bells took some care and attention and in August of 1885 "The Hook & Ladder Co. had a little ladder drill while fixing the fire bell on Wednesday". In June of 1887 we learn that "the engine house and bell tower have been painted and a new hose added to the engine. Some major improvements to the fire bell tower were made in February of 1901 when "contractor J.P. Pritchard with a force of workmen is this week engaged in reconstructing the bell tower and hose-drying apparatus on the Fire Department building. It will be well anchored this time and made to successfully defy the next southeast zephyr that attempts to remove it."

Church bells occupied a prominent place in Dixon's Kingdom of Bells. In 1875 "Mr. Love elevated the Baptist Church bell (the only Church bell in town) to its lofty position in the tower of the new Church."

In June of 1876 the new German Lutheran Church on South Second Street was being constructed and Mr. Weihe ordered a large bell from a foundry in Cincinnati, Ohio and in September of that year “the bell in the new Lutheran Church steeple, peeled its first -notes to announce the dedication of the Church.”

Apparently there was some competition to see which church had the loudest or best-sounding bell as in April of 1885 the Baptist Church had its lattice windows cut higher up in the belfry for the purpose of improving the sound of the bell.” Not to be outdone, the cupola of the Methodist Episcopal church was improved and the bell raised in June of 1890 so that its tone is much improved. It is possible that the Methodist Episcopal church might have gone a bit too far as in December 1892 “the trustees of the M.E. Church have erected a column in the anteroom of the building to serve as an additional support for the heavy bell.”

On September 15, 1896 the Tribune announced that “the old bell which has been taken out of the Baptist belfry to give place to a fine new one. A crack in the body of the bell several weeks ago silenced it forever. The new bell secured the won its position in a competitive test at the Midwinter Fair and will be more than twice the size of the old.”

We don't have much on the history of school bells in Dixon. In fact, all we have from newspaper records is that in August 1883 “professors Wallace and Story desire us to return their thanks to Peter Timm for his timely and valuable assistance, also to Mr. Madden for the use of his derrick, in raising the Dixon Academy bell to position.”

As early as February 1900, O.C. Schulze, manager for Eppinger & Co., and J.D. Grady, agent for the Southern Pacific Company at this point, had been making an effort to induce the railroad company to place electric alarm bells at each of the principal railroad crossings in Dixon. That they didn't succeed is sadly evidenced by the Tribune headline in October of 1926 “NINE MEN KILLED AT RAILWAY CROSSING. STAGE DRIVES IN FRONT OF LIMITED TRAIN.” With the crossing alarm bell sounding and the oncoming locomotive giving the customary whistle, a stage with its nine unsuspecting passengers drove onto the track at the A Street crossing and was impacted by the westbound train traveling at about 60 miles per hour.

Author: Hayward S. Melville of the Dixon Historical Society.

Information for this article was gathered with the assistance of the Archives at the Dixon Public Library and other local historical resources.





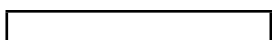














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Source

First Tribune Issue Saturday November 14, 1874

Dixon Incorporated: Monday May 27, 1878

## Grangers Business Association of Dixon

A few years ago I found a box in an abandoned shed north of town containing several property deeds and two large bound books. These books are the complete Corporate Minutes of the Grangers Business Association. The minutes are an invaluable and continuous record of one of Dixon's first and largest businesses and of the life and times of Dixon and its citizens. I thought I'd extract some of the highlights from the minutes so you can get a glimpse of business and economic life in Dixon from 1875 to 1963.

On March 7, 1875 one of Dixon's first businesses was formed. On that date a committee appointed by Chairman of the Dixon Grange No. 19 met at the Bank of Dixon. The committee consisted of the following S.G. Little, James A. Ellis, J.M. Dudley, J.S. Mayes, J.C. Merryfield, H.E. McCune, S.J. McMahan, G.M. Coulter, and F.E. Russell. This was the start of the Grangers Business Association which lasted until Jan. 4, 1963. At the next meeting they elected S. G. Little as chairman and J.A. Ellis as secretary. At this same meeting they decided to Incorporate and solicit subscriptions of stock. The necessary papers were filed with the county clerk. On April 21, 1875 they received their articles of incorporation. At the May 15, 1875 meeting was the day they elected the 9 trustees to the board, numerous names were voted on and the following were nominated, J.M. Dudley, J.S. Mayes, G.S. Garnett, J.Kline, P. Snyder, S.G.McMahan, F.E.Russell, A.Ellis and J.F. Brown. Then officially J.M. Dudley was elected President and J.S. Mayes Vice President , J.A. Ellis secretary, and J. S. Garnett treasurer for the ensuing year.

In the articles of Incorporation it indicated the purpose for which the Association was formed and was as follows: to deal in all kinds of Agricultural Produce, Livestock, wool, Agricultural Implements and General Merchandise. To ship grain and other merchandise to and from foreign and domestic ports, to charter and load vessels to and from foreign and domestic ports, to manufacture all kinds of agricultural Implements, sacks and other articles and to engage in general warehousing, to purchase all real estate necessary to successfully conduct the business, to purchase Bank of America Stock and Stock in the Granger's Business Association of California. The group's first purchase was the Kelly warehouse and land known as the Wilcox tract for \$6000. Then arrangements were made to weigh grain, take care of book keeping and grain hauling. Also arraignments were made to water sprinkle the grounds to keep dust down.

The Directors agreed to meet at 1:00 pm , the last Saturday of every month to conduct business. Discussion was had with the railroad to build a spur to service their yard but was rejected by the Rail road. During the second year of operation the association had a net gain of \$2186.78 . In the year 1877 the charge for weighing grain was .10 cents per ton. In 1878 corrals were built along with livestock scales. Mr. B. F. Kelly was employed as clerk at \$66.00 per month. Grain was hauled at 20 cents per ton. Another item of business was with the Rail Road to discuss a depot grounds and a deed was signed. In the year 1880 the net gain to the Association was \$1495.50. During this period a hay shed was constructed to store hay in. Anyone could store their hay for \$1.00 per ton at the owners expense.

In 1881 there were 57 delinquent stock shares put up for sale and most were purchased by the Directors. Each year the Board of Directors was voted on and each year the same people were reappointed. The officers did change regularly. In the year of 1883 the business report showed a net gain of \$1926.89. This year the Association paid a dividend of \$1.50 per share. The Board also looked into the issuing of Stock certificates to the share holders. By 1884 profits were up and a \$3.00 per share and a dividend was paid. This income was mostly derived from the storage of grain.

In 1886 a piece of land was sold to the City of Dixon to put up a waterworks for the city. That is where the present day water tower still stands. The price paid for this property was \$500. A piece was also given to the city if they would provide water to the Grangers Business Association. On a piece of the Associations land was a lumber yard. The owner had constructed a building and wanted to exchange the building for two years of free rent. The sales price was to be \$100, this offer was declined. Eventually this property was leased to the Pudget Sound Limber Co. as there were several warehouses on the property. One was used to store farm equipment in during the winter months. During these past years the dividends remained about the same, paying \$2.00 per share to its shareholders.

In 1894 several citizens came before the board those being, J.M. Bell, J.F. French, G. Jansen and W.E. Newby asking if the Association would grant a Right Way from the Methodist church to the Rail Road Depot. It was decided to do so. Because the City never showed in interest in opening a street the Board rescinded their offer. Only a walk way remains today.

In 1896 Mr. H. A. Ross a member of the Board was appointed to contact Mr. Schulze a partner of Mr. Eppinger to see if the Grangers could purchase the Eppinger warehouse which was located on Granger property. The partnership said they would sell for \$400. The Association said to offer \$250 for the building on condition that the partners would not engage in any warehouse activity business in Dixon. It finally settled at the price of \$350.

In 1897 a watering trough, a horse rack and other improvements were authorized to accommodate the patrons. Discussion also took place with regard to building a hay warehouse and also letting others build a hay warehouse on Association property. It was decided to let Mr. J.S. Garnett lease a portion of land to build his hay warehouse. This was done on south E St. and was called warehouse # 3 or the Hill warehouse.

The year 1898 had its problems, this year produced some crop failures and it was recommended that the salary of the manager be reduced. Of course he objected and said that he promised that if that was a monetary loss he would accept no pay for himself on certain conditions: no repairs be done on buildings no expert fees and no salary and his promise was accepted. The President said he would serve without pay also.

The next year came and it was reported that a quantity of sugar beet seed had been stored over the winter as well as Mr. McCann harvester and the Eppingers had left 38,000 sacks in bales at the warehouse. What should the charges be? It was decided for the present that no charges be made. Construction of a new warehouse was discussed and Mr. S. G. Little, Mr. R.J. Currey and Mr. A. Leigh were to look into a corrugated building to hold 5000 ton. Mr. J.Pritchard submitted plans to build a 60 foot by 400 foot warehouse at an price estimate of \$8740. It was decided not to build at present. Mr. Pritchard was given \$10 for his plans and estimate. Rates of storage were discussed with the Tremont warehouse and Batavia warehouse and it was decided that they should get together and make a uniform rate.

When 1900 rolled around several of the old board for some reason or another were replaced with some new blood. Mr. Ross was President and George Ulsteen was running the business with a salary of \$900 per year. Grain storage and handling prices were set at 15 cents per ton. Because of a surplus of last year's grain and with a new crop about to begin it was decided to build some temporary buildings to cover the grain. By now there were 5 warehouses already on the premises. To build these temporary sheds the cost was estimated to be about \$500 and it would house 14,000 sacks or 800 ton. At the same time discussion began to erect a large warehouse in the spring. Another item that came up was Mr. L. Gottheimer proposed to sell the Association 2300 sacks which he had for 6 ½ cents per sack.

The purchase was made. Another item of business was made by the Bay Counties Power Company who wanted to erect two power poles through the Association property. After much discussion and negotiations it was approved. The Power Company was given an easement and right of way for a sum total of \$1.00.

As 1901 rolled around the discussion again came up. Someone had heard about a new warehouse being built in Marysville. As it was to be a modern building it was suggested that someone go up to Marysville and inspect their building. This appeared to be just what they wanted so a new warehouse was built in place of warehouse No. 1. Next discussions took place with the Rail Road to make a change to the track so as to accommodate the new warehouse. As it was going to cost \$650 to change the track the board decided to move the building so as not to incur the extra cost. Then Mr. J. P. Pritchard was contacted to erect the structure. The warehouse was to be constructed of wood with a shingle roof. Mr. Pritchard was to be paid \$5.50 per day and his carpenters were to receive \$3.00 per day, the helpers were to get \$2.00 per day. After all this preparation it was decided not to build the warehouse but to repair the old one. A decision was made to purchase a corner piece of property from Mrs. J.A.French to give the teams of horses a better approach to the scales. The Board also rented a piece of land to D. McKinnan for a coal and wood yard. A proposition was brought to the board to rent or purchase a piece of the Associations property to build a Fruit Cannery .A motion was made to lease a piece of property for 20 years at \$50 per year or if they wanted to purchase the price would be \$500 , it was carried. Another mention was of a party desiring a piece of land to build a new flour mill. It was decided that the group could purchase the property for the sum of \$200 if they would erect a mill of a value of no less than \$5000. Repairs to a warehouse were completed at a cost of \$2271.05 and the bills were review and accepted except for over charge to J.P. Pritchard Jr. of 20 cents .

In the year 1903 an advertising agency approached the Board to erect a sign board on the north end of warehouse #3 at a yearly cost of \$2.50 , the Board was called upon to establish a fixed rate for storage of wool, fruit and nuts. The following were the rates, 25 cent per bale of wool for three months, 10 cents per hundred pounds of nuts for four months and 5 cents per hundred pounds of canned goods for four months, to be stored in warehouse #3.

A year later a portion of warehouse #4 was rented to Drayman Winn to use for a wood yard at a rental cost of \$8.00 per year. Another advertising firm from Sacramento, Dodge & Killen became interested in taking over the San Francisco advertiser space and adding to it, at \$5.00 per year. A hog pen was constructed this year also. In the year 1905 the city of Dixon passed an ordinance to compel warehouse owners to pay a license fee of \$10 a year was introduced.

In the year 1907 R.E.L. Stephens rented a small portion of association property to erect a tank house at a rent of \$2.00 per year. Mr. E. K. Wilson leased some property to expand his wood and drayage business with the addition of coal.

In 1908 the By-Laws were amended to elect five members to the board instead of nine, due to the fact the number of stock holders was smaller.

In the year 1909 the city asked the Association to erect a sidewalk on the west side of their property, that being along what was then known as Fitch Street and now known as Jefferson Street.

In 1910 the Board decided to purchase the Cannery building which had sat ideal for three years and to offer a price of \$1000 to \$1500 for the building.

The next few years continued about the same as the years before with the usual repairs being done. In 1914 an electric rail road became interested in locating a spur line on the south end of the property, it was to end on about A Street and run to the south. This ultimately ran south to connect with the O.A. & E. Railway, at Rio Junction, later known as the Sacramento Northern.

In 1917 the Board added a Burroughs adding machine for office use. The following year the Association sold a portion of their land to P.G. & E. for their substation. This was located along side of what is now A Street. This year they started paying the Directors \$25 for services rendered. This was

rescinded to say \$10 per month.

In 1922 no dividends were issued due to the street assessments. This held true for the next several years. The year 1924 brought about a change in how things were done as the minutes up to this point we're all hand written. Starting with this year all the minutes were type written. Ben and Edith King purchase a piece of land from the Association to build a house on (this house is still standing today on the north side of A St. west of the railroad tracks next to the Pro Gas building) for the sum of \$ 700.

It was business as usual. In 1933 the Dixon Lumber Co. leased a shed and cement building for the sum of \$10 per month. They also leased a strip of land to the S. P. railroad for \$10 per year. Charles McGimsey also leased a piece of property for five years for \$100 per year. In 1935 a discussion with regard to a pipe line to the swimming pool was made and passed. Plans to replace warehouse #1 were discussed. This was changed to located north of #2. Finally, it was decided to locate where #1 was and to be built of corrugated iron and have a cement floor.

In 1936 it was passed to extend the lease of the Robben Bros for two years this building was located on the west side of the tracks across from the old train depot and where the new depot stands today. A couple of years later they sold the shed and lease of merit to Carl Muller Jr. for \$10.

In the year 1939 two women were on the board of Directors. It was also decided to change the accounting system from the calendar basis to a fiscal year basis. In this year it was also decided to give full time employees two weeks payed vacation. A piece of property was sold to W.J. Weyand and Ralph Weyand known as the California Mealalfa Company for \$150.

In 1940 the old #3 warehouse was torn down and the lumber was sold to P. Panizza for \$75. This year it was also decided to cement the floor of # 5 warehouse s more space to store grain was needed. Mr. J.C. Bateman laid the 5 inch concrete floor at a cost of \$2388. The yearend storage was totaled and 166,640 sacks of grain were stored weighing 18,287,055 pounds or 9,143 ½ tons. The accrued storage amounted to \$11,429.37. By now the original directors were long gone and a totally new board existed and they were W.D. Petersen, Mrs. Matilda Hall, E.D. Dudley, Ray Rohwer and Roland Moss. 1941 looked like it might be a light grain yield year due to a prolonged rainy season so no improvements were done this year. The matter of wool storage came up and it was decided to charge 25cents the first month and 10 cents per month thereafter. The tonnage figures for this year were 5,021.7 tons which were made up of Wheat 782 tons, Barley 3675 tons, Milo 102 tons, and Alfalfa meal 427 tons.

In 1942 it appeared that there was going to be a shortage of sacks for grain and the matter of bulk handling was looked into. At this point there had been no positive demand for bulk storage and with the expense of providing bulk storage, it was not justified at this time. In 1943 the Poultry Producers lease was discussed. This building remains today and it runs alongside the rail road track on the east side of the track just south of the north crossing. It is a long corrugated iron building.

In 1944 Mr. H. Morris & Sons asked to purchase the property north of Mayes Street alongside the rail road track and south of A Street for a manufacturing plant. The purchase was made for \$5000 and was in the name of Penetrator Syphon Company. That building is now in use by Air Perfection System. Also arraignments to charge 12 ½ cents for weighing and use of the yard by the Riverbank Canning Co. was approved. It was decided that 6 ½ cents would go the association and 6 cents to the office staff for overtime and Sunday work.

In 1948 a lot was sold to Charles McGimsey for \$2000. The following year a discussion on the condition of the corporation resulting from increased costs of operation and decreasing volume of storage through bulk handling and field deliveries, resulted in a recommendation to the directors to consider the feasibility of a sale of the business. After discussion it was decided that sale of the physical assets alone, would not be desirable, but that efforts should be made to arrange for a lease rental of the property. Discussion was had relative to the advisability of leasing the warehouse and scales facilities of the corporation to Kerr Gifford & Co. Inc. of California a corporation. It was accepted and subject to the approval of the shareholders. The lease was for ten years with an option of five more for \$6000 per year.

They also sold the personal property for \$1500. As of June 1950 the corporation was no longer doing business.

In 1953 with the assets left in the Bank, the Association purchased stock in the Bank of America which was originally the Bank of Dixon, Boston Edison, Home Insurance Company, P.G. & E. Co. and the Southern Pacific Company. In 1955 the assets and liabilities were \$81,421.05. By 1957 Cargill Company was leasing the property. Then the Association asked Cargill if were interested in purchasing the property. In the meantime the association deeded to the City of Dixon certain parcels of land.

In 1961 discussion was had with Cargill relative to the proposal received from Cargill to lease the property for five years at an annual rental of \$12,000 per year , with the option to purchase the property at the end of five years for \$40,000.

By 1963 the property and all assets had been sold and all that was left was cash in hand, this was then distribute to the stock holders and the name Grangers Business association was sold to Ralph Moss a stockholder for the sum of \$1.00. At the time of settlement all shareholders had to surrender their shares in the Corporation. Then came the dissolution of the Corporation and the ending to one of Dixons oldest and important businesses.

In conclusion, for those who are interested in just where the holdings were located I will try and explain. To start as a reference point we will use the S.P. rail road track. To the north, the property bordered E Street. On the south it included what is now the City water tower and the P.G. & E. substation. On the west it bordered what was then Fitch Street and which is now called Jefferson Street. It included a small portion on the east side of the railroad tracks and extended to the south down to what is now the Solex business. At this time a good portion is unoccupied and which the new Train depot is located. Hopefully this helps in locating the property . This article was compiled with the help of the Dixon Library Archives.











