THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.............JANUARY 19, 1880.

THE San Francisco office of the Daily RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION is at 208 Montgomery street.

SIX-PAGE EDITION

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 104¼ for 4s of 1907; 103⅞ for 5s of 1881; 107⅞ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82¼@4 85; silver bars, 113; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London Saturday, 52¼; consols, 97 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105⅝; 4s, 107⅞; 4½s, 111.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; trade dollars, 95 buying, 96½ selling; Mexican dollars, 96 buying, 96½ selling.

AT Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 10s 6d to 11s 4d for average California white, and 11s 3d to 11s 8d for club.

MINING stocks were quite interesting in San Francisco Saturday morning. There was a collapse in Lady Bryan and Silver Hill, the former dropping to $1 30 and the latter to $1 40, against $2 40 and $2 respectively Friday. Crown Point sold up to $6 50 and Belcher at $13 75, a gain of $1 25 and $3 75 respectively from Friday. Best & Belcher rose $1 25, Alpha $1, Overman $1 12½, and other Comstock shares from 10 cents to 75 cents. Bodie was weaker, under a reduction in the dividend, with sales down to $7 75.

THE House Committee on Education and Labor considered the Chinese question Saturday.

GRANT and Bayard have been nominated in South Carolina for President and Vice-President.

THE business failures in New York city during 1879 numbered 6,658, with liabilities of $98,000,000.

THE jury are still out in the Hayden murder case at New Haven, Conn.

NEGROES are arriving in Kansas from Texas in great numbers.

THE will of Frank Leslie is to be contested by his son.

AUGUSTUS K. HALL, a constable, killed himself in Chicago Saturday.

AN excursion to this coast on a large scale is to take place from Boston in April.

RUSSIA is still secretly continuing her preparations for war.

A CONCORDAT between Germany and the Vatican is about concluded.

G. W. STRATTON murdered Lottie Robinson in Chicago Friday night.

A BOY was drowned near Ukiah, Mendocino county, Saturday.

THE murderer of Jacob Swanger, at Hillsboro, Oregon, has confessed his crime.

GEORGE BRAGG was accidentally hanged recently in Douglas county, Oregon.

THE damage in Washington Territory by the late storm is placed at $50,000.

IN an affray at Ogden, Utah, two men were wounded, one fatally.

THE Republican Legislature of Maine on Saturday elected and inaugurated Daniel F. Davis Governor, together with the balance of the State officers.

IN a population of less than 7,000, twenty-six deaths have occurred at Deadwood, D. T., so far this month.

MRS. MARIA L. CREW, a married woman, was outraged and murdered at Graton Ridge, Mass., Saturday.

MAYOR KALLOCH's condition is causing his friends much anxiety.

JAMES ELLIS and his son were drowned Saturday at Morristown, N. Y.

FIRE at Omaha.

IN the supplement issued with to-day's RECORD UNION will be found a variety of news and miscellany, including a telegraphic report of a portion of the proceedings at Augusta, Maine, Saturday.

TAKING THEIR TIME.

The State Prison Directors appear to be proceeding very cautiously so far. They have not yet made a choice of Warden, and the indications are that they are endeavoring to make sure of their ground. The suggestion that a trained penologist be sought for this important position has of course not been received with favor by local candidates and their friends, and some nonsense has been printed about the needlessness of going outside the State for a Warden. But we desire to point out that this is not a matter of opinion, but one of fact. It is utterly useless to maintain that there are as eligible men for the position here, as can be obtained, say in New York, unless it can be shown that we have some trained penologist among us. If a certain community needed the services of a physician, and no physician resided in that community, it would not be thought sensible for someone to object to sending elsewhere for medical aid, on the ground that there ought to be enough skill of the kind needed lying around loose. But that is the kind of situation we are confronted with. If we want prison reform we must employ skilled intelligence to obtain it. If we have not that skilled intelligence here, we must procure it elsewhere. But we cannot get the reform we need by pretending that intelligence without skill is equivalent to intelligence with skill. There is only one certain way of reforming our penal system, and that is by putting the State Prison into the hands of a specially educated administrator of criminals. If we have such a man in the State, by all means bring him forward. If we have not such a man we can only invite failure by trying to supply his place with an untrained, and therefore unfit, person.

THE MILEAGE QUESTION.

In the Assembly on Saturday a motion to reconsider the report of the Mileage Committee, fixing mileage at fifteen cents per mile, came up, but the Speaker declined to vote, on the ground that the rules forbid members to vote upon any matter concerning their personal interest, and a number of members following suit, the upshot was indefinite postponement of the whole question. The ground taken by the Speaker on this occasion is not sound. Members of the Legislature may frequently be not only called upon, but compelled, to vote on questions affecting their own interests. For instance, suppose that the new Constitution had left it to the Legislature to fix its own pay, as Constitutions frequently have done. In that case, according to Mr. Cowdery, the matter never could have been settled, and consequently the Legislature never could have drawn pay. The action of Congress in regard to its own pay is another case directly in point. Or suppose that instead of fixing the mileage at fifteen cents, the committee had fixed it at five cents, which is just half what the Constitution allows; does the Speaker mean to say that members could not in that case have voted to accept the reduction? The truth is that members may under a variety of circumstances be obliged to vote on questions affecting their own interests, and that if they were debarred from doing so the course of necessary legislation would often be seriously embarrassed. It is to be noted that in the case of the mileage this abnormal refinement of scrupulousness was exercised with the effect of killing a motion which looked to the reduction of legislative expenses.

DIGESTION is a complex act. Meat is digested in the stomach; feculas, already modified by the saliva, achieve their transformation in the intestines, while fatty matters are only digested in the intestines. Hence the explanation why some persons can digest meats and eggs without difficulty, while their stomachs are rebellious to feculent and fatty substances. Individuals, on the other hand, who cannot eat veal, can partake of fatty preparations and pastry without inconvenience. Thus each organ has its role, and on their state of health depends the integrity of digestion. Inhabitants of cities suffer most from dyspepsia, that is, from an alteration of the digestive ferment.

USURY LAWS.

The San Mateo *Journal* comes to us this week with an article urgently demanding the enactment of a usury law. Our contemporary appears to entertain the belief that such a law would be in the interest of the borrower, and he fortifies himself by reference to the fact that the Legislature of New York has recently enacted a statute of the kind. Unfortunately it is always easy to find precedents for foolish legislation. Usury laws have been put and kept on the statute books of fourteen or fifteen States of the Union, but the first evidence of their utility has yet to be discovered, while all who have studied the question know that their effect is mischievous. In order to demonstrate the fallacy of usury laws it is only necessary to consider the conditions which govern money-lending. Money is loaned at interest because its possessors believe they can make it yield more in that way than in any other, and with less risk. When the market is free, therefore, the supply of capital for such purposes is most likely to be ample; and when the supply of capital is largest the borrower is enabled to make the best terms. But if the law reduces the rate of interest below that of an unfettered market, the first result will be to divert from that market whatever capital can find better returns in other investments, and thus the opportunities of the borrower will be diminished. Again, the reduction of the rate of interest must injure the necessitous borrower by cutting off entirely avenues of relief which are now open to him. For it frequently happens that the urgency of a man's pecuniary need is greatest precisely when he is least able to give good security. Now, under the operations of natural conditions it is possible for the borrower in these circumstances to obtain the money he wants by paying extra for the lender's extra risk. But under an usury law the lender would be prohibited from effecting this kind of insurance, and therefore he would refuse to lend at all, and so the law would render the condition of the necessitous borrower worse than ever. Usury laws, in fact, always react upon the people they are intended to benefit, and the idea that they are in the interest of borrowers is wholly unwarranted. But in practice it is proved that such laws are eluded, for when men need money, and a statute stands in the way of obtaining it, they can always find means to circumvent it. The only effect of the law at such times is to put power in the hands of the least scrupulous class of money-lenders, and to enable the latter to extort a larger interest from the extremity of the borrower than could be obtained in an open market.

"If," says John Stuart Mill, "the competition of borrowers, left unrestrained, "would raise the rate of interest to six "per cent., this proves that at five there "would be a greater demand for loans than "there is capital in the market to supply. "If the law in these circumstances permits "no interest beyond five per cent., there "will be some lenders who, not choosing "to disobey the law, and not being in a "condition to employ their capital other-"wise, will content themselves with the "legal rate; but others, finding that in a "season of pressing demand more may be "made of their capital by other means "than they are permitted to make by "lending it, will not lend it all, and the "loanable capital, already to small for the "demand, will be still further diminished. "Of the disappointed candidates there "will be many at such periods who "must have their necessities supplied at "any price, and these will readily find a "third section of lenders, who will not be "averse to join in a violation of the law, "either by circuitous transactions partak-"ing of the nature of fraud, or by relying "on the honor of the borrower. The en-"tire expense of the roundabout mode of "procedure, and an equivalent for the risk "of non-payment and of legal penalties, "must be paid by the borrower, over and "above the extra interest which would "have been required of him by the gen-"eral state of the market. The laws "which were intended to lower the price "paid by him for pecuniary accommoda-"tion, end thus in greatly increasing it." That is the rationale of usury laws, no matter how they are framed. They promote extortion, increase the difficulties of borrowing, throw the necessitous borrower into the hands of the most rapacious and unscrupulous class of lenders, and foster a disposition to make light of statutory enactments. All such legislation is in the line of paternal government. There is no more justification for the interference of the Legislature with the making of loans than there is with the purchase of dry goods or groceries or bread or meat. If men are presumably competent to transact the far weightier affairs which the law leaves them free to manage, they are presumably competent to borrow and lend without governmental supervision. Such interference never has accomplished the least good, and as we have shown, and as all experience proves, it has produced evil and injurious results, and especially to the borrower. Whatever tends to increase the difficulties of borrowing enhances the embarrassments of all who are in business difficulties. That fact alone ought to settle the fate of all propositions for usury laws.

THE MAINE CASE.

The Supreme Court of Maine having fully affirmed the legality of the Republican Legislature, and as fully denied the legality of the Fusion Legislature, the former has proceeded to elect Daniel Davis Governor, and he has been inducted to office without any opposition. General Chamberlain having been officially informed of the election of Davis, has thereupon recognized the Republican government, and has declared his special functions at an end. The Fusionists appear to have become convinced at last that it would be impossible to defy the Supreme Court when backed by so very firm and positive a military dictatorship, and in allowing Governor Davis to assume the government they have made a practical surrender of everything, since of course they would not now be permitted to continue the farce of a dual government, but would be, in case of necessity, dispersed by force. The most curious thing about this whole affair, however, is the fact that the outcome is hailed by the press as a "triumph of law and order." It would be scarcely possible to describe the situation more inaccurately. Law was overthrown by Garcelon and his crew at the beginning. Its overthrow was formally recognized when General Chamberlain assumed the Dictatorship. There was no authority for his action. He appeared to save the State from the disorders which the already established anarchy threatened. In point of fact everything turned at this juncture upon the political convictions of a Major-General of Militia. The people had voted, but to no effect. The Supreme Court had expounded the law, but to deaf ears. The liberties of an American State had at last come to depend, not upon Constitution, or laws, or any recognized governmental machinery, but upon the political creed of a single militia officer. Had General Chamberlain been a Democrat it is very certain that the present solution would not have been reached. In that case he would have recognized Smith instead of Davis, and would have turned over the Government to the Fusion Administration. Where then would the Republicans have been? Nothing would have been left to them but an appeal to the Federal Government, in itself involving a confession that usurpation had triumphed. But General Chamberlain happened to be a Republican, and so held the balance firmly and fairly until the opinions of the Supreme Court seemed to warrant him in turning over his authority to the Republican claimant. It would puzzle a trained casuist to show how this outcome can be regarded as a "triumph for law and order." Order, no doubt, has been maintained, but the same cannot be said for law. The Maine case has shown how easily unscrupulous partisans can override Constitutions, and effect the most audacious usurpations, and how impossible it is to defeat them by strictly constitutional methods. When one party steps outside of the Constitution the other has to follow, or submit to outrage, and when they are both outside the issue must depend, as in this case, upon some fortuitous circumstance, such as the politics of Major-General Chamberlain.

THE "RECORD-UNION" PRIZE STORIES.

As the shortest method of informing candidates for the $200 prize for stories dealing with the early history of California, that their manuscript has been received, we now state that we have in our hands thirteen tales, all of which have been entered for this competition. The titles of them are as follows, the names of the authors being withheld for obvious reasons, for the present: "The Fall and Rise of "Smiler's Find;" "Was it Luck?" "Misnomer's Adventures;" "A Story "of Mexican Flat;" "Changes and "Chances;" "Magenta, or the Outlaw of "Fourth Camp;" "Mamie, the Doctor's "Ward;" "Frank Crapaux;" "The Story "of John Bivins;" "Mission, Pueblo "and Presidio;" "La Gazela, a "Romance of the Gold Gleaners of '49;" "Captain John's Narrative;" "The Ven-"tures and Adventures of Charlie Gould." These stories will forthwith be subjected to a patient and thorough examination, and in due time those among them which in our judgment are the best, will be awarded the prize, and be published in the WEEKLY UNION. We will add that in one or two cases writers do not appear to have paid sufficient attention to the published conditions of the contest, especially as regards length; and in one instance ("Frank Crapaux") the manuscript is so manifestly inadequate in this particular that we shall be compelled to exclude it from the competition as a mere act of justice to those authors who have carefully observed the conditions.

WANTED, A DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

When the new and preposterous rules and regulations of the Postal Department were first issued, we suggested the establishment of a Dead Letter Office in San Francisco, as a means of avoiding the serious delays necessitated by the transfer of all irregularly mailed matter to Washington. This idea was very generally approved, and we now suggest, as a further means of obtaining the desired action, that the Legislature memorialize Congress to that effect. The need of a Dead Letter Office on this coast is so great that the facts which call for it need only to be stated. Under the new postal rules every imperfectly addressed or inadequately stamped letter must be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. This involves a delay of at least two months in its return to the sender, and it is obvious that the facilities for solving perplexing addresses must be far less at Washington than here, so far as Pacific Coast localities are concerned. An office of this kind at San Francisco would serve the whole coast, and it would be a very great convenience to the public, and especially to business men. If the Legislature will recommend it strongly to Congress it is possible that the demand will be complied with, particularly if our delegation at Washington are requested and instructed to urge it upon the Department.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of January 18th.]

According to the report of the Health Officer there were 113 deaths last week against 98 for the corresponding week last year.

The receipts for Customs' duties since January 1st to date have been $205,248 against $224,705 for the same time last year.

To-morrow 200 or 300 men will be sent from this city to Casa Grande, in Arizona, to begin work on the eastern end of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Yesterday Charles De Young was arraigned before Judge Freelon upon the charge of assault to murder Mayor Kalloch. Mr. Cohen, counsel for defendant, asked for a continuance to the 24th, which request, on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney, was granted.

James P. Pierce, the mining capitalist, has just donated $3,000 to Mills' Seminary. It will be remembered that this institution is now the property of the State, in that it has been given to the young women of California, under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, with a State charter.

The death of Richard O'Sullivan occurred yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital. Deceased was about 42 years of age, and came to San Francisco eight years ago from Sydney, New South Wales, where he was connected with the *Freeman's Journal*. In this city, Mr. O'Sullivan was editor and subsequently one of the proprietors of the *Monitor*.

A CURIOUS ACOUSTICAL ILLUSION.—M. Plumaudon, of the Puy de Dome Observatory, has pointed out a curious acoustical illusion, which some of those who use a pair of telephones in receiving may have observed. With a single telephone held, say, to the right ear, the transmitted voice appears to come from a distance to the right; while with a telephone held to the left ear, it seems to arise from the left of the listener. With a telephone to each ear, if one ear be less sensitive than the other, or if the telephone be held farthest from that ear, the voice shifts to the side of the other ear, and if both ears hear alike and both instruments are equally near their respective ears, the voice apparently proceeds from in front of the observer.

William Bradford, the artist, for the two pictures which he is to paint for Earl Grosvenor is to receive $18,000. One will be a Yosemite picture, the other an Arctic scene. Without wishing to appear officious we would suggest that Mr. Bradford can get materials for the last mentioned sketch by dropping into the house of a newly-married couple just after invitations have been received from his parents and hers to "come and spend Christmas with the old folks," and the matter has been fruitlessly discussed for two hours.

Some hunters report discovering a hot spring in the tules near Vallejo.

FROM UP NORTH.

TAKING THE CONCEIT OF THE WEB-FOOT POPULATION.

The Great Storm in Oregon—The Winter—The Crop Acreage—Politics—Business—Money.

PORTLAND, January 13, 1880.

One by one the points of issue upon which we have supposed ourselves to be isolated from all the world and the rest of mankind are knocked from under us, and we are lowered to the level of common humanity. Last year the boast that there never was known a failure of Oregon crops was laid away in the mantle of rust that did us out of several millions of bushels of wheat. That took the conceit out of the average Webfoot more than any event that our history has cognizance of. We grieve less over the lost millions than the lost prestige. "Pinafore" comes to our relief, for when the world lifts its nose in the air and sneeringly says "Never?" we can answer, in the words of the poet, "Well, hardly ever."

THE GREAT STORM.

Then we have looked with pity on northwestern "blizzards" and the southwestern hurricanes, have read with astonished interest about the wind-storms that spread ruin along the Atlantic coast and scatter wrecks in staid New England, Quaker Pennsylvania, and over the rest of the United States—excepting Oregon. But the conceit that storms would never damage us has been pretty effectually blown out of us. There has been no telegraphic messages from anywhere to anybody since Friday the 9th. We know nothing with a vengeance. For all we know the Maine question has been drowned in bloodshed, or Congress has admitted Utah. Whether Blaine, or Grant, or Sherman, or Washburn is ahead we can only form conjectures, with no conjectural telegrams to help us out. We are "nix kum araus" on the political situation and the moral law. From far and near we have heard reports of the tempest, and the streets of Portland show that the signs of the times had all come down. They are stacked in convenient places, and the popular enthusiasm has not reached the point of undertaking to replace them. Such demolition of shanties and downfall of fences is not often known where "blizzards" hold their undisputed revels. Everywhere ruin marks the pathway of the storm—roofs are torn off, houses overturned when the wind had a purchase on them,

CHURCHES AND SCHOOL-HOUSES

Have been overthrown, and one of the churches of Portland has lost its steeple, and splinters alone mark the place of its fall. At Salem, the State House is the subject of severe damage caused by the tearing off of the roof and the leaking in of water. Steamers navigating the Columbia were treated roughly, and their crews and passengers remember that they went through a terrific ordeal. The woods were literally mowed down, and the roads are impassable. The railroads have to be cleared at great labor and expense, and the ordinary highways are not to be made passable. The river was whipped into a cloud of foam for hours, and the sublimity of the tempest was attested by phenomena that showed the elemental strife was no ordinary occurrence. The vanity with which we reproached other climes with too passionate outbursts went with the rest of the loose stuff, and is lost in the debris. There are some tales of horror coming to us, for we hear that falling trees have caused death as well as disaster, and that in Washington Territory a school-house was crushed and several children killed. All the history of Oregon shows no such fearful storm in the Pacific northwest. It is the thirtieth winter since I landed here, and my experience gives no storm that was anywhere near a parallel to it. It seems to have been an Oregon production, for its force was mainly spent in the Willamette valley and on the Columbia.

THE WINTER.

The last seventeen days have been all storm. Christmas came and went and left us storm and rain instead of the clear cold weather that we had been enjoying. The hurricane of the 9th was only an episode of continuous tempest. After having to confess to two seasons when the Willamette valley had only very limited productiveness, we look with apprehension to the effect the weather has on the growing crops. The area of fall wheat exceeds the acreage of any former year, and if it reaches spring without suffering from frost—being froze out or drowned out—we shall be fortunate. The present outlook is good. The freeze-up of December was favorable to the wheat plant, as the earth was blanketed with a good snow-fall. Since then there have been no hurtful frosts, and I am now writing in a room without a fire, a day, too, without rain, the first of many. It looks as if we were to have one of those traditional springs, to begin in January and bring bloom in February. Over a quarter of a century ago I saw peach trees bloom here in February, but that does not often happen. If we can escape the alternate freezing and thawing so destructive to the wheat plant, the outlook for a heavy yield next harvest will be good.

JOHN MUIR.

We have had a visit from the naturalist, who says he keeps his notebooks in San Francisco but has his home anywhere in the woods. That was the answer he made awhile ago when the lady of the house, with kind-hearted persistence, wanted to know where his home was. He has just retured from a six months' trip to Alaska, where he reveled in glaciers and delighted in the breaking-up of their foundations that results in icebergs. When he heard the thunders that detonated to denote the formation of an iceberg every three minutes, I imagine he was happy. I heard him lecture last evening on the nature of glaciers in general, and Alaska glaciers in particular.

A BOOM FOR WASHBURNE.

The latest thing in politics here is the effort on the part of a gentleman who has recently returned from attendance on the National Republican Committee, to manufacture a "boom" for somebody. He went away a Blaine man, and seems to have Washburne in his mind when he comes back. A census is being made of the prominent Republicans of this city, and perhaps of this State, and each one is asked: "Who are you for, for President?" The question, as answered, generally includes Grant, Sherman and Blaine in the answer, but the interviewer cautiously asks if the prominent individual has any thought of Washburne. I don't believe anybody can form an intelligent idea as to what candidate the Oregon Democracy have a predilection for, and I am certain that Oregon Republicans have no particular candidate in their eye.

SEVERAL THINGS.

The hard times in the county is aggravated, by the fact that there is no sale for real estate, except in the city of Portland. Salem property cannot be sold at any price, and probably the same is true of every town, almost, in the Willamette Valley, for the people are poor beyond any former year. Trade is dull; everybody tries to live on less than ever, and the farmers are discussing the need of reduced taxation, and better organization to protect their own interests.

There is, as yet, no visible movement in politics. The Democratic State Central Committee met the other day and did nothing of any importance. The most important points I know of in politics is, that whereas the strength of the O. S. N. Co. has of late years been supposed to actively sympathize with the Democracy, it will, it is said, not do so hereafter. It will be a great loss to that party if it remains passive.

A good fleet of vessels is now due—at least twenty, I should suppose—but the long-continued storm has made it very uncomfortable passing the bar, and few have done so since Christmas. So many vessels due lead to the expectation that freights will decline. It is probable that the wheat surplus will not quite equal expectations. The loss was terrible, and it is very likely that ardent speculators have underrated it. Reports as to the loss of stock in the upper country are contradictory, but what we know inclines to the belief that the loss will be large. Many sheep were literally frozen to death, and it is said that whole flocks are lost. Making all allowance for overstatements and yet it seems almost certain that there will be much loss of stock of all kinds.

Money is said to be abundant, much more than a year ago. Where it comes from I cannot conceive. The farmers are become extraordinary borrowers. They cannot well pay their store bills, and I see no show for wealth to have grown by our products. The probability is that considerable capital has come from abroad. C.

THE NORTHERN COAST STORM.

Additional Details of the Terrible Visitation.

[Daily Oregonian, January 13th.]

The storm which raged on Friday was not only the most violent and disastrous, but the most general which ever visited this section. Reports from various points—from Roseburg to many miles north of the Columbia river, and between the Cascade mountains and the Pacific ocean—state in each instance that its force was unprecedented.

NORTHERN MARION.

WOODBURN, January 10th.—The most terrible wind-storm passed over this part of Oregon ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. The storm struck the prairie at 10:45 A. M. and lasted till 3 P. M. with unabated fury. I cannot compare the fury and noise to anything less than a heavy and hotly-contested battle.

Thousands upon thousands of the giants of the forests now lie upturned and twisted. Many miles of fencing was torn down. In our village one house was blown off its foundation, but can be repaired at small expense. A. Mathoit's property is damaged lightly. Mr. Remington's sawmill is badly damaged. He loses a new planer entire. Not a piece left that could even be used again at the factory.

All the roads through the timber are filled with fallen timber, and look as though it would take weeks to clear them for travel. One road running east from town has forty trees across the track. Samuel Layman, one mile south of Woodburn, had his barn unroofed; also the depot here has lost one side of its roof. No person was hurt that I have heard of yet.

WOODBURN, January 9th.—A frightful storm occurred at Woodburn and over the surrounding country to-day. W. D. Morris' barn was blown from its blocks, one window was torn out of his dwelling, and several other windows were broken. Small outhouses all over town were blown down. A. Mathoit's woodshed was wrecked, and a part of the roof of the depot carried away. A tree fell across the saw mill, crushing through, and crushing the planer, which was worth about $700. A good part of B. F. Hall's orchard was overthrown, and much other damage done.

HUBBARD, Marion county, January 10th.—One of the most terrific wind-storms ever known in Oregon passed over this place yesterday, prostrating fences for miles and completely leveling a grove of large fir trees of about ten acres in extent, blowing scores of them down at one blast. The roads in every direction are blockaded with large trees, which overlap each other in every shape. One-third of a large orchard of apple trees was uprooted and split open. A large barn, about two miles from here, was entirely unroofed, and its contents—grain and hay—exposed. It commenced blowing at 10:30 A. M., and continued a perfect hurricane until 3 o'clock P. M. I have not yet been able to ascertain how many stock are killed, for the roads are so filled up with fallen timber that we have to walk. It will take weeks of labor before horses and wagons can travel. I have lived within one mile of Hubbard for thirty years and never saw the like or supposed such devastation could be caused by a storm. We have work enough to last for months fixing up fences, making rails, burning trees, etc. As far as I can ascertain it is just as bad for two miles west of us.

REPORT FROM SALEM.

SALEM, January 10th.—It is not possible to get reports of the storm from Polk and other sections on the west side of the Willamette, as communication of every sort is stopped. Returns from the country surrounding this city come in slowly; but it is certain no great damage was done. Small losses, however, are common, and nearly every farmer is, in a limited way, a sufferer. The most considerable damage done in this city was upon the State House, large strips of the tin covering being torn from the roof, the amount of damage thus far being estimated at from $1,200 to $1,500. R. P. Earhart, Secretary of State, has been untiring in his efforts to prevent further damage to the building by the inclemency of the weather. The tin roofing being torn from the west wing directly over the Supreme Court-room, it has been found necessary to provide temporary quarters for that body in the Senate chamber, and as the roof is likewise torn off directly over that room, it will require unremitting attention to prevent the water from damaging the ceiling and walls. A force of men have been employed, who, with sponges and cloths, will take up the water as it falls on the floor above, and thus endeavor to prevent its leaking through. Tht snow having since fallen to the depth of about four inches on the level, men are employed in cleaning off the roof, and canvas will be spread on the more exposed portions, and no pains will be spared to prevent further destruction of the property of the State until it can be permanently secured from danger. The tin roof of the Sisters' school was likewise damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. The tin roofs on Holman's block, Litchfield's corner and J. M. Coulter's brick were all more or less damaged, and the average "tin plate artist" is in active demand throughout the city. Albany express train failed to put in an appearance last evening. Six University chimneys were demolished and the steps leading into the building badly demoralized. Signs and dry goods boxes are scattered around promiscuously. Fences are blown down and outhouses blown over in all parts of the city, and the people generally are today engaged in repairing damages.

NORTHERN LINN.

SCIO, January 9th.—A terrific wind-storm passed over this section of country to-day. It commenced about 10 A. M. and ceased its force about 2 P. M. The direction was from the south and southwest. In town signs were blown down, windows smashed in, branches of shade trees broken, roofs blown off and small out-houses blown over. In the country the damage was mainly confined to fences and timber, though some barns were unroofed. The tall fir trees are lying in every direction. The mail stage did not arrive until three hours after time. It was the most severe storm ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. Rain and snow fell at the same time. Fences are down everywhere.

SOUTHERN OREGON.

From train men we learn that in the southern portion of the State the storm was not so violent as in the north. The storm appears to have gained in violence on its northern course, and at Portland had gained its greatest force. At Roseburg, a portion of the town being built of the most unsubstantial residences and structures, the storm is reported to have done comparaciveiy little, if any, damage. Throughout the Umpqua valley the only damage reported is the blowing down of fences, an occurrence which takes place nearly every winter.

The telegraph line, which is reported to be in working order between Albany and Roseburg, is still down south of the latter place, but perhaps there is no further break than what existed before the storm. If this supposition is correct, the lines will probably be working in a few days. From south of Roseburg nothing has been heard, and until the mails arrive this evening nothing definite can be learned.

THE LOWER COLUMBIA.

KALAMA, January 10th.—The storm at this place yesterday was severe. From 2 to 4 P. M. there was a fierce gale of wind mixed with rain and snow. The river was lashed into a fury. A great deal of timber was blown down, and the roads into the country are completely blockaded.

On the road from here to Lewis river there were two heavy land slides. At Mr. Burk's place a mass of earth and trees about half an acre in extent slid down the mountain, filled up the road at the base, destroyed a portion of the orchard and almost reached the house. At Mr. Black's place, in the same neighborhood, a portion of the mountain, two or three acres in extent, and containing a number of large trees, was hurled down, filling up the road and destroying a small bridge and some fence.

The train from Tacoma arrived here yesterday about two and a half hours behind time. The snow is reported to be from three to five feet deep between Tacoma and Tenino, from the latter place to Winlock from two to three feet deep, and gradually diminishing toward Kalama, at which point it is about four inches deep. No damage was done here except the blowing down of two or three old sheds, value nominal.

AT ASTORIA.

It has been the general impression here that the damage to shipping at Astoria would be very heavy. This, happily, is not the case. The passengers who arrived on the Alice last night from Astoria state that the storm, though violent, did comparatively little damage. The State of California, which landed a few minutes after the gale sprung up, dislodged several piles in making her landing. The ship William D. Seed, lying in the channel in front of the town, was blown over toward the sands, dragging her anchor, but was skillfully handled under the direction of the mate in charge, and drifted back into the channel. The Alice had her smokestack blown away. Many trees back of Astoria were prostrated, and a few roofs were damaged.

THE LA CENTER HORROR.

The following are the particulars of the terrible accident at La Center on Friday, of which brief mention was made in yesterday's *Oregonian*. About twenty children were in the school house, most of them eating their noon lunch. Four children of John W. Bartlett were seated together near the stove, when a huge tree came crushing down, demolishing the building. The tree fell directly over the Bartlett children. Two—a boy aged nine and a girl aged eleven years—were instantly killed. Nearly every bone in the body of the boy was crushed. The oldest child, Miss Ruth, aged sixteen, had several ribs broken, and suffered severe internal injuries. Her recovery is doubtful. She lay fastened under the tree for nearly two hours before she could be extricated. The fourth child, a boy aged 13, received a cut across the forehead, and his scalp was torn off from an inch above his eyes to the crown of the head. Notwithstanding his severe injuries he is not thought to be in a dangerous condition.

Two children of Joseph Gathens were severely injured, as was also a son of Frank Briggs. The remainder of the children, as well as the teacher, Mrs. Loper, escaped with slight bruises.

A tree fell across the house of Mr. Ennis, damaging it to the extent of $100. The damage to barns and outbuildings in the immediate neighborhood of La Center is about $2,000.

NEWS DASHES.

Salt Lake has the bicycle fever.

Austin has great trouble to get mail.

The mountains in Shasta county abound with grouse, mountain quail, etc.

The amount of delinquent taxes remaining to be collected in Napa county is $8,000.

Ukiah *Press*: The license tax yielded $122 more in 1879 than it did the previous year in Ukiah.

The local option petition is being numerously signed by the most influential citizens of the town of Ukiah.

The Bodie *Standard* rejoices that the mercury only fell to fifteen degrees below zero in that locality during the recent cold snap.

During the year 1879, 100,990 barrels of beer were brewed in California. Three hundred and twenty-eight barrels were brewed in Napa.

The placer miners are busily at work on the slope of Bodie ridge, being well supplied with water by streams from the Jupiter and Dudley mines.

Fine sleighing in Salt Lake. People are congratulating themselves that winter is half over. The latter half will probably prove mild, says ths Salt Lake *Tribune*.

The cognomen of "Peanut" has become a fixture for the Vallejo train. It is no trouble for it to get up the hill, but the tug of war is in coming down. It takes all their brakes to hold the thing level.—[Dixon Tribune.

The Nevada *Transcript* says: A Nevada City lady, who is nearly seventy years of age, has recently begun taking instrumental music lessons. She is confident that by the time she has become pretty well advanced in years she will be sufficiently skilled to play for her own amusement.

The Teachers' Association of Modesto has adopted the following resolution: "That the cause of education would be greatly promoted by having the teachers employed by the year instead of by the month, and by paying them such salaries as will induce them to remain in the profession."

The recent cold snap was severely felt along the line of the new railroad from Battle Mountain to Austin. Hundreds of cattle perished from exposure, and a number of the railroad laborers had their ears, toes and fingers frozen. On the 26th a drunken man, who had crawled under a haystack to sleep, was found frozen to death.

Of the $95,000 paid into the Treasury by the Tax Collector, $29,768 was paid by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, $22,607 by J. B. Haggin, $6,817 by Boggs & Revois, $3,399 by Miller, Lux & Crocker, and $2,425 by Redington and Livermore. The Tax Collector has upwards of $3,000 still on hand.—[Kern county Courier-Californian.

A letter from Ehrenberg, on the Colorado river, where ice hardly ever forms, to a gentleman in Prescott, states that about Christmas the river was frozen over, allowing persons to pass from one side to the other on the ice. The letter also states that water in buckets froze to the thickness of three inches, something unknown to the oldest inhabitant.

While the mercury has been hugging zero; while the ears and noses and hands of the white man have been tingling with cold; while the earth has been covered with snow, and ice has formed on exposed bodies of water, the Digger Indian has been displaying his utter lack of sensitiveness to cold. Several of the red men of the forest who come to town daily from the adjacent campooda are conspicuous for their thin bodily attire. With a pair of gauzy pants and a shirt, all ragged and torn, barefooted and bareheaded, they wander about without any apparent regard for the frigid atmosphere that surrounds them. A kind-hearted lady saw one of them in this condition passing her house the other day, and asked him if he didn't want a pair of shoes to keep his feet off the ice and snow. "Ugh," he answered, "white mahala she wear 'em. Injun he no papoose. He all same big pine tree."—[Nevada Transcript.

HOW TO READ.

From among many excellent suggestions contained in a chapter entitled "Literature in the Home," we quote the following for the benefit of young readers: "First, read with fixed attention; let whatever your mind applies itself to be seized with so firm a grasp that thenceforth it is a part of itself. School yourself in this; all good habits are the result of persistent discipline. Let us say that you read for ten minutes in 'Rawlinson's Manual' on the subject of Phœnicia. You close the book; you have no realizing sense of those old Phœnicians; they are to you hardly a name. Open your book again; apply yourself for ten minutes to these same pages, and, if you must renew that process for ten consecutive days, be resolute enough to continue it; and when at last those fathers of ancient mariners, with their splendid line of seaboard cities, the busy trade of Zidon, the splendid merchant kings of Tyre, the glory of Carthage, humming with its industries, are yours—an inalienable mental property. You will have learned how to conquer inattention, you will have mastered your own mind, you will have acquired one method of ruling your spirit. Learn all you can about the authors whose books you read; this will give you vital interest in your books, and help them to become your friends. Read with sympathy. Throw yourself into the age and race of which you read, make the past present, and the distant near; become for the time being part of what you are reading. Do not take up the 'Canterbury Tales' and read it with the pervading sense of a modern rocking-chair, an anthracite fire, a new dress, with knife-plaitings on the upper skirt, and the near approach of a modern dinner. If you read of Italy, let go your hold on bustling, modern America, with its practicabilities, and drift away to Tuscan, olive slopes and purple vineyards, hills veiled in a blue haze, silver-threaded Arno sliding seaward, and the great, blue Mediterranean embracing all. From the habit of turning over in your mind and reviewing your mental treasures, you come upon some striking thought in Macaulay, and you recall how Froude, or Burton, or Bancroft, or Motley, illustrated the same thought or referred to the same period. Take the trouble to compare, to criticise, to generalize; feel when you are reading anything that you are your own steward, and that you will call yourself to account some day for these precious things that you are putting in trust."

"RECORD-UNION" ARRIVAL.—The morning edition of the SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION was received yesterday by the 1:30 P. M. train, for the first time since the going into operation of the new railroad time-table. Hereafter it is expected to be received at the same hour, which will make it five hours in advance of the San Francisco morning papers.—[Grass Valley Union, January 17th.

MARRIED.

San Francisco, January 17—By Rev. I. E. Dwinell, Henry A. Cummings to Isabelle Morgan, both of San Francisco.

Santa Rosa, January 14—By Rev. D. J. Avery Shepherd, John B. Hyatt to Mrs. Margaret Farmer.

Maxwell, January 14—William J. McGrath to Maggie Christie.

Mountain View, January 4—John Barry to Mrs. Sarah J. West.

BORN.

Sacramento, January 17—Wife of R. C. Ferguson, a son.

Routier's Ranch, Sacramento county, January 17—Wife of George Routier, a son.

Gold Run, January 10—Wife of Phil. Nichols, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, January 18—Clara E., eldest daughter of F. W. and M. Sauze, 8 years, 11 months and 17 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of parents, on F street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Sacramento, January 17—Mary V. Gephart, a native of Pennsylvania, 40 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from late residence, Eleventh street, between K and L, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Susanville, January 7—Ernest, only son of Jesse and Martha Cole, 5 years.

Johnstonville, January 9—Nannie A., daughter of A. L. and Eveline Tavison, 2 years.

Susanville, January 12—Edgar J., son of J. and Elizabeth Lovel, 10 years and 3 months.

Baltimore, Md., January 6, 1880—Mrs. Mary A. Early, daughter of Francis Burke (and only sister of Mrs. L. W. Allen, of this city).

Mortality Report.

For the week ending January 17, 1880, made by W. C. FARNSWORTH, Superintendent of the City Cemetery. Office, No. 804 (new number), J street:

January 12—Eugene F. C. Skelton, 11 months and 26 days; California.

January 13—Joseph A. Eppelin, 9 months and 4 days; California.

January 14—Mon Hang, 19 years; China.

January 16—Yee Pong Quong, 32 years; China.

January 17—Ellen Curry, 35 years; Ireland.

Besides the above there were brought here for interment the following:

January 9—Wm. H. Hackett, 23 years, 10 months and 19 days; California.

January 10—John Weidig, 44 years. Edna Bragg, 5 years, 6 months and 16 days; Nevada.

January 12—William H. Thelwell, 55 years; England.

January 13—Anna Antone, 3 months and 13 days; California. John B. Nannen, 58 years; Germany.

January 14—Anna E. Foley, 2 years and 10 months; California.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attention, Exempts!—The regular Annual Election for officers of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Sacramento will be held SATURDAY, January 24, 1880, at Firemen's Hall, on Eighth street, between J and K, Sacramento. The officers of election are: Eli Mayo, Judge; and James McCleery and William Hadwick, Inspectors. The polls will be open from 3 to 7 P. M. A member three months in arrears for dues and fines cannot vote.
Dated Sacramento, January 17, 1880.
By order. ANTON BREWER, President.
JOHN DOMINGOS, Secretary. [B. C.] ja19-6t

Germania Building and Loan Association.—The monthly installments and interest will be due and payable TO-DAY (Monday), January 19, 1880. The Secretary will be ready to receive the same at the office, No. 1005 Fourth street, between J and K, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.
C. WEISEL, President.
CHARLES WOLLEB, Secretary. ja19-1t*

Knights of Honor.—California Lodge, No. 1,580, Knights of Honor, will meet in their hall, corner Ninth and K streets, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Work in the Third Degree. A full attendance of members of the Lodge is desired. Visiting members of the Order are cordially invited to spend the evening with us. W. D. STALKER, Dictator.
P. L. HICKMAN, Reporter. [B. C.] ja19-1t

FOUND—IN THIS CITY, JANUARY 16TH, A Bank Book and other valuable papers, which the owner can have by applying at No. 505 O street, between Fifth and Sixth. ja19-3t*

MONARCH OF THE WEST PLANTS. Pure, strong, stocky. Parent stock from one of the best growers. Price low.
ja19-3t* G. M. SMITH, Brighton.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY
Of the world-famous Comedian,

John E. Owens!

Who will appear in a round of his great comedy impersonations, supported by the company from the California Theater.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1880,
"OUR BOYS!"
Mr. Owens..........as..........Perkyn Middlewick.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1880,
THE VICTIMS!
AND
LIFE BEHIND THE SCENES!
Mr. Owens..........in..........two great characters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21,
Positively Last Night. Only production of the great San Francisco Success,
DR. CLYDE!
Reserved seats at the theater. ja19-3t

Sacramento Literary Institute

LECTURES.

THE FOURTH LECTURE OF THE PRESENT Course will be given at the Congregational Church, on

Tuesday Evening, January 20th,
At 8 o'clock, by
PROFESSOR GEORGE W. MINNS,
Of San Francisco, on "OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES."

Persons who have heard several of his lectures speak highly of them.
Tickets at the door. Season tickets, $1; single ones, 50 cents. ja19-td

JAPANESE
FANCY GOODS SALE!
AT NO. 72 J STREET.
CLOSES TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1880.
ja19 2t*

JACOB ARNOLD,
DEALER IN
FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.
California Hams, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Sausages. Smoked Beef, etc., at lowest market rates, corner Second and N streets. ja19 4ptf

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, county of Sacramento. In the matter of the estate of JOHN B. NANNEN, deceased. In the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento. The People of the State of California send greeting: In pursuance of an order of the Hon. S. C. Denson, Judge of the Superior Court of the county aforesaid, duly made and entered on the 17th day of January, 1880, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 2d day of FEBRUARY, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room, at Court-house, in the county of Sacramento, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of Henry Hinders and George Druke, praying that a document now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN B. NANNEN, deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to said Henry Hinders and George Druke, who are named therein as Executors, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same.
It is further ordered by the Court, that notice hereof be made by publication for ten successive days in the DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said Sacramento county.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court hereto affixed, this 17th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1880.
[SEAL.] T. H. BERKEY, Clerk.
By J. H. PARNELL, Deputy Clerk.
L. S. TAYLOR, Attorney for Petitioners. ja19-10t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF MARMADUKE RANSOM, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament and of the estate of MARMADUKE RANSOM, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the Executor, Sparrow Smith, at counting-room of Adams, McNeill & Co., corner Front and L streets, Sacramento.
Dated Monday, January 19, 1880.
SPARROW SMITH, Administrator.
ja19-law4wM

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SACRAMENTO county, State of California. In the matter of the Trustees of the H street M. E. Church to mortgage, etc. Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the Trustees of the H street Methodist Episcopal Church of Sacramento, a religious corporation, to the Superior Court, in and for the county of Sacramento, on the 22d day of JANUARY, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of said Court, for an order allowing the corporation aforesaid to execute a promissory note for a sum not exceeding $5,000, and also to execute a Mortgage or Trust Deed upon the real estate of said corporation to secure the payment thereof.
Dated January 17, 1880.
[SEAL.] T. H. BERKEY, Clerk.
By J. H. PARNELL, Deputy Clerk.
L. S. TAYLOR, Attorney for Petitioners. ja19-3t

THEODORE GLANCEY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY OF THE RECORD UNION for San Francisco, both for circulation and advertisements, is in the office of Theodore Glancey, No. 208 Montgomery street, Rooms 8 and 10. 12-1pt

GENERAL NOTICES.

To Those Who Wish to Have Removed permanently superfluous Hair, Freckles, Liver Spots, Black Worms, Molds, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by PROF. E. HINNA, the great Chemist and East India Plant Discoverer. This great discovery is guaranteed not to injure the skin in any way whatever. Send a self-addressed envelope to V. FOPPER (General Agent for the United States and Canada), 127 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. d26-2p1m

John Hector, formerly of the Lafayette, can be found at the Capital Colonade, Tenth street, bet. J and K. The best liquors and cigars. d18-1m

"Consomme, at the Forrest!" every evening from 8 to 12 n17-1m

Dr. La Mar's Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous and Physical Debility, and all that class of complaints arising from Excess, Indiscretion or Abuse. The old find in this remedy A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH, and the young a safeguard and protection. DR. LA MAR'S SEMINAL PILLS restore the Sexual Organs, debilitated from whatever cause, to their pristine vigor. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent C. O. D. by express to any address, secure from observation. Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, P. O. Box 1,952, San Francisco. jy12-6m

Assessment Sale.—Reese Gold and Silver Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, Sacramento city, Cal.; of works, Humboldt county, Nev.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 26th day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shs.	Amt.
Edw. Cadwalader	307	10	$5 00
Joseph J. Agard	260	5	2 50
I. M. Hubbard	298	55	27 50
I. M. Hubbard	299	30	15 00
I. M. Hubbard	300	10	5 00
I. M. Hubbard	301	10	5 00
Mrs. G. A. Little	282	5	2 50
Bradley & Seymore	231	5	2 50
Bradley & Seymore	275	15	7 50
C. H. Bradley	188	5	2 50
J. H. Seymore	2 9	50	25 00
J. H. Seymore	302	70	35 00
J. H. Seymore	308	62	31 00
Mary Tuck	61	6	3 00

And in accordance with law (and an order of the Directors, made on the 26th day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879), so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of said company, No. 401 J street (Quinn's Building, Room No. 3), in the city of Sacramento, Cal., on the 30th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.
D. W. WELTY, Secretary.
Office, Room 3, Quinn's Building, No. 401 J street, Sacramento, Cal. ja13-4,10t

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D New York City. f3-MWS1y

AMUSEMENTS.

MEN'S
GREAT INTERNATIONAL
PEDESTRIAN
CONTEST
AT
PAVILION!
Corner Sixth and M streets,
COMMENCING
Monday, January 19, 1880,
AT 10 P. M.

LOOK AT THE GREAT WALKERS:

1. W. A. McINTYRE, San Francisco.
2. FRANK CURTIS, Nevada.
3. L. H. EMERSON, Hartford.
4. E. J. EATON, Red Bluff.
5. G. GUERRERO, San Francisco.
6. T. A. LORREL, California.
7. C. F. MACK, California.
8. F. MIRABEAU, California.
9. BROOKLYN BOY, New York.
10. JOHN KIBBLER, California.
11. W. H. SCOTT, California.
12. J. MURDOCK, California.
13. BURLING BOY, Connecticut.
14. ANTHONY GREEN, Sacramento.
15. HARRY WILSON, California.
16. LEWIS BRAHAM, California.
17. HARRY NEWHOFF, California.
18. GEORGE WILCOX, Nevada.
19. WILLIAM CHENOWITH, Nevada.
20. WILLIAM KENNEDY, Nevada.
21. D. WALSH, California.
22. G. DETTERING, Sacramento county.
23. JAMES MORROW, Placerville.

And others whose entrance has not as yet been forwarded.

RUNNING RACE!

Prior to the Great Match, there will be a
RUNNING RACE FOR $100,
$50 a side, between
FRANK CARROLL of Sacramento, and
L. COHEN of San Francisco.

The Running Race will be for One Hour, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock. ja19-1t

During the Evenings, and commencing MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the
GREAT INDIAN RUNNERS,
BOB AND NICK,
Will give Exhibition Runs; also, THE INDIAN SQUAW will exhibit some great feats of Running Against Time.

A BAND will be in attendance afternoon and evening, and everything will be done that will add to the comfort of the audience.

Admission..........50 cents
Children..........25 cents

N. B.—Positively no free list, except the Press. ja14-1w

SCOTTISH BALL.

The Sacramento Caledonian Club
WILL GIVE THEIR
THIRD GRAND CONCERT AND BALL,
AT
TURNER HALL, ON FRIDAY, JAN. 23d.

THE CONCERT WILL CONSIST OF Scotch Songs, Stories, Speeches and Dancing by the best local talent, which the Club have taken great care to select. The programme of Dancing will be made interesting by the introduction of Scotch Reels.
DR. CLUNESS will give the Opening Address.
Music by Church, Jones & Beebe's Full Band and the Club's Pipers. Concert commencing at 8 P. M.
Tickets (admitting lady and gentleman), $1.
ja16-3p1w [B. C.]

USE
PERFECTION'S
VEGETABLE
HAIR RESTORER
my26-2p15m

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS
A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, J street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments.
d9-2p1m

G. L. SIMMONS M. D. (HARV.)
SURGEON, 46 J STREET, SACRAMENTO
Office Hours—9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 and at 8 P. M. d19-2ptf

SHERBURN & SMITH,
Auctioneers,
No. 87 K street, bet. Third and Fourth.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Large stock on hand, for sale cheap for cash!
d28-3p1m