THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1880.

Signal Corps Report—January 28, 1880.

TIME.	BAR	THR	HUM	WIND	RA'N	WEATH.
4:02 A. M.....	29.74	32	75	N. 8	....	Clear
7 A. M.....	29.78	31	69	N. W. 12	....	Clear
8:02 A. M.....	29.79	32	69	N. 16	....	Clear
2 P. M.....	29.84	46	40	N. W. 19	....	Clear
8:02 P. M.....	29.96	39	55	N. W. 14	....	Clear

Max. ther., 47 degrees. Min. ther., 29 degrees.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 28th—Midnight.—Indications for Pacific Coast regions: Clear or partly cloudy weather, except in Oregon, light rains.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater.
Eureka Party carriage list.
Wanted—A situation.
Sacramento Commandery, K. T., to-night.

Business Advertisements.

Copartnership dissolved.
Donnely's Yeast Powder.
Grover & Baker machines.
G. L. Simmons, surgeon.
Ebner Hotel.
Dr. Hatch.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.
English Remedy.
For sale—Good business.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BUNKO OPERATORS.—The trio of bunko operators who recently decamped from Sacramento and were arrested at San Francisco for running a bunko game and visiting the same, have been found guilty. The *Call* of yesterday furnishes the following synopsis of the case and the judicial decision: "In the case of Geary the prosecution proved that the accused was found in possession of a 'layout' used by 'bunko boys' in carrying on their swindling game, and testimony was introduced to show that the game is conducted as a banking game, with 997,000 chances in favor of the game to one in favor of the player. On behalf of the accused counsel claims that 'bunko' is not a game coming within the law describing what banking games are, but that it was simply a game of chance, with the chance in favor of the dealer. The Judge said that he was satisfied that the position taken by the prosecution was correct; that he was satisfied that the defendant was guilty, and ordered him to appear for sentence. In the matter of the two others who were charged with having visited a gambling place, the defendants' counsel claimed that his clients were not within the law, as it appeared in evidence that they merely went to Geary's room to see if he lived there, and that they had not gone there to gamble, and that in order to commit a crime there must be a joint union of act and intent. Judge Rix said that under a strict interpretation of the provision of the law every person who goes to a place where gambling is carried on, no matter how innocent his purpose in going there is, he would have to be convicted, but that if a person was tried before him, and it should appear that he went to a gambling place on legitimate business, he would not feel authorized to convict. In this case, however, he said the evidence went to show that the defendants knew Geary, knew that gambling was his business, and it was fair to conclude that they knew what kind of business was carried on in the room where Geary was, and therefore their purpose in going there could not have been an innocent one. The Judge remarked that it was fortunate that the police had arrested Geary the day after he had rented the room and before he had an opportunity to fleece victims. Wright and Johnson were adjudged guilty and ordered to appear for sentence to-day."

ANOTHER "FRANK."—The local item in yesterday's issue in regard to the quiet manner in which a young man named "Frank" had slipped away to the Bay and returned with a bride, and how, while they fancied their marriage a profound secret, a party of friends appeared upon the scene and extended a voluntary surprise, was unintentionally the source of much perplexity and confusion to a bashful and entirely innocent young man, and also created a fund of amusement for his bachelor friends. The blame for it must fall upon a certain combination of circumstances that tended to establish as a verity a suspicion that had been entertained and came so near being adapted to the young man's case that it was as evident to him no one else was meant. This individual happened to be also named "Frank," he lived near the locality mentioned, was a book-keeper, two days before had visited the Bay and returned the preceding evening in company with a lady friend. It was commonly believed by his acquaintances that the object of his trip was to arrange for an early alliance with a lady residing in the city by the sea. Yesterday morning, when he entered the hotel dining-room, he found his table friends engaged in making numerous comments, such as: "Sly chap," "a cunning fellow," "lucky man," and the inevitable "I told you so!" etc. On inquiring the meaning of such compliments, a volley of congratulations were showered at him, and the newspaper article exhibited. The victim of circumstances read, and as he did so became convinced that his plans had been suspected and made the subject of an exaggerated story; yet for awhile he found it necessary to deny that his purpose in coming to breakfast was for a "blind." The persecuted young man, however, did not miss his meals during the day, but found it necessary more than once to silence the jests by an order for cigars for the crowd. By night, however, it was ascertained that the true story in regard to one had haply been applied to another.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.—The following freight for Sacramento passed Ogden January 26th: Lindley & Co., 50 pails and 6 bundles tobacco, 5 boxes cocoanut; H. C. Kirk & Co., 17 cases soap, 20 cases alcohol; Mebius & Co., 30 kegs herring; Whittier, Fuller & Co., 3 boxes molding; C. J. Vance, 1 bale dry goods; G. O. Bates, 1 crate fans; Baker & Hamilton, 1 box cutlery, 610 kegs nails, 2 boxes hardware, 1 plow; Weinstock & Lubin, 12 cases boots; C. H. Gilman, 2 boxes dry goods; A. Coolot, 1 box cigars; Van Heusen & Huntoon, 1 box dry goods; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 1 box thread, 11 bundles hoes, 3 boxes hardware, 47 grindstones, 235 bundles and 32 plates steel, 2 cases squares; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 5 boxes cocoanut; Adams, McNeill & Co., 5 boxes cocoanut; Booth & Co., 5 boxes cocoanut, 26 boxes tobacco, 1 box clubs; Waterhouse & Lester, 2 bundles fifth-wheels, 1 box hardware; J. F. Wixson, 1 bundle machinery; Capital Fruit Company, 24 barrels bottles; Thomas Harper, 5 cases shoes; W. R. Strong, 2 boxes and 3 bags garden seeds; W. T. Leck, 1 box household goods; J. J. Davis, 1 bundle sand; Billingsley & Co., 1 box brooms, 6 boxes axhandles; H. Wachhorst, 8 boxes clocks; H. Eckhardt, 1 box firearms.

A LEGACY.—The *Call*, of San Francisco, in referring to the recent engagement of Wm. A. Beck and the late Miss Nellie Crocker, of this city, says: "A romantic story is in circulation regarding the disposition of the estate of a young Sacramento heiress, who died last month in New York. The lady, who is well known in this city, being related to one of the railroad magnates, her father having been also one of the originators of the Central Pacific, was engaged to be married to the son of an ex-Secretary of State, now in this city. A few days before she died, in New York, the young lady made her will, disposing of $600,000, which was in her own right. Remembering her comparatively poor friend in this State, she inserted a clause in the will giving the young man $100,000 in gold coin as a parting gift."

INCORPORATIONS.—Articles of incorporation were yesterday filed in the Secretary of State's office of the Humboldt Sulphur Mining Company—having headquarters at San Francisco, with field of operations located in Humboldt county, Nevada. Directors—Morton C. Fisher, Vincent Neal, John W. Ferris, H. N. Chauncey and Lucien Hermann. Capital stock, $100,000; divided into shares of $10 each.... Also, articles of incorporation of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Alameda County. The purpose for which this Society is formed are stated to be "The cultivation and advancement of the science of medicine, surgery and pathology." The Directors for the present year are A. C. Perry, W. M. Brown, E. H. Woolsey, W. B. Simonton, C. N. Worthington and J. Boushey.

COMMERCIAL.—The steamers arriving yesterday were the San Joaquin No. 3, the Ceres, each with barges of grain from the upper Sacramento, and the C. M. Small from Marysville. The San Joaquin No. 3 went back up the river light.

FREIGHT MOVEMENTS.—Three car loads of tea, 1 of cotton, 1 of red oil and 3 of wool were sent to the East yesterday. Six car loads of wool, 1 of fruit, 1 of sewer pipes, 1 of sundries and 1 of merchandise were received here yesterday.

TRADE-MARK.—William S. Ray & Co. yesterday filed claim for trade-mark to the word symbol "Clipper," as a designation upon stoves and ranges handled by the firm.

BEET SUGAR.

THE FACTORY AT ISLETON TO RESUME OPERATIONS.

The Works to be Enlarged—Preparation for Beet-raising—Contracts Made with Farmers—Some Facts on the General Subject.

The extensive business which was being carried on for the manufacture of beet sugar at Isleton, in this county, in 1878, by the California Sugar Manufacturing Company, and which was suspended by reason of the destruction of its entire crop of beets by the great flood of that year, is about to be resumed and prosecuted under greater preparations and on a more extended scale than before. H. M. Ames, of Oakland, who is a large stockholder in the Alvarado Beet Sugar Company, and acts from the basis of successful experience, has leased the factory and grounds at Isleton from the California Sugar Company for one year, and intends not only to carry on the business to the full capacity of the present works, but to largely increase it. Nothing has been done in sugar beet-raising in that vicinity since

THE LOSS OF CROP BY FLOOD

Referred to, and there are no beets now in stock, but active preparations are already in progress for early and extensive planting upon the company's grounds, and contracts have also been made with farmers in the vicinity, who will turn largely to beet-raising the coming season. The anticipated resumption of business by the factory is received by the farmers in that region with favor and satisfaction, as the raising of beets, even at a less price per ton than by former contracts, is regarded as more desirable and profitable than any other crop to which the land can be applied. Mr. Ames has had no difficulty in obtaining contracts for all the beets he may desire, in addition to the amount that will be raised upon the factory premises, at $3 per ton, which price is entirely satisfactory to himself and acceptable to the farmers. When it is considered that upon the rich bottom lands in that vicinity twenty tons of beets per acre is but an average crop, and that even as high as forty has been raised, and as it is claimed that two crops can be raised upon the same land each year, it will be seen that farmers, even at that price per ton, or even less, can regard it as a profitable crop to raise. While there will continue to be danger of recurring inundation and loss of crops, as in 1878, until

THE DEBRIS QUESTION

Should have been effectively settled and the continuous filling of the river channel thereby stopped, yet the danger to the beet crop is no greater than to that of any other, and if greater loss is sustained in its destruction it is because this crop is more valuable for the farmer to raise. The present capacity of the Isleton factory is from thirty to thirty-five tons per day, but Mr. Ames will immediately make such improvements and additions to the works as to increase the capacity to from sixty to sixty tons, and intends to run the factory on that basis continuously from the time the first crop of beets matures, which it is expected will not be later than the 1st of August, and probably somewhat earlier. These improvements are done at the expense of the lessee, and will cost about $20,000. In addition to this, the rent paid is equal to a good per cent. upon the company's investment, which indicates the confidence under which the enterprise is taken up by the new management, and this confidence is the result of established success in the business of sugar-producing by the factory at Alvarado, with which, as before mentioned, Mr. Ames is connected.

THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Of the Sacramento Valley Beet Sugar Factory near this city doubtless had the effect of lessening the faith of many in the general subject of the manufacture of sugar from beets. The failure of the Sacramento company, however, cannot be taken as a criterion upon which to base an opinion, as the same machinery, in part, is that now in use in the Alvarado factory, where the business has attained a highly successful and remunerative standard. While it may be true that some of these failures are caused by inadaptation of soil to produce beets sufficiently rich in saccharine matter to make manufacture from them profitable, the principal causes have been either from inadaptation of the managers to business success and a want of honest and economical administration of affairs, or, as in the greater number of cases, and which may be summed up in a single line, "failed for want of information." It is characteristic of Americans, as well as some others, to rush into whatever is new and has the appearance or gives promise of a good profit, and also to as quickly abandon an enterprise whenever serious obstacles are presented, without waiting for results of more mature experience. Had the same course been pursued in Germany and France during the many years of experimental period upon this subject

THE SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURE

Of sugar from beets as one of the leading industries of Europe, would have been to-day unknown. Although from the time of the discovery of sugar in beets, ascertained by A. S. Marggraf, of Berlin, in 1747, the experiments up to about the close of the seventeenth century were largely confined to those made by the discoverer, and did not reach that success which made the business profitable, it demonstrated the fact that sufficient saccharine substance was contained in the beet to make the manufacture of sugar from it of commercial importance, when a process should be found by which to successfully convert it into merchantable form and quality. This fact having been established through the persistent efforts of Marggraf, the Prussian Government took the subject in hand in 1796, and instituted an experimental factory in Lower Silesia, at which the rate of 6 per cent. of yellow raw sugar and 3 per cent. of molasses was obtained. This result, enforced by the Government's sanction and confidence in the enterprise, led within the next few years to the establishment of other factories in Prussia and other countries of Europe. Napoleon, who had been

CAREFULLY WATCHING THE SUBJECT

And its progress, having become convinced of its eventual success and growing importance in a national point of view, established in France in 1812, under his personal care and direction, and with ample appropriation from the royal exchequer, extensive operations in this new field of industry, both looking to the welfare of his subjects by increasing the demand for labor and to furnish by internal production a leading commodity and necessity of life. These operations, which were prosecuted with the characteristic vigor of Napoleon, proved so successful and remunerative that numerous other factories throughout the empire soon sprang up and the business became so extended and methods for the manufacture of the finest quality of market sugar from beets were brought to such perfection that as early as 1829, half a century ago, France alone produced about 9,000,000 pounds, an amount more than equal to the present annual consumption of the State of California. From that time, and even previous, the establishment of this industry over the greater portion of Europe became rapid and has continued to increase until, as the present statistics show, the sugar annually produced on the continent of Europe from the beet amounts to over one-third of the total production of sugars of all kinds

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

These established and well-known facts should overweigh the appearances and impressions arising from individual or temporary failures in this State, when all operations thus far may be said to have been only inceptional and unattended with the experience and knowledge of the subject which was requisite to success in the old world, and should stimulate comparison to ascertain whether the natural advantages existing in this State, under similar methods of production, cannot be made equally remunerative and important to the people and the State. It has already been shown from repeated analysis by the most eminent authorities that the beets raised in this State, especially in the region extending along the river below Sacramento, are far richer in saccharine matter than the average of those raised in Europe and the proportion of pure sugar quality, compared with the non-saccharine properties contained in the juice, and which is technically called the purity-coefficient, is also remarkably great.

THE GREATEST SACCHARINE PRODUCTION

Reported from the beets raised in Europe is about 13 per cent., while the average from which the principal quantity of sugar is made ranges at a lower standard. Professor Hilgard, of the California State University, in his report of analysis made of beets raised at Isleton, says: "The specific gravity of juice (by spindle) is 1.066, corresponding (by table) to 16.1 per cent. of solid matter. Direct determination gives 17.51 per cent. By the polarizing saccharimeter the sugar percentage in the juice is 14.7 per cent. Total ash percentage in juice .58 per cent. Of this ash a little less than two-thirds is soluble in water, showing a very small percentage of the alkaline salts, which are chiefly injurious in sugar manufacture. The alkalimetric test shows that in the lime classification there may be formed not exceeding .11 per cent. of caustic soda, which in the evaporation will transform into molasses about 1.2 out of the 14.7 per cent. of sugar, leaving 13.5, or (in consideration of other ingredients present), say 13 per cent. of sugar

TO BE UTILIZED

By the manufacturer." He further states that the analysis shows the purity-coefficient to be 84—a very high per cent., and concludes his report as follows: "It thus appears that the Isleton factory has been most fortunate in the selection of its location, since the beets produced on the spot prove of such unusual high quality, both as to percentage of sugar and purity of juice."

The rate in tons of beets per acre raised in California, as compared with the yield in France and Germany, where the greater amount of this sugar is made, is greatly in favor of this State, averaging five to seven tons more per acre, accounting only for a single crop here per year, while if two crops upon these river sipage lands can be raised annually, as so generally and confidently claimed, the yield per acre would be increased about three times that obtained on the Continent of Europe. There has never, however, been any question in this State as to the fact of beet culture paying the farmer, at prices paid by the factories, and even at the present time

CONTRACTS TO FURNISH BEETS

At the Isleton factory at $3 per ton are accepted by them as affording better remuneration than can be obtained from any other use of their lands. This is $1 less per ton than the average paid by factories in Germany and France; but when the far greater yield per acre is considered, the remuneration to the beet-grower here far exceeds that in Europe. The question of whether or not the making of sugar here can be made profitable to manufacturers, would seem, when brought into comparison with the cost attending its foreign manufacture, and considering the difference in price obtained for sugar produced, to admit of no uncertainty in solution. The factories here can obtain unlimited supplies of beets of superior quality at three-fourths the price per ton paid in Europe. The manufacturer in this country has no Government duties whatever to pay, and Congress has protected the manufacture of beet sugar by a tariff against other nations of from 2 to 4 cents per pound, whereas the various European Governments exact a revenue of from 2 to 3 cents for every pound there made.

THE ALVARADO FACTORY

Is selling its entire production, and could readily sell many times more at ten cents per pound, wholesale, without moving it from its warehouse, while the price obtained in Europe does not exceed seven cents per pound. With these undeniable facts so largely preponderating in favor of our manufacture, when accompanied with the proper application of the appointments and methods found to be most successful, it would seem that this industry, in the portions of the State most favorable to the raising of beets, would eventually take precedence over all others, and not only prove a blessing by increasing the demand for labor and supplying by home production a leading commodity and necessity of life, but also as affording a safe and remunerative field for home investment of savings and capital. A large number in this city are already deeply interested in the present revival of the beet sugar enterprise, based as it is upon the present manager's experience at another factory, and have intimated their intention of establishing other factories between this city and Isleton, should the present movement prove successful.

ABSCONDED.—Henry Deyhel, a partner of J. B. Keuney, who keeps a saloon on Second street, between I and J, left the city last Thursday morning and has forgotten to come back and make good certain moneys and other articles taken with him. On the morning referred to, he stated to his partner that he was expecting some money from San Francisco to be sent from Oregon, and that he was going down there to see about it, and would return that night. Previous to leaving, Keuney asked him if he had money enough to go with, and he replied that he had—that he would not need much. After he was gone his partner discovered, however, that Deyhel had taken what money there was in the till, amounting to $25 or more, and subsequently it was ascertained that he obtained at one place a fifteen-dollar pair of pants, to be paid for on his return. He also took one of Eberhardt's finest double-barreled shotguns, with full accouterment, which he borrowed. He also borrowed $25 from a gentleman, and tried to borrow $100 from another, but failed. It has now transpired that $200, which was in his hands as Treasurer of the Caucasian Lodge in this city, has been taken by him. His trunk, which was left in a conspicuous position at his room, as it would now seem designedly to prevent suspicion of his non return, was yesterday opened and found to be empty. Nothing has been seen or heard of Deyhel since he left on the 22d, and whether he went to San Francisco no one seems to know.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—It will probably be many a long day before the Sacramento public will have an opportunity to witness such graceful and finished acrobatic and gymnastic exercises as are now given at the Metropolitan by the Davene troupe; they are among the best living in this line, and their branch of the entertainment alone constitutes a complete performance. Last evening they were especially successful in the performance of their difficult feats. Adams, the newcomer in the troupe, is an excellent Dutch character specialist and fills a place in the programme well. The American Four are inimitable in their dances and high kicking, and the Roseri Camis-Ortori ballet fill very pleasing measures in the evening's entertainment. To-night is the last but two of the company here. A change of programme is promised.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—The following persons were yesterday appointed Notaries Public: R. B. Treat, for Stanislaus county, to reside at Modesto, vice Branch, term expired; Daniel Caldwell, for Siskiyou county, to reside at Oak Bar, vice self, term expired; William Pringle, for San Mateo county, to reside at Spanishtown, vice Ames, resigned; E. W. Roberts, for Nevada county, to reside at Grass Valley, vice self, term expired; Oliver M. Irwin, for Marin county, to reside at San Rafael, vice self, term expired; M. J. Conklin, for Humboldt county, to reside at Petrolia, vice self, term expired; F. B. Simonds, for Humboldt county, to reside at Rohnerville, vice self, term expired; Louis Glass, for Butte county, to reside at Cherokee, vice self, term expired.

A SMALL SAVING.—Tuesday, in the Police Court, Delia Lawson was convicted of disturbing the peace. Before pronouncing sentence, Judge Henry asked the prisoner if that was her first visit to the prison, and received a negative reply. He then remarked that fifty days' imprisonment would have a beneficial effect on her turbulent temper. The old woman, however, was indignant, and demanded a suspension of sentence for one day, so she could hire a lawyer to secure her rights. Her demand was acceded to, but yesterday the sentence was made eighty days' imprisonment instead of the fifty that she would have received.

MASQUE BALL.—The seventh annual masque ball of the Eureka Social Club will be given at Turner Hall this evening. Sixty costly prizes will be awarded. Church, Jones & Beebe's Band will furnish dance music; the concert music being under direction of Prof. Reinhardt. The hall will be decorated by George Boyne, and supper served by Henry Fisher. The Club has attained a high reputation by its entertainments, and the ball of this evening will be as pleasant as any preceding one. The carriage-list for the ball will close to-night at 5 o'clock, at Gus Lavenson's store at Fifth and J streets.

SOCIAL.—The social given last evening at the Presbyterian Church for the benefit of the Sabbath School library was well attended and unusually pleasant. The following programme was given: Instrumental duet, by Jennie Logan and Jennie Katzenstein; "Hail! Happy Day!" by choir; instrumental solo, "Oberon" (Weber), by Ida Kaibel; vocal solo, "Only a Dream of Home," by Jennie Logan; recitation, "Over the Hill to the Poor-house," by G. H. Tenbrook; instrumental duet, by Alice Harrold and Cecilia Rivett; "Ha! Ha! We've Stemmed the Tide," by the choir.

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court yesterday Son Sam, for exposure of person, was fined $180; Delia Lawson, for disturbing the peace, was fined $80; Wm. Jones and Henry Schmidt, sentenced for 30 days each; Alexander McMillen, vagrancy, discharged; Wm. H. Roberts, vagrancy, continued to the 30th; Ah Jim, for throwing offal into the street, was fined $10 and costs; Cora Dodson, defaulting witness, continued; John White, malicious mischief, taken under advisement; C. E. Martin, bribing a witness, discharged.

SETTLED WITH THE STATE.—The following settlements were yesterday made with State Controller Kenfield, and the amounts stated paid to the State: By A. B. Van Arsdale, Treasurer of Sutter county, $21,654 31; by L. F. Cate, Treasurer of Plumas county, $9,524 99; by E. C. Ross, Treasurer of Yuba county, $24,062 34; by Geo. Turner, Treasurer of Merced county, $33,433 88. A. B. Van Arsdale also paid in on account of Levee District No. 5, $20,000 in coupons.

ARRESTS.—The following arrests were made yesterday: Ah Jim, throwing offal into the street, by citizens Goods and Thomas; John Doe, disturbing the peace, by officer Valentine; Frank Cairns, disturbing the peace, by officer Dolan.

CAPITOL NOTES.

The Supreme Court Decision—Charges before the Prison Committee—"Big Trees" Reservation—Personal.

The receipt of the news yesterday morning of the ruling of the Supreme Court, to the effect that it had held that all bills must be read at length on three several days in each house, except as provided in the Constitution, created a great deal of excitement, a perfect buzz of whispered comment in the chambers and warm arguments in the halls. Senators left their seats and gathered in knots outside to consult, and Assemblymen formed in groups to consider the situation and the probable effect of the decision upon the bills already passed by the Assembly. Senator Grove L. Johnson was decidedly of the opinion that the decision would not affect the bills passed by the Assembly, where the journal shows that the bills were read. He thought the record conclusive, but he qualified his opinion by the reservation that the Court may have passed upon that question and have opened a way for going behind the record. He had understood that the Court held that the word "read" might be construed in the technical and parliamentary sense, yet that the people had given it a different meaning in adopting the Constitution. From that he thought it might prove that the Court had gone beyond the face of the Constitution to seek an interpretation of it; and if so it might go so far as to lead the Assembly to believe that all bills read by title must be now read through again and in full each three times. In any event, he felt that legislation would be delayed.

Senator Nye had the impression that the Court's opinion did not go so far as to require bills to be read again. He thought the journal of the House conclusive. He should look anxiously for the full opinion. Being asked if the journal was to be taken as conclusive where it states that a bill was read, when in fact it was only read by title—whether that did not open a door for avoidance of full reading, by simply recording in the bill's history that it was read the first, second and third times, etc., the Senator replied that it undoubtedly did, but that also implied perjury on the part of members of any legislative body so making a record after the question is determined by the Supreme Court as to what reading means.

Senator Hittell was not prepared to pronounce decidedly on the matter, but thought that the "record" would be conclusive.

Senator Dickinson had examined into the question thoroughly, and was perfectly certain that the record of the House was conclusive, and that there would be no trouble about going over Assembly bills again.

Speaker Cowdery thought the journal record conclusive, and was certain the Supreme Court so considered it. No one could tell what bills had and what had not been read in full in the House. He believed a majority of the bills had been read at length.

Assemblyman Fox was positive that the record was conclusive. The Supreme Court on the argument had so expressly declared, and a record of "read by title" had to be made in order to get the case before the Court. At the same time he did not entertain an exalted opinion of the wisdom of the decision of the Court.

Assemblyman Young was very much unsettled in mind about it. He thought the journal record should be unimpeachable, and not possible to be attacked by parole, yet he would very much fear to trust one of the "title-read bills" before the Supreme Court.

Ex-Chief Justice Rhodes thought the record of the House ought to be taken as "verity"—as one of those things conclusive and not to be attacked. But he could not give an opinion in the case without knowing exactly what the Supreme Court held. If it had held that the provision of the Constitution could be gone behind in search for the intent of the framers, it would not be difficult to foresee what that might lead to. He hardly thought the Court opinion, when received, would be found to go to the extent of weakening the conclusiveness which attaches to the record. If so, there would arise a serious question as to how many of the laws in the past have been made such in strict accordance with constitutional direction. The Judge was not willing to give a positive opinion as to the effect of the decision until he should see the opinion and read the statement of the Court upon which its decision has been based.

The telegraphic dispatches yesterday of proceedings in the National House of Representatives contained the following note of a bill passed: "The bill passed setting apart for park purposes certain lands in California on which are growing 'redwood' or 'big trees.'" As information is not conveyed in the dispatch as to what groves of "big trees" or sequoia groups the bill includes, a call was made upon Surveyor-General Shanklin to ascertain whether this reserves the Calaveras south grove of big trees, which is admittedly the largest and best, and the greatest natural curiosity the State has in the way of "big trees." The reply of the Surveyor was, that while there are no records in his office to show the fact, yet he knew that the south grove had been sold. It had been, under the Agricultural College grant, listed by the United States to the State University Land Department, and by the latter sold to one of the Sperry brothers, now of San Joaquin county. The University people did not know at the time that the sale disposed of this great curiosity. The purchaser erected a hotel at the north grove, and opened trails from the north to the south grove. He bought it for the purpose of preserving the grove and making it a place of resort by the curious tourist. In this respect the State is to be congratulated; for, after the loss of the grove to the Commonwealth, the next best thing was to have it fall into the hands of those who would prevent its destruction. It was suggested that the action of Congress reported may be in the nature of a condemnation, but it was replied that Government cannot condemn the land, after having disposed of it, any more than it can condemn the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections granted to the State, but it might possibly manage to condemn it for the purpose of purchasing it under an award. Gen. Shanklin called attention to the fact that while the "south grove" is undoubtedly out of the reach of any reservation declared by the Government, that there are still other desirable groves of big trees—one excellent one, for instance, a little north of east of Visalia, which has been but little spoken of, and the trees in which are quite as fine as those in the Mariposa grove. It is possible that the bill referred to as passed will be found to include these groves.

Assemblyman Du Bruz is still absent, having been called to his home by illness of members of his family. One of his children has already died of diphtheria, and another is reported dangerously ill of the same disease.

The Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds left yesterday to visit the various State buildings, beginning with the Insane Asylum at Stockton.

Senator Kane is reported very sick at San Francisco, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Professor Hilgard, of the State University, and Augustine Harazsthy, have been invited to be present before the Committee on Culture and Improvement of the Grapevine on Friday evening, at the Capitol. They will address the committee on the subject of action by the Legislature bearing upon the proposed French treaty.

The joint committee on State Prisons held a meeting last night, and heard the statement of Mr. Ball, who was formerly connected with the construction of the Branch Prison at Folsom. He made direct charges of mismanagement in the matter of the construction of the prison; that the plans had been changed, some of the cells built improperly and of indifferent material, and that in several respects the work has been slighted and illy done. He also made charges on hearsay involving personal integrity. The committee appointed Messrs. Watson, Sears and Moreland of the Senate and Messrs. Tyler, Leach and May of the Assembly to take testimony relative to the charges made. The joint committee will leave to-day to visit the prison at San Quentin.

REHEARSAL.—Mrs. Hermon Perry, of the Sacramento Seminary, announces a rehearsal, musical and dramatic, by the pupils and faculty, for Friday evening the 30th inst.

DEEP SNOW.—The snow yesterday morning at Shingle Springs was nine to ten inches deep, and quite a fall was also deposited at Folsom and Stockton.

BRIEF REFERENCE.

The river at midnight stood at 14 feet.

Ten lodgers slept at the city prison last night.

The box sheet for performances of the Colville Company is now ready.

CARRIAGE LIST for Eureka Social Club Masquerade now open at Gus Lavenson's, corner Fifth and J streets.

LIVE CAT FISH.—The undersigned are ready to fill orders for live cat fish, that will average one pound each, at a very low price. Orders from the country will be promptly filled. D. DeBernardi & Co., Nos. 308 and 310 K st.

J. F. CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON.—This celebrated Whisky is for sale by all first-class druggists and grocers. Trade mark—Star within a Shield.

BEWARE of all imitations in Rock & Rye Geo. W. Chesley, sole agent.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Philadelphia Citizens' Irish Relief Committee have selected Rev. Joseph J. Galbraith, of Trinity College, Dublin, Rev. Eugene Sheehy, of Kilmallock, Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, of Dublin, W. H. O'Sullivan, of Kilmallock, and William Thomson as a committee to distribute supplies. One thousand dollars has been sent to Kenmara.

The bill for the purchase of the Roumania railways by the State has been adopted in the Chamber of Deputies.

The administrative palace at Jassy, the ancient capital of Moldavia, has been entirely destroyed by fire, which is believed to have been incendiary.

William H. Brewster, one of the proprietors of the Boston *Traveller* died at Newburyport Tuesday. He had been in ill health for some time.

A Halifax dispatch says: There is great distress among the poorer fishermen. Should severe weather set in there will be much suffering.

The Duchess of Marlborough's fund for the relief of Irish distress now amounts to £29,300.

The Western Union Telegraph Company recently introduced, at New York, the method of applying mechanical force for the generation of electricity, discovered by Stephen D. Field, of San Francisco. It is claimed that there will be a saving of 50 per cent. in expenses.

A Newhampton (Ia.), dispatch says: The boy who was believed to have been murdered by his father, Elder Buck, the Adventist, is alive in an adjoining county, whither he fled after the beating his father gave him.

Chief of Police Benson killed himself in his private room at Norfolk, Va., yesterday morning. Domestic trouble was the cause.

New Orleans advices state that a dispatch from Captain Gager, of the stranded steamship Louisiana, says that he has thrown overboard 250 tons of cargo. The propeller of the steamer is broken. The passengers have been sent to Port Eads. The Captain will save the ship.

Antonio Giovanni Ancarolo, the padrone convicted of inveigling seven boys from Italy, has been sentenced at New York to five years' imprisonment. This is the first conviction under the New York Padrone Act.

The Nationalists of County Mayo, Ireland, have decided to start Michael Davitt and Thos. Brennan, under indictment for sedition, as candidates for the county for Parliament, on the understanding that if elected they shall not take their seats. The prospects of their election are considered good.

The New York Assembly took a short recess at Albany yesterday, and the members were presented to Parnell.

The Kosmos Steamship Company of Berlin intend to claim heavy indemnity from Peru for the detention of the German steamer Europa.

A number of revolutionary papers have been seized at Barcelona, Spain, and six Internationalists arrested.

The Berlin *National Zeitung*, discussing the proposed increase of the army, says the German nation is almost unanimous in its approval of Bismarck's resolution.

The physicians appointed at Madrid to examine into the mental condition of Francisco Obero Gonzales, the would-be assasin of King Alfonso, have submitted a report, stating that he is insane.

The contract for the sale by C. P. Huntington to the New York Stock Exchange and Banking Syndicate of 50,000 shares of Central Pacific Railroad stock, with the privilege of as much more, was signed yesterday, and the stock will be delivered to-day.

The Republican Convention of New Jersey is called for May 6th, to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The saw and grist mill at Second Falls, N. B., owned by Gilmour Bros., was burned yesterday. Loss heavy.

During the absence of the keeper from the lunatic asylum at Blackwell Island, N. Y., one of the inmates killed another.

Elias Gebhart, aged sixteen years, clerk in a hardware store at Syracuse, N. Y., was instantly killed by a customer who was buying a pistol. The revolver contained three balls, and was not known to be loaded.

The steamer Holland, from London January 21st for New York, has returned to Queenstown with her main shaft broken.

The French steamer Paraguay has arrived at Havre from South America, with 10,000 carcasses of mutton, preserved by refrigerators.

On the 15th instant five persons, convicted by Court-martial of incendiarism and robbery, were shot at Santiago de Cuba.

About 22,000 shares of mining stock were sold on the Mining Board at Chicago yesterday.

Several leading citizens of St. Louis have taken steps to organize a company to develop silver mines in Montgomery county, Ark., which are pronounced by mining experts to be quite valuable.

A Troy, N. Y., dispatch says: The Parnell reception here to-night was an immense affair. Subscriptions, $4,500.

At Quebec the military authorities have commenced shipping heavy cannon from the Citadel to Montreal, to be converted into rifled guns.

Parnell visits Toronto about February 20th. He will lecture under the auspices of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. Every National Society, irrespective of creed, will be invited to join in the reception. The Irish relief fund collected at Toronto amounts now to $2,000.

NEW YORK, January 28th.—Henry Morris, a convict, confesses to having started the fire in the Brooklyn Penitentiary workshop. He says he got matches from Clark Green, of the shoe company, and set the fire in two places, but why he did not know. He will be indicted for arson.

WASHINGTON, January 28th.—J. Wyatt Stone, convicted of the murder of his wife in October, 1878, after an unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court, was to-day re-sentenced to be hanged on Friday, February 27th.

NEW YORK, January 28th.—Stocks were buoyant and higher to-day.

Silver bars, 113½; money, 4@6; Governments steady; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 103½; Quicksilver, 20; Pacific, 40½; Mariposa, 1½; Wells Fargo, 102; New York Central, 130½; Erie, 46¾; Panama, 181; Union Pacific, 95; bonds, 109¾; Central, 109¼; Sutro, 3⅜; Leadville, 4½; Caribon, 4¾.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Don't trifle with the Teeth!

If our teeth were renewed as are our nails, they might not need constant care. But teeth don't repeat themselves after childhood. The proper thing to do is to use SOZODONT, which preserves their health and beauty. It never fails.
ja29 3tOSTu

Capital Colonnade, No. 1017 Tenth street. Private rooms for families. The best of wines, liquors, cigars, etc. JOHN HECTOR, Proprietor.
o18 1m

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

Dale & Co.'s. Dale & Co.'s.

MASKS!

MASKS! MASKS!

FOR EVERY CHARACTER YOU THINK OF.

☞ BULLION FRINGE, STARS AND REGALIA.

DALE & CO.
ja26-3p1m

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS

—OF THE—

CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK.—THE BANK WILL pay Dividends Nos. 2 and 3, of 10 per cent. each, amounting to 20 per cent., payable on and after FEBRUARY 14, 1880. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES N. PORTER, Secretary.
☞ All persons owing the Bank will please call and settle their loans at once. ja27-2w s

INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.

SALE OF PROPERTY SEIZED FOR VIOLation of Internal Revenue Laws. I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Collector's Office, Sixth street, between K and L streets, Sacramento City, at 11 o'clock A. M., February 2d, the following described property, to wit: 3,400 Cigars, one package Gin 2½ W. G., one package Gin 23 W. G., and 48 gross Matches.
A. L. FROST,
ja23-10t] Collector Fourth Dist. California.

YEE SOON LUNG & CO.

HAVE ESTABLISHED A GENERAL Grocery and Provision Store AT COURTLAND, SACRAMENTO COUNTY.
☞ They will keep a good assortment on hand, and will sell at the lowest prices. ja28-4p1w

J. FRANK CLARK,

SUCCESSOR TO CLARK & DAVIS
Nos. 49 and 51 Fourth st., bet. J and K, SACRAMENTO.
Always a complete stock of Undertakers' Goods in every style. Special attention given to country orders, at lowest rates. d24 4p1m

Sacramento Planing Mill,

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, CORNER OF Front and Q stre Sacramento.
Doors, Windows, Blinds,
Finish of all kinds, Window Frames, Moldings o every description, and Turning
HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER.
d22-4p1w

IMPORTERS.

ROYAL HAMS (BRIGHT AND SWEET)
LIVERPOOL SALT (in 50s)
ALFALFA SEED.
SCHUMACHER'S OAT MEAL.
ROLL BUTTER (FRESH EVERY DAY)
CHIEFTAIN FINE CUT TOBACCO (10-lb Pails)
BULLY BOY CIGARS (Pennsylvania fillers)
WOODEN WARE (Pails, Wash Boards, Tubs, Brooms)
PARAGON AND LION AND UNICORN MACKEREL (5-lb tins, extra choice).

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