THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY..............APRIL 28, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107½ for 4s of 1907; 103⅞ for 5s of 1881; 108⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85½@4 88½; silver bars, 113⅜; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 51 15-16d; consols, 99 3-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105⅞; 4s, 109⅝; 4½s, 111½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 11d@10s 5d for good to choice Califor ia.

In the San Francisco share market yesterday there was quite a decline in all Comstock stocks. The prices were the lowest they have been for months, and in some cases the lowest for years. Compared with the sales on the 26th there was a decline of $1 in Utah, $1 37½ in Sierra Nevada, $1 25 in Union Consolidated, $1 12½ in Mexican, $1 75 in Ophir, $1 in Best & Belcher, and from 16 cents to 75 cents in other Comstock shares.

Mary C. Weisner has been held for the murder of her husband, at St. Paul, Minn.

Fire at St. Paul, Minn.; also, at St. Joseph, Mo., and at Adairville, Ky.

At Ellsworth, Ill., Monday, A. H. Hendry shot and killed Frank Bailey and Henry Stovenour.

Two United States men-of-war are to be sent to Canadian waters to protect American fishermen.

It is probable that the English Parliament will not meet before the 20th of May.

The death of Judge Connelly F. Trigg, of the Tennessee Circuit Court, is announced from Nashville.

Bismarck is now unable to leave his room.

A Berlin dispatch says that four more deaths have resulted from the Breslau explosion.

White stock thieves are committing numerous depredations in Wyoming.

Henry Mortt, sentenced to be hanged Friday at Hudson, N. Y., for wife murder, has been reprieved.

General Grant will not go East of Illinois before fall, as he wishes to visit the Rocky Mountains for a few weeks.

The new British Ministers will probably be sworn in to-day at Windsor Castle.

In a boiler explosion at Savannah, Ga., yesterday, two men were killed, eight injured, and a shingle mill totally destroyed.

Several Chinamen in New York are taking the preliminary steps toward becoming citizens.

William P. Gillespie has confessed at Columbus, Ind., to the murder of James Jamison ten years ago.

Particulars of the recent cyclone at Macon, Miss., are given this morning.

The storm of Sunday in Tennessee did great damage to property and caused the loss of several lives.

Senator Logan asserts that Grant will not withdraw under any circumstances.

According to General Sherman, the newspapers are responsible for all the clamor about West Point.

A violent storm of wind, rain and hail passed over Oakville, Ont., Monday.

Russia's exports of grain for January and February were 1,099,000 quarters below the corresponding period of last year.

James Halligan was killed and James Moran seriously injured in the Utah mine at Virginia, Nev., Monday night.

A brother of the Turkish Minister at Washington has been sentenced at Constantinople to exile for life on a charge of conspiracy against the Sultan.

At Valley Field, Ont., striking cotton operatives and police have had a collision, in which several persons were wounded.

The Marquis of Ripon will succeed Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India.

TAMMANY AND TILDEN.

At this moment there is fierce war between Tammany and Tilden, but as the hero of Cipher Alley evidently has the best of the controversy, and as in the event of his nomination Tammany will be pretty certain to get back into the traces and pull peaceably with the rest of the Democracy again, it is worth while to put on record some reminder of the present dispute, if only to show how many true things such contestants say of each other when they are at variance. It is known that Tammany went to Syracuse the other day, and held a Convention of its own, in opposition to Tilden's Convention, which latter called itself the regular Democratic State Convention. The anti-Tilden body drew up and adopted a platform, in the course of which the following language occurs: "We protest against his (Tilden's) "nomination, because his record is not clear; "because his political career has been "marked with selfishness, treachery, and "dishonor; because he has lost the respect, "confidence and friendship of the best men "in the party, to whom it looks "for guidance; because he has damaged "the Democracy more than any other man "in the country; because his name is irretrievably connected with attempts to "bribe Electors, and the scandals brought "to light by the cipher dispatches; because hundreds of thousands of Democrats cannot conscientiously vote for him, "and his nomination would sound the "knell of Democratic defeat." It will be seen that this is a very sweeping and comprehensive arraignment of Mr. Tilden. Certainly it includes a number of very sound reasons for opposing his candidature, and the only incongruity about the protest consists in the circumstance that it is offered by Tammany. If, as now seems quite possible, Mr. Tilden should secure the nomination, and if, as is always probable, Tammany should then agree to support the ticket, this savage and thoroughgoing denunciation of him will be rather an awkward reminiscence for Mr. Kelly and his friends. They can stand it, however, beyond a doubt, for the art of assimilating crow has been brought to the highest point among the Democratic managers.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

When a crime of any magnitude is committed in California the Eastern press immediately falls to moralizing upon it in the severest fashion, and deduces a great number of inferences highly uncomplimentary to the civilization of the Pacific coast. The late murder of De Young in San Francisco was taken up by these journals as a fresh illustration of the lawlessness and general barbarism and insecurity of this community, and some reams of editorial comments to that effect were sent broadcast over the country. The day before yesterday, in Cincinnati, two separate attempts were made to assassinate a notorious person called Eph Holland, the theory being that he, having become possessed of dangerous Democratic secrets, had abandoned that party and begun to work against it, and that it was consequently desired to put him out of the way. The existence of such characters as Eph Holland, not to speak of attempts to assassinate them, says little fo. the civilization of Ohio, it may be said; but we do not find the Eastern press going into convulsions over this event, and in fact they appear to regard it as by no means extraordinary. There is a provincialism in this distinction without a difference which is a notable characteristic of the New York press in particular.

AN AWKWARD CHARGE.

Senator Blaine seems to have made a rather serious blunder in charging that the seating of Kellogg was the result of a compromise with the Democrats, including the abandonment of all proceedings against Butler of South Carolina. It is quite possible that there was such an agreement. Indeed it has been generally understood that it was made. But as a matter of course the Democrats would not admit it in open debate, nor can the Republicans make any point by insisting upon a statement which if true is alike discreditable to both parties. In fact, this sort of accusation of bad faith is far too suggestive to be safe, and Mr. Blaine's colleagues at least evidently realized this.

THE DEBRIS BILL AND THE STATE

Some journals, notably in Southern counties, have undertaken to denounce the Debris bill in a very unjust and reckless way. Had our contemporaries followed the discussion of this measure with any care, we think they would have been convinced some time ago that it is neither an "outrage" nor a "job," but a much needed and strictly equitable law. The feature of it which seems most objectionable to its opponents is the provision for general taxation, and some papers talk as though this were an entirely new proposition, and one which had no precedents to support it. But in fact the principle of general taxation for similar purposes is one which has always been recognized and acted upon, both in the State and national governments. It is the principle which underlies the apportionment of all school taxes, for instance, and it is the principle which governs the distribution of public funds by Congress for local purposes. Every year the people of Florida and Louisiana and Maine and Illinois have to pay taxes for the erection of lighthouses or public buildings or breakwaters or harbors on the Pacific coast, while the people of the Pacific Coast are taxed in the same way for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi, or other distant enterprises. The absolute necessity of this kind of reciprocity to national existence is so clear that no one has yet been found to complain or protest against the system, yet the obligation of various sections of a State to aid in all enterprises bearing upon the prosperity of that State is much more obvious, and infinitely stronger. Moreover, it is capable of proof that the unity of interests existing between all parts of the State was so clearly recognized in the preliminary discussion of the debris question as to render unavoidable the adoption of the principle of general taxation in the bill. For it was in the name of State interest alone that the threatened stoppage of hydraulic mining was protested against. It was argued that hydraulic mining was an important industry, from the maintenance of which the whole community derived benefit, and that therefore some course should be sought which would permit the survival of this industry. Certainly the farmers of the Sacramento valley could not have been expected to feel any tenderness for the mines which were ruining them. Had they been left to their own devices there can be no doubt that they would have taken the shortest and most effective way to the suspension of hydraulic mining. All their personal interests drew them in that direction, and it was therefore not in their behalf that a compromise was advocated. Those who advocated it took the ground throughout that the State could not afford to stand by and let one industry destroy another, whether by debris or litigation. It may not have been realized that this position involved an acceptance of definite responsibilities on the part of the State, but there can be no question that it did, or that it was the true policy for intelligent men to pursue.

The proposition that the hydraulic mining interest ought to be preserved being once accepted, it devolved upon the State to make that preservation possible. The State could not ask the farmers who had already suffered so much to bear the cost of remedial measures, nor could it impose the whole burden upon the miners, since that would have compelled them to abandon their occupation. It could only proceed a step further in the path already entered upon, and declare that since the compromise was to be adopted in the interest of the whole community, and not merely of one section, the whole community must aid in paying for the work. This was the logical completion of the process of reasoning which began with the protest against the stoppage of hydraulic mining, and it was altogether in accordance with a sound and wholesome public policy. Objections to the Debris bill, however, are very shortsighted from other points of view. For example, it is certain that this bill must result in restoring to cultivation large tracts of fertile land, the tillage of which will greatly increase the aggregate revenues of the State, and lighten individual taxation by spreading it over a broader area. Thus the tendency of the measure will be toward the practical abolition of the slight additional burden at first imposed by its provisions. The idea that a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent can press hardly upon any one or any section, is moreover ridiculous. The truth is that the levy will not be felt at all, and that notwithstanding it will do a great deal of good to the State. A lighter rate of taxation could not have been imposed, nor would it be possible to find a more thoroughly justifiable and equitable scheme. The southern counties will share in the benefits caused by the improvement of our rivers, since the whole community must always profit more or less by the increased prosperity of any section. There was no other way in which the work requiring to be done could be accomplished, and had it not been provided for, the destruction of property which must have followed would have depressed every interest from Siskiyou to San Diego. We trust that our dissatisfied contemporaries will take the trouble to re-examine this subject, for we are convinced that at present they are laboring under a misapprehension regarding it.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WAKING UP.

At last the people of Southern California are beginning to realize that there may be some good in railroads, for the Southern Pacific is rapidly opening to them practically unlimited possibilities in the direction of prosperity. Their chief staples are fruit and wine, and until recently they had but a limited and dull market for either. The railroad, however, has changed the situation completely. It has put them in communication with Arizona and New Mexico, and in a short time will give them the command of the Colorado market also, and in so doing it has furnished them facilities for disposing of all the fruit they can grow and all the wine they can make. Los Angeles has at length discovered that railroads are not necessarily curses to a country, and that sometimes they develop its resources in quite a remarkable way. The people of Southern California generally are beginning to look about with more hopeful anticipations than events have warranted for a good many years. They see assurance of brisk business in the near future. They see a magnificent outlook for the specialities of their region, and one which will be certain to expand with time. The miners of Arizona and Colorado are clamorous for fruit, and willing to pay well for it. The Mexicans are fond of a good glass of wine, and appreciate pure vintages. Already the new industrial "boom" has made itself felt unmistakably, and when the fruit-growers and wine-makers get thoroughly roused, and grasp the situation firmly, Southern California will take a start which will astonish those who have been accustomed to look upon that section as slow and sleepy. All these years Southern California has been awaiting her opportunity, and it is come at last. There was no doubt about her facilities for raising fruit. The Anaheim colony had shown what she could do in making wine. But there was no market for her products, and those who turned their gaze southward and suffered it to rest upon the burning deserts of Arizona, may well have concluded that all hope of relief from that quarter was out of the question. But it was precisely from that quarter that relief was to come when the railroad was opened. The Southern Pacific pushed forward its iron arms, and the terrible deserts ceased to have any significance, and the fertile regions beyond them, and the densely-peopled mining area of Colorado, were brought within trafficking distance of Los Angeles. Henceforth there will be a purpose in southern colonization and cultivation which has never been present before. The great question of a market has been solved once and forever by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and all may now devote themselves to the development of the resources of the south with full confidence in the outcome. Grow but the fruit, make but the wine, says the railroad, and I will guarantee the ready and profitable sale of all your productions. Those, therefore, who desire to catch a last fleeting glimpse at the old-fashioned Southern California, must make haste, for in a little while that condition will have ceased to exist, and in its place will be found a region so full of activities, so abounding in promise, so assured of a long lease of prosperity, that the northern part of the State will have to bestir itself to maintain its ascendency. Los Angeles is at last emerging from her long siesta, and we hazard nothing in predicting that hereafter she will find but little opportunity for indulgence in her aforetime dreamy reveries. Upon the approaching change of fortune and prospects which the railroad is bringing our southern friends, we congratulate them very heartily, feeling convinced that henceforth they will appreciate the advantages of improved communications, and will cease to quarrel with their best friends.

WHAT NEXT?

The democratic spirit appears to be making way in quarters where it never would have been looked for, if we may judge from the statement that two continental princes have recently consented that their daughters should marry sons of the people. One of these princesses who has been led by love to a lower rank, is to take the plebeian appellation of *fraulein*, as a condition precedent, but nothing else seems to be demanded of her. A commotion is said to have been caused in aristocratic circles, among the fossilized princelings and attendants upon the aborted continental courts, in consequence of these unprecedented departures from the time-honored customs. Perhaps it is the beginning of the inevitable end, which will see all these sham potentates merged in the populace, as they ought to have been long ago.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

Washington, April 27th.—Eaton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the unamended Navy bill. Placed on the calendar.

Morgan, by request, introduced a bill directing the Court of Claims to investigate the Benjamin Weil and La Abra Mining Company. Referred.

A joint resolu ion, authorizing the President to reap oint Stephen A. McCarthy a lieutenant in the Navy, was passed.

The House bill to equip an Arctic expedition and for a scientific station at Lady Franklin Bay was passed.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up.

Teller ridiculed the idea of an Agent for the Moques Pueblos, who have been peaceful and civilized for 350 years. The Agent was an unmitigated nuisance. His chief occupation was sending to the Department highly-colored reports of his efforts to aid their civilization, while in fact they have not advanced a jot since 1540.

Dawes said the condition of the Indian is getting worse every day.

Beck said everything possible is being done to help them and prevent trouble.

Adjourned.

House.

Washington, April 27th.—A resolution was adopted, asking the President for all corre pondence respecting alleged interference with American fishermen in Fortune bay. Adopted.

May 15th is set apart for consideration of the Chinese Immigration bill and reports from the Education and Labor Committees and the bill to enforce the eight-hour law.

Frye, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill regulating the importation of raw material to be manufactured in the United States and used in the construction and repair of vessels in foreign trade, including the trade between Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, or built for foreign ac ounts. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The District of Columbia bill passed by 152 to 42.

Ballou introduced a joint resolution appointing a Commission of seven to inquire into what amendments in orthography may be introduced in public documents and the District of Columbia Schools, and to invite Great Britain to unite on constituting a joint Commission on such amendments.

Thomas, from the Select Committee on Pensions and Back-pay, reported a bill equalizing bounties.

The bill not being accompanied with a written report, was subsequently withdrawn.

The bill authorizing a registration of trade-marks was then considered.

McCord opposed it as unconstitutional.

The previous question was ordered, the search-warrant and penal sections were stricken out and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Denson, Judge.

Tuesday, April 27th.

R. S. Carey vs. J. G. Rae et al.—Demurrer overruled.

E. Christy vs. J. C. Fisher—Motion for new trial overruled.

Capital Savings Bank vs. Reel & McGraw—Motion to strike out names of J. Reel and P. McGraw sustained

James Lansing vs. Sacramento county—Demurrer to amended complaint overruled.

Estate of A. Stanley deceased—Petition for sale of personal property set f r hearing May 3d.

Charles A. Strong vs. Sacramento Valley and Placerville Railroad Company—On trial.

State Board of Agriculture.—The State Board of Agriculture resumed its session at 9 A. M. yesterday and proceeded to revise and complete the premium list. Among other things it set aside $600 for the encouragement of an art exhibition. This is to include painting and works of brush and pencil, and does not include marble and plaster work, which is otherwise provided for. In addition the society fits up at its own cost the art gallery, as it was last year, and thus the whole $600 is left purely in encouragement of a large exhibition. The Board decided to have the art display conducted on the same plan as that of last year, and will name a committee to attend to it. The Board rescinded a resolution known as the "the blanket rule," which provided that no sheep under blankets should be exhibited, or which had worn blankets since shearing. The Board will soon move its office to the State Capitol, and the Secretary and President have been appointed to superintend the removal. The Board meets again May 31st, at 2 P. M.

San Francisco Money Market.—Money continues a drug at the banks. Regular commercial paper is discounted at 8@10 per cent. Call loans on prime securities can be obtained at 5@6 per cent. Real estate mortgages are quoted at 8@10 per cent., and the tax paid by the lender. It looks as though the banks were not likely to have much business for the next sixty days. Drafts on New York are drawn at 25c for mail and 30c premium per $100 for telegraphic, with concessions on large amounts. Exchange on London is 49¼@49⅜d for bankers' bills, and 49¾d for commercial bills. Refined silver is 11½@12 per cent. discount. Mexican dollars are in demand, at 92 buying and 93 selling.—[San Francisco Bulletin, April 27th.

From a Distinguished Physician.—Professor Green, a distinguished allopathic physician, wrote to the Medical Record of Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that after all other means had failed, he sent for the Kidney Cure (Safe Kidney and Liver Cure), and to his astonishment cured a serious case of Bright's Disease by administering it, and afterwards found it equally beneficial in other cases. He advised his brother physicians to use it in preference to anything else for kidney disorders.

MANHATTANISMS.

REMINISCENCES OF BARNUM, THE PRINCE OF HUMBUGS.

Suit of a Physician for His Bitten-off Nose—More Skepticism among Clergymen—West Point Brutality.

New York, April 15, 1880.

The fact that Barnum is once more exhibiting here what he characteristically styles "the greatest show on earth" naturally brings his checkered career to mind. If there has ever been a congenital showman, he is one surely. He has repeatedly retired from the business, but he can not stay out of it. He invariably returns, after a certain period of inactivity, famished and famishing for new enterprises of the spectacular sort. He is now 70, or will be next July; and yet, I venture to say, he will at 80 be conducting some colossal circus or menagerie, or both, with undiminished energy and enthusiasm.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE SHOWMAN.

When his old museum at Broadway and Ann street burned down, fifteen years ago, he sold the site to Bennett, of the *Herald*, and decided to withdraw from public life. But he reappeared at the head of a new museum, further up Broadway, within two years, and having again been ousted by fire, he resolved once more to seek privacy. He even went so far as to sell a number of his properties to George Wood, and to agree, in consideration of a certain amount of cash, not to occupy the field on pain of forfeiting $25,000. He was very quiet, for him, for a considerable time; but the restless blood of the exhibitor conquered at last. He gave Wood a check for $25,000, and went back to his early love. You remember that he instituted a grand hippodrome in the season of 1874-5, and that it drew crowds to the building now known as Madison Square Garden. After some months its novelty wore off, the vast inclosure was almost empty, and Barnum disposed of his enormous quantity of material at auction, losing, it was thought, $400,000 or $500,000, and again retired. But here he is once more, turning away hundreds nightly from the American Institute and its collected prodigies. He is a Connecticut Yankee, having been born at Bethel in that State. He evinced from his early boyhood a fondness for practical jokes and for all kinds of trading which foreshadowed his destiny. His father, who was a tavern-keeper, put him into a miscellaneous shop of the village, and he afterwards set up a shop of his own, making a good deal of money by selling lottery-tickets, which he had learned all about by visiting this city. Having been clandestinely married at 19, he soon after bought and edited the *Herald of Freedom* at Danbury and turned it to profit. But his free expression of opinion having involved him in libel suits, and got him into prison, he sold out, lost in speculations nearly all he had made and then came here. He tried divers ways to earn a livelihood in this town with ill success, and was at his wit's end when he heard that

JOICE HETH,

A negress advertised as the nurse of George Washington, was on exhibition in Philadelphia, and could be bought. "That is my chance," said Barnum, and off he posted, negotiated for Joice so very shrewdly as to get possession of her for $1,000 cash, borrowed of his friends. He made the most of her, telling so many big stories as to whet public curiosity and made $1,500 a week by the wide-spread desire to see her. This, his initial attempt to humbug the people, was so prosperous that he formed a small company and traveled through the country, taking in much money in all the towns and villages where he halted. He is said to have cleared $100,000 from Joice Heth, who was the veritable founder of his first fortune. In 1836 she died, and an autopsy proved that she could not have been more than 75 or 80 years old, instead of 161, which Barnum had declared her to be. He continued in the show business for several years longer, when outside operations bankrupted him, and he returned to this city, and

EKED OUT A LIVELIHOOD

By writing for the Sunday papers, and by doing odd jobs of miscellaneous work. In 1841 Scudders' American Museum, as it was designated, was offered for sale, and Barnum bought it without a dollar of cash. Again the tide turned in his favor. At the end of a year he had paid for the museum, to which he steadily added until he had made it the most popular place of amusement in the republic. There he drew throngs with the white negroes, the Fiji mermaid, the wooly horse, with other distortions of nature and ingenious contrivances. He there exhibited Tom Thumb, too (the little fellow is now to be seen at a ten-cent show in the Bowery, looking quite old, stout and much the worse for dissipation), and reached his climacteric by engaging Jenny Lind at a prodigious price ($1,000 a night for 150 nights, with all the expenses of herself and troupe), and putting, nevertheless, some $250,000 into his purse by his audacious and hazardous undertaking. Barnum is indeed the Prince of Humbugs, and whatever may be thought of his peculiar enterprises, he is privately a very kind-hearted and pleasant fellow. As a man he is not a bit of a sham.

A SINGULAR SUIT

Has been brought against a young woman by a physician in a town in this State for $10,000 damages, for biting off the end of his nose. He alleges that while he was making out a diagnosis of her case—she had come to consult him in regard to her lungs—and trying to discover if she were suffering from tubercles, she flew at him, and bit off a portion of his proboscis, which he had considered a particularly handsome one, and which has been ruined esthetically by her ferocious assault. Her story is that she went to his office on a professional visit, and while he was testing her lungs, he threw his arms about her, and kissed her passionately and repeatedly. She endeavored in vain to disengage herself; then she screamed for help, but he caught her by the throat; nearly strangled her, and then resumed his ardent caresses. Unable to get away from him or to summon assistance, she seized his nose in her teeth—they are said to be large, strong and handsome—and held on until he roared with pain, and in his struggle left the tip of one of his fair features in her oral keeping. She then went her way unmolested, and avers that she has acted entirely in self-defense. The evidence corroborates her statement. She is comely, well-educated, of unblemished reputation, and has considerable property in her own right. He is shown to be a good deal of a coxcomb, decidedly inclined to rakishness, and to have been obliged to leave St. Louis on account of an infuriated husband to whose wife he had been unduly attentive. The Judge decided that the plaintiff had no right to damages or sympathy, and the New York community are of his opinion. The physician probably instituted suit more with a view to hiding the truth than to recovering anything.

There is a moral in this case. It is that men who have resolved to ravish kisses from women provided with excellent teeth, should, before carrying out their resolution, leave their noses at home, to guard against contingencies. If the New York physician had done this, he would have been better off by at least a quarter of an inch of a once graceful beak.

HERESY IN HIGH PLACE.

Charges of heresy are frequently brought nowadays in orthodox churches against their pastors, and usually involve much theological argument without very satisfactory result, because it appears to be very hard to determine the precise difference between orthodoxy and hetrodoxy. An Episcopal divine of New Orleans, Rev. Dr. Caleb S. Henry, has just published a little book, the "Endless Future of the Human Race," which is so very liberal in tone, so unevangelical in many respects, as to subject him, one might think, to admonition, if nothing more serious. While wholly rejecting the Romish doctrines, he holds that "a purgatorial discipline is appointed for all souls who need it, and in proportion to the degree and quality of their need. The worst and wickedest of men will not be excluded from the benefits of God's loving and merciful discipline." He believes "that we may and should pray for those who have passed away from this life. To do so seems to me the spontaneous impulse of every kind and loving heart." He takes hell to be, in its paramount intention, "a grand reformatory institution with a discipline beneficially designed to lead men through pain to penitence. * * * There are many mansions in heaven, we are told; and I doubt not there are many mansions in hell. Every dweller there will be put into the one he ought to be put into—the one that is best fitted for him." The doctor says in another place that, while God hates sin, He loves sinners. He regards as monstrous what Calvin, Jeremy Taylor, Barrow, Jonathan Edwards, Spurgeon and Gardiner Spring have preached and published about hell. Such views are shocking to humanity and totally inconsistent with every conceivable notion of God. Dr. Henry was formerly a Congregationalist; but has long been an Episcopalian, though not now, I hear, in the pulpit, having retired on account of his advancing years. Why is it that the mere fact of being, or having been, a clergyman produces such

A CONNUBIAL DISPOSITION?

A celibate clergyman is very rare, and a clerical widower of long standing almost unknown. Many of the men who have grown notorious for bigamy, trigamy and quadrigamy in this country have been preachers, and have abandoned their pious calling to devote themselves to matrimony in excess. The champion polygamist, a former Methodist divine, has lately been arrested near Bennington, Vermont. He bears the name, at least at present, of John McLean, and is reputed to have had no less than nineteen wives, most of them living. For thirty years he has been engaged in the most active conjugal transactions, having gone from State to State with no other intent than to get a new spouse. He has usually chosen women of some means; but when he could not obtain these conveniently, he has been gracious enough to accept them without dowry or financial prospects. It is reputed to have been his ambition to visit each of the thirty-eight States in the Republic—we think there are thirty-eight, or there were at last accounts—and marry in every one of them. The cause of his arrest was the kidnaping of a child of his last victim, formerly a widow, Mrs. Bettie W. Fullerton, of Lynchburg, Virginia. He had secreted the child in a barren, desolate place, some thirty miles from Bennington, and its mother, in company with a United States Marshal, had visited the spot, and found it, almost starved, in a cavern. The much-married and much-marrying scoundrel has been committed to jail. Requisitions for him have been issued by any number of States, and he is likely to have a brisk campaign of trials. He is about 50, good looking, agreeable in manners, and extremely voluble.

VARIETIES.

It is noticeable how many of the prominent clergymen here are foreigners, or at least Europeans. Dr. John Hall is a Scotch-Irishman; Dr. William H. Taylor is an Irishman; Lewellyn D. Bevan is a Welshman; Robert Collyer is a North Englishman; Dr. Thomas Armitage is also an Englishman, and several others are from beyond the sea. The truth is that it is hard nowadays to supply the pulpit with American preachers. The educated part of the nation does not at this time tend to theology.

The liberal-minded people in this vicinity are indignant at the manner in which the case of cadet Whittaker at West Point is conducted. Most of the cadets are tyrants and brutes, and always have been. It is amazing that not one of the whole number seems to have a spark of true generosity or chivalry, otherwise it would have been displayed toward a persecuted young man whose sole crime is the color of his skin.

New Yorkers are generally indignant at the advanced price of gas and ice—two necessities. They are longing for the electric light and some artificial method of freezing water.

Despite contradictions, there is reason to believe that Wm. H. Vanderbilt does contemplate early retirement from active management of railways. He can hardly afford to retire, however, as he is probably not worth more than $60,000,000.

The stock-brokers are reported to have made more money in the last eight months than they have ever done in any similar period since the formation of the Exchange.

Building is more active just now in the upper part of town, it is said, than during any spring for the last nine or ten years. Part or the whole of entire vacant blocks are filled or filling with substantial, handsome residences. New York is growing rapidly in every way.

The money lost here in trying to establish amusements must amount to a great deal annually. In the place, for example, where the Bijou Opera House, in Broadway, now is, there have been, within two years, at least ten different kinds of amusement, and they have all failed, sinking some $250,000.

Five or six theaters will be open the coming summer, as it is thought the town will be full of strangers during the warm months.

Chaubert.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of April 27th.]

The vacation of the Judges of the Superior Court will begin on Saturday next and continue until after the Fourth of July.

The pumping experiments in the artesian well at the new City Hall, yesterday, indicated a flow of 5,400 gallons per hour, the pipe reaching a depth of 90 feet. The well is 182 feet deep.

Marcus W. Rayburn, driver for the Golden Gate Flouring Mills, committed suicide at his residence, No. 526 Hayes street, last night, by swallowing a dose of corrosive sublimate. Despondency over a long sickness was the motive for the act.

The quarantined steerage passengers and crew of the City of Peking, on board the hulks, are being made as comfortable as the surroundings will permit. They receive a ton of food daily. Dr. McAllister visits the hulks regularly, and has had all the clothing of the Chinamen cleansed and fumigated. No new cases have, so far, been discovered.

At a meeting of the Barbers' Protective Union last evening a committee was appointed to notify all barbers in the State that under the new law they will be required to close their respective shops at 12 o'clock on and after the first Sunday in May, and that measures will be taken by the Union for the arrest and prosecution of any proprietors who shall keep their shops open or shave their customers after that hour in violation of law.

John S. Roberts, an employe of the San Francisco Wool Scouring Company, the works of which are at Bay View, met his death accidentally yesterday morning, by being run over. Roberts left Bay View between 8 and 9 o'clock, in company with the driver of a four-horse wagon, occupying a seat beside the driver. They were going to Nineteenth street for a load. As they were passing along, a horse running loose in the streets, with a blanket over it, came alongside, and would keep running with the team. This so amazed the horses that they became very restive, and then ran away. Roberts was thrown from his seat, and the wagon passed over his abdomen. Deceased was about thirty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. He was a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 25, I. O. O. F., and also of the A. O. U. W.

During the recent snow-blockade the San Francisco Postmaster has sent forward the following mails made up from Pacific Coast matter: Sixty-three bags on the 21st, 102 bags on the 22d, 60 bags on the 23d and 62 bags on the 24th. In addition, 263 bags of Australian matter, which arrived on the City of New York for the East and Europe, were sent forward. By the same steamer there arrived for distribution at the local office the following letters: 2,513 from Sydney, 1,833 from New Zealand, 1,468 from Melbourne, 366 from Adelaide, 332 from Brisbane, and 363 from other places tributary to the Australian mail line, together with 11,000 newspapers. There were also received by the City of New York 4,720 letters from Honolulu for distribution at the San Francisco Postoffice. The delayed mails included from 8,000 to 10,000 letters for Australia, China and other foreign ports.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

PASSENGERS PASSING CARLIN.

Work of the Recent Storm in Sierra County.

ODD FELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

Coroner's Inquest at San Francisco on the De Young Case.

HIGH WATER ON THE LOWER SACRAMENTO

A Miner's Neck Broken and His Head Crushed in a Comstock Shaft.

CALIFORNIA.

The De Young Tragedy—Coroner's Inquest.

San Francisco, April 27th.—The inquest in the De Young case commenced to-day. The inquiry was confined to circumstances immediately connected with the murder. The testimony thus far agrees substantially with the reports heretofore telegraphed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

San Francisco, April 27th.—The inquest in the De Young case was concluded this evening. All the evidence taken was substantially the same as the reports heretofore telegraphed, with one exception. A man giving his name as Clemetshaw testified that at the time of the shooting he was looking through the window of the *Chronicle* counting-room, and saw Kalloch and De Young facing each other, the latter leaning against the counter. Directly De Young straightened himself, drew a pistol from his overcoat pocket, and fired at Kalloch. The latter then drew and began firing, when De Young ran. The remainder of his evidence was in accordance with the other testimony. The fact that Clementshaw had previously endeavored to obtain permission to view the body of deceased, bringing a note to the Coroner from the Sheriff's office, in which he was introduced as Mr. Watson, tended to discredit his testimony, and the direct evidence of other eye-witnesses, and the fact that De Young's pistol was found not to have been discharged, decided the jury to attach no weight to his testimony, and after a brief deliberation they returned a verdict charging Kalloch with murder. Clemetshaw explained his change of name by stating that he had adopted the name of Watson as a matter of convenience, his true name being difficult to pronounce.

The Lower Sacramento—Rio Vista and Vicinity.

Rio Vista, April 27th.—The river is still rising slowly. No serious break is yet reported in the levees, but the water is said to be running over them in places. Squads of men are constantly at work strengthening these points, and there is still hope that a further calamity will be averted. The latest advices from the tules on the Toland tract, which was this morning reported to be flooded, say that the levee is still whole, but enough water has run over it to cover a considerable portion of the tract. No great harm will result from this, if nothing worse occurs. The weather is discouragingly warm, though fortunately there is no wind.

The Recent Storm—Its Operation at Sierra City.

Sierra City, April 23d.—The most terrible storm ever known in this place has apparently just come to a close. It began April 12th, and there has been scarcely a gleam of sunshine till this morning, but, with the exception of a very little rain, it has snowed almost continuously night and day, and sometimes very fast, fully seven feet having fallen here, and at the lowest reasonable estimate not less than ten or twelve feet on the summit. The snow has been very soft, it being just cold enough to snow. Your reporter has repeatedly taken a pan heaped with snow which sometimes when melted would more than fill the pan with water. There have been many snow slides, some of them doing considerable damage.

Isaac Martinetti, a dry goods merchant of this city, had five arastras swept away by an avalanche, doing several thousands of dollars damage.

About five miles down the river, at a place called Charcoal, some Italians have a ranch, and on the 21st instant, having a few minutes warning, they had barely time to leave the house when a slide came, carrying the house and its contents into the river, and raising the stream 15 or 20 feet till it cut its way through a deep mass of snow.

Not more than half a mile further down the river the catastrophe was literally repeated, where a Frenchman, a miner, in like manner just barely had time to get out of the track of the huge mass of snow that came rushing down the mountain and carried his house, with its contents, into the torrent, a total wreck.

It is said the river was so effectually dammed that the water was raised 20 feet, and it was several hours before the water cut a passage through.

A water-ditch and flume on the south side of the river has encountered several slides, and is undoubtedly somewhat damaged, but to what extent cannot be known for some time to come. In some places it is 30 feet under the snow.

Supplies for the Insane Asylum at Stockton.

Stockton, April 27th.—The Directors of the Insane Asylum met to-day and awarded the contracts for supplies for six months from May 1st. Following are the awards: Groceries and provisions, Hedges & Buck; flour, etc., Sperry & Co.; firkin butter, Hedges & Buck; clothing, dry goods, hats, etc., E. A. Stockwell; beef and mutton, L. Gertch; potatoes, 90 cents per 100 pounds, Hammond, Moore & Yardley—all of Stockton; ranch butter, 22 cents, Robert Haight & Co. of San Francisco; wood, Jacob Strahle, $5 74 per cord; boots and shoes, Frederick Arnold of Stockton.

Odd Fellows' Celebrations.

Columbia, April 27th.—The celebration of the I. O. O. F., in this place yesterday was a grand affair. The weather was most delightful, and the Order throughout the entire county was represented. The procession presented an imposing array. The oration by A. Camenetta was a most masterly effort.

Calistoga, April 27th.—The sixty-first anniversary of American Odd Fellowship was celebrated here yesterday in a highly becoming manner. The celebration was under the auspices of Calistoga Lodge. All the Encampments and Lodges in the district participated, and fully 1,000 persons were present. J. E. Benton, P. G., of Oakland, was the orator of the occasion. The festivities closed at night with balls at the Hot Springs and Magnolia Hotels.

The Mountain View Affair—What is Thought of it in the Vicinity.

San Jose, April 27th.—Last Sunday a report came here from Mountain View of an alleged assault on Mrs. John Paul, of that place, which sounded so much like a romance that many discredited it as simply preposterous. This is the same woman who some months ago created quite a sensation by reporting having overheard a plot for the abduction of Senator P. W. Murphy, of San Luis Obispo, whose father, brothers and relatives reside here. She told such a straight story at that time that detectives were sent to San Luis Obispo to investigate the case, but no trace of the alleged conspiracy could be unearthed. Her last story, in brief, was that while her husband was at his Lodge last Saturday evening, a knock came, and when she opened the door a masked man entered, and after telling her that she had given the Murphy business away, and that he came there to kill her, he pulled a pistol and fired three shots at her. She then took a pistol from her pocket, which she had there by accident, having taken it from one of her children that day, and fired one shot at him, when he took the pistol from her, and after, as she says, leaving her for dead, left. The detectives who have visited the scene do not credit the story, and say it has been concocted to gain notoriety. Mrs. Paul is the same woman who, under the name of "Belle Cook," recently challenged any woman in the United States to ride against her. Her object in telling the story cannot be surmised, unless it was for notoriety, and some think that it might also be intended to excite the sympathy of the Murphy family to such an extent that they would reimburse her.

NEVADA.

Passengers Passing Carlin for California.

Carlin, April 27th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: William Curtis, Silver City, N. M.; H. A. Hill, Oregon; J. H. Brophy, British Columbia; R. J. Campbell and wife, Sacramento; Mrs. S. D. Smith, New Jersey; Miss Robins, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Petroff, Mrs. J. A. Coolidge, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor, Pekin, China; George Walters, San Francisco; C. E. Hay, Manila, Philippine Islands; F. F. Nash, S. F. Smith and wife, San Francisco; John A. Charlotte, William Starker, New York; P. A. Sutherland, Portland, Or.; P. F. Milburn, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Heyworth, J. M. L. Strikes, G. C. Miller, San Francisco; J. Thompson, New Mexico; W. C. Parsons, Arizona; G. Heathal, San Francisco; L. R. Noble and wife, Mattoon, Ill.; E. Saltmarsh, Mrs. A. C. Stilphen, San Francisco; Mrs. Stacy, New York; Mrs. D. Ogden, San Francisco; A. B. Nichols, Philadelphia; Thomas French, Edwin J. W. French, Washington, D. C.; J. Mulin, San Francisco; O. A. Cox, New York; A. Saltmarsh, Portland, Or.; A. Van Ateas, J. W. Jenne, San Francisco; Miss Mary McComb, Oakland; R. J. Titus, Ohio; Virgil Conn and wife, Roseburg, Or.; J. S. Fassett and family, Elmira, N. Y.; 115 emigrants, including 80 males, to arrive in Sacramento April 29th.

Fatal Accident—Mining Matters.

Virginia, April 27th.—Last night, by the breaking of the cable in the incline of the Utah, James Halligan, night foreman, was instantly killed and James Moran seriously injured. The giraffe had been run from below the 1,750-foot level nearly to the head when the cable broke. Moran broke his ankle and cut his side and head by jumping off 40 feet below where the cable broke. Halligan jumped 50 feet further down, and had the back of his head crushed in and his neck broken. Halligan's wife was confined yesterday morning, and will scarcely survive the death of her husband.

The north header of the Sutro tunnel is now so near workings in the slopes of Consolidated Virginia that blasts shake down rocks, so as to make it dangerous for men to work there, and 300 men have been laid off till the danger is past—some four or five days.

Execution at Winnemucca—Charles Wesley Hymer Hanged for Murder.

Winnemucca, April 27th.—To-day was the time fixed for the execution of Charles Wesley Hymer, who murdered T. K. West in Paradise on the 5th of May, 1879. As early as 8 o'clock knots of men were observed standing about the Court-house, evidently discussing the terrible affair, and much more sympathy seemed to be expressed for the condemned man than at any time since the commission of the crime. The doomed man throughout showed great fortitude, walking to the scaffold with a firm step. At the appointed time the Sheriff sprung the trap, and the soul of the murderer was launched into eternity with scarcely a struggle.

Austin City Election.

Austin, April 27th.—The municipal election took place in this city yesterday, resulting as follows: Mayor, Albert Steinbach; Aldermen, First Ward, J. S. Hammond, M. Finnegan and I. L. Brennan; Aldermen, Second Ward, J. S. Barnard, Charles Lund and J. E. Ferrell. The contest being for City Marshal, who is elected by the Board, John Bicknell, the present incumbent, gets four out of the six Aldermen, giving him a sure thing for re-election.

UTAH.

An Aged Woman Found Murdered.

Salt Lake, April 27th.—Mary Parker, aged 62 years, was found yesterday about two miles from her home in Springdale with her throat cut. She was enticed from her home last Friday, since which time search was made until she was found. Suspicion rests upon a young man named Dalton, as there is strong circumstantial evidence against him. He has been arrested.

OREGON.

Indicted for Murder—Bills Ignored—Suicide—State Printer Carter's Funeral.

Portland, April 27th.—The Grand Jury returned an indictment against George Collins, for the murder of H. Hamilton, in the State Circuit Court at Oregon City this morning. Collins, it will be remembered, shot and instantly killed Hamilton several months ago at Molalla Prairie, Clackamas county. He was indicted for murder in the first degree. The trial will come off in a few days.

The Grand Jury in the same Court have ignored the bill charging Bernard and Fairchild with the murder of Mrs. Barbara Hagar, and the defendants were discharged. They have been confined in jail for many months, and propose to bring suit against Clackamas county for false imprisonment.

The Grand Jury of Umatilla county has ignored the bill against James H. Turner for the murder of Henry Strobe a few months ago. The ground on which the bill was ignored is that the shooting was done in self-defense.

A Swede named Lawrance Lunden committed suicide at Willsburg, a few miles from this city, this morning. Lunden was very despondent over his financial difficulties, and it is supposed that brooding over his condition produced insanity. This morning he stabbed himself in the eye, and taking in his arms his little daughter, aged two years, jumped into a well. The father and child were pulled out after great difficulty, but not until the child was nearly strangled to death and Lunden lifeless. Deceased was aged 60 years, and leaves a family of four helpless children in destitute circumstances.

The funeral of W. B. Carter, late State Printer, took place yesterday from the residence of the family in Corvallis, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. The cortege was very large and the ceremonies impressive. Most of the State officers attended the obsequies.

The Washoe Indians on the other side of the Sierras complain that the destruction of nut pine timber and the extensive fishing carried on at Tahoe by the white men are destroying their source of food supply, and have petitioned the Government to give them compensation, or set apart a reservation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special meeting of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M., will be held at Masonic Temple, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 28th, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in the Master's Degree. Visiting brothers are cordially invited. By order of JOHN McARTHUR, W. M. D. McKay, Secretary. ap28-1t*

Social at the Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and L streets, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Music, Recitations and Refreshments. Admission, 25 cents. [B. C.] ap28-1t

The officers and members of Company "B," First Artillery Regiment, will assemble at their armory, in full dress uniform, sabres and belts, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 28th, at 7:30 o'clock, for street drill and parade. By order of J. L ATWOOD, ap28-1t Captain Commanding Company.

WANTED—FIFTY HEAD OF GOOD WORK HORSES, suitable for railroad work, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. Apply to B. R. CROCKER. ap28-1w*

TWENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL MAY FESTIVAL!

—OF THE—

SACRAMENTO TURN VEREIN!

—AT—

Richmond Grove, Sunday, May 2d.

GYMNASTIC EXERCISES BY MEMBERS AND Scholars of the Society. Also, Games for Ladies and Gentlemen, for which valuable prizes will be awarded. Singing by the Turner Harmonie. Dancing and other amusements to follow.

☞ The feature of the day will be Gymnastic Contest by the Veteran Members of the Society for Special Prizes.

☞ Music by First Artillery Band. Admission tickets, 25 cents each. ap28-istd

RANCH FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.

THE WELL-KNOWN SAULSBURY RANCH, on line of S. V. R. R., containing 3 0 Acres. A failure of crop has never been known upon the place. The soil is deep, and of sandy loam character; produces from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat and 30 to 45 bushels of barley to the acre. Terms made satisfactory.

Apply to SWEETSER & ALSIP, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, No. 1015 Fourth street, bet. J and K, Sacramento. ap28-1p1m

CAPITAL FURNITURE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST place to purchase Furniture in the State. "We stand for HOME LABOR against IMPORTATIONS."

☞ Special inducements to the Trade. CAPITAL FURNITURE COMPANY, No. 178 J street, Sacramento. ap28-tf

FRIEND & TERRY LUMBER COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in every kind and variety of BUILDING and FINISHING TIMBER and

LUMBER.

☞ Cargoes, Car-loads and Special Orders promptly filled, and shipped direct from the OREGON, REDWOOD and SUGAR PINE MILLS of the Company.

General Office, No. 1310 Second Street, near M. Branch Yard, Corner Twelfth and J Streets. ap13-2p1m

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. ap6-2p1m

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND EXCURSION

—TO—

STOCKTON,

By the Caledonian Club of this city,

TO ATTEND THE FIRST ANNUAL Gathering and Games of the Stockton Caledonian Club, on FRIDAY, MAY 7th. A special train will leave Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and return 7:30 P. M. A limited number of tickets will be sold, and can be procured of any of the members, or from ALEX. MUNROE, Secretary, at L. Bien's, Eighth and J streets, up to MAY 4th. Tickets (for round trip), $2 00. G. D. STEWART, Chief.

Alex. Munro, Secretary. ap26-4tMWFM

Proposals for Privileges.

BIDS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF Selling Refreshments, Lunch, Cigars, etc., at the KNI HTS OF PYTHIAS' PICNIC, at Davisville, May 8th, will be received until

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1880.

Privilege will include selling on cars. No spirituous, vinous or malt liquors to be sold.

☞ Bids to be left with S. A. WOLFE, Photograph Gallery, J street. [B. C.] ap26 3tMWF

GRAND MAY DAY PICNIC

—AND—

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION!

AT TAMMANY GROVE, DAVISVILLE,

—ON—

SATURDAY..............MAY 1, 1880.

A PROGRAMME OF LITERARY EXERCISES will be presented as follows, during the afternoon:

President of the Day..Robert Thompson, of San Francisco.
Invocation..Rev. M. C. Briggs, of San Francisco.
Song.........Professor J. A. Maxham, of Vermont.
Oration..........Edward Carswell, of Canada.
MUSIC.
Poem..........George Aspden, of Sacramento.
Song.........Professor J. A. Maxham, of Vermont.
Address....Rev. H. G. DeWitt, D. D., of New York.

Church, Jones & Beebe's Full Band will furnish music.

W. F. Peterson will provide refreshments.

Suitable prizes have been offered for Base Ball and other outdoor amusements.

A new platform, 50x100 feet, has been erected.

All that can will be done to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of all. Each ticket-holder will be furnished a seat on the cars, as passengers are limited to fifty in each coach.

Tickets (for the round trip, including all privileges), $1.

☞ Proceeds for the Benefit of the Good Templars Home for Orphans. ap14-td

HOIT & GRANT.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS. E. S. GRANT, No. 1015 Sixth street, between J and K. N. S. HOIT, No. 1021 Fourth street, between J and K. ap17-istf

FIRST ARTILLERY REG'T. BAND.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, Serenades, Parades, Picnics, etc. Leave orders at headquarters, No. 720 K street; F. A. Fisch, Twelfth and G streets. Leader, E. W. DAVIS, No. 1324 I street. ap6-1m

LICK HOUSE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS of this popular Hotel will be rented hereafter without board—the dining-room being temporarily closed.

The house, as always, will be strictly first-class.

☞ Special inducements to Families, Merchants, Tourists and Commercial Travelers.

THE LICK has the most desirable and centra location in the city.

ap23-2p1m WM. F. HARRISON, Manager.

DAMAGED

BY WATER.

☞ WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A LOT OF GOODS DAMAGED BY WATER AT THE RECENT STORM. ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

DRESS GOODS!

REDUCED TO 10, 15 AND 20 CENTS, FORMERLY SOLD AT 25, 50 AND 75 CENTS.

Call Early and Secure Bargains!

S. LIPMAN & CO.,

CORNER FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO. ap14-3p1m

THE BEST ARTICLE FOR TOILET USE

EVER MANUFACTURED.

Good for the Complexion!—Beneficial to the Skin!—A Sure Cure for Poison Oak, and all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp; also, a First-class Shaving Soap.

TESTIMONIALS:

San Francisco, August 27, 1879.

TO THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gentlemen: I received a package of your SOAP (Phosphate Soap), and it gives me great pleasure to testify as to its superior excellence. As a TOILET SOAP I have never seen anything to surpass it. It also possesses superior remedial qualities. I have used it in two cases of obstinate skin diseases, one of intolerable itching, Pruritus, the other an Eczema. In both great relief was obtained. Its emollient properties are remarkable. Respectfully,

W. A. DOUGLASS, M. D., No. 126 O'Farrell street.

Fort Verde (Arizona), Dec. 12, 1879.

TO THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my sore eyelids, which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.

CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE, Twelfth Infantry.

Oakland (Cal.), April 5, 1880.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the scabs. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.

MICHAEL KANE, No. 1063 Kirkham st.

San Francisco, November 27, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: After a number of trials of different Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is certainly the very best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction.

JAMES P. ARTHUR.

Quick Cure for Poison Oak.

A few months ago an eminent physician who had tested the remarkable curative qualities of PHOSPHATE SOAP for various skin diseases, expressed his belief that it would be an excellent remedy for Poison Oak. It was accordingly tested for this purpose. A boy had been so badly poisoned as to be confined to his bed for a week, and had his hands all covered with sores when he began to use PHOSPHATE SOAP. Within twenty-four hours he was greatly relieved, and in a few days was entirely cured of Poison Oak by the use of PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Men and women, young and old, who wish to keep the skin healthy, soft, natural and beautiful, should avoid common soaps and buy nothing for toilet use except PHOSPHATE SOAP. Ask your druggist or grocer for it, and take nothing else. ap19 3p2m

J. G. DAVIS,

DEALER IN FINE FURNITURE

Of every description

☞ ALSO, A FULL LINE OF CARPETS. ☜

No. 411 K street, bet Fourth and Fifth. mr18-3p1m