THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....JULY 12, 1880.

Signal Corps Report—July 11, 1880.

TIME.	BAR	THR	HUM	WIND	RAIN	WEATH.
4:02 A. M....	29.82	57	75	S. E. 3	....	Clear
7 A. M.....	29.88	66	50	N. 14	....	Clear
8:02 A. M....	29.90	68	42	N. 12	....	Clear
2 P. M.....	29.90	79	30	N. W. 12	....	Clear
8:02 P. M....	29.90	75	44	N. 5	....	Clear

Max. ther., 82 degrees. Min. ther., 56 degrees.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 11th.—For California: Clear or partly cloudy weather.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Capital Gymnasium Club this evening.
Sacramento Commandery—Special Assembly.
Wanted—An active industrious boy.
First Artillery Band—Music furnished.
Furnished Rooms—Clunie's new building.
Knights of Honor—California Lodge to-night.

Business Advertisements.

New tea—Adams, McNeill & Co.
Farm for sale—Carl Strobel.
W. O. Thrailkill—Dental depot.
R. Levy—Wholesale commission merchant.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEATHER COMPARISONS.—The maximum temperature yesterday at the Signal Corps Station in this city was 82° and the minimum 56°. The wind changed to the north at 5 A. M. and remained so during the day. With the exception of three or four hours on Saturday there had been no north wind since the 20th of June. During these twenty days the highest temperature was 88°, on July 24, and the lowest 52°, which occurred on the 24th, and again on the 29th of June. The mean temperature for the same time was 70°. The maximum of temperature on July 10, 1879, was 92°, and the minimum 62°, with wind south. It was preceded, however, by north wind on the day previous, which, no doubt (in part, at least), was the cause of the high thermometer on the 10th. The highest temperature during the twenty days of 1879, corresponding with that above given, was 94°, on June 25th, during a north wind, and the lowest 51°, occurring on the 8th of July. The mean temperature for the twenty days was 70.7°. During the period mentioned in 1879 there were seven days of north wind against less than the twenty-four hours the present season.

CASES MULTIPLYING—On Saturday it was developed that Wallace McPherson, who was arrested on Friday night charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, had been prolific in his methods and experiences of "making a raise," both here and at San Francisco. He commenced by representing that he had been appointed gardener for the Capitol grounds, and upon the strength of having appointing power to fill subordinate positions, and promises of appointments to various ones, he is said to have obtained numerous sums of money. His principal raids have been upon members of the Caledonian Club. Since his arrest he has been confined in the city jail, and his wife now states that he is insane, an assertion which it is thought by those whom he has victimized will hardly be supported by an investigation and the facts.

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court on Saturday the two cases of battery against John Droughty were continued till the 24th. The following cases were continued until next Wednesday: Lizzie Dwyer, disturbing the peace; David O'Brien, assault to murder; Wallace McPherson, obtaining money under false pretenses; Maggie Sauze, disturbing the peace. The case against E. Sheehy, for violating the health ordinance, was continued till to-day. William Dwyer pleaded guilty to sleeping in a railroad car and was sentenced to the county jail for thirty days. The case of Georgie Duck, charged with assault to do great bodily harm, was continued till July 15th.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.—The following persons, nominated by the Governor, have been commissioned by the President of the United States as Commissioners under and by virtue of an Act of Congress to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and the recognition of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, products of the soil and mine, in the city of New York, in the year 1882: Henry George and Warren B. Ewer of San Francisco; as alternates, George Francis Dawson of Washington, D. C., and Walter Hart of New York.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—On Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a boy apparently 13 or 14 years of age, was seen on N street, opposite Capitol Park, in a most disagreeable state of intoxication, staggering to the fence and into the gutter, and boisterously uttering the vilest obscenity and blasphemy. A younger boy was trying to assist him home. It was a most pitiable and disgusting sight, and witnessed by a large number of people in the vicinity, who were severe in their criticism of parties who would furnish intoxicants to a person of such age.

MINERAL PATENTS.—The following mineral patents were received at the United States Land Office, Ed. F. Taylor, Register, in this city on the 10th instant: No. 585, placer mine of Benj. Bailey; No. 609, placer mine of M. O'Connell and others; No. 668, placer mine of Charles McLaughlin; No. 673, quartz mine of Mary L. Hopkins; No. 687, placer mine of L. B. Churchill; No. 689, placer mine of John McLean; No. 691, placer mine of John McDonald. These will be delivered to the parties surrendering the duplicate receipts of corresponding numbers.

FREIGHT MOVEMENTS.—Car loads of freight were received at this point since last report as follows: One of ice, 55 of wood, 1 of agricultural implements, 1 of beer, 5 of coal, 2 of barley, 4 of lumber, 7 of rubble, 5 of slabs, 1 of coal-oil, 1 of tomato catsup, 2 of salmon, 1 of sheep, 4 of wool, 3 of cattle, 1 of merchandise, 2 of wheels, 2 of beer, 1 of potatoes. Through car loads were forwarded of the following: Six of merchandise, 1 of honey, 1 of ore, 1 of powder, 4 of salmon, 1 of wine, 1 of sugar, 12 of wool, 1 of vegetables, 1 of cabbage.

CITY PATMENTS.—The following are the amounts paid into the City Treasury for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1880: W. C. Farnsworth, cemetery dues, $141 75; R. D. Scriver, water rates, $870 77; N. A. Kidder, harbor dues, $15; W. A. Henry, Police Court fines, $17; George A. Putnam, city licenses, $407 04; dog tax, $4 80; street assessments, $295 20; H. L. Buckley, delinquent city taxes, $728 21. Total, $2,480 75.

DAVISVILLE DIVISION.—At a meeting of Davisville Division, No. 105, Sons of Temperance, held last week, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: W. P., J. B. Tufts; W. A., Mary Ward; R. S., W. E. Tufts; A. R. S., Ada Tufts; F. S., Daniel W. Kernochan; Treasurer, Mrs. R. M. King; Chaplain, Dollie Tufts; Con., Eli W. Snider; A. C., Katie King; I. S., Paul Maddox; O. S., J. I. Slater.

POLICE ARRESTS.—Police arrests were made in the city Saturday and Sunday as follows: Mrs. Donovon, disturbing the peace, by officers Jackson and Ferral; George M. Farr, disturbing the peace, by officers Ferral and Rider; Mrs. Bullion, disturbing the peace, by officer Jackson; Mrs. Mankin, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, Katie Gilbert and Jack Donovan, disturbing the peace, by officers Smith and Coffee.

INCORPORATED.—Articles of incorporation of the Humboldt Logging and Railway Company have been filed with the Secretary of State, the object of which is to construct and maintain a railway of twenty miles, from Humboldt Bay to tide-water in Humboldt county. Directors, John Kentfield, J. W. Henderson, Calvin Paige, Timothy Paige, H. H. Bahne. Capital, $150,000.

QUERY.—A correspondent propounds this query: "In the report of the Auditing Committee for the Fourth of July celebration, published in your issue of Saturday, occurs this item: 'Assigned claim, $25.' Can you, or will the committee inform the public for what purpose the money was expended?"

NOTARIAL.—Governor Perkins on Saturday commissioned the following Notaries Public: George M. Yoell and C. H. Simonds for San Jose, J. C. Wickersham for Petaluma, Sonoma county, and J. C. Hulse for Winters, Yolo county.

FIVE AND TEN CENT COUNTERS.—On the 10 cent counter you will find kid gloves, ladies' and children's fancy hose, lace and linen handkerchiefs, combs, embroidery linen collars, perfumery, laces, cuffs, and thousands of other useful articles. You should not fail to visit them for bargains at the Red House.*

MOTHERS, take notice, that Ackerman & Co., No. 639 J street, are selling fine baby carriages from $7 50 to $10.

THE QUINCY SYSTEM.

THE NEW METHOD TO BE INTRODUCED IN OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

Something of Its Origin—The Primary Teaching of Leading Importance—The Qualification Requisite for a Successful Teacher.

In accordance with the recent action of the Board of Education the method of teaching known as the rational or Quincy system, is soon to be introduced in our city schools, more perhaps as an experiment than otherwise, for practically nothing is known of it in this section, and few even have much conception of the course pursued in teaching under this system. A lady teacher from Quincy, Mass., has been employed by the Board for the present year, at a salary of $1,000, and will arrive about the first of September, or in time to commence after the vacation which will follow the close of the first two months of the school year. Thus far the Board has not determined in which building or in just what manner the new teacher will be employed—whether simply teaching under the new method in one school, or at the same time introduce it into more by giving supervisory charge to the teacher for this purpose. This will not probably be determined until after her arrival and consultation upon the subject, as to the most advisable course to be pursued.

The question of interest at the present time is, what is the new method of teaching, and what evidence is there that it has established itself beyond the experimental period? This system of teaching was first devised and successfully established by the renowned philanthropist and reformer, Heinrich Pestalozzi, of Zurich, Switzerland, in the year 1775. During that year he collected about fifty small, homeless and more or less depraved children and opened the school at Newhof, near Zurich, and so successful did it prove that it has come to be the established method of public and private educational institutions in Switzerland and throughout the German States, except where education is mostly under the control of the Catholic clergy. There it is known as the rational or Pestalozzian system, and is essentially the same as what is called the Quincy system in this country. It proceeds upon the theory of drawing out the natural reasoning faculties rather than mouthing from books, and that the best teachers are required for the primary. A lady now residing in this city, who was educated under this method by thoroughly competent German teachers, and herself taught it several years, furnishes the following outline in relation to the theory of the system and qualifications of teachers. A brief treatise on the methods of teaching will hereafter be given.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Primary education (the word "teaching" is too limited) has three main objects. In the first place, it aims at slow but comprehensive mental development—slow, as a forcing process, no matter how brilliant its results may appear at the time to be, is unscientific as well as unwholesome. Education is an art and a science as much as medicine and astronomy, and as capable of progress in theory and practice. Secondly—It imparts manual skill and trains the senses, as instruments for the acquisition of knowledge. Music, drawing and school gymnastics enter largely into this branch of instruction, and the hygiene of the school-room is made of primary importance. Finally, the development of the mind as well as of the senses are made instrumental in giving force and permanence to the moral education of the child. These three educational elements—mental, manual and moral—are interdependent and supplement of each other, and in the new system are taught and carried along with equal pace together. Primary education, in its highest sense and best method of teaching, develops the mind and body, and forms the character of the future man and woman; it aims to furnish the key to knowledge, and to cultivate the heart.

THE TEACHER.

One of the most fatal defects in theory of the old system has been that primary education is of secondary importance; that the object of the primary department is to teach the children to "read and cipher," and thus prepare them to commence being taught in the higher schools, and that any one who can obtain the lowest grade of certificate "will do well enough to teach in the primary." While universities and colleges are in a measure protected against imposition, there is no guarantee of fitness whatever as in the lower paths of education, as the so-called teachers' examinations are simply a farce and popular delusion. So far as a method of ascertaining actual qualifications, the primary department has all along been the step child of education, a veritable Cinderella. Did a young lady or gentleman desire genteel, easy employment until something better should "turn up"—there was the school-room, and, if not well enough educated to get a high grade certificate, they could at least get the lowest and teach the little ones. Was a professional man in need of money to complete a course at college, or waiting for an opening, he took a school. Broken down men of letters, of every shade and complexion, preachers and merchants—how many have taught school for a term or more as a handy expedient? Hence, in America, primary teaching is no profession—it is a business, an asylum, or a milking cow, as the case may be. Whoever thinks of making teaching a life-long profession, aims with all his might and main to get out of the primary as quickly as possible, as being "good enough for a raw beginner, but below the

DIGNITY OF EXPERIENCED TEACHERS."

There used to be a saying that if a boy was too stupid for the law and too cowardly for the army, he would do for the ministry at least. It may be said with greater force that if a person is unfit for the arts and professions, and too lazy to work, he is put in the school-room to teach the little ones. The latter have thus mentally been fed on skim-milk and gruel, administered by self-appointed and too often unfit nurses. In short, the primary has all along been purgatory to both teachers as well as pupils, with this difference, that they do not leave it with any fitness for better things. In the new method—new at least to the American public—the theory is reversed. It puts its best, brightest teachers into the primary and there lays a broad and solid foundation for the whole educational structure. Every stone in this foundation is hewn by masterly hands and exactly fills its place in the grand whole; it is constructed with a distinct, artistic end in view, and is executed by thoroughly selected master workmen. Subsequent workmen may fail in the finishing of the edifice, but the foundation will last for a lifetime.

Raw beginners, then, no matter how brilliant the graduates from colleges or universities may be (in fact the latter are more especially objectionable as being too well stuffed with book lore), are wholly unfit for the work of the primary, unless they have been in training for the work. Without this there is no royal road to success in the common school under the new method. The slipshod, lazy, superficial modes now in vogue are utterly useless there. In fact the best primary teacher is he whose moral and mental tone has been mellowed by time and experience—a man or woman in the prime of life, full of high aspirations, yet wisely cognizant of the proper limits thereof. The new method starts by placing its ideal of a primary teacher very high, fully aware of the fact that to place it low will invite indolent human nature to be content with mediocrity. Only by demanding a high standard of ability and continually pointing to one's still higher can excellence be obtained. What then are the requisite qualifications of

A FIRST CLASS PRIMARY TEACHER?

In the first place, he must be able to read, write and speak the language in which he teaches, correctly, fluently and with *logical precision*. The latter should be emphasized, as the logical use of the language is a marked feature in the new system, and commencing at the beginning, comes long before grammar, and paves the way for the latter. He must be capable of writing clearly, concisely, yet comprehensively on any subject of which he is master. This is indispensable, as he is obliged to teach writing in the same way. A good, plain handwriting is essential, for no slovenliness should be tolerated in any branch which he may be required to teach. A teacher in this department may have forgotten nearly every rule of grammar. As long as he is grammatically correct, and sure of his accuracy, he is quite competent to teach. As for mathematics, he must be a good, practical arithmetician. Every principle, every proposition must be perfectly clear to him, and he must have the faculty also of making them clear to minds just budding into a recognition of forces and ideas hitherto unknown to them. His method must be pre-eminently developing. First, objects; then facts and principles; and finally, after some years, the logical deductions from these in the form of rules. His teaching must be eminently practical, and deal with things, not with abstractions. He must have mastered the rudiments of drawing as far as study and practice can carry a man without special talent, and that will be quite sufficient for a four or five years course in school. Singing, too, is indispensable, unless a special teacher in that branch is also employed. But every teacher ought to and can know enough of drawing to teach it successfully in the primaries. Of the sciences the model man is required to know as much as any liberally-educated person is apt to know; that is, he must start with as much scientific knowledge as his training in a good college will provide, and be able to extend this knowledge as he goes. He must be given to the best class of reading

EDUCATIONAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC,

Next to the editor, there is no man whose mind needs to be kept so fresh and well stocked with the best and latest ideas in the wide range of useful information as the teacher's. He is expected to have at least a respectable knowledge of zoology, anatomy, physiology and natural philosophy, to have mastered the rudiments of botany, astronomy and chemistry, and to understand well the subject of hygiene. Nor is mineralogy, especially geology, out of place in the common schools, if filtered through the intelligence of a live teacher. Of course he is not expected to teach the sciences, or literature, or logic, but he is a far superior teacher that is possessed of scientific knowledge, and there is no lack of opportunities to put it to the most varied and interesting uses. Among the subjects mentioned hygiene is one of the most important elements of primary instruction. If in any community all the children were to receive sufficient information on this subject it would do away with all necessity for a Board of Health. Although like all thinking men a "full" man, our ideal teacher is by no means a talker, in the common sense of the word. He does not stand on the rostrum lecturing to the children and disgorging his varied knowledge for his own edification, if not for that of his scholars. He is not to do the scholars' work. His best efforts are calculated to enable the children to do the work for themselves. This is the keystone of success in the primary. The model man has a faculty for drawing out an astonishing amount of information from very simple subjects, and very commonplace children, by mere seemingly artless questioning, and he makes the knowledge thus elicited subservient to practical ends; nor does he fail to catch the moral bearing of each question, even where the untrained intelligence fails to perceive that it has a moral aspect. Add to the above qualifications self-control, patience, and a warm-hearted love for the little ones, and the model primary teacher is tolerably complete. By this it will be seen that the modern demand is to take education out of the hands of the ignorant, the unfit and the unripe, and to put it on a strictly scientific basis, in accordance with the advance made in other fields of human skill and knowledge. The tools hitherto the clumsiest and most bungling are to be replaced by appliances the most exquisite; the workmen, until now thought to require the least fitting qualifications, must give place to a corps of trained, enthusiastic and often life-long votaries. In short, primary education must take its proper place in the ranks of modern progressive sciences—a place so long denied it—although teaching, above all others, is "Die Wissenschaft welche Wissen shafft"—"the knowledge which seeketh to know," or "the mind-work which teacheth the mind its work."

BRIEF NOTES.

As the train from the East arrived in this city on Saturday a party of Republicans, friends of John Foley, the returning delegate from Cincinnati, met him at the depot and presented him with a watch and chain having an estimated worth of about two dollars and a quarter, as an expression of sympathy for the loss of a fine watch and chain which were stolen from his room while sojourning at the Convention, by some Democratic tramp. The doubtful compliment was graciously received and created much merriment.

The arrival of one of the new river steamers, which it was expected some time since would make its first trip to this city yesterday, has been delayed. It will not be ready, it is understood, for some days yet.

The meeting of the State Board of Education appointed for last Saturday was postponed by reason of the absence of Prof. Allen of the State Normal School, until to-day.

Dr. G. M. Dixon has just completed a new office building on Eighth street, which is a novel and unique piece of architecture and a fine improvement.

Lloyd Tevis and Rev. Dr. Platt of San Francisco were among the passengers who left Omaha yesterday, to arrive July 15th.

Lodgers have been very scarce at the Police Station of late. One applied and was given a place to sleep last night.

Two car-loads of immigrants arrived here yesterday from the East, and three more are due this afternoon.

A corps of workmen will commence laying the foundation for the new freight depot to-day.

A leap-year kettledrum was held at Mrs. Wasserman's, on M street, Friday night.

The river stood last evening at 18 feet and 11 inches.

CITY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

E. H. McKee, City Auditor, makes the following report for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1880:

Balance on hand last report	$154,859 83
Receipts for the week	5,888 51
Total	$160,748 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sinking and Interest Fund	$480 00
General Fund	1,153 44
Water Works Fund	751 50
Levee Fund	170 50
Cemetery Fund	45 85
Street Fund	1,528 14
Police Fund	44 15
Bond Redemption Fund	9,016 70
Special Water Works Fund	195 68
Fowle Bond Redemption Fund	12,347 76
Library Fund	396 37
Sewer Fund	7 50
	26,137 59
Total amount in Treasury	$134,610 75

APPORTIONMENT.

Sinking and Interest Fund	$17,890 29
General Fund	14,444 12
Water Works Fund	2,238 16
Fire Department Fund	15,727 06
School Fund	24,634 27
Levee Fund	10,965 98
Cemetery Fund	1,103 58
Street Repair Fund	10,886 96
Police Fund	12,591 06
Bond Redemption Fund	12,762 89
Special Water Works Fund	2,253 11
Fire Department Bond and Interest Fund	1,062 44
Library Fund	3,421 77
Sewer Repair Fund	4,291 46
Dog Fund	38 49
L, Tenth to Fifteenth Street Fund	296 29
Total	$134,610 75

CITY LIBRARY REOPENED.—The City Free Library, having received a thorough renovation, was opened again on Saturday, and 244 books were drawn on the opening day. Most of the books overdue from the closing of the library were brought in, but a larger number than usual will have to help swell the contingent fund by payment of the small fine required by the rules for such cases. The following additional magazines and papers have just been added to the previous list: *Nature*, *Littell's Living Age*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, London *Punch*, Memphis *Avalanche*, New Orleans *Picayune*, New York *Sun*, Richmond *Enquirer*, Washington *Chronicle*, the *Arizonian*, Portland *Transcript* and California *Horticulturist*.

NEW IMPROVEMENT.—Thomas Loftus of this city is the inventor of a new nozzle for use upon fire hose. The superior merits claimed for it is that by the use of an easily adjustable cut-off, the fireman can throw either one or two streams one inch in diameter, as shall be necessary or most desirable. Chief Engineer Sullivan made a test of the invention on Saturday and was well pleased with its work.

NEED SUPPRESSING.—Last evening a crowd of hoodlums, ranging from 10 to 16 years of age, made an attack upon a Chinaman who was passing peaceably along Third near R street. A gentleman living in the neighborhood dispersed them, and found that the Chinaman had been considerably injured and was bleeding very freely about the mouth and face.

FOR SAN QUENTIN.—Officer Coffey goes to San Quentin this morning with William Wilkinson, who was sentenced on Saturday last to two years in the State Prison for grand larceny. Wilkinson has previously served a term of one year at the same institution, having been sent from Stockton, in 1878, for burglary.

PERSONAL.—John Foley and O. P. Frost, delegates to the Democratic National Convention, arrived from the East on Saturday.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN!—Why hesitate marrying, when you can get a complete set of dishes for $8 50 and $10, at Ackerman & Co.'s, No. 629 J street.

CITY LICENSE AND WATER RATES NOW DUE.—Pay on or before 16th instant, and save costs of suit.

BEWARE of imitations in Rock and Rye. Trade-mark filed in this State and Nevada. Geo. W. Chesley, sole agent.

OPENING TO-DAY of the 5 and 10 cent counters at the Red House. They will well repay you a visit.

THOUSANDS of useful articles on the 5 and 10 cent counters at the Red House.

FIVE AND TEN CENT COUNTERS at the Red House.

But about one-half the usual honey crop is expected in the southern counties this year.

BILIOUSNESS.

Biliousness is a greater amount of bile in the blood than is natural; the result of which is, the eyes and the skin begin to wear a yellow appearance, while various other symptoms manifest themselves according to the temperament, habits and peculiarities of the individual; one has sick headache, another complains of a want of appetite, sometimes loathing the very appearance of food; a third has cold hands and feet; a fourth has chilly sensations involving the whole body, or running up and down the back; a fifth is costive, women become hysterical and laugh, cry or talk, while men are moody, peevish or morose. Bile is naturally of a bright yellow color, but as a man becomes bilious, it grows darker and is at length as black as tar, causing a state of mind which the old Romans called atrability, "atra" meaning "black;" a scowl is on the countenance, and the person is ill-natured and fretful, finding fault with everybody and everything; hence when a man is cross, he is bilious, and ought to be pitied and at the same time made to take an emetic. The illnatured are never well, they are "bilious," the system is clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered. The safest and best means of getting rid of biliousness is steady work in the open air, for six or eight hours every day, working or exercising to the extent of keeping up a gentle moisture on the skin; this moisture conveys the bile away out of the system. The same result will be accomplished, but not so well, by a good steam bath, or by wrapping up in bed, drinking hot tea and thus "getting up a perspiration;" but the atmosphere of the room should be pure, and the diet for several days should consist of coarse bread and fruits. Medicines which "act on the liver" will do the same thing, but they should be advised by the physician when other means have failed. The office of the liver is to withdraw the bile from the blood; it is the largest workshop of the body, and is at the right side about the lower edge of the ribs. When it does not do its work, it is said to be "torpid," asleep, and medicines are given to stimulate it, wake it up, make it act or work faster than common, so as to throw off the excess of bile. When it does not withdraw or separate the bile from the blood the skin grows yellow, also the whites of the eyes, and the man has the "yellow jaundice." When it separates the bile from the blood, but retains it within itself, constipation ensues, appetite is lost, spirits become despondent, and the person is languid, lazy, fretful and irritable. The liver is in a sense like a sponge, and the bile may be pressed out of it, as water out of a sponge, by pressing the ball of the hand over the region of the liver downward, from hip to "pit of stomach," two or three minutes at a time, several times a day; this is a good remedy in dyspepsia, and also relieves the stomach of wind, giving immediate and grateful relief sometimes.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

ARAB AUGURIES.

The Bedouins take auguries from birds. A single raven in one's path is a very bad token, but two are extremely lucky. They say, "Akhdharegn falan zein"—two green (i. e., black) ones a fair omen. The Bedouins have many other superstitions about animals. The superstitions as to the flesh of the rock badger, which Palmer noted in the Peninsula of Sinai, is unknown here, but there is a similar idea about the monkeys which frequent Mount Kara. These, it is said, were once men, who came to visit the Prophet. He set before them milk and water, directing them to drink the former and perform their ablutions with the latter. The perverse visitors drank the water and washed with the milk, and were transformed to monkeys for their disobedience. As they were once men, their flesh is not eaten. This legend is closely akin to what one reads in the fabulous history of early Arabia about Nasnas and the Wabar in the great sandy desert. Both these words are monkey names, quite current in the present day, though not recognized by the lexicons. The latter is an ape, the former a monkey with a tail. Except in this monkey story I could find no trace of the superstitious rejection of the flesh of any animal. But some kinds of flesh have a magical virtue attached to them. A man who suffers in any member of his body seeks a cure by eating the corresponding part of a hyena. The hyena is also eaten in the neighborhood of Suez, for a friend of mine who shot one near the Wells of Moses was requested by the Bedouins to give them a leg. A similar virtue attaches to the flesh of the gemsbok (Wudheyhy), a rare species of antelope, found far in the interior. When eaten, it draws an obstinate bullet from a wound.

WHITEWASHED BABIES.—A missionary stationed at one of the South Sea Islands determined to give his residence a coat of whitewash. To obtain this in the absence of lime, coral was reduced to powder by burning. The natives watched the process of burning with interest, believing that coral was being cooked for them to eat. Next morning they beheld the missionary's cottage glittering in the rising sun, white as snow. They danced, they sang, they screamed with joy. The whole island was in commotion. Whitewashing became the rage. Happy was the coquette who could enhance her charms by a daub of the white-brush. Contentions arose. One party urged their superior rank; another obtained possession of the brush, and valiantly held it against all comers; a third tried to upset the tub to obtain some of the precious cosmetic. To quiet the hubbub, more whitewash was made and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war club or a garment but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with grotesque figures; not a pig that was not whitened, and even mothers might be seen in every direction capering joyously, and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their whitewashed babies.—[Chamber's Journal.

A SHORT LINE TO FLORIDA.—Work has been commenced on a new line of railroad, which is to connect Savannah, Ga., with Jacksonville, Fla., via Waycross, the distance being 170 miles, and the connecting links are expected to be completed by the 15th of November next. This road will open up to Savannah and all the country generally a land which is developing more rapidly than any other in the South, not even excepting Texas—that is East Florida and the extreme southern peninsula. It will afford the people of those sections facilities for moving their immense fruit and vegetable crops, which have become a necessity to the world. The schedule will be six hours from the banks of the Savannah to the banks of the St. John's, and in addition to the heavy freight business there will necessarily, on account of the saving in time, be a large passenger traffic.—[American Railroad Journal.

COLORING ROSES.—The Hartford *Courant* says: A Hartford young man boarded a horse-car the other day with a bunch of three roses. One was white, one green and one of a delicate flesh-colored tint. These flowers attracted the attention of the passengers, both ladies and gentlemen. One lady remarked that she had seen the buds of the green rose, and another said she had seen the rose itself, but had never seen any so perfect and so lovely as this one. The flesh-colored one was also commented on and praised. Finally the young man volunteered the information that all were white in the morning, and that the coloring was done by putting the stem of one into green ink and the other into red ink. Although the leaves were beautifully colored the coloring would not rub off, but it seemed as if nature had done the work. It only required ten minutes to change the color.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S PICTURE.—Sarah Bernhardt's picture, the first she has exhibited, attracts more interest than any work in the Paris salon; a crowd is always gathered around it, many among whom laugh and jeer. The work is not to be sneered at, however, for it is original, and gives promise. The subject is weird, "The Young Girl and Death." A tall, slight girl, with reddish hair, wearing a violet velvet robe and a broad black hat, is standing against a singular pink background, while a skeleton, covered with a transparent white shroud, is whispering over her shoulder into her ear. The treatment is clever, though faulty in many points; but the idea of Death coming, with his gloomy forebodings, to cross the young girl's dream of love and happiness, is very poetic, and there is originality about the work, a quality which ought to redeem many shortcomings, it is so rare in these days of conventionality.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CLARK, Judge.

SATURDAY, July 10th.

The People vs Wm. Wilkinson (grand larceny)—Plea of not guilty withdrawn; plea of guilty entered, time waived and prisoner sentenced to two years in State Prison.

Emile E. Speisser, a native of Germany, filed declaration of intentions, and, upon testimony of Geo. Llewellyn and H. R. Schroder, was admitted to citizenship.

Wm. Milgate vs. Hammer and Bell—Case argued and submitted.

DENSON, Judge.

Kim Lung Company vs. Phœnix Insurance Company—On trial during the day and adjourned till Monday at 10 A. M.

TO-DAY'S CALENDAR.

This is law day.

SUMMER SALAD.—Mix water-cress or pepper-grass with crisp, blanched lettuce leaves, one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter. Garnish the edge of the dish with small turnip radishes, and put a bunch of nasturtium blossoms in the center. Serve with a dressing of olive-oil, vinegar, salt and pepper and add a little chopped onion, if you choose.

CATARRHAL

POISON!

HAWKING offensive mucous, **PAINS** over the eyes, **CRACKLING** in the head, **SICKENING** breath, **DEAFNESS** and tickling in the throat are **SIGNS OF CATARRH.** The **PURULENT SECRETIONS** thrown upon the **BRONCHIAL TUBES** while asleep follow the mucous membrane and **POISON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.** Sufferers know how **OBSTINATE** the disease is. The action of Catarrhal Virus, like that of small-pox, has been **FINALLY DISCOVERED.** Catarrh is **NOW CURED.**

A. McKINNEY, R. R'd Pres., 33 Broad street, New York: **"Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure** is wonderful."

E. H. BROWN, Merchant, 339 Canal street, New York. **Catarrh 11 years.** Cured by one package.

W. D. WOODS, 487 Broadway, New York, cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. HASLETT, 859 Broadway, New York, four years' Catarrh.

G. L. BRUSH, 443 Broadway, New York. **Catarrh 10 years.** Could not taste or smell. Cured.

G. G. PRESBURY, Proprietor West End Hotel, Long Branch. Cured of 20 years' Chronic Catarrh.

MRS. J. SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren street, Jersey City, cured of 18 years' Chronic Catarrh.

L. A. NEWMAN, Merchant, 305 Fulton street, Brooklyn. **Chronic Catarrh.** Given up by physicians. Cured.

A. B. THORNE, Insurance, 183 Montague street, Brooklyn. Self and son cured of Catarrh.

J. D. McDONALD, Merchant, 710 Broadway, New York. (Sister-in-law.) Had **Catarrh 40 years.** Cured.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

DR. WEI DE MEYER'S PAMPHLET, with the most remarkable testimonials on record, **SENT FREE** by his Agents, MESSRS. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 46 Dey street, New York, or by druggists. The **CURE IS DELIVERED** at **$1 50** a package. Think of a **REAL CURE** for an obstinate disease at this trifling cost. f6-6m1or3pFMWeod

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DRY GOODS HOUSE!

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

DRESS GOODS!

15c to $1 50 per yard.

SILKS

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DRESS TRIMMINGS,

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS.

We Guarantee prices as low as any house on the coast. We have never humbugged the public in the past 15 years.

Call and Examine Goods and Prices, or Send to us for PRINTED PRICE LIST and SAMPLES.

—ALSO—

BUTTERICK MONTHLY FASHION PAPER, FREE.

Orders filled same as if in store.

SHOE DEPARTMENT!

FINEST STOCK OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES IN THE CITY.

Prices very lowes, as we buy only from manufacturers.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST TO

C. H. STEVENS & CO.,

COR. EIGHTH AND J STS., SACRAMENTO.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

San Francisco Savings Bank

No. 532 California st., corner Webb.

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING WITH JUNE 30, 1880, a dividend has been declared at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on Term Deposits, and FIVE (5) PER CENT. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of Federal Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 14 1880.

ju30-3p2w&sw1t LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

CHICKERING & SONS

PIANOS!

No. 820 J Street.....Sacramento.

WAREROOMS:

No. 23 Dupont street - - San Francisco.

L. K. HAMMER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Pianos sold on installments, if desired, and for rent. Old instruments taken in exchange for new. Orders for tuning carefully attended to. m20-1ylw

SWEETSER & ALSIP,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Houses rented and rents collected.

Agents for the following Insurance Companies:

IMPERIAL.....of London
LONDON.....of London
NORTHERN.....of London
QUEEN.....of Liverpool
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE { London and Edinburgh
ÆTNA.....of Hartford, Conn

Aggregate Capital, $54,716,893.

No. 47 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento, corner of the alley. ju23-1ptf

STAR MILLS AND MALT HOUSE.

NEUBURG & LAGES,

NOS. 50, 52 AND 54 FIFTH ST., SACRAMENTO, dealers in Produce and Brewers' Supplies. Manufacturers of Malt and all kinds of Meals, etc., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, etc. ju17 1ptf

IMPORTERS.

NEW TEA!

We have received TO-DAY, ex "City of Peking,"

700 CHESTS NEW TEAS.

These TEAS are just from the finest gardens about Yokohama, fresh and sweet, and of our own brands. They are under the following celebrated brands:

A. McN. & Co., Extra Choice.

A.McN. CHOICE FAMILY TEA!

COMMERCIAL BRAND.

Adams, McNeill & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

91, 93 and 95 Front street, Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

Nos. 220 to 226 K st., Sacramento.

Sole Agents on Pacific Coast for

BOSTON BELTING CO.'S

CELEBRATED

RUBBER HOSE!

STEAM PACKING,

RUBBER BELTING, ETC.

Junction Bush and Market sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

PRICES

HAVE DECLINED

—FOR—

BOILED LINSEED OIL,

—ALSO FOR—

Castor Oil, No. 1 and No. 2.

PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT!

MIXED READY FOR USE,

ALL SHADES AND COLORS!

Put up in 5, 1, ½ and ¼ gallon packages.

Best Mixed Paint in the World.

—ALSO—

DOOR & WINDOW SCREENS!

ALL SIZES, STAINED AND VARNISHED.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.,

ORLEANS BUILDING,

Nos. 1020 and 1022 Second st., Sacramento.

STRAITON & STORMS'

"Owl and Red Robin"

CIGARS.

—ALSO—

Oliver & Robinson's Celebrated

"I. C."

People who smoke these CIGARS will live longer, make more money, wear better clothes, drive faster horses, and marry prettier wives than any other class of men. We have taken great care in selecting the above CIGARS, as well as many other brands we carry in stock, and can offer superior inducements to the trade in this line. Sample orders solicited, and we are assured they will be acknowledged by larger orders.

HALL, LUHRS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Corner of Third and K streets, Sacramento

CONSUMERS OF THE CELEBRATED

LA RIO SELLA CIGARS

AMBIGUOUS BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. TO EISENBERG & Bro. Best Havana Cigars Home Manufactured

SHOULD SEE THAT THE NAMES OF THE manufacturers,

E. EISENBERG & BRO.

Are burned in the box in the center of the brand, and the engraved label across the end of the box showing the Medal awarded by the California State Agricultural Society for best

Home Manufactured Havana Cigar.

Corresponds in all respects with the cut in this card. By observing this precaution they will avoid being imposed on by cheap imitations of these choice and well-known goods.

E. EISENBERG & BRO.,

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