THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....JULY 22, 1880.

Signal Corps Report—July 21, 1880.

TIME.	BAR	THR	HUM	WIND	RA'N	WEATH.
4:02 A. M.....	29.93	58	82	S. 7	....	Fair
7 A. M.....	29.97	66	74	S. 6	....	Clear
8:02 A. M.....	29.99	70	61	S. 4	....	Clear
2 P. M.....	29.96	82	42	S. W. 8	....	Clear
8:02 P. M.....	29.91	71	62	S. 6	....	Clear

Max. ther., 85 degrees. Min. ther., 57 degrees.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 21st.—For Pacific coast: Clear or partly cloudy weather.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Meeting of Sarsfield Guard.
Special Assembly of Sacramento Commandery.
Knights of Honor—Meeting of Unity.

Auction.

D. J. Simmons & Co.—Sale of real estate.

Business Advertisements.

Red House Trade Union—Five and ten cent counters.
James McGuire, manufacturer of iron doors, etc.
Mechanics' Exchange, Jacob Schmid, proprietor.
Sacramento Planing Mills—Sash, doors, etc.
Chas. W. Rapp & Co.—Grocers.
For sale—Grand Hotel property.
Sozodont—No you don't.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills.
For sale, horse-power, pump and tank—M. R. Rose.
Tropic Fruit Laxative—J. E. Hetherington, San Francisco.
For sale, choice rams—L. U. Shippee, Stockton.
Wanted—Loam molders and machinists, at the Risdon Iron Works, San Francisco.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER BOOM.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: At the corner of Eighth and O streets is a well only forty feet deep, from which we get an abundance of clear, soft, palatable water, which we think far more wholesome than the "tule juice" now being pumped up by the city engines. I fail to see how the wash from hundreds of thousands of acres of land, dotted with the carcasses of sheep and cattle, with occasionally something more repulsive, can be conducive to health; and the prevalence of malarial disease is, I think, traceable to the immense quantity of decayed vegetable matter carried in the solution of river water. By all means give us pure water, if it can be had. I do not allow the city water to be used for household purposes, and I doubt the wisdom of even using it for irrigating. X.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Regarding the "water boom" let me put in an oar. I heard something to-night that I think should be known. A mechanic of acknowledged competency, one who has no superior in the State, and who is familiar with the subject, told me that the old and the new pumps at the water works can be used to lift clear water, if found, to a reservoir or tank, and that such use would not be difficult to apply, and he added that the same pumps and engines can be run 25 per cent. cheaper lifting clear water, than as now used, as with a tank steam would not have to be kept up as now, the work at night would be different, and for other reasons. He also added, in answer to me, that the machinery we now have will wear 500 per cent. longer and better with clear water than the grinding, wearing sediment now used. He said it cost about $1,000 to bush the Holly pumps after but four years' use, and that the Stevens pump will have to be bushed in no very long time, and it will cost $500 probably. So these are new reasons, and weighty ones, for looking for clear water. The fact that it costs us 25 cents more on every dollar to pump mud than to pump clear water, makes the matter one of wonderful interest to every

TAXPAYER.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I heard officials laughing to-day over the "idea" that clear water can be running in the city pipes in three months after being found. Now it was in my letter of yesterday that that prophecy was made. To see if I was so badly mistaken I had a mechanic and an engineer give an opinion about it. The result was that it was concluded, if good water is found, that in three months several wells could be sunk, the Stevens pump moved, a tank set up and clear water be put into the mains. The officials who think it should take years will do well to figure a little, and learn whether it takes a few days or a week to sink a well here, and a year or a few weeks to erect tanks and move a pump, and that it is not necessary to abandon one system until another has been tested. J.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Add Woodland to the list. It has an artesian well water supply, and though using powerful pumps in one well, does not lower the water an inch in the other a few feet from it. S.

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court yesterday F. F. McMahon, for carrying concealed weapons, tried and found guilty—to appear for judgment to-day. Barney McSorley, C. C. Kyle and Peter Quigley, drunks, fined $10 each and costs. Raphael Vasquez, disturbing the peace, by entering the premises of Mrs. Cravens and disturbing her slumbers, found guilty and fined $12 50. Ah Jim, disturbing the peace, $5 and costs. J. F. Wright, same offense, found guilty and discharged. The cases of Eddie Johnson and Patrick Quinn, for disturbing the peace, and Jerry Craven, for exposure of person, were continued until to-day. That of Martin Ryan, for keeping a disorderly house, continued till the 27th, and that of L. C. Chandler, for violating the health ordinance, continued until the 11th proximo.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.—The following freight for Sacramento passed Ogden on the 19th: For Adams, McNeill & Co., 10 barrels syrup, 25 boxes clams; John Bruner, 2 boxes furniture; Baker & Hamilton, 4 bales rubber belting; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 8 boxes sad-irons, 94 bundles pipe; A. Dennery & Co., 2 barrels tumblers; Lindley & Co., 24 barrels hams; Weinstock & Lubin, 6 boxes shoes; J. Griesel, 12 boxes oil, 2 boxes soap, 1 box paper; J. E. Parker, 12 boxes oil, 2 boxes soap, 1 box paper; C. Nelson, 4 boxes soap, 6 boxes and 1 crate oil, 1 box paper; Whittier, Fuller & Co., 1½ bundles wooden blocks; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 19 tierces hams; J. I. Felter & Co., 2 boxes cigars; R. Stone & Co., 1 box soap.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—At the meeting of the Board of Equalization yesterday all members of the Board were present, except Mr. Wilson. Mr. Blair Chairman pro tem. T. D. Scriver made application for a reduction of the assessment upon personal property consisting of watches, furniture, sewing machine, saloon fixtures, hacks, cabs, rockaways, buggies and horses, from $10,265 to $6,875. D. Wright applied for reduction upon north part of Swamp Land Survey No. 582, on 100 acres, from $8,000 to $600. No other business appeard, and Board adjourned till to-day.

FREIGHT MOVEMENTS.—The following carloads of freight were received in this city yesterday: Six of sand, 2 of oil, 4 of ties, 1 of iron, 9 of lumber, 1 of potatoes, 8 of wheat, 2 of doors and sashes, 10 of coal, 8 of steel rails, 1 of old wheels, 2 of lime, 1 of granite, 1 of wood, 1 of merchandise, 2 of canned fruit. Car loads were forwarded east as follows: Eight of coke, 7 of wool, 1 of salmon, 3 of merchandise, 2 of malt, 1 of honey, 1 of sugar, 1 of glycerine.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED.—Yesterday these commissions were issued: To Richard C. Hooker as Captain of Company A, Second Regiment of Infantry, Second Brigade, National Guard of California; to Charles H. Shattuck as Lieutenant of the same company. There was also issued an exempt certificate for C. Donohue of Company A, Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, National Guard of California.

SETTLED WITH THE STATE.—Yesterday C. E. Palmer, Treasurer of Alameda county, paid into the State Treasury $13,744 35. R. B Hathaway, Treasurer of Contra Costa county, paid into the State Treasury $2,132 50. D. E. Callahan, Treasurer of Sacramento county, paid into the State Treasury $10,655 78.

SCHOOL CENSUS.—Additional school census returns have been received at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction from three counties, as follows: Lake, 1,674 school children—last year she had 1,659; Santa Barbara, 3,904—last year she had 3,001; Solano, 4,960—last year she had 4,804.

NEW STOCK.—W. C. Merrill received this morning a large invoice of woolens, comprising a complete assortment of the newest patterns in worsteds, cheviots, diagonals and cassimeres of French, English and American manufacture. Call and examine them, at "Merrill's," No. 516 J street. *

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY.—Five hundred pair of ladies' kid foxed Balmorals, extra quality, $1 50. Red House. *

HUNDREDS testify of the benefits received from Rock and Rye. G. W. Chesley, agent.*

MODERN SYSTEM.

A TEACHER OF THE NEW METHOD WILL BE EMPLOYED.

A Brief Statement of the Manner of Teaching Arithmetic and Other Branches Under the German or Quincy System.

From interviews held with members of the City Board of Education, it may be remarked that the recent letter received by the Board from the teacher expected from Quincy, Mass., declining, finally, to come in accordance with agreement, will have no effect upon the proposed introduction of the new system into our schools. The general approval which the action of the Board has received in sending for a teacher to introduce the Quincy method into one or more of the city schools will insure their promptly carrying out the proposed innovation. As soon as members of the Board, now absent from the city, shall have returned, so that a full meeting of the Board can be held, action, it is understood, will at once be taken, either to secure the services of the teacher previously expected, or some other one fully competent. This, it is probable, the Board will leave to the Superintendent at Quincy, but at all events it is believed to be the present intention that no delay shall be occasioned by the declination of the teacher heretofore expected, and another will be obtained in time to commence at the reopening of the schools after the approaching vacation.

The following further data as to methods of teaching under the rational system is furnished by the lady heretofore referred to, who was formerly for many years engaged in its teaching:

ARITHMETIC.

In arithmetic, counting is first taught—not in the abstract by means of figures written on the board or printed in books, but by visible objects. Doors and windows, tables, chairs, and the balls on the abacus are used in conveying a correct idea of numbers. But among the best aids in teaching arithmetic to young children is found to be a box of cubes, and one of round, wooden or hard rubber disks, of the size and similar to those used in the game of checkers. These latter may be of two colors—black and white—or both colors. Their greatest advantage consists in their being easily handled by the pupils. It is a well-known fact that children have their eyes in their fingers, as mothers can testify. It is the perfectly proper and natural desire of the little ones to gain as full a knowledge of objects as possible, and as the eye alone gives but a limited idea of the properties of things, the other senses are called into requisition to supplement the imperfect grasp of knowledge gained by the eye. Thus the fingers, as chief instruments of feeling, and next the tongue, are used in exploring every new object, and instead of checking this natural disposition, the teacher will utilize it to the utmost, only guarding against its abuse. These

CUBES AND DISKS

Then are given to the pupils, who have the satisfaction of handling the objects which they are called upon to count and manipulate in illustration of the simplest expression of the four species. Just here will be perceived a difference between the old method and the new. Instead of carrying the pupils through notation and numeration up to a hundred or more before the four species in simple numbers have been taught, the latter are introduced at the beginning, by means of the disks and cubes and the numerical frame. Numeration, addition, substraction, multiplication and division, and even the first glimpse at fractions, must be thoroughly mastered before the pupil goes beyond the number ten. Not until that has been accomplished is further expansion of the child's intellect possible, nor is written arithmetic resorted to at this period, but the writing of figures and their names is taught and keeps pace with the gradual development of the arithmetical object-lessons, as sketched above. The next step carries the pupil in the same manner up to twenty, then to thirty, etc. Very gradually the pupils are thus led on until the number one hundred is reached, and by this time the four species have become perfectly familiar, numeration and notation are acquired, and mental arithmetic has been practised unconsciously and with wonderful ease. These results come chiefly from a perfect comprehension of the arithmetical unit and its place and uses in the formation of numbers, and as this knowledge is the direct result of manipulating with objects, each manipulation verified by the eye and hand of the pupil, it is not simply good memorizing, but

ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE,

Fully understood and capable of proof. Yet no "sums" have been done, no definitions or rules learned. Practically it has all been done by the pupils, with just a guiding or restraining word from the teacher, who allows the mental process to evolve slowly but surely from the practical work of the eye and hand.

When the number 100 is reached, the decimal system is introduced, but not in the abstract. Again the disks and numerical frame are used in conveying the idea of numbers; or, better still, sets of wooden disks of three different sizes, representing cents, dimes and dollars. The unit, with which the pupils have become so familiar, is now represented by the cent, the tens are denominated dimes, and the hundreds are dollars. In arranging them on the desk, the pupil is required to invariably so put the cents (or units) on his right, next the dimes, then on the left the dollars, in conformity with the rules of notation. Thus a seemingly difficult and abstract matter is brought home to the pupil's comprehension, and notation, instead of keeping him in a maze of perplexities, becomes intelligible, and all subsequent arithmetical operations, by constant reference to what has been learned previously and by frequent illustrations with cubes and disks, are rendered easy and natural.

It has not been the aim to give treatises on the various branches, but simply to point out the course at the very beginning, showing the method in its most primitive expression and giving the chief reasons for following such a course.

OBJECT LESSONS AND COMPOSITION.

At the outset the objects chosen for the lessons must be at hand and easy to examine, as the children are required to give as full a description as possible, and such description must be the result of actual observation. Thus they first give the name of the object in question, and are then, by natural and easy steps, led to describe and classify it. The teacher will here insist on completeness and accuracy, as a habit for correct observation and language must be cultivated at the beginning; nor must any information be imparted to the pupils which they themselves, if properly questioned, are able to give. The object under examination is classified as being: (1) Natural or artificial; (2) an animal, vegetable or mineral substance; (3) whether necessary, useful or ornamental; (4) by whom it is made, sold, owned and used; (5) its use and abuse; (6) its intrinsic and money value; (7) its place of keeping; (8) its care and preservation, etc. Under 5, 6 and 8 the moral aspect is considered, a very important feature of this branch, and one which gives the teacher a chance to cultivate a feeling of responsibility and a sense of duty in the children, and impressing on their minds a due respect for the property of others and the rights of ownership, a lesson upon which our youth are

SADLY IN NEED.

Under six the practical view is supplemented by the moral one, as for instance when we say that the slate is very cheap when compared with its usefulness, and that the small cost of a thing can be no excuse for carelessness or willful destruction, etc. A natural and easy course in object lessons begins with the school-room and its contents; next comes the school-house and what it contains, then the yard surrounding it. After that the child's dwelling-house, its "home," is the subject of a series of lessons. Then comes the gardens belonging to the dwellings. The children then learn to distinguish between public and private edifices, and those of the former class that are known to the children are mentioned and their use explained. Here again it is the teacher's duty to impress on the children's mind the sacredness of the property of the people and for the people. Especially the parks and gardens are made the subject of conversation between teacher and pupils, and the latter are led to understand the esthetic, ethical and sanitary purposes of those "breathing-places" of cities; and the part which trees and other plants, and lawns, take in exerting an influence on the public health is explained, and their care and preservation is urged upon the children. Their love of the beautiful, their regard for property and health, and their pride in the chief ornaments of the town, must be equally stimulated, for

EDUCATION, IN ITS NOBLER SENSE,

Includes all this and a great deal more. Domestic animals and familiar plants, tools, raw materials and their products, the occupations of men, women and children, are introduced at the discretion of the teacher. With the Germans a favorite plan is to follow the description of the school-house with a lesson on the teacher and scholars, describing their duties, occupations, rights and responsibilities. The "home" is followed by a review of its inmates, of the father, mother, children, other relatives, chance inmates of the household, and the servants. Their occupations, rights, duties and responsibilities are also conversed about, and the children are counseled and exhorted concerning their share in the domestic economy of the home. Nor is there the slightest necessity for prying into the private lives of the different families; there is plenty of neutral ground on which the good seed of

MORAL INSTRUCTION

May be sown, without giving offense to any one.

As soon as possible writing is used in connection with these object lessons. At first only the most important words or a few expressive sentences are taken from the lesson. The teacher writes them on the board and the pupils copy them. The children frame the sentences with the aid of the teacher. As the pupils advance in writing and reading, each lesson is briefly summarized by the pupils, put on the board in the form of questions by the teacher, and the answers are worked out in school or at home by the pupils. This is the first step in composition. Quality in writing and briefness, accuracy and neatness must be insisted upon from the beginning, as all future success must depend more or less on this primary teaching.

Among the chief points to be observed in this connection are (1), every lesson must be thoroughly rehearsed before writing; and (2) only the salient points of each lesson are reduced to writing. This trains the mind to the accurate statement of facts in a condensed and comprehensive manner, and leads to the goal of the axiom, that "to save time is to lengthen life."

MARRIAGE ON PAPER.—Under the Civil Code of this State persons who are too bashful to "stand up in church" or "go to the Squire" to get married, can accommodate themselves to their timidity or to their peculiar fancy upon the subject by resorting to the "contract system," and briefly stating on paper that they want to be married, wish they were married, and in fact are married, and the thing is did. It's exceedingly convenient if the girl is under age, and the old folks won't consent, for no license is required. A contract for this purpose which has just been filed in the Recorder's office is as follows: "Know all men by these presents that we, A. B., bachelor, and C. D., spinster, for the purpose of entering into the state of matrimony one with the other, and for the purpose of mutually henceforth assuming all the duties, relations and obligations thereof, do hereby make this our joint declaration. First, that our names, ages and residences are: First, A. B., aged 28 years, residence El Dorado county, California, and second C. D., aged 16 years, residence, Sutter county, California. Second—That we hereby declare ourselves to be married one with the other, and bind ourselves to observe all the obligations of matrimony. Third—That the day we assume such is the 19th day of July, 1880. Fourth—That the marriage has not been heretofore solemnized by us. In witness whereof we have this, 19th day of July, A. D. 1880, set our hands. Signed A. B., C. D. Witness, E. P., G. H. State of California, county of Sacramento, ss. On the 19th day of July, in the year 1880, before me, K. M., a Notary Public in and for said county, personally appeared A. B. and C. D.; proved to me on the oaths of E. F. and G. H. to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same. K. M., Notary Public."

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIABLE.—Last evening, at the Presbyterian Church, an entertainment was given and the following programme was had: Piano solo, "Traviata," Miss C. Rivett; duet, "Evening Song" (Neukomm), Mesdames Cooper and Allen; alto solo, "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," Mrs. Belle Allen; piano solo, "Capital City March," Miss Maggie Galligan. This piece of music is the composition of the performer, and was well received and highly complimented. Vocal solo, "The Flower Girl," Miss Jennie Logan; piano solo, "Juanita," Miss Maria Nixon; reading, "The Building of the Ship" (Longfellow), by Mr. Martin. After the programme was disposed of ice cream appeared upon the scene, and the balance of the evening was spent in eating ice cream and social converse. All present enjoyed the occasion.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board met at 10 o'clock A. M., all the members present except Mr. Wilson. Mr. Blair Chairman pro tem. The matter of the application of E. R. Parvin et al. for the establishment of a new reclamation district, continued from the day previous, occupied the day's session of the Board. J. H. McKune, J. W. Armstrong and A. P. Catlin appeared for the petitioners, Thomas H. Williams and G. W. Gordon opposing the application. R. Kerchival, Charles D. Rhodes, A. G. Winn, Dwight Hollister and Demerit were examined as witnesses. The case was argued pro and con, and afterwards a motion to deny the application was lost by a tie vote. Claims have been allowed by the Board as follows: H. Wilson, $30; M. Hoenich, $15; W. S. West, $12; G. A. Knott, $10.

ARMY WORM.—A gentleman residing near Freeport states that at Willow slough, about five miles south of the city upon the Freeport road, the army worm has not appeared in legions but in millions. He thinks it may be of interest to sportsmen to know that meadow larks are in thousands feasting upon them as the dantiest morsels. At this time the bird does not require to be an early bird in order to catch the worm. The worm is so numerous as to completely gorge all the birds and then there are plenty left. However it may be a good chance for a poor marksman, as he could hardly let his gun off without getting birds enough for a good dinner, and perhaps the hunter might be provided for by the worthy farmer whose fields are being protected by the birds.

RETURN OF YOSEMITE COMMISSIONERS AND PARTY.—Governor Perkins, Secretary of State Burns, and the Commissioners of the Yosemite Valley and Big Trees, with excursionists accompanying them, returned to the city yesterday afternoon and reported an exceedingly enjoyable trip, although they were somewhat inconvenienced by the extreme heat. The people residing in the valley and in the vicinity of the Big Trees, say the excursionists accompanying the party, spoke of the attentions of Governor Perkins to the valley and Big Trees, and the wants of that section, as greater, and manifesting a deeper interest than has heretofore been shown by Executives.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.—The Third Ward Hancock and English Club met last evening, President R. O. Cravens in the chair, at Jacob's Hall. It was determined that the future meetings of the Club should be held in this hall. W. B. C. Brown, candidate on the Democratic ticket, addressed the Club, after which it adjourned with three cheers for the Democratic ticket, to meet again next Wednesday evening at the same hall on J street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.—The Fourth Ward Republican Club met last evening at their hall, No. 1310 O street, President S. C. Denson presiding. J. McFetrish resigned the position of Assistant Secretary, and H. D. Gamble was elected to fill the vacancy. These gentlemen addressed the club: Elwood Breuner, Robert Small, S. C. Denson, Wm. H. Lewis, A. L. Hart, H. L. Buckley, L. S. Taylor, H. O. Johnson and Henry Starr.

DISMISSED.—After three days of hard work for Court, jury and lawyers, yesterday, when the testimony of A. Watson, the expert, was called by the prosecution in the case of H. J. Palmer, charged with embezzlement, the attorney for the people moved the Court to dismiss the action and discharge the jury from further consideration of the case. The Court granted the motion, and that one of the cases against Palmer is finally disposed of.

NATURALIZED.—Yesterday the Superior Court admitted as citizens Frank Shoemaker, a native of Germany, upon production of discharge from the United States army and the testimony of E. J. McHenry and William Demming; also J. A. Stuardo, a native of Chile, upon proof that he came to the United States under 18 years of age and upon the testimony of J. T. Barron and Z. Zink.

GUN FOR THE BRANCH PRISON.—The Board of State Prison Directors have purchased a Lowell battery gun for defense at the Folsom Branch Prison. These are machine guns, firing a Government 45 cartridge and about 400 shots per minute. They are similar to the Gatling gun in their working.

HAND-SEWED FINE DRESS SHOES.—The following-named shoes, hand-sewed and of fine quality, are equal if not superior to any measured work: The "Derby," hand-sewed, button, $7 50; "Prince Charles" gaiters, hand-sewed, button, $5; "Hungarian Ties," hand-sewed, button, $5; low-cut shoes, hand-sewed, button, at $4 50. Boot and Shoe Department, Mechanics' Store. *

SWIMMING BATH.—Just arrived by express, a large variety of bathing trunks, at prices within the reach of everybody, at S. J. Nathan & Co.'s, Nos. 301, 303 and 305 K st.*

ANOTHER BLAST AND MORE TO COME.—You will find them in the new advertisement of the Red House to-day. *

FOR Rogers Bros.' celebrated spoons and forks, go to Ackerman & Co., No. 629 J st.*

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES.

An interesting sequel to the old adage, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure," has just occurred on a popular street in our city. A young lady who arrived here from the East but about four months since, and who has kept two or three admiring hearts in a palpitating condition since that time, became acquainted about three weeks ago with a knight of the goose who works on J street, and for whom other lovers were cast aside, or at least he thought so, and an early consummation for wedded bliss was arranged. Accordingly upon Monday night last the wedding bells were made merry at a brother-in-law's of the girl, upon H street, between Sixth and Seventh, and the two happy souls were pronounced one by the Rev. Dr. T——. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock, and about an hour was then spent by the large company present in extending congratulations and long life and happiness to the wedded pair. Among those present was another of the girl's lovers whom it had been difficult for the bride to make up her mind as to whether he was first or second in claims upon her affection. At least her feelings toward him were still such that she wanted to see him pretty well treated and looked after, and when the wedding supper was announced she invited him to take a seat at the head of the table. Upon this bestowal of the post of honor and the affectionate manner in which it was done, the husband was not quite unmindful, and the wife of his bosom noticed that he gave her a very sour look. She thereupon demanded of him what that look was for, and he very frankly replied that "if that —— goes to the table, I don't." This even the married sister of the bride thought was a little too curt a jilting of a lover that wasn't very far behind in the race, and she replied to the new-fledged brother-in-law, that "if you did not want to see Mr. —— at the head of the table, all right, you can stay away." "All right," says the new husband, "it's a go." A very squally scene occurred, in which the good Rev. Dr. interposed his kind offices, and having, as he believed, spoke peace to the troubled waters, he departed. After the minister was gone they spent about half an hour trying to remove all hard feelings, but it only made matters worse, and finally the lover whom the new husband wanted to sit down upon got mad and left, followed by all his friends, and a general clearing out of the party, leaving only the bride and groom and the sister and brother-in-law with the unpartaken-of collation. When left thus alone, in trying again to settle the perplexing situation, the four got into a general row in which the bride fainted, and recovering, lay screaming on a bed at the top of her voice, which was heard for blocks around and soon called in a gathering of 150 to 200. A police officer was sent for, and upon his arrival found the older brother-in-law with most of his shirt torn from his back and the groom badly scratched about the head and having one black eye. The officer managed in time to get matters quiet again, and at about 12 o'clock the scene was closed; but by this time the new couple had come to the conclusion that there was an incompatibility of temper existing between them, and that they were not intended to be

"Two son's with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one,"

and thereupon they determined to forever dissolve their matrimonial connection. The two took separate rooms for the night, but under the same roof, and with that collation still undisturbed and ready for breakfast. The next afternoon, during the absence of the big brother-in-law, the new, partially-made husband went to the house and wanted to see his wife, and wanted to reconcile matters and start the course of true love again to running smoothly. She, however, would not reconcile. This incensed him, and he swore there would be a corpse in the house, and drew a revolver upon her, proposing to provide the subject for a funeral immediately. At this the bride ran from the house, jumped over a four-foot-and-a-half fence into a neighbor's yard, and ran for the house and fell fainting on the porch. The neighbor had now become fully aware of the proceedings, and took the fleeing bride across the street to a friend's house as a place of safety, where she remained till after dark. Night before last she returned to her brother-in-law's house, and the young husband come at a late hour, and although admitted to the house, was not allowed to see his wife, and was put into a room by himself, while the brother-in-law and the two ladies, with doors nailed and windows securely barred, remained in another portion of the house for the night.

Yesterday morning the two sisters went to police quarters to get a warrant against the jilted husband, but it was not granted for some reason, and now a suit for a divorce is under progress.

PERSONAL.—N. D. Rideout of Marysville, G. W. Colby of Butte, J. E. Crooks of Benicia, General Bidwell, Jerome Banks of Red Bluff and J. W. Neff, Director of the State Prison, passed through the city and up the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad yesterday. Rev. H. H. Rice and family and E. E. Ames returned yesterday from Monterey, where they had been spending a few weeks vacation.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.—The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and upon request of Frank S. Dent, foreman of construction of the new freight depot, appointed John D. Boop as special officer for the locality of Front street. No other business was tragacted.

POLICE ARRESTS.—Arrests were made by the police yesterday as follows: Mrs. La Meth, for battery, by officer Woods; Henry Waller, disturbing the peace, by officer Lee. Anieta Parra, misdemeanor, by officers Jackson and Campbell; Mrs. Peterson, disturbing the peace, by officer Jackson.

FUNERAL OF E. C. FELLOWS.—The funeral of the late E. C. Fellows, Assistant General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, will take place to-day at Oakland. A large number of his friends from this city will go down to-day to attend the obsequies.

NOTARIAL BOND.—Yesterday the bond of A. Manning, as a Notary Public, was filed in the County Recorder's office in the sum of $5,000, with John F. Whyte and James Lansing as sureties.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—D. J. Simmons & Co. will to-day sell a good residence on the premises—M street—being lots 6 and 7, between L and M, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

BAPTIST SOCIAL.—Last evening a social entertainment was given at the Cavalry Baptist Church. There was a large party present, and a very enjoyable time was had.

WARRANT DRAWN.—Yesterday the Controller drew a warrant in favor of J. McMullin for improvements on wharves and docks at San Francisco for $4,000.

There will be a grand Republican rally of the Second Ward Garfield and Arthur Club this evening at Howe's Hall.

IT'S A FACT!—That more hats are sold by the Mechanics' Store than are sold in any other place in this section of the country, and the reasons for this assertion are easily given: First, all goods are bought of manufacturers only; second, all goods are marked in plain figures, and at the lowest possible price; third, all goods are sold at strictly one price; fourth, no goods are misrepresented; and fifth, everybody is treated with that courtesy and attention that insures a customer leaving the house well pleased with his purchase and his treatment. These are the reasons that demonstrate the fact why the largest hat business is done by the Mechanics' Store. *

ARRIVED.—Two tierces more of those sugar-cured pig hams at the cheap corner Rochester Store, northwest corner Ninth and J streets, only one bit a pound; Steele's cheese, the choicest made in the State, one bit a pound; fresh eggs, 22½ cents per dozen; choice dairy butter, 45 cents per roll; Petaluma, 50 cents per roll; kerosene oil, 25 cents per gallon; cider vinegar, 25 cents per gallon; gherkin pickles, only 10 cents a quart. Call and get price list of all other goods. *

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT of Mechanics' Store turns out work that supersedes any in the city for fashionable trimming and quality of goods furnished. *

A GREAT BARGAIN!—Ten dollars will secure a handsome French china decorated tea set of 44 pieces, at Ackerman & Co., No. 629 J street. *

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

OUR BARGAINS ARE NOT ON PAPER, but on our counters, where all can secure them. See the 5 and 10 cent counters at the Red House.*

THE largest and best assortment of toilet soap to be found in the city, at Notion Department, Mechanics' Store. *

GILMAN PIONEER KIP WORKING BOOT, warranted, only $3, at the Red House. *

There are 2,000,000 hives of bees in the United States, and the estimated annual revenue from them is $14,000,000.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Beans are exceedingly healthful and nutritious, but bad for dyspeptics.

Sparks from an unoiled reaping machine set fire to a field of wheat in Illinois.

To smooth rough or clean soiled flat-irons rub them in salt on a flat surface.

Rhubarb, stewed and strained, with water and sugar, makes a pleasant drink.

A cat in Alabama fought a two-foot snake, killed and ate part of it with some herbs.

Charcoal laid in the folds of clothes which have been laid away a long time will remove the odor.

Paris fashion journals notice the revival of the cuirass in a somewhat modified form. It is a very long and clinging basque, covered with silk tulle or grenadine, entirely hidden under an embroidery of long beads of jet, steel or iridescent, composed in a style to resemble the coat of mail worn by knights in ancient times. The beauty thus arrayed is ready for either attack or defense.

An Irishman entered the Newark *Advertiser* office and asked the clerk to write an advertisement for him. "I lost my dog," he said. He gave a general description of the animal. "What name does he answer to?" "Och, thin d'ye think it's a parrot I lost, and that I hould a conversation with him?" "But, what do you say when you call your dog?" "Faith, I say, 'come here, y' black thafe o' the wurld."

Mrs. James Beard of Rock Island, Ill., got a divorce from her husband, not because she hated him particularly for his shiftlessness, but she was tired of being the wife of a man whom she could not respect. Soon afterward he went to her to find out whether she would take any legal proceedings against him if he married again. She not only gave her consent, but went to the wedding, and gave the couple a present of $50.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* states that in a village in the Sklomin district, Government of Grodno, a peasant was perpetually quarreling with his wife because, as he declared, he "had ceased to love her." The Village Council took the matter into consideration, and adjudged the peasant to receive twenty blows with rods "to compel him to love his wife again." The remedy was administered, but report does not say whether it has proved efficacious.

As ice was scarce in New Brunswick, Canada, a far-seeing man filled three ice houses with snow. It was firmly packed in, and none of it has been lost since the hot weather set in. The snow is now used for packing fresh fish. The cost is considerably less than by the ice method, and is thought preferable in many ways. It is to be hoped that this will open a new way of making the usual winter snow blockades useful hereafter.

Among the middle or professional classes a great many girls now earn in one way or another the income which either supports them or furnishes their clothing or spending money. The new developments of art decorative work have helped greatly toward this end, and in kindergartens young girls are now doing for the little ones too young for regular school what venerable old ladies did for the young children of the last century in the "infant schools."

Malibras was only 18 years old when her father obliged her to learn, in New York, the role of Desdemona in Rossinni's "Othello." The role was not yet learned when Garcia said to his daughter: "You will debut with me, on Saturday, in 'Othello.'" "Saturday—why that is only six days from now." "I know it." "Only six days to rehearse a role like Desdemona, to accustom myself to the play?" "Make no objections! You will debut on Saturday, and you will do your part well—otherwise, in the last scene, where I smother you, it will be a real corpse that will be left in your place." How resist an argument like this? She played—and had an immense success.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Filed July 17th.

M. Barber et ux. to F. W. Steinmeyer—July 15th; south half of the east half of lot 5, between N and O and Third and Fourth streets.

Filed July 19th.

Adeline W. Vander Rogart to Geo. W. Chesley et al.—July 16th; conveys seven acres of land near Guthrie's Homestead Station.

M. H. Sprague to F. S. George—June 21st; conveys lots 1 and 2, between H and I and Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, Sacramento city.

C. H. Joy et al. to M. A. Dixon—July 19th; conveys north 110 feet of lot 3, between C and D and Eleventh and Twelfth st ects, Sacramento city.

Filed July 20th.

J. Whitcomb to N. M. Fay—July 19th; conveys the east half of lot 3, between P and Q and Seventh and Eighth streets, Sacramento city.

C. H. Swift et al. to R. W. Dunlevy—June 20th; conveys east half of lot 7, between N and O and Fourth and Fifth streets, Sacramento city.

Filed July 21st.

Wm. Spanier to W. R. Campbell—July 21st; conveys lot 6, between T and U and Sixth and Seventh streets, Sacramento city.

M. J. Anthony to M. A. Anthony—July 19th; N. W. ¼ of section 14, township 6 N., range 5 E., Mount Diablo base and meridian.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DENSON, Judge.

WEDNESDAY, July 21st.

H. P. Merritt vs. Wm. Dresback—Continued.
Capital Savings Bank vs. same—Continued.
W. J. Milgate vs. Hammer & Bell—Six dollars stricken from the cost bill.
Thos. Smith vs. Odd Fellows' Commercial and Savings Bank—Demurrer sustained; ten days given to amend complaint.
R. J. Kirby vs. same—Same order.
Z. W. Payne vs same—Same order.
People vs H. J. Palmer—Defendant discharged on motion of prosecution. Jury discharged from further consideration of the case.
F. Shoemaker, a native of Germany, admitted to citizenship on testimony of E. J. McHenry and William Denning.
J. A. Stuardo, a native of Chile, admitted to citizenship on testimony of J. T. Barron and Z. Zink.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

59—Harvey Curtis vs. C. H. Gilman et al.
16,632—Paul Kahn vs. F. Doty.
16,678—J. Marzen vs. E. E. Ames et al.
16,579—A. C. Flint vs. A. Ebel.

SWALLOWING POISON

IN CATARRHAL MUCUS causes:
FOUL BREATH and disgusting expectoration;
CRACKLING PAINS in the head and forehead
DEAFNESS and loss of smelling power;
BRONCHITIS, Hay Fever and other diseases.

THE ACTION OF CATARRHAL VIRUS through the mucous membrane has been finally discovered. WEI DE MEYER'S CURE, THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY for these diseases, is as certain in its effects as vaccination is for small-pox.

REV. C. H. TAYLOR, 149 Noble st., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I am radically cured of Catarrh."
D. G. McKELVEY, Gov't Inspector, 167 Mott st. N. Y.—Cured of very bad Chronic Catarrh.
R. G. BLACKBURN, at Lord & Taylor's, Broadway, N. Y.—Cured of 3 years Catarrh; 1 package.
J. BENEDICT, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y. (lady)—Cured of terrible Hay Fever.
REV. C. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. I.—"Worth ten times the cost."
REV. GEO. A. RIES, 169 Jay street, Brooklyn—"It has restored me to ministerial labors."
REV. ALEX. FREESE Cairo, N. Y.—"It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."
DR. R. G. DURKIN, Dentist, 361 Sixth avenue, N. Y.—Cured of Catarrhal Influenza.
M'LLE AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna, Catarrhal Bronchitis: "Great benefit from its use."
MRS. EMMA C. HOWES, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y.—Catarrh 30 years; Cured by 2 packages.
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, N. Y.; 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. [f7-1or3p6mSTuTh

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