THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 27, 1881

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—"That Man from Cattaraugus."
Military Ball—Sarsfield (Company G) Guard.
Wanted—Second-hand letter copying press.
Twenty thousand dollar loan wanted.
For sale—Hot-air engine.
Fidelity Grove, U. O. A. D., to-night.
For sale—Span of mares, for $350.
A card—O'Keefe & Kelleher.

Auction Sale.

Bell & Co.—Paintings, organ, etc.

Business Advertisements.

Dissolution of copartnership—J. Cerf & Co. and A. Dennery.
A. Dennery & Co.—Certificate.
Certificate of copartnership—J. & A. Cerf.
Carl Strobel—A bargain—house and lot.
Beautify the hair—Lyons' Kathairon.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEBRIS INVESTIGATION—SENATE COMMITTEE OF MINING DEBRIS.

The Senate Committee on Irrigation, Water Rights, Drainage and Mining Debris met in the Senate chamber at 7 o'clock last evening. Charles Coglan repeated his testimony given before the Assembly committee on Tuesday evening. M. Davis, Joseph McConnell and James M. Doyle were sworn. The latter gentleman was examined at length, and testified as follows: I visited the Yuba dam on the 1st of January last. In my opinion the embankment was caused by the dividing of the stream, portions of it going each way, which threw the sediment on each side. It was about three feet in depth. It is above the dam and was made since the 1st of January. The triangle is about 100 yards in size. The settle at the south end was about 40 feet long the 1st of January. Since then it has been filled up and very little water is passing through. The first is shallow, not more than six inches deep. The third is about 200 feet wide. They are irregular, up and down. At one point there is but very little settle, but at another point above the dam it is perhaps lower than the old bed of the river. At point D it is lower than the bed of the stream on each side of the channel. The width or depression is about 200 feet at that point. The depth of water that flows over that point is now very difficult to measure. I saw two workmen cross at that point on a raft, after unsuccessfully trying with gum boots. The bed of the river is six or seven inches higher above than below the dam, but I could not notice any perceptible difference in the muddiness of water above and below, but in a hole of water at rest below the first settle, which has been filled up, the water is so clear that I drank from it. When water is at rest it naturally settles. The water was running at the rate of four miles an hour, and there was little chance for it to settle. I think the statements in my letter were substantially correct, according to my understanding of what a dam is. It is a structure to arrest the flow of the current. This only diverts the course of the current. The water flows parallel with the dam until it finds an exit through the settle or break at the north end. I still think I was right about what I said about the wheelbarrowsful of dirt, because the deposit would have been great above the dam had it never been constructed, as it has uniformly settled each year at all points along the river. I would not try to give any scientific reasons for this. That would occur to anyone without explanation. I was not so certain as to my statement about the deposit being but seven inches above the Yuba bridge at Marysville, because the river bed is constantly changing. For this reason those measurements cannot be relied upon with accuracy. I was approximately correct. I still think the depth of deposit at the brush dam was not greater that at Yuba bridge at Marysville. After my observations on the 21 of January and yesterday I am still of the opinion that the water passing through the brush has caused it to wash out underneath. I think it is the water running over that undermines it. My opinion is that the only way to prevent settling of the dam is to prevent the passage of the water over it, because at every point where the water has passed over it has settled more or less. The water, I should think, was three feet above the dam at the settle. The dam is about four feet high. The water is running at the rate of four miles. I should not think it would precipitate much slickens. At the north end the dam is about three feet of the water. Yesterday and day before I saw about thirty men working at the north end, and about the same number at the south end. I think now that there has been over 300 wheelbarrow loads of debris arrested by the dam—that is, since the last rains. The amount can only be estimated. I have seen the dam three times. The levee which flanks the dam on the south side has scarcely been touched by water, except close to the dam. That levee is a little over a mile long from the upper end to the dam, facing out on the plains. At G I would estimate that there was nearly as much of the old bed of the river washed out as the dam has accumulated above it. At the big break there is over a foot of sediment which I think has been thrown there by the water rushing around the end of the dam.

Mr. Glascock here asked the witness if he thought the Act to promote drainage should be repealed.

Mr. Rowell objected.

Mr. Glascock stated in explanation that it was said that the witness was opposed to the measure. He knew to the contrary, and accordingly asked the question.

Mr. Watson favored the question.

Mr. Johnson ruled that the question was an improper one, because it asked for the opinion of witness about a matter of legislation.

The Chairman here suggested to witness that he should let his statement rest there. His reason for doing this, he said in reply to Mr. Davis, was because he did not want to know the feelings or animus of the witness. He didn't think it was politic or gentlemanly to ask such questions.

Mr. Pardee asked witness if, as an expert, he thought the dam a success.

The Chairman said witness had already said it was a failure, so he ruled the question out of order.

Mr. Parks objected to the ruling.

Mr. Watson asked if he had written his letter to the Colusa *Sun* from what he had learned from his own observations. He first visited the south side of the dam at settle marked "F" in the map. Judge dam was about 10,000 feet long. Went a tenth of the distance, and from what he saw was willing to give his opinion. The day was clear and he could see the whole dam. Water was only flowing over dam here and there. If water had passed over the entire crest without settling he thought it would have accumulated the debris, as it was intended by the projectors. That water never could all pass through the brush. It must eventually clog up the brush and flow over. Were it not for this the flowing over of the water would probably accomplish the desired result. That is more difficult to do there than in the canyons and mines, because there the pressure of the water washed it out underneath. The reason no portion of the brush dam had washed away was because it was put together so well. Some little of the floor below the brush might have washed away. He did not know. If the dam had all been made of brush it would, he thought, all have been successful. That the excess of what sediment would have been there if the dam had not been built would not be much more than 100 wheelbarrows. Immediately below the dam the sediment was scoured out, in consequence of the water rushing through the settles. About half a mile he could see what he thought the old bed of the river, and upon a near approach could see that it had been partly scoured out. The dam had not accumulated any sediment to speak of. Did not think any of the old bed had been washed out above the dam. Immediately above and below the big break considerable of the old bed of the river had been washed out. Did not think if the dam was once constructed so as to stand there was any danger of any quantity of sediment bursting the dam. The longer it held, the stronger it would become. When he first visited the dam the channels were not in the same place as they had been on the occasion of his last visit. He did not cross the dam, and based some of his statements on those of his brother, who a few days before had visited the north side. The channels, he thought, were cut partly through deposit made since the construction of the dam, and partly through deposit of former years. The deposit was principally that made there this year. That channel at the south end was three or four feet below the old bed of the river. The channel from B to C, he thought, was probably three feet below the deposit made previous to the present season. It was about four feet from the deposit above the dam to the crest of the dam; six inches had deposited, which would make a dam 4½ feet high. He did not look to see how high the dam was on the other side, but thought it was only about 4½ feet. Would be astonished to hear it was 8 feet. A great deal of sediment had been washed away below the dam, which would not have occurred had the dam not been constructed.

Mr. Davis asked the witness if he referred to the Marysville *Appeal* when he spoke in his letter to the Colusa *Sun* of the slavish editor of a one-horse paper.

The Chairman ruled the question out of order, as being irrelevant, immaterial and improper. The attitude of the Marysville *Appeal* had no connection with the present investigation.

Mr. Davis appealed from the decision of the Chair, which was sustained by a vote of 6 to 1.

Mr. Davis stated that the testimony of the witness was worthless unless the animus of the witness was ascertained.

Witness further testified that he had never put in a bid for work on the dam.

Mr. Neumann inquired if witness had written the letter to the Colusa *Sun* before he examined the dam.

The Chairman would not permit the witness to answer the question.

Mr. Parks remarked that the Chairman protected the witness, to which the Chairman replied that that was just the fact. He did protect the witness, and he wished Mr. Parks to understand that he was there as a witness and not as a member of the committee, and he did not propose to permit him to question the rulings of the Chair. He was there to protect the witness, and all other witnesses, in his own way, and he did not wish any remarks made in reference to his conduct.

Mr. Neumann further inquired, "How did you come to write that letter to Mr. Glascock?"

The Chairman ruled the question out of order on the ground of incompetency, irrelevancy and immateriality.

Mr. Neumann appealed from the decision of the Chair, and gave the reasons for his appeal. His conduct in the Senate would be based entirely on the facts elicited on the investigation, and he wished to have all the light thrown on it which was possible. He wished to ascertain what motives had prompted the witness to write the letter. He was further of the opinion that the Chairman himself had asked questions touching his object in writing the letter. Senators Davis and Brown agreed with Senator Neumann in his opinion relative to what the nature of the questions should be.

Mr. Chase said he cared nothing about the motives which actuated him in writing the letter. He wanted to find out all the witness knew about the dam, and nothing more.

Mr. Watson was in favor of permitting the question to be asked. He thought the motive of the witness would to a great extent explain the testimony.

Mr. Parks said he understood that the private letter had been handed to the committee, and given by the committee to the papers.

This the Chairman denied. He had seen the letter as an individual, but not as a member of the committee.

Mr. Neumann's appeal was put to a vote, and Senators Davis, Brown, Watson and Neumann voted to sustain the appeal, and Senators Johnson, Chase, Rowell and Pool voted in the negative.

Mr. Watson moved that so much of the evidence of this witness as is not pertinent to the investigation be stricken from the file.

Mr. Neumann seconded the motion, but by tacit agreement it was not put.

In reply to Mr. Neumann: I don't know what amount of work has been done by the Drainage Commissioners, and only knew where part of it was located—the Yuba dam. He was passing from Smartsville to Marysville; the dam was very little out of the way, and he went there for his own personal satisfaction. He was there about two hours, and went only as far on the dam as the front settle. Paid no attention to the amount of money raised or expended, or the manner of letting the contracts. He knew nothing about that.

Mr. Parks wished to have a letter read which he had received, but it was ruled out of order by the Chair.

Mr. Davis, next called, was a farmer and live sixteen miles above Colusa. There were two lots of work did north of Colusa—one by Howell & Davis and the other by Mr. Packard—on that portion of the levee. If it had not been there the water would have run on to Mr. Glenn, on the levee between him and Mr. Hempstreet. The water ran a quarter of a mile west and turned south; ran across Mr. Hempstreet's half a mile; then on another gentleman's half a mile, and then on Mr. Glenn; then another gentleman's named Hunt, living at Woodland, and then Mr. Boggs'. The lower portion of that work would not protect any of those men. It would protect Jo Hamilton. Knew Mr. Rideout when he saw him; didn't think he knew him. Had been in his banking office. Met Mr. Binney in the Capitol at the time the contracts were let. Mr. Binney did not directly tell him the terms for which he would be paid for the construction of levees on the east side of the Sacramento river. Had told witness he would like him to take a contract on his own place. Witness responded that he would like to take it even if he did not make any money. Mr. Binney stated that he would get him the contract so that he could make some money.

Jos. McConnell was next called: He lived four miles north of Colusa, on the east side of the Sacramento river. By occupation a farmer. Knew when work was done on the Sacramento by Davis & Packard. Lands protected by Davis were principally those of General Hamilton. Some other lands were protected above them and also some below. The water passed over some other lands where the levee broke. All he knew about Packard's work was what the former had told him, about the water passing over the widow Hempstreet's land and on to Glenn's, as described by the last witness. Knew when Packard's work was done, and was speaking of it from his own knowledge. He had no land there. His was on the east side of the Sacramento river. He did work there, but did not get a contract, although he, in concert with others, tried to get some in a meeting held at Princeton. He had been told that all the work was to be done by one contractor. He had done work on his own farm for which he had never been paid. Once on a visit to Marysville, by the advice of the Resident Engineer, after waiting for a day or so, he saw Mr. Rideout, who told him to see Mr. Binney, as he was the capitalist. He saw the latter and was told that he could not let any contracts until he saw the farmers, and in fact could not let any contracts, as there was no money, in consequence of a mistake in the calculations of the engineers on the Yuba and Bear rivers, and that it would take $15,000 more than estimated for this work. He authorized the witness to tell his neighbors to do the work, and he would help them to get their pay from the State. He was not told that they would be paid the same as he himself was getting, but he would do what was right. Nothing but surveying was done by the State on the east side of the Sacramento river, but the majority of the people did what they could on their levees themselves. It was late in the year when they knew they would have to do it. Did not know why work was done on the west and not on the east side of the river. A part of the work done then served the purpose, but a part of the State levee on the west side of the river had given away, in consequence of poor work. The State levee was larger than any of the others. If Jo Hamilton had not been as smart as he was and a good lawyer he didn't think the work would have been done there; yet he wouldn't say that Hamilton's place was the only one protected; part of the levee was on the Lincoln grant and Bartlett's place. Did not know how much work was done. Was satisfied that the work could have been let at a lower price on the whole, by letting every man do his own work, instead of having one man superintend it all, which was more than any one man could do. It took a pretty smart man to take care of five miles. That 100 feet of the new levee had washed away. When the break occurred the water was no higher than at other points. For the last five or six years, the water had been constantly growing higher in consequence of the erection of levees and the rise of the sediment.

Mr. Parks stated that he intended to prove that the sediment had settled for a depth of three feet for the 10,000 feet before the settles occurred; that the dam had been successfully maintained, and that but little expense would be required to put it in good working condition.

On motion of Mr. Watson, the committee adjourned till Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE THREATENING POSTAL CARD.

MARYSVILLE, Jan. 21, 1881.

Hon. Wm. H. Parks, Speaker of the Lower House—Sir: Will you please inform me of some paper that you have not suborned to your nefarious purposes? I have written an article and sent it for publication to several newspapers, and it is invariably suppressed, though containing information of the most vital importance to the people, viz: the failure of the Yuba dam. Your tool, the Marysville *Appeal*, says it is "doing its work." You said, last night, that the dam has "effected the purpose for which it was constructed." Now I say, and will yet find an honest paper to publish it, that the dam is a babyish, ignominious failure, and has not kept back 100 wheelbarrowfuls of mud. Now cock up your glasses and swallow that. There is, by actual measurements made before and after the December floods, an average of seven inches of mud deposited in the river-bed at Marysville; make a note of that. By actual measurements at the south end of the dam, I find that a deposit of two inches is all there is in that part of the Yuba. Put that in your pipe and smoke it. Now, Bill Parks, your whole thieving scheme for robbing the people shall be exposed. You'll find you cannot lord it over free American people, and if you don't go slow, we'll boycott you, and run you clear out of the country, for your "country's good." Very respectfully, yours, etc.

STOCK-TAKING at the Mechanics' Store. To-day we shall close out several lines of goods in all departments. Remember to-day, and until closed out. Weinstock & Lubin, proprietors Mechanics' Store.

"TO-DAY!"—Mechanics' Store.

THE CITY DRAINAGE.

An Open Letter to the City Board of Trustees by Dr. I. E. Dwinell.

Gentlemen: Allow me to address you in this public manner, as the subject is one of public interest, and I wish to reach you through the public, and the public through you. I see that the drainage question is up again, and with the present system it is likely to come up often. There seem to be insurmountable difficulties with our present sewerage, inside the city and outside. The fall in the mains is quite insufficient, varying from six to eight inches in a block of 400 feet, i. e., at most, only one inch in 600. The connecting pipes in the alleys, which are smaller—about eight inches in diameter—have a greater fall, or about one inch in 350. Now it is found by experience that a sewerage pipe one or two feet in diameter needs, to prevent the accumulation of deposits, a velocity of not less than three feet to a second, and to secure this an inclination of about one inch in 275. As we have not this fall in the small alley pipes, and not half of it in the mains, we shall always be troubled with accumulations in spite of the frequent flushing of the pipes. And this difficulty would be greatly increased if our houses were generally constructed as the sanitary interests of the city require, so that the fluid waste and fecal matters of the families were discharged into the sewers instead of vaults on the grounds. But if our sewers had sufficient fall and carrying capacity to discharge all the contents properly committed to them,

THE DRAINAGE CANAL IS ONLY A PESTILENTIAL RECEPTACLE

At the back door of the city, wholly unable to carry off what is intrusted to it, even now. In times of high water it is filled with the river overflow, or back-water, the outlet twenty miles below being cut off, and the current in the canal reversing its direction and revisiting the lower parts of the city. At such times, with no outflow and the sewers at a standstill—as two years ago—the city steeps in its own corruption and breeds pestilence. And at best, when the river is down in summer and the canal has an outlet, the liquid deposit in it is left to work its own slow, winding way, expanding and contracting and having every possible exposure to the heat of the sun, through channels and marshes and ponds and lakes, and into channels again, for twenty miles, loading the air of the windward side of the city, where we are to look for our healthful and inspiring breezes, with poison, and by the many expansions and contractions shaking out all the seeds of disease possible among the wayside people. If the sewage of the city must have this outlet, by all means let it be carried, not as if it were something we wish to have affect us as much as possible and were proud of, but in pipes or a closely-covered canal, till it reaches the open river.

BUT IS THERE NOT A BETTER WAY?

Allow me to make a suggestion as a contribution to the discussion of this subject. Let a cistern be sunk below the city and near the river, water-tight, and large enough and deep enough to allow the contents of the sewers to enter it so far below the surface of the ground as to afford ample fall for the effective relief of the pipes when adjusted to that grade; then let a pump be employed to discharge the contents into the river. At first a ground discharging main at right angles with the mains which are parallel with the river—a reconstruction and continuation of the present one on the north side of the R street levee, but sunk lower and with a greater fall—might be made to receive their contents and carry them to the reservoir. Then as fast as new mains are made or the old ones repaired, let them and the alley pipes have the benefit of the greater fall thus made possible. This would not involve any great immediate expense, and no greater future expense than we shall be obliged to incur with the present system to keep the city inhabitable, and single pumps, of less capacity than the Holly pumps at the Water Works, would answer the purpose. The sewerage when discharged in the river—at high water over the levee, at low water through a pipe running into it—would be comparatively harmless, as there is no back flow here from the tide, and there are few people living below near the city on the banks of the river; and whatever injury it would be in the river to the city or to them, it is inconceivably more harmful now to both when turned into an open plain and

STAGNATING UNDER THE NOSTRILS OF THE CITY

And those living below, in one continuous flow or counter flow—crossing now this way and now that, for twenty miles. And certainly it would be no worse for us to utilize the river as the carrier and at the same time the concealer and neutralizer of the contents of our sewers, than it is for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Albany, Troy, and other inland cities situated on rivers. In time, when fertilizers are in demand, the material might be converted into "native guano," as in London or poudrette, as in Amsterdam and Leyden, at a profit. In this way we could have in time a city with excellent sewerage, capable of carrying off all the liquid waste and fecal matter of the homes, and adding greatly to the comfort and health of the city, and at comparatively imperceptible expense. Pumps are used in London for lifting the sewage, and if our river-bed is allowed to be raised up much higher by the annual deposits from the mines, it may not be long before the river-bed will be raised above the level of the drainage pocket, and pumps will be obliged to be used to relieve it, or we shall have below the city a dead sea of putrefaction and destruction. I would therefore suggest that this subject be submitted to a competent engineer, and if after a general examination he thinks favorably of the plan, that he be employed to make a detailed report on the method of carrying it out, for the consideration of the Trustees and the public. Truly yours,

I. E. DWINELL.

CRIMINAL CASES.—An unusual number of criminal cases were disposed of yesterday by Judge Denson in the Superior Court. The following prisoners pleaded guilty to informations against them, waived time and received sentence: George Franks, for petit larceny, sentenced to 90 days in the County Jail. Alexander Dalzel, for burglary of the grocery of J. Lambert & Co., corner of Tenth and K streets, on December 29, 1880, sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Folsom State Prison. Gus. Yager, for burglary of the livery stable office of John Wagner, on Ninth, between I and J streets, and stealing a watch therefrom January 8, 1881, sentenced to one year in Folsom Prison. C. Harris and F. Smith, for burglary of the carpenter-shop of Falconer Bros. and stealing tools, at corner of Seventh and I streets, January 4, 1881, sentenced to term of one year at Folsom. In the case of William Flemming, alias Jack Lee, charged with felony, in attempting to commit rape upon two women in the lower part of the city, immediately after a previous term in jail, the charge was reduced to assault, and he was sentenced to another sixty days in the County Jail. George Williams, previously convicted as one of the robbers of A. H. McMartin, known as the deaf mute, was sentenced to a term of five years in the Folsom prison. This is the third man who has been awarded a term of five years in that prison for the robbery of this man; another turned State's evidence, and the fifth was acquitted. William Search pleaded guilty to burglary of the house of Edward Breiling, on L street, near Seventh, in June last, and he will receive sentence at 10 A. M. to-morrow. C. W. Brown and H. S. Burnette, alias Samuel Davis, were arraigned upon information for stealing the span of horses from Jackson's ranch, on the Stockton road. They pleaded not guilty and were remanded to jail to await trial.

POLICE COURT.—The following business was transacted in the Police Court yesterday: George Ayers was tried for battery, found guilty, and fined $10 and costs. Jas. Kalaher and Thomas O'Keefe, arrested for battery, were discharged for want of prosecution. Amada Cordosa and Josephine Kelly were found guilty upon the charge of battery, and fined $1 each and costs. The case of Ah Cue, charged with receiving stolen goods, was continued until the 5th of February. The Court then adjourned.

STOCK-TAKING at the Mechanics' Store. To-day we shall close out several lines of goods in all departments. Remember to-day, and until closed out. Weinstock & Lubin, proprietors Mechanics' Store.

LADIES, it will pay you to attend the great sale of remnants at the Red House to-day.*

THIS IS THE DAY to secure bargains in remnants of dry goods at the Red House.*

"OPERA BOUFFE" CORSET, 75 cents, at Hale's.

HALE'S is the place for dry goods.

ALWAYS AHEAD at Hale's.

"TO-DAY!"—Mechanics' Store.

"TO-DAY!"—Mechanics' Store.

THE Furnishing Goods Department will be represented to-day. Mechanics' Store.

THE Men's Clothing Department will be represented to-day. Mechanics' Store.

TWILLED FLANNEL, 25 cents a yard, at Hale's.

BREVITIES.

A car load of flour was shipped from this market last evening to Los Angeles. Also car loads of lumber to Benson and Willcox, Arizona.

Nine car loads of steel rails were forwarded yesterday for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Fifty-eight immigrants from the East will arrive by the afternoon overland train to-day.

Fourteen car loads of cattle passed through yesterday from Halleck to San Francisco.

The river marked 22 feet 2 inches last evening.

A MORNING BATH.—An individual who gives his name as Dan Murphy, weighing about 200 pounds, and who, to save the trouble and expense of trunks in traveling, was dressed in three shirts and other corresponding underclothes, two pairs of pants, a goodly supply of coats and vests and two overcoats, had a misfortune yesterday morning in getting his whole wardrobe wet. He had been over in Washington drinking pretty heavily during the night, and singing "We won't go home till morning," and returning a little after 5 o'clock in a pretty hilarious condition, managed in some way, when almost across to this side of the railroad bridge, to fall over into the river. The water was twenty feet deep or more at the place he went in, but fortunately, after being taken by the current about thirty or forty feet, he caromed against one of the piles of the wharf, which he immediately embraced and gave such an alarm for help that he aroused all the inhabitants of the lower part of the city and Washington. The bridge-tender, who was near by and supposed, when he heard him fall into the river, that the bridge had capsized, immediately went out in a skiff and rescued him. He was then taken to the police station and placed in a warm room in bed, while his many changes of raimeat, which filled the jail yard, were hung out to dry. He is reticent as to his place of residence, and avoids giving much information about himself, but says he will never drink another drop of liquor as long as he lives; but this is probably because he thinks he is never going to get dry again.

PROFESSOR WYTHE'S LECTURE.—Professor J. H. Wythe lectured before the Educational Institute last evening at the Sixth-street M. E. Church. The lecture was on the subject of "Living Matter," wherein he treated of elementary life principles, and drew the line between living and non-living matter. The church was filled to its utmost, many very young boys being among the auditors, and these the lecturer especially sought to interest, and to lead all of his hearers to physiological and microscopical studies, giving them glimpses of the wonders such reading will open up. The lecture was deeply interesting, but would have been enjoyed three-fold had the church been properly lighted. No audience can be comfortable in a light less than cheerful, and the economy of gas practiced in the church last evening cast a funereal gloom and half obscurity over the room that was very trying and death to enthusiasm. In a brightly-lighted room, where the gas-meter is turned on full head, the drawings on the board by Professor Wythe would have been seen and enjoyed by all without injurious visual effort.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.—The following freight for Sacramento passed Ogden on the 24th instant: For D. W. Comstock, 1 car load furniture, 1 box iron bolts, 3 bundles hat racks, 1 barrel wire; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 1 barrel iron rollers, 3 cases door nails, 2 cases planes, 47 boxes axes handled, 255 bars iron, 186 bundles of iron, 3 boxes hardware; W. R. Strong & Co., 7 bags grass seed; Baker & Hamilton, 11 boxes printed paper; N. S. Arnold, 100 iron wagon axles, 2 wrought skein boxes; Adams, McNeill & Co., 15 cases canned poultry; A. Dennery, 10 barrels lamp chimneys; R. Stone & Co., 1 case hames; W. A. & C. S. Houghton, 4 cases envelopes; L. K. Hammer, 1 box piano stools; Lindley & Co., 400 cases canned corn; Billingsley & Co., 60 dozen brooms; J. C. Ayer & Co., 1 box almanacs; Hale Bros. & Co., 1 box dry goods.

OPIUM SMOKERS.—Officer Rider and local officer Karcher investigated an opium den on I street, between Third and Fourth, yesterday afternoon, and there found John Chambers and Tom Shields, two young fellows about 21 years of age, who were taken to the lock-up. They have been frequently arrested for opium smoking, and seem to have no other occupation. Upon reaching the jail they desired to be placed together in the most comfortable quarters, but they were treated to separate small dark cells, with a view of making their frequent returns less agreeable. They have heretofore been dealt leniently with by the Court by reason of their earnest promises to reform.

MILITARY REVIEW.—Governor Perkins is to review the several military companies of the California National Guard located in this city next Tuesday evening at the Pavilion. With a view of retaining sufficient room in the hall for the movements of the companies during review, the attendance will be limited to the State officers and members of the Legislature, to whom invitations have been issued. Seats are to be provided on one side of the hall for the guests. After the ceremonies the Governor and staff and military committees of the Legislature will be entertained by the brigade and regimental officers at the Langham.

YOLO SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—The Yolo county Sportsmen's Club, G. W. Bently, President, and C. H. Garroutte, Secretary, has announced its first annual tournament to be held at Woodland on the 5th and 6th of March, 1881. The tournament is free to the State. The regulations are: Fifteen single birds, at twenty-one yards rise, Cosmopolitan Club rules to govern. The entrance is $15, to be made on or before March 1st. Twelve prizes are offered, ranging from $100 to $15 each. Many members of the Forester Club, and also from Folsom, have announced their intention to be present at the shoot.

MURDER AT FIDDLETOWN.—Peter Eraw, of this city, who has a grocery at Fiddletown, Amador county, received a dispatch yesterday morning that Mr. Ketchental, who had charge of it, was murdered at that place night before last. No particulars were given, and as the location is some distance from any telegraph station, no further information has yet been received. Mr. and Mrs. Eraw, upon receipt of the dispatch, immediately left for Fiddletown, from whom the facts will soon be learned. Mr. Ketchental was a native of Germany, a bachelor, and about 60 years of age.

COMMERCIAL.—Since last report the steamer Neponset departed for the upper Sacramento. The Ceres passed up with barge Rosalind, loaded with lumber. The Varuna came down with barge of grain. The Governor Dana departed for Jacinto with merchandise, and towing barge Jacinto as far as Fremont. The C. M. Small passed down from Marysville for San Francisco with produce. The schooner D. C. Haskin arrived from San Francisco with lumber to Friend & Terry Lumber Company.

LECTURE UPON ASTRONOMY.—Professor Proctor, the eminent astronomer, now en route from Australia to his home in the East, has by special invitation of citizens here consented, by a telegram received last evening, to deliver a lecture in this city on the evening of the 3d of February. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Sacramento Literary Institute.

PERSONAL.—John F. Swift was in the city yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Swift will leave for Washington next Saturday. R. M. Briggs, Superior Judge, and B. H. Miller, County Clerk, of Mono county, were in the city yesterday, en route for San Francisco. Judge Belcher and Mr. Binney of Marysville passed through to San Francisco yesterday.

STOCK-TAKING at the Mechanics' Store. To-day we shall close out several lines of goods in all departments. Remember to-day, and until closed out. Weinstock & Lubin, proprietors Mechanics' Store.

NOTIONS!—"To-day." Mechanics' Store.*

THE Fancy Goods Department will be represented to-day. Mechanics' Store.

BARGAINS in dress goods at the Red House.*

EXCELLENT VALUE in domestics at the Red House.

BOYS' SUITS for $3 at the Red House.

NEW ASSORTMENT RUCHING at Hale's.

CALICO, 20 yards for $1, at Hale's.

CASHMERE at Hale's.

TYCOON REPS at Hale's.

HATS!—"To-day." Mechanics' Store.

"TO-DAY!"—Mechanics' Store.

THE Notion Department will be represented to-day. Mechanics' Store.

MILLINERY!—"To-day." Mechanics' Store.

LADIES' BUTTON SHOES, reduced to $1 50 and $1 75, at the Red House.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—John E. Owens, the renowned comedian, will commence an engagement at the Metropolitan this evening, and continue a season of merry comedy for three nights, and gave a matinee on Saturday afternoon. This evening he will appear in the new play written for him, entitled "That Man from Cattaraugus," which he has just played most successfully at San Francisco for two weeks. It is pronounced a success, and as exceedingly interesting and lively. He will be supported by a strong troupe, and no doubt will have crowded houses, as in the past when he has appeared in this city. In his line Mr. Owens is regarded as without an equal, and, with the present support, it is expected will afford a rich treat to theatergoers. The box sheets, which were opened on Tuesday, have been fast checked off, and indicate much interest in the present comedy season.

AUCTION SALES.—D. J. Simmons & Co. will sell at their salesroom to-day a large assortment of elegant household furniture, almost new, consisting of parlor sets in rep, flowered brocatelle, 7 walnut bedroom sets, with dressing-case bureaus; 3 large mantel mirrors, spring, hair and truss mattresses; 11 painted bedroom sets, oil paintings and chromos, marble-top, extension and other tables; mahogany and black walnut wardrobes, black walnut sideboards and etageres, feather pillows and bolsters, and other furniture.....Bell & Co. will sell at 7:30 this evening at their salesroom, 908 J street, 4 sets of elegant oil paintings, gold frames; also a 7-stop Esty organ. Sale without reserve.

MILITARY BALL.—The Sarsfield Guard (Company G) will give their eleventh anniversary ball this evening at Turner Hall, for the benefit of their new armory. Music will be furnished by the First Artillery band. Extensive arrangements have been made to make it an occasion more enjoyable than any preceding ball given by the company. The company's Gatling gun will be on exhibition in the hall, and a squad in attendance to show its methods of execution. A large number of visitors are expected from abroad.

LEGISLATIVE EXCURSION.—The members of the Legislature will to-day make an excursion to Wheatland, for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the Bear river dam, a short distance above that place, in connection with the debris subject. It is expected that their time will be so arranged that they will also go to Marysville and visit the Yuba dam, near De Gurre Point. The train leaves here this morning at 8 o'clock, sharp, and will return towards evening.

INCORPORATED.—There has been filed with the Secretary of State the certificate of the Hovey Patent Right Company. Place of business, San Francisco. Directors—F. F. Low, J. L. Schmitt, Joseph Naphtaly, R. F. Morrow, James McCord and Asa E. Hovey. Capital stock, $140,000, in 700 shares of $200 each. Object, the furthering of the Hovey method of operating street railways.

FREIGHTS.—Carloads of freights were received in this city as follows: 1 of hogs, 1 of oil, 1 of iron, 1 of paper, 4 of merchandise, 1 of shakes, 11 of coal, 1 of machinery, 2 of rubble, 1 of trees, 3 of car materials, 1 of wine, 1 of wool. The following carloads were forwarded East: 9 of coffee, 5 of barley, 2 of silk, 8 of tea, 1 of beans.

RAINFALL.—Sergeant Sickler, of the United States Signal Corps office in this city, reports that the total amount of rainfall the present month to last evening was 1.15 inches. Total amount for the season, 13.01 inches. Total in 1880 to corresponding date, 7.93 inches; in 1879, 4.82 inches; in 1878, 9.77 inches.

PETITIONS FOR LOCAL OPTION.—A systematic canvass is being made of the city for signatures to petitions memorializing the Legislature to pass a local option law. Similar work is being done throughout the State, and the petitions will be presented during the present session.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The following arrests were made in the city yesterday: L. Corcoran and J. Ramsey, for battery, by officer Campbell; John Chambers and Tom Shields, for visiting an opium den, by officer Rider and Karcher, local.

STOCK-TAKING at the Mechanics' Store. To-day we shall close out several lines of goods in all departments. Remember to-day, and until closed out. Weinstock & Lubin, proprietors Mechanics' Store.

"TO-DAY!"—Mechanics' Store.

THE Boot and Shoe Department will be represented to-day. Mechanics' Store.

ALL-WOOL GENTS' SUITS, only $10 50, at the Red House.

WATERPROOF at Hale's, 50 cents.

NEW LINE OF RUCHING at Hale's.

MEN'S CLOTHING!—"To-day." Mechanics' Store.

The best appetizer out—Rock and Rye. George W. Chesley, sole agent.

THE Dry Goods Department will be represented to-day. Mechanics' Store.

THE Boys' Clothing Department will be represented to-day. Mechanics' Store.

"TO-DAY!"—Mechanics' Store.

THE Hat Department will be represented to-day. Mechanics' Store.

THE Furnishing Goods Department will be represented to-day. Mechanics' Store.

HALE'S! Hale's! Hale's!

CANTON FLANNEL, 7 cents a yard, at Hale's.*

THE Millinery Department will be represented to-day. Mechanics' Store.

"TO-DAY!"—Mechanics' Store.

"TO-DAY!"—Mechanics' Store.

NEW GOODS at Hale's.

BEST VALUES at Hale's.

FANCY GOODS!—"To-day." Mechanics' Store.

FURNISHING GOODS!—"To-day." Mechanics' Store.

CLOTHING!—"To-day." Mechanics' Store.*

BOOTS AND SHOES!—"To-day." Mechanics' Store.

"TO-DAY!"—Mechanics' Store.

CORSETS, 75 cents, at Hale's.

BOYS' CLOTHING!—"To-day." Mechanics' Store.

DRY GOODS!—"To-day." Mechanics' Store.

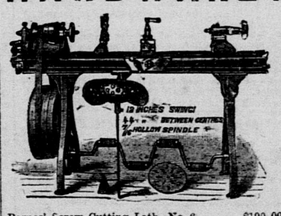
"TO-DAY!"—Mechanics' Store.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLS OF TAR, for coughs and colds. Try it.

MECHANICS' TOOLS

OUR SPECIALTY.

HARDWARE!



Barnes' Screw Cutting Lath, No. 6.....$190 00
No. 5, 34-inch Between Centers.....$125 00
BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS, for Carpenters and Mechanics.

Goods Shipped by Express, C. O. D.

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS

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

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Paints,	Moldings,
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Glass,	Pictures,
Windows,	Frames,
Doors,	Cornices,
Blinds,	Brackets,
Wall Paper,	Etc., Etc.

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FULL SUPPLY

—OF—

Artists' Materials!

ORLEANS BUILDING,

Nos. 1020 and 1022 Second st., Sacramento.

Natural Fruit Flavors.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by

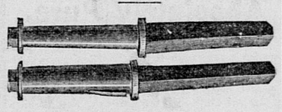
STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adams, McNeill & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES!



Full line Blacksmiths' Supplies, including P. WRIGHT'S

Anvils and Vises.

INSLEY CONCORD AND HALF-PATENT AXLES

OIL-TEMPERED, SIDE AND END

SPRINGS.

PERKINS' AND BURDON'S

HORSE AND MULE SHOES.

STAR, GLOBE AND PUTNAM HORSE NAILS.

CUMBERLAND COAL!

Iron and Steel!

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—IMPORTERS OF—

HARDWARE, ETC.

Nos. 220 to 226 K street, Sacramento.

JUNCTION BUSH AND MARKET STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Merchant Mills

CREAM OF TARTAR

Baking Powder!

ABSOLUTELY PURE!—EXCELLED BY NONE

Jewett's Extracts!

(ALL STYLES,)

Full Measure