HOME AND ABROAD.

The Star Route Case—Proceedings in Congress—Patents Issued to Inventors—The Presidency of the Senate—Snow in Wisconsin—The Senatorial Fight in Michigan—Family Suffocated by Coal Gas—Items of Foreign News—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Senate Presidency.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.—As predicted in these dispatches several days ago, Senator Davis has tendered his resignation of the office of President pro tem. of that body, to take effect on the 31 of March. This step was taken after consultation with leading Republican and Democratic Senators, and indicates that some Republican Senator whose time will not expire before March, 1885, will be elected to succeed President Davis without opposition. Senator Edmunds will probably be chosen. Senator Anthony has been talked of, but his term expires on the 4th of March of this year, which fact disqualifies him as a candidate in the present situation. In consequence of the action of Judge Davis, there will be an election of his successor on the 31 of March, the Senate thus avoiding a special session. One other result will be that there will be no change in the Senate official corps until next December, to the great disappointment of Gorham and his friends, and the intense disgust of Messrs. Mahone and Riddleberger, who will not count as important factors in the organization until next winter.

The Star Route Trial.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.—Colonel Ingersoll continued Rerdell's cross-examination in the star route trial this morning. Witness said the papers from his desk contained the names of a number and the present and prospective pay of each route operated by Dorsey. One of the columns was headed T. J. B., 33½ per cent., and the figures set down in that column represented the percentage of pay upon the route.

Ingersoll—What was it for?

Answer—You will have to put your client on the stand to answer that.

Witness did not know, could only infer, what it was for; never practiced imitating Dorsey's signature in Kellogg's presence, nor did he boast to that gentleman that he could sign Dorsey's name so like the original that it was hard to distinguish the difference. The day after he testified in the last trial witness went to Wm. Lilly, a lawyer, and told him he was ready to go on the stand for the Government and rebut Vaile's testimony. He also notified Dorsey of his intention. When witness got out of jail he went to Lilly, who referred him to Woodward. Witness wrote out a statement, which Woodward considered incomplete, and promised to see him later, and in the meanwhile witness was to collect his papers. Lilley told witness he thought he could get him off if he went over to the Government, but no Government officer ever made such promise. Witness again met Woodward in November last at Hartford, Conn., and made a very full sworn statement. Woodward paid his expenses. Witness said he told Blackburn that if the Government allowed him four challenges he would challenge the persons to whom the Government objected. He endeavored to carry out that agreement in good faith toward the Government.

Ingersoll asked witness if he called good faith sitting with the co-defendant and working for the Government.

He replied that he considered it good faith to the Government.

Ingersoll inquired of witness if he had not demanded money or fees of some kind from the Government.

He answered that he had requested an allowance of $500 for counsel fees. Witness borrowed $140 from Vaile about a week before he took the stand. Vaile did not know he was to testify.

Rerdell said his share from one route was to have been $2,000 per annum.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.—In the Senate, this morning, the President pro. tem read the following to the Senate:

In view of possible exigencies that might affect the public service, I deem it proper to give notice of my intention to resign the office with which the Senate has honored me, at noon, Saturday, the 3d of March proximo. DAVID DAVIS.

Voorhees presented several telegrams from printers and other working men, protesting against any action to exclude "Union" printers from the Government printing office.

Merrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably a joint resolution to provide for terminating the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. Refarred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

The House, immediately after the reading of the journal, proceeded to vote on the adoption of the Reed resolution, which was agreed to. The Democrats generally refrained from voting.

A long discussion ensued on points of order.

Kelley moved to suspend the rales and take from the Speaker's table the internal revenue bill, with the Senate amendments, non-concur in those amendments, and appoint a conference committee of five members on the part of the House. Agreed to.

Patents to Pacific Coast Inventors.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.—Patents were to-day issued to the following Pacific slope inventors: Andrew J. Burr, Olympia, W. T., roller dredge; Andrew Jackson, San Francisco, automatic time-globe; Charles H. Meade, Jr., San Francisco, tail-piece for harness; Adolph Seguls, San Francisco, cooking cabinet.

The Fire Record.

CLEVELAND, February 27th.—This morning the greater part of Myers, Osborne & Co.'s stove works was burned. An incendiary is suspected, because for a month the strikers, whose places have been filled by non-Union men, have been troublesome. Loss on building, $15,000; stock, $15,000; machinery, $10,000; insurance, $72,000—in thirty-four companies.

ST. LOUIS, February 27th.—The loss by the burning of the mill of the St. Joseph Lead Company at Bonneterre is exaggerated. The smelting works and furnaces were uninjured, and the mill will be rebuilt at once. Most of the men will be kept at work, and none of them will be allowed to suffer.

LYNCHBURG (Va.), February 27th.—A fire to-night destroyed Myers Bros. & Co.'s tobacco factory. Insurance, $70,000; loss on building and manufactured stock, $400,000, and $10,000 on leaf tobacco.

Heavy Snow Fall.

WAUSA (Wis.), February 27th.—Seven inches of snow fell since Saturday. The roads are blocked, and all kinds of business is at a stand-still—even logging and lumbering. Several camps have broken up, and others will follow. The snow is three feet deep on a level.

A Phenomenon in the Land of Wooden Nutmegs.

NORWICH (Conn.), February 27th.—The city was startled by an earthquake to-night, shaking the buildings alarmingly. It lasted three to five seconds, and was accompanied by a deep rumbling. About the same time a brilliant meteor shot across the sky, from northeast to northwest, emitting a dazzling white light, the flames giving an apparent diameter of eight feet.

Suffocated by Coal Gas.

MADISON (Wis.), February 27th.—A man and wife and three children, named Haley, were suffocated by coal gas to-night, and it is believed none of them can recover.

The Michigan Senatorship.

DETROIT, February 27th.—A prolonged effort was made to-day to elect a Senator. Eight votes were taken before recess, and in the evening three more were taken. The last vote stood: Stockbridge 33, Palmer 32, Willetts 9, Stout (Dem.) 42, the remainder scattering.

Thermometrical.

NEW YORK, February 27th—Midnight.—Highest temperature 26°; lowest, 16°.

CHICAGO, February 27th.—Highest temperature to-day, 41°; lowest, 11°.

Another Oyster War.

NORFOLK (Va.), February 27th.—Governor Cameron starts to-night with a steamer carrying a large military force against the illegal oyster dealers.

The Ohio River.

CAIRO (Ill.), February 27th.—The river has been stationary since last night, and the levees remain intact.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Affairs in Ireland.

DUBLIN, February 27th.—If the Grand Jury of the County Waterford find a true bill against Biggar, member of Parliament from County Cavan, on the charge of using seditious language, the Crown will apply for a change of venue to London.

The police have obtained information that the names of six men have already been enrolled to fill the gaps in the ranks of the Irish Invincibles made by the arrest of its members charged with murder in Dublin.

Death of a Railroad Engineer.

WINNIPEG, February 27th.—John Colley James, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, died to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The answer of Emperor William to the second letter of the Pope, asks for the precise limits of the demands of the Vatican.

The New York *Sun's* Washington special declares that a deficiency exists in the accounts of the Public Printer, and that formal charges will soon be made of corruption and extravagance. It states that the Public Printer keeps two horses and a carriage at Government expense, and besides him his chief clerk and his own son also keep horses and a coachman at the public expense.

Mary Irene Hoyt, daughter of Jesse Hoyt, committed by her friends to an insane asylum near Philadelphia in June last, has been released and pronounced sane. She says she was put out of the way to keep her from her father's death-bed, and will contest his will on the ground of undue influence. The physicians' certificate upon which Miss Hoyt was committed was not filed, and the physicians are cited to Court to explain.

Morse said in New York Monday: "I shall produce in Court letters which I have just received from clergymen, among them Rev. F. H. S. Bellows and the Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Unitarians, in which they severely condemn the action of the police and judicial authorities in striving to suppress the play, and who express the hope that I may succeed in putting it before the public. I shall show the Justices that the 'Passion' is not what they think it at all."

A touching scene was noticed at the tomb of President Garfield. Persons in Lake View Cemetery noticed a richly-clad lady passing into the vault door, the sentry standing aside to admit her. It was Christine Nilsson. As she bowed her head before the tomb, and looked long and earnestly at the casket, a correspondent came near. She turned at once, and in her charmingly animated way, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, said: "I wonder why the American people, quick to act and jealous of the fame of their great heroes, should not ere this have erected a monument over the resting place of this great man."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Apportionment in the Senate—Sacramento Denied Her Just Representation—A Protest in the Assembly.

Both houses of the Legislature were very busy yesterday, the Assembly holding a night session.

The Senate met at 10 A. M., the President in the chair.

Various bills were reported back from committees.

The Senate took up the Assembly message and adopted A. C. R. 47, relative to the mail service between the United States and Australia and New Zealand.

Del Valle's apportionment bills were passed on the file, and Flynn's A. B. 130, to divide the State into Senatorial districts and to provide for the election of Senators therein, was taken up and ordered read a second time.

Taylor moved to amend Section 3 by striking out the word "Modoc," so that it should read, "The counties of Trinity, Siskiyou and Shasta shall constitute the Second Senatorial District."

On motion of Del Valle a call of the Senate was ordered. Lynch and Keating were brought in, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Cross suggested that the amendment be passed over temporarily, and the bill be read through, postponing action on all sections proposed to be amended and passing upon those which were satisfactory to all first. The suggestion was adopted. That course was adopted for a time but soon abandoned.

Taylor's amendment was adopted, and then "Modoc" was put in the Third Senatorial District with Lassen, Plumas and Sierra.

When Sacramento was reached Cox moved to amend so as to give Sacramento two Senators, as at present. He strongly urged the claims of this county to two Senators, and promised when the Assembly apportionment came up to give up one of the Assemblymen now conceded to Sacramento. This would make the apportionment just what it ought to be according to population. He read the figures, showing that if the bill passed as it came from the Assembly nearly 10,000 of the people of Sacramento county would be without representation.

Chandler stoutly opposed the amendment, urging the claims of Yuba and Sutter.

Routier spoke in favor of the amendment. He said that when Cox and himself were making their canvass last fall the argument was used that a Democratic success would result in depriving Sacramento of one Senator. This was indignantly denied by every Democratic candidate on the stump. As a Republican he had been convinced by their affirmations that such an outrage on the capital county of the State would not be attempted. Did the Senate believe that the Democrats of this county would consider as a reward for their success in electing a Democratic Senator the act depriving them of one Senator? What would be the position of his colleague? He would certainly regret his success if it culminated in this mutilation. It was admitted that a Republican must once in a while be elected to this Senate, and he did not believe the Senate had special reasons to try to rule him out. Many Republicans had voted for Cox and many Democrats had voted for him. The Mayor, one of the Trustees, and the Police Judge of the city, were Democrats. Was it desired to disturb this friendly state of things and cause every honest Republican to regret that he ever voted with Democrats? In politics, like ordinary affairs of life, fair dealing will accomplish more than injustice. Was it desired to punish Sacramento because in the past she had generally given a Republican majority? Was it expected that by refusing to the people of Sacramento county the representation they are entitled to that they will elect again a Democratic Senator? He then proceeded to the figures, and demonstrated beyond a doubt that Sacramento was entitled to two Senators. He denounced apportionment for political advantage, no matter what party did it.

Filcher admitted that Sacramento ought to have two Senators and two Assemblymen or else one Senator and four Assemblymen, but he did not favor the amendment, because it took the Senator from Yuba and Sutter.

Sullivan and Kellogg spoke against the amendment, and it was rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—Cox, Fraser, McClure, Perry, Routier, Ryan and Vrooman—7.

Noes—Buck, Chandler, Cronan, Cross, Del Valle, Dougherty, English, Filcher, Foster, Johnson, Kellogg, Knight, Maddox, Reddy, Reynolds, Spencer of Napa, Spencer of Stanislaus, Sullivan, Wallis, Whitney and Wolfskill—21.

Whitney offered an amendment changing the shape of the districts in Alameda county, and spoke at length in favor of it. Pending consideration of it the Senate took a recess.

The special order for 2 P. M. was the oleomargarine bill, and it was called up. Sullivan moved to postpone it until to-day at 2 o'clock, but the motion was lost by a vote of 10 ayes to 25 noes. The bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 2. Vrooman gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

Spencer of Napa moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate laid upon the table the bill amending the law concerning the management of the Napa Insane Asylum, in regard to idiots, imbeciles, etc. The motion prevailed. After a long discussion the first section was stricken out and the bill ordered engrossed. Two hours and ten minutes were spent in the discussion of the question.

Vrooman moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to read a second time the bill to provide a system of sewerage for the State University and State Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum. The motion was lost.

On motion of Johnson, the Senate took up out of order the bill to place Hastings' College of the Law under the management of the Regents of the State University. The bill was declared a case of urgency, read three times, and passed under a suspension of the rules and the constitutional provision by a unanimous vote.

Sullivan moved to take up out of its order Dougherty's bill to grant the Boards of Health in cities and counties the power to regulate the plumbing and drainage of buildings.

Vrooman, among other things, said: I came here this morning thoroughly converted to the doctrine enunciated by the Senator from Los Angeles last evening, that this Senate had frittered away time enough during this session, and that now it was incumbent upon the majority party upon this floor to see to it that the necessary legislation for which we assembled in this building should be carried out. I came here thoroughly converted to the doctrine that it was time that the bills upon the special file of this Senate should be taken up in the order in which they appear, and should be passed upon by this Senate. Here we have been all of this afternoon, since 2 o'clock, frittering away our time. I have not said anything, because I was afraid I would be charged with obstructing legislation. I have been waiting anxiously and patiently to be given an opportunity to vote upon the apportionment bill. I understand that it is one of the necessary bills before this Senate. I understand that the majority party on this floor are pledged to pass an apportionment bill, and I certainly expected, after the remarks that were made by the Senator from Los Angeles last evening, that the majority would come here this morning and would see to it that there should be no more suspension of the rules, and that this special file should be taken up and adhered to until all of the important bills should have been passed upon by this Sen te. Now, sir, we have upon the special file, on first, second and third readings, forty bills. There are only seven working days left in this session and forty bills on the special file that must be passed upon, and the Senators on the majority side of this Senate sit here all day long and allow the time of this body to be frittered away in taking up bills of this sort. It does seem to me that it is time to stop it. If necessary, there ought to be a caucus upon this subject and stop this continual delay I undertake to say that if the Republicans had a majority in this Senate they would do something to further necessary legislation.

Mr. Reddy—Like they did at the last session.

Mr. Vrooman—I undertake to say that the majority party in this Senate at the last session did not spend their time legislating on "bull butter" and bills such as the one attempted to be taken up now out of its order—a bill that is not in the interest of the people of this whole State, but is in the interest of some trade's union, or faction, or clique of some kind—and I hope that this motion will be voted down.

Ryan, Perry, Reddy and Knight replied sharply to the Senator from Alameda.

The bill was taken up out of its order and passed by a vote of 32 ayes to 2 noes.

Vrooman gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

On motion of Kellogg, the Senate took up out of order and ordered engrossed the bill authorizing the State Board of Regents to reconvey to Dr. Cogswell certain property.

Vrooman moved to take up out of its order S. B. 143, to prohibit the naturalization of Mongolians in the State of California.

On motion of Cross, at 5:20 P. M. the Senate adjourned, and the question on Vrooman's motion was not put.

The Assembly met at 10 A. M., Speaker La Rue in the chair.

The special file was taken up, and all bills thereon that had been passed to a second reading were considered. Among them were Vrooman's Senate bills providing for the classification of municipal corporations, and to provide for the improvement of streets, lanes, alleys, courts, places and sidewalks, and the construction of sewers within municipalities. Also, Irwin's bill for the organization, incorporation and government of municipal corporations.

McClaskey having given notice yesterday that he would move a reconsideration of the vote whereby A. B. 128, which divides the State into Assembly districts, was passed, he made the motion.

The House refused to reconsider by a vote of 26 ayes to 46 noes.

Terry and Sweetland introduced resolutions to retain the female clerks, which were referred to the Committee on Attaches.

After recess, on motion of Caminetti, the Assembly suspended the rules, and considered S. B.'s 52, 53, 54 and 55 on their second reading. These bills were introduced by Foster, and appropriate money for deficiencies for the transportation of prisoners and insane for the thirty-second and thirty-third fiscal years.

Caminetti moved that it be declared a case of urgency, and the bills be ordered read a third time and passed. Carried.

The following protest was offered by Sweetland of Nevada county:

We hereby protest against the action of the Speaker in permitting the vote of Mr. Rowland to be changed from "no" to "aye" on A. B. 128, when the bill was placed on final passage yesterday, without the consent of the House. We hereby further protest against any further action on the bill on the part of the House, because the bill failed of passage on yesterday in not receiving the constitutional number of votes. Signed: Robt. Stewart, A. Caminetti, A. G. Booth, W. B. Clement, J. H. G. Weaver, B. F. McKinley, G. W. T. Carter, J. H. Culver, L. Heath, J. H. Hollister, Chas. A. Murdock, M. Farley, J. L. Lewison, J. O. Sweetland, J. F. Wharton, A. Walrath, Frank D. Ryan, Calvin McClaskey, P. McHale, L. H. Brown, L. H. Cary, J. M. Keeler, Jos. A. Harvey.

The Speaker ruled the resolution out of order, claiming that the language was disrespectful to the Speaker.

Caminetti appealed from the decision of the Chair, and in a lengthy argument claimed that the Speaker had no right to make the change in the journal referred to without the consent of the Assembly.

Yell moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried by a vote of 42 ayes to 29 noes.

The minority report of the Investigating Committee made their report upon the investigation of the Engrossing Clerk. They claimed that he had been following, in drawing supplies, the precedent set for him by his predecessor in office, and they did not believe he had been actuated by any improper motive. They also found that the supplies were still in his possession, and at the close of the session would be returned to the Secretary of State. They therefore recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That all the clerks of this Assembly shall on the last day of the session furnish to this body an inventory of all supplies in their possession at that time, and that said supplies be returned to the Secretary of State.

The minority report was signed by Crumpton and Kerrice. The majority report, which recommended the discharge of the Engrossing Clerk, which was printed in the RECORD UNION several days since, signed by Johnston, Storke and Rhiel, was also read. The minority report was adopted by a vote of 49 ayes to 25 noes.

Thereupon the Special Investigating Committee asked to be excused from further service in that capacity, which request was granted.

Bibb moved to suspend the rules and take up from the second reading file A. B. 155, introduced by Wharton, providing for the organization, government and control of irrigation districts. Lost.

The first reading file was taken up, and proceeded with uninterruptedly.

Cutter's bill appropriating $275,000 to pay the claims against the Drainage Commission, was read the first time and made a special order for 10 A. M. to-day.

The Assembly took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

The Assembly reassembled at 7:30 P. M.

Caminetti moved to take up out of its order A. C. R. 50, instructing the State Engineer to report to the Governor on or before January 1, 1884, matters relative to the subject of irrigation.

The motion prevailed, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Campbell, the rules were suspended and Vrooman's S. B. 45, relating to redemption of lands sold to the State for delinquant taxes, was taken up, declared a case of urgency, read second and third times and passed.

On motion of Crumpton, the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the State was taken up out of order, declared a case of urgency, read second and third times, and passed.

On motion of Doty, the rules were suspended, and the bill appropriating $7,000 to construct a wall at the Folsom State Prison was ordered engrossed.

On motion of Granger, the rules were suspended, and the bill declaring Feather river navigable was read a second time.

Several members attempted to get up other bills out of order, but failed, and the first reading of bills was resumed.

At 9:30 P. M. the Assembly adjourned.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27th.

MORNING SESSION.

50 Ophir	3 15	1300 Indepen	60@95c
150 E. Tunnel	1 50	10 Overman	15c
185 Sacramen	3 10	467 Union	4 90@1 85
560 G. & C.	2 90	250 Alta	30c
100 Mono	25c	50 Exchequer	30c
20 Best & B.	4 35	50 Occidental	1 40
1650 California	20c	270 Andes	56@50c
570 Savage	1 70	200 Scorpion	65c
220 Chollar	1 40	40 Silver King	1 11
615 Potosi	1 35@1 30	100 Navajo	4 90
1430 Hale & N.	3 40@3 30	400 Belle Isle	50c@55
561 Y. Jacket	1 55@1 50	270 M. White	70@75c
300 Imperial	50c	100 Bodie	1 70
300 Belcher	59@55c	700 Albion	25c
10 Point	75c	90 Eureka	9[illegible]
470 S. Nevada	3 90@3 95	50 Utah	2 30

AFTERNOON SESSION.

80 N. Belle	9[illegible]@10	1800 Alta	30c
300 Prize	60c	150 C. Virginia	60@55c
80 Navajo	5c	200 Y. Jacket	1[illegible]@1 55
100 Indepen	50c	do 10c assessment	
600 Elko	15c	270 Ophir	3 10
200 Belle Isle	50c	350 Savage	1 65
1530 Albion	30@35c	465 Sierra Nev	3 90
100 Wales	30c	100 Scorpion	70c
300 N. Belle Isle	63c	570 G. & C.	2 85
50 Eureka	50c	675 Potosi	1 52@1 20
210 Bodie	1 70	100 Andes	55c
100 Syndicate	10c	150 Utah	2 25
260 Mono	20c	400 Chollar	1 35@1 30
1350 M. White	70c	30 Confidence	1
30 B. & H.	4 30	295 California	15c
1620 Union	4 85@4[illegible]	do 2c assessment	
1790 Hale & Nor.	3 35@3[illegible]	850 S. V. Water	8[illegible]
245 Mexican	3 [illegible]	100 Caledonia	40c
20 Kentuck	1[illegible]	100 Bullion	65c

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.

A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure.—[Saadi.

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TWO NUISANCES.

One of them Beyond the Law—How the Other May be Abated.

You meet it almost everywhere—on the cars, on the boats, in the next room to your own at the hotel, and just in front of the Orator of the Day at the Fourth of July celebrations—that crying baby. It never grows up. It never dies. It never takes calmer and more rational views of life—that obstreperous baby. It despises the Golden Rule, as it does the comfort of people older, and possibly wiser, than itself. It is the way of youth. Yet the man with a bad cough is scarcely more endurable. He hacks, hawks, and expectorates until we all regret that he had not been sentenced in his infancy to solitary confinement for life. Still—putting out of mind the disagreeable conditions under which he is compelled to appear—he may be in every way an estimable citizen, deserving neither dea h nor bonds. For the time being, however, he is a most objectionable person.

What the poor fellow needs is one of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS placed directly over his chest bone, where it would immediately act as a counter irritant or local stimulant, and also another plaster between his shoulders, in case the cough is stubborn. The Capcine Plasters are an infinite improvement upon the old-style plasters for this distressing, and often serious, trouble. By virtue of certain chemical and medicinal qualities contained in no others, they soothe the disordered organs, and abate at once the racking paroxysms of coughing.

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1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflamations	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5.	Dysentary, Griping, Billious Colic	.25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Billious Stomach	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	.50
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs	.50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27.	Kidney Disease	.50
28.	Nervous Debility	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	.50
32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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SECOND AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO, Cal. Rooms, 50 cents and $1 per day. Special rates by the month. Billiards, choice Liquors and cigars. Hot lunch daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. W. O. ("JOE") BOWERS, Proprietor. d1-4p1m

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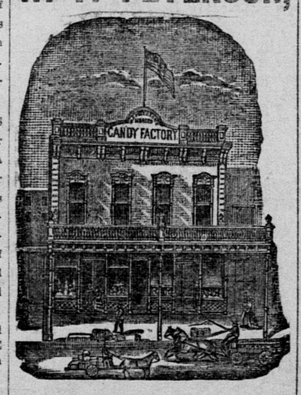

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CHOICE & CO'S LOZENGES!

New goods—never in market before.

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Manufacturers of finest brand of

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THE PIONEER BOX FACTORY

Still Ahead of all Competitors.

COOKE & SON

CORNER OF

Front and M Streets.....Sacramento

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THIS COLUMN IS CHANGED EVERY OTHER DAY FOR RED HOUSE

ABOUT APRIL 1st,

—WE SHALL BE ABLE TO GO INTO OUR—

NEW QUARTERS

—WITH OUR—

CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

OUR SPRING CLOTHING is being made up for our House.

OUR HATS are in the manufacturers' hands, at headquarters.

OUR BOOTS AND SHOES are being made in Boston, New York and San Francisco, by leading boot and shoemen, to occupy our spacious rooms; when complete, will be 6,400 square feet floor room.

IN SHELVING, there will be 5,760 square feet, making the shelving alone over one mile, lineal measurement. This store will have a depth of 160 feet, running from J street back to the alley, with an entrance at the front and the rear. This will make one of the largest stores on the Pacific Coast; and when our DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS are overhauled and placed on one floor—which we contemplate doing shortly—then we shall claim to have the LARGEST RETAIL HOUSE WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. To fill these immense floor rooms, it stands to reason that we carry a stock of goods, and intend to; and in making these changes, we must close out many lines of goods, and in order to do so we have offered special inducements, by marking each and every article DOWN! AWAY DOWN! to make a speedy sale, and it is to the advantage of all to lay in a large supply. Make your money go as far as it will.

New lines of goods are being received daily for our Spring Trade. We have always been first to the front, and aimed to lead while others follow. Our prices are always the lowest, and just now 50 per cent. under some of those Houses that never mark their goods down, whether the market changes or not. Our motto is: "Sell!" and when we get stuck on an article, mark it a price that it will go.

Country orders are promptly filled, as we have a separate Department for this special trade.

C. H. GILMAN,

—PROPRIETOR OF THE—

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Nos. 706, 714 and 716 J street, Sacramento.

BRANCH: NOS. 93 AND 95 D STREET, MARYSVILLE.

THE REASONS FOR IT.

GROCERIES AT BEDROCK PRICES.

MUST HAVE ROOM FOR A CONSTANTLY CHANGING STOCK. I THEREFORE SELL FOR A small margin of profit. Country orders receive careful and prompt attention, and all country produce taken in exchange. I have a large and growing trade, long established, and a large stock of my own importation of fine grades of Japan Teas and California Cheese. Catalogues will be sent to any part of the State. Goods delivered Free to any part of the city and depot.

D. DIERSSEN,

fe17-4p Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Ninth and L Streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Health! Health!

Health! Health!

CONSULTATION FREE—I INVITE THE SICK, no matter what their diseases may be, to call and investigate for themselves before abandoning all hope, for it will cost you nothing. I give no encouragement unless there is a fair prospect of making a cure. I will endeavor to be candid in my opinion and reasonable in my charges. I claim not to cure everybody, but to cure all that can be cured. I am formerly from New York City, and a graduate of one of the best medical colleges in the United States, and a most thorough Electrician, and have had many years successful practice in the treatment of both acute and chronic diseases. To remove all doubts and convince my patients that I claim nothing but what I am, I refer to my diploma and the numerous recommendations in my possession, which will always be ready for inspection at my office. I have located permanently in this city, and all I ask is that you give me a fair, unbiased trial, by which I hope to merit your confidence and give entire satisfaction to all suffering humanity. My reputation has been acquired by candid, honest dealing, and years of successful practice. I know the cause and remedy needed, not by guess-work, but by years of experience in the treatment of various diseases.

CONSULTATIONS at my Office, Corner Eighth and K streets (Chunie Building), from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 to 5 and 6 to 8 P. M. Residence, State House Hotel. I will personally answer all postal summons. All correspondence desiring an answer should inclose a postage stamp and address.

P. B. MYERS, M. D.

j18-4ptf Sacramento, Cal.

HARDWARE.

NO. 512 J STREET.

THE PROPER PLACE TO BUY IT IS AT THE Hardware Emporium of

CHAS. ZEITLER, No. 512 J STREET,

Sacramento. Being the Pioneer Hardware Seller of Sacramento, I desire to inform all persons and corporations, Limited or Unlimited, of both city and country, that I can and will sell Hardware as cheap as the cheapest. Call in person, send your proxy, or forward orders by mail, for any and all classes of Hardware. I have in store first-class Mechanics' Tools, House-Builders' Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Tools, fine Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Ladies' Shears and Scissors, a variety of sizes of Norway and Refined Iron, Steel, Blacksmiths' Coal, Horseshoes and Nails, Carriage Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Copper and Iron Rivets, Cordaze, Twines, Powder, Shot, Fuse, Cartridges, Fence and Baling Wire, Axes, Picks, Pick and Ax Handles, Wheelbarrows, Grindstones, etc. Send for price list of what is wanted; and having devoted over thirty years to selling Hardware in Sacramento, I shall not send you a gimlet when a corkscrew is ordered. TERMS CASH

CHAS. ZEITLER.

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RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, November 27, 1882, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

TRAINS AND BOATS WILL LEAVE SACRAMENTO AS FOLLOWS:

5:50	A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.
9:00	A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Emigrant Train to Ogden, Council Bluff and East.
7:20	A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Pacific Express, via Benicia, for San Francisco. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo and Calistoga. Second-class passenger cars for San Francisco attached.
10:00	A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable—Sundays excepted)—Steamer for San Francisco, touching at all way ports on the Sacramento river.
11:30	A