THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 6, 1883

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, March 5, 1883—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom...	Thermom...	Direction of wind.	Force of wind, velocity	Character of weather	Rain in 24 hours...	State of the weather
Olympia	30.20	46	Calm	Calm	.....	.....	Clear
Portland	30.12	49	N. W.	Light	.....	.....	Fair
Roseburg	30.10	53	N. E.	6 Fresh	.....	.....	Clear
Mendocino	30.04	46	N W.	28 Brisk	.....	.....	Clear
Red Bluff	30.03	61	Calm	Calm	.....	.....	Clear
Sacramento	30.00	61	S.	6 Fresh	.....	.....	Clear
S. Francisco	30.04	49	S. W.	Light	.....	.....	Foggy
Visalia	29.99	64	W.	Light	.....	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.04	55	W.	8 Fresh	.....	Spkl.	Foggy
San Diego	30.01	57	N. W.	Light	.....	.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 71; minimum, 43

River above low-water mark, at 11 A. M., 11 feet 6 inches—a rise of 2 inches in 24 hours.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 5th.—For the Pacific coast: Fair weather.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119 for 4s of 1907; 112½ for 4½s; 104 for 3½s; sterling, $4 83½@4 85; silver bars, 111.

Silver in London, 51¼d; consols, 102 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 106; 4s, 122½; 4½s, 116.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87½@88 cents.

Mining stocks were in light demand in San Francisco yesterday morning, but several of the Comstocks were from 5c to 50c higher than on Saturday. Savage sold up to $2 15, thus carrying the assessment of 50c, which went on yesterday.

The traffic in gold half and quarter dollars is to be broken up by the Treasury Department, a large number of the illegal coins having been seized in Los Angeles.

The Town Council of Dublin have declared vacant the seat of Carey, the informer, and expelled him from membership.

The Dana-Cameron excursion party will leave New York within a fortnight for California.

D. C. Mills has been sued in New York for $3,000 damages for injuries received on an elevator in Mills' new building.

The Governor of New York declines to interfere in the case of young McGlorin, who is to be hanged Friday.

Hon. James S. Boynton, President of the State Senate, has been sworn in as Governor of Georgia. During the week ending March 3d the Mints issued 143,495 standard silver dollars.

The funeral of the late Governor Alexander H. Stephens will take place in Atlanta, Ga., Thursday.

The inquest in the case of Elliott, the pugilist, has been postponed at Chicago until Friday. The remains of the dead prize-fighter were taken to New York last evening.

Thomas McLaughlin stabbed and killed a Chinese cook in Paradise Valley, Nev.

The resignation of General Von Remeke, as Minister of War, has been accepted by Emperor William.

Much damage has been caused by a fire in Bredow, Prussia.

The "Passion Play" case has been taken to the New York Court of Appeals for final decision.

A crusade is about to begin in London against blasphemous literature.

Bullion to the amount of £100,000 was withdrawn on balance from the Bank of England yesterday.

Gladstone reappeared in the House of Commons yesterday.

An immense Legitimist meeting was held Sunday in Lille, France.

Secretary of the Treasury Folger has almost recovered from his recent illness.

The relations between Germany and England are in a better condition now than for ten years past.

A line of steamers is to be run from Bremen to Cuba and Porto Rica.

A memorial tablet to Professor Morse was unveiled in Rome yesterday.

Joseph B. Loomis is to be hanged in Boston Thursday.

An effort is making in Ontario to have books for use in public libraries and seats of learning admitted fr-

Another German military officer has committed suicide on account of monetary difficulties.

An expedition is organizing in Algiers to crush the rebellion in the southern part of Oran.

A pilot boat was run down and sunk in New York harbor yesterday by a steamer, and the pilot drowned.

George Iler was severely injured at Galt, this county, yesterday, by the explosion of a loaded brass shell.

James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, has tendered his resignation to the President.

At Horse Plains, Mont., three men were killed by an explosion of giant powder which they were thawing out.

The proprietor, editor and printer of the London *Free Thinker* have been sentenced to imprisonment for blasphemous libel.

Frank Hunter was found murdered yesterday in Masillon, O.

The United States Supreme Court reassembled in Washington yesterday.

Ab-dul-Kadir Pasha has defeated the False Prophet, who lost 2,000 men.

At Jeanerette, La., yesterday, Louis Stanein accidentally shot and killed his wife.

Nineteen bills were passed by the State Senate yesterday, while the Assembly spent a great deal of the time in talk.

PHARMACEUTIC FRAUDS.

We have before called attention to pharmaceutic frauds. They are of a greater extent than the masses suppose. Recent reading of various reports from different countries show that the adulteration of drugs is rapidly increasing. It is never pleasant to take quinine, but if one must, he does not, for instance, like to learn from the *Medical News* that out of seven samples had at Philadelphia, of as many druggists, nineteen per cent. were found to be badly adulterated—that is, the weight fell short, and the loss was made up by nineteen per cent. of adulteration. In Philadelphia, it is charged, the apothecaries frequently use cheap substitutes for genuine medicines in costly prescriptions. No wonder that the doctor finds his remedies will not produce the desired result, and that patients die. The physicians at the East threaten to return to the saddle-bags days, and supply their own medicines. Speed the day, for then men will be assured that our blue mass and our black draught will be the "straight" and genuine. American manufacturers of drugs must learn to be honest, else by the memory of the ancient days of the old-time family doctors, people will all cease being sick, and the druggists' business profit will take unto itself the wings of the morning.

NAPOLEON'S INTERPRETATION.

Prince Napoleon and his friends in France continue to harp upon the *plebiscitum*. That means, according to all Napoleons, the determination of a question by the people of France involving the right of the Bonapartist to rule, but always to be decided for the Bonapartist. As the Bonapartist idea is that of the right to rule by inheritance, the people must, to satisfy that family, exercise their sovereign right in the interest of that house. France might well go wild with joy, if only the last of the breed of Bonapartists would die off, and leave the country free from their demagogy.

DR. WALLACE, of New York, is President of the Land League of the State. He is out in a hot denial of any connection between the organization and the Dublin assassins. Carey, he says, never bore any relation to the League at all. The League acts by constitutional means, and abhors the dynamite policy. That the movement should have developed extremists like Carey's assassination crew, he does not deem surprising in view of the records of history.

THE latest advices indicate that the English authorities have got at the bottom plank of the Irish assassination societies, and that the whole system will be broken up, root and branch. The best friends of Ireland and leading Irish agitators have announced their satisfaction at the result, and declare that the cause they advocate is opposed to dynamite schemes.

IF Spain has half the vigor we give her credit for she will crush the "Black Hand" Socialists and cutthroats, and so utterly blot them out that decent men may walk in safety for all time to come.

THE ATTACK UPON THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The thoughtful observer of the times must be impressed with the fact that the discussion of the educational system of the country is assuming renewed importance. A recent open and pronounced attack upon our common school scheme in a San Francisco journal, in which a church authority cites in support of his opposition to the system of common school education, co-religionists of differing faiths, and whom he is bound to recognize as outside the pale of what he deems the true scheme of salvation, brings the question, at least locally, to the surface. Discovering the fact that as a people we have grown beyond the system in a few respects, he quotes his opponents in religion in their attacks upon the scheme for failure to teach religious doctrines, as authority for the allegation that the system is itself bad. The truth is that these distinguished clergymen of this State whose assaults upon educational methods ignore religion as one of the necessities that in intellectual culture, fall into the same error that he does, and, we suggest, purposely and selfishly, to wit: the pointing out of supposed errors as a sufficient reason for the abandonment of the system, rather than the advancement of reasons for a readjustment, if need be, of the scheme of popular education to the growth and development of the age. To discover error, to pick out flaws in construction, has ever been the precursor for the mere sectarian to cry "down with the fabric." But the promoters of such criticism have been few, and the great body of sectarians themselves have refused to recognize it as the voice of wisdom. The common school scheme of the country may have its defects, but the ignering of theology and sectarianism is not one; but if it were, it affords no sufficient reason for superseding the system with one looking to a division of school funds, the selection of teachers by church authorities, and the introduction of sectarianism in all its varying forms into a State plan of education. It is certainly a late hour in our national life in which to set up the plea that the State exceeds its functions in providing methods for culture of the intellect of youth—a late day in which to dispute the right of the State to interfere in any way with the parental authority. Surely the history of our nation has not proven that the common school non-religious system is less to be desired than the ignorance resulting where education is committed solely to parental and church authority. If the indifference of parents is not established by the history of the country in this matter, nothing has been demonstrated. If the perpetuity of a State is a matter of concernment, it is one for the State in its governmental relation, and the right to preserve it by a system of unbiased and undiscriminating culture of the youth of the land rises superior to the desires or predilections of any parent or body of parents in church or other organizations. To surrender the right of the State in this respect is to surrender the right to provide for the State intelligent citizenship, a right that is based on the truth that in popular education pulses the most vital principle of State vitality.

MARDI GRAS SUGGESTIONS.

A correspondent, in a letter of some length, asks how it is that New Orleans could afford to spend such large sums of money as it did upon its recent Mardi-gras festival. It was simply a business transaction, viewed from one standpoint. The people spent $200,000 in providing entertainment for 55,000 visitors, who left behind them in the city $1,200,000; balance in favor of the investment, $1,000,000. But from another standpoint there was other profit. It cultivated "the impulse to play," as Dr. Holland once termed it. The people in this busy age need more rest, more play, to put it plainly. While we may conceive of entertainment affording more rational return than the pageant and show of masked and bedizened merry-makers in endless array beneath the glare of myraid torchlights, with gorgeous cars and fanciful tableaux on moving platforms, still it was a holiday occasion; and no cities, great or small, and no people, rich or poor, but are better fitted for return to labor by occasional holidays. By judicious expenditure of $20,000 this city might each year put money in its pocket and add to the healthful entertainment of the people by some demonstration that will attract strangers to spend half a week with us in hearty recreation. San Francisco, by securing the assembly of the Knights Templar there next August, will realize not less than $1,000,000 cash to herself and half as much more to other portions of the State, besides affording the people a needed, though only partial, holiday season.

THE NEW COMMISSION.

The Civil Service Commission will soon be heard from. It must not be looked to for too much at first. We must not expect it to early accomplish great things. It is well composed. Dorman B. Eaton is the father of civil service reform in this country, and his appointment on the Commission was wise in the highest degree. He is an eager reformer, and a man of broad ability. If he proves too radical at the outset, of which there may be some danger, as there is to all pioneers of reform, he will be held in check by J. M. Gregory, of Illinois, and L. D. Thoman, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gregory is a man of fine abilities, of cool judgment, clean character, and has not been mired in the mud of mere party political scheming. Mr. Thoman is a young man who has served with distinction on the bench, has not been an active politician, and is held in high esteem in his native State. All these men are removed from the influences of the managing politicians, and are not likely to now submit themselves to them. The country has reason, therefore, to congratulate itself, and to look for good work from this Commission, which has a political and historical significance in the annals of the republic of the first importance.

TARIFF ESTIMATES.

Friends of the new tariff bill claim it saves in internal revenue and duties $70,000,000 to the country. Its Congressional opponents admit it effects an economy of $40,000,000. Of this $25,000,000 is credited to internal revenue, and thus but $15,000,000 is left to customs reductions. This is a pitiful showing. The entire reduction amounts to about one-third the sum of the outside trade of Sacramento for one year. Well may the tariff tinkerers cry aloud, "Behold what we have done for 50,000,000 of people."

THE great majority of the press of the State, of varying political shades and prejudices, oppose the Foster bill to forfeit charters of incorporated bodies as a bill full of danger, and as unnecessary and unwise. Its result, if a law, would be to place innocent stockholders at the mercy of neglectful or scheming Boards of Directors.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.—Dr. W. S. Wood justly deserves this title, being the originator of Dr. Wood's Liver Regulator, a positive cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, sick headache, bilious fevers, etc. This favorite remedy has many friends here. Druggists.

A MINING CASE.

A Decision in a Hydraulic Mining Case in Sacramento County.

Yesterday, in the Superior Court, Judge T. B. McFarland rendered his decision in the case of Digory Hobbs vs. The Amador and Sacramento Canal Company et als., on a motion to vacate or modify an injunction previously granted against defendants as a hydraulic mining company from tailing into the tributaries of Cosumnes river. Freeman & Bates appeared in behalf of defendants for the motion. George Cadwalader for plaintiff in resistance. The decision is as follows:

In this case there has been submitted a motion to dissolve or modify the temporary injunction herein before issued.

The main defendant is a corporation. It was organized, as alleged in the complaint, "for the purpose of constructing ditches and carrying water in the same to mines, and disposing of the same, and mining therewith." It also appears from the complaint and affidavits on file that defendant for many years has had a ditch running from the head waters of the Cosumnes river to a place called Hill Top, in which it has continuously conveyed water to said last-named place; that at said Hill Top defendant owns mines which it has for many years continuously worked with said water, and that it has also sold water to others to be used in mining at said place. It does not appear that defendant has been, or is, engaged in mining, or selling water for mining, at any other place. Hill Top is at the head of Cook's gulch, which empties into the Cosumnes river at Cook's Bar. The injunction restrains defendant from dumping any tailings into Cook's gulch, or into the Cosumnes river, and from selling water to the owner of any mine, the tailings from which would flow into said gulch or river. The injunction was granted without notice.

Counsel for defendant very forcibly argues that, under these circumstances the injunction must be totally dissolved, because, without notice, it suspends the "general and ordinary business of a corporation." Generally a temporary injunction may be granted either before or after notice; but Section 531 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that: "An injunction to suspend the general and ordinary business of a corporation cannot be granted except by the Court, or a Judge thereof; nor can it be granted without due notice of the application therefor to the proper officers, or managing agent, of the corporation, except when the people of the State are a party to the proceedings." Although this provision has always been a part of the statutory law of California, and a similar provision has existed in New York for many years, I find no judicial interpretation of it in either State; and my attention has not been called to any case in point elsewhere. It may be reasonably mooted whether this provision refers to the stopping of the machinery of a corporation—to the suspension of its corporate functions, the temporary paralyzing of its corporate life, or whether it refers to those acts—to that kind of business—which a natural person may do as well as a corporation; and if to the latter, then what constitutes such a total suspension as would come within the provision? If the question were submitted to me upon an original application for an injunction, I would be less embarrassed in determining it. The conclusion to which I have come is this: While I have doubts as to the power to grant the injunction in this case without notice, I am not so clear about the matter as to feel warranted in declaring it void from the beginning, which would be the result of sustaining defendant on this point. And I have alluded to the question to this extent, so that the Bar may consider it in future cases.

The motion to dissolve or modify this injunction involves in some measure, though not wholly, the general question of the right of hydraulic miners to continue their business. Upon that general question—with the exception of a case recently decided by this Court—there are no authorities in point and no precedents to follow. As no other country ever presented such a spectacle as the present conflict between the mining and a part of the agricultural interests of California, so have the Courts of no country been called upon to determine such a question as that conflict raises. But while neither the Supreme Court of this State, nor any of the Federal Courts, have had occasion yet to pass upon the question, it has been determined, to some extent at least, by a recent decision of this Court, Judge Temple presiding. I refer to what is generally known as the Gold Run case. That case was elaborately prepared and presented. A great many witnesses—scientific and otherwise—from all parts of the country were examined. Each side was represented by able counsel. The Judge before whom it was tried was eminent in his profession and of wide experience on both the *nisi prius* and Supreme bench. I think, therefore, that in the present unsettled state of the laws I may safely follow his conclusions, so far as they apply to this case. From a careful reading of his findings and opinion, I take his conclusion to be this: That hydraulic miners have not the right to continue to indiscriminately flow all the tailings from their mines into the streams, to the injury of riparian owners below; but that they may continue to mine provided that by any means they can and do retain all the heavy material, and allow nothing to escape except the light matter which is held in suspension in the water. The learned Judge says: "I have concluded too that when the heavier debris is completely impounded mining may be resumed, virtually refusing to hold that the plaintiff may enjoin such operations as only corrupt the water with mud and render it less suitable for domestic and other uses. Perhaps I am somewhat moved to this by the consideration that otherwise mining can never be prosecuted at all. It will probably be impracticable to impound the lighter portion of the sediment. I confess I shrink from a consequence so far-reaching."

In some respects the case at bar materially differs from the Gold Run case. In the latter case the State was plaintiff and represented, or assumed to represent, all the people, and all the interests injured by mining. It involved questions not only of damage to agricultural lands, but of damage to navigable rivers and the bay of San Francisco. The case at bar is between individuals, and involves only damage to the private land of plaintiff.

Again, the facts of this case differ materially from those of the Gold Run case. The motion was submitted upon affidavits. These were conflicting, contradictory and unsatisfactory. Both parties requested me to visit the premises and make a personal inspection of the mines, the gulch, the dams and all the surroundings. This I did a few days since, and my conclusions of fact are founded on both the affidavits and my personal examination.

The hydraulic miners of the upper Sierras, used to piping against banks several hundred feet high, with a corresponding hydraulic pressure, would hardly call these digging at the Hill Top hydraulic mines at all. They are situated on the lowest part of the foothills, and are composed of small hills or hillocks surrounding the upper part of Cook's gulch. The gravel deposit ranges in hight from a dozen to thirty or thirty-five feet. The average hight is certainly much less than thirty feet. The vertical hydraulic pressure is from twenty-five to thirty feet. The water, therefore, comes from the nozzles with very little force to bore into or knock down the banks. The process is more like washing, or sluicing, than piping. It is aided by occasional blasting with powder; but still the amount of material washed off is necessarily small. The bank is of a reddish color, and is composed of cobbles, smaller gravel stones, clay, and some sand. The tailings from the mines, except the very heaviest, run through a cut and flume and dump into Cook's gulch. About 2,000 feet below the dump there is a brush dam entirely across the gulch. It is about 500 feet long, and, when I saw it a few days since, about nine feet high. It seems to be very firm and strong. It has been raised gradually as the tailings have accumulated above it. When I saw it there was a solid mass of tailings above it to within a foot or two of the top. Some distance above this dam the water spreads out in several channels, which continually change and seem to deposit nearly all the heavy material. This dam is not intended to be water-tight, but to catch the tailings and allow the water to find its way through the upper part of the brush. From a point three or four hundred feet above the dam, up to the dump, the gulch is somewhat steep, but below the dam the grade is very light and the surface quite flat. At a point 2,270 feet below, defendant has constructed another dam, which is made of timbers and earth and is water tight. This dam backs the water so as to make a pond about 350 feet wide and several hundred feet long. It could easily be made wider and higher. Attached to this dam by a flood gate is a board flume, which carries the waters to a point about 300 feet from the river, where they are again dumped into the gulch. Nothing seems to pass into the river except such light material as is carried in suspension. Heavy matter, in order to get into the river, would have first to pass over at least 1,500 feet of surface before it reached the tailings held back by the brush dam. It would then have to be carried over the level surface of the tailings and through the dam, which is not likely to happen. It would then have to pass over a nearly level surface for about 1,800 feet, and then through a pond of water four or five hundred feet and up over the flood gate of the lower dam. Such an occurrence is scarcely possible, certainly not probable. A leak, however, is upon the basis that defendant, either by enlarging the present dams as necessity may require, or by building additional ones, shall keep the gulch up to its present capacity of holding tailings, which it will be its duty to do. Between the present dams there is room for erecting several others. The average width of the gulch between these dams is at least 500 feet; and I see no difficulty, with proper care and diligence, in retaining the heavy material for a long time to come—perhaps until the mines shall have been exhausted.

But it is claimed by plaintiff that the dams are liable to break, and suddenly precipitate upon the lands below the accumulated mass of tailings. Of course, any dam may break; although it is evident that a dam filled nearly to the top with solid earth has to bear no such pressure as a dam of similar hight filled with water. Whatever might be this danger in large rivers swept in flood times by torrents gathered from drainage areas of hundreds of thousands of acres, I think that the apprehended danger in this case has no reasonable foundation. The drainage area of Cook's gulch is of the most limited character. Its entire length from the Cosumnes river to the uppermost point from which rain water could naturally flow into it is only one mile and a half. From the present brush dam to the upper end of the gulch is only three-quarters of a mile. The average width of the level part is from 400 to 500 feet, and the distance from either side to the top of the hill is very short. I do not think that the average distance from the top of the hill on one side to the top of the hill on the other side is greater than three-quarters of a mile. It is evident, therefore, that no considerable amount of natural water—certainly no dangerous torrent—is ever likely to flow down said gulch. If the dams should break, the only danger would be from the water flowing from defendant's ditch—the amount being more than 1,000 inches. But in case of danger the defendant could immediately turn the entire water of the ditch off and away from Cook's gulch, and it would be both its duty and interest to do so. Considering these circumstances, and the further fact that plaintiff's land is more than sixteen miles below the mouth of the gulch, I see no just cause for plaintiff's fear of injury from the breaking of the dams.

If the Courts of last resort shall declare the law to be that the miner has no right to pollute the streams at all, then, of course, defendant will have to be perpetually enjoined from working its mines. But, assuming the present state of the law upon the subject to be as I have stated it, and as it was declared in the Gold Run case, then I think that the injunction should be so modified as to allow defendant to work its mines in accordance with the views and upon the conditions herein set forth. Of course this decision is based upon the particular facts of this case, and is not to be considered a precedent for cases where the facts are materially different.

An order will be prepared and entered modifying the injunction in accordance with these views; and defendant must exercise the greatest diligence in keeping its dams up to their present efficiency, or the modified injunction will be considered as violated.

T. B. McFARLAND,
March 5, 1883. Superior Judge.

REDDING'S Russia Salve is the most wonderful healing medium in the world. Try it.

CATARRH.

Its Nature, Symptoms, Consequences and Cure.

By Dr. Lighthill

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

Office: 328 J Street, Sacramento,

(Over the California State Bank.)

EDS. OF THE "RECORD-UNION:" MY ATTENTION having been directed to the great prevalency of Catarrh in this region of country, and the desirability of some information on a subject so important to the public welfare, and with which I have familiarized myself by a life-long study, I submit to your readers, with your permission, the following remarks, the result of actual observations acquired in a very EXTENSIVE PRACTICE, devoted largely to the investigation and cure of the complaint under consideration. Hoping they may prove of interest, as well as benefit, I remain, yours respectfully,

E. B. LIGHTHILL, M. D.,
No. 328 J street, Sacramento,
Rooms 11, 12 and 13.

THE NATURE OF CATARRH.

Among the list of chronic diseases which affect the human frame, Catarrh is the most prevalent, most offensive, most productive of discomfort, and most liable to a variety of dangerous and distressing complications. Though popularly supposed to be a mere local complaint of the nostrils, it is in reality a deep-seated, complex and often a malignant disease. It is one of the most important and frequent causes of consumption, and so often productive of deafness, that a high medical authority recently affirmed that were it not for Catarrh there would be but few cases of impaired hearing. It inflames and weakens the eyes, impairs or destroys the senses of smell and taste, gives rise to the development of Bronchitis and Asthma, affects the mind and nervous system, renders the breath impure and offensive, and thus often isolates the sufferer, and renders him an object of disgust to himself and others. Occasionally, it spreads from the cavities of the head and nose to every organ of the human body lined or enveloped by the mucous membrane, and may thus in time affect the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, bladder and uterine organs. It was this important character of Catarrh and its alarming prevalence that first attracted my attention and induced me to give the subject my special attention. In 1855 I first published the result of my investigations, and ever since then it has been my special object to familiarize the public mind, through lectures and the medium of the press, with the nature, tendency and destructive consequences of Catarrhal disease, and to awaken that interest in regard to its timely and judicious treatment which its importance demands.

DISCHARGE FROM THE HEAD.

Catarrh manifests itself by a discharge from the head, varying in its nature in different cases, and even in the same individual at different times.

It may be a thin, colorless, acrid fluid, or a glairy, starch-like substance; generally, however, it is a thick, purulent matter, either greenish-yellow, or of a deep green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with blood. So copious and offensive is the discharge in many cases that the patient feels as though his whole head was in a state of corruption.

Much of the discharge drops into the throat, necessitating frequent expectoration, or collects as a tough, viscid, tenacious phlegm behind and above the soft palate, in the passage between the throat and head, embarrassing respiration and creating a constant and almost irresistible desire to draw the mucous into the throat so as to eject it by the mouth. This practice, popularly known as "hawking," is characteristic of Catarrh, and proves as embarrassing to the one affected, as it is disagreeable to those around.

Again, the offensive matter deposits itself in the nasal cavities in the shape of dry incrustations, which, in some cases, accumulate to such an extent as to form an actual plug in the nose, obstructing breathing and producing serious discomfort, often accompanied by a foul, fetid, putrescent discharge from the head and the expulsion by the nostrils and throat of large masses of offensive matter or flakes of incrustations, greenish-yellow in color, purulent in character, and of an indescribably fetid and disgusting odor. Ulcerations are sometimes met with in such cases, which, if unchecked, may attack and destroy the bony structure of the nose, resulting in serious disfigurement of the face.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

As a natural consequence, in nearly every case of Catarrh the breath is more or less tainted, but sometimes it is so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others. Again, cases are occasionally met with, as already shown, in which the stench is really overpowering, and sufficiently fetid to poison the atmosphere of a whole room. Thus, a person affected with Catarrh lives continually in an impure atmosphere of his own creation, and inhales a poisonous effluvia with every breath.

OBSTRUCTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

In Catarrh the mucous membrane of the nose becomes swollen, infiltrated and thickened, thereby narrowing the nasal passages and causing the nose to be stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often on both, rendering respiration through the nose either difficult or impossible. In some cases, tumors, polypi and other morbid growths spring up in the nasal passages, often blocking up the nostrils to such an extent that not the least breath of air can be forced through the affected side. In all such cases great susceptibility to changes of the weather is experienced, cold and damp weather having a particular tendency to augment the difficulty. When so affected the patient is obliged to breathe, more or less, through the mouth, a practice fraught with very dangerous consequences, for a current of cold and impure air thus constantly traverses the air-passages, and with all its irritating qualities is conveyed into the delicate structure of the lungs, while disease germs of every kind may thereby readily find their way directly into the blood and circulation. In children the consequences are still more disastrous, as it retards the development of the lungs and thereby stunts their growth, dulls their intellect and gives them a stupid appearance. It also renders them more liable to attacks of diphtheria and other dangerous throat affections, and is apt to impair their hearing.

HEADACHES.

Headache is a frequent symptom and result of Catarrh. Sometimes it merely amounts to a feeling of weight, fullness and discomfort above and between the eyes, but occasionally actual and severe pain manifests itself on top or back of the head, in the temples, or in the face, resembling neuralgia in its intensely painful character, severe dizziness being at times associated with this condition. In fact, many cases of chronic or persistent headaches, which are supposed to be of a nervous or bilious character, are really the product and effect of Catarrh, and yield readily to treatment directed to that complaint, while resisting all other efforts.

AURAL CATARRH—DEAFNESS.

Catarrh is one of the most frequent causes of deafness. This fact is fully recognized by all aurists of repute, and is of itself of sufficient importance to direct public and professional attention to its timely removal. The late Dr. Ed. M. Curtis, who was so deservedly held in the highest esteem in this community, in a paper read before the Medical Society of the State of California, in 1873, entitled "How We Become Deaf," gives as his experience that "at least nine-tenths of all the cases of trouble of hearing that he had seen on this coast had been from this one source—that very prevalent and annoying disease Catarrh—which has a variety of causes and assumes a number of forms," and his experience is fully corroborated by my own. Scarcely any one afflicted with Catarrh for any length of time has acute or absolutely normal hearing. With some the hearing suffers at first only by spells, the ears becoming obstructed with each accession of cold, but by degrees the spells of deafness occur oftener and last longer until at length the hearing remains permanently impaired. In others the deafness commences insidiously and increases slowly but gradually until all useful hearing is lost. Occasionally the aural Catarrh becomes aggravated through cold or other causes, when an acute inflammation in the ear may be set up, resulting in ear-ache pain and subsequent discharge from the ear. Noises in the head of every conceivable description are also apt to make their appearance, adding materially to the existing distress.

NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS.

Catarrh being located so close to the nerve center, the brain, almost invariably exercises a pernicious influence in that direction, and this we find daily verified in our practice. Evidence to that effect manifests itself in the impairment or loss of smell and taste, which so often takes place, as well as in defective power of attention, weakness of memory, and a general enfeeblement of the mental faculties. The patient cannot accomplish his usual mental tasks without a pronounced and painful effort, and finds a persistent attempt to concentrate his attention or to follow a fixed line of thought productive of headache, dizziness, confusion of ideas and excessive fatigue. At times he finds himself completely disqualified for any occupation requiring the active exercise of his intellectual powers.

CATARRH OF THE THROAT.

The throat is invariably more or less involved in Catarrh, producing a feeling of fullness and uneasiness which excites an almost constant disposition to swallow or to scrape the throat, accompanied, at times, by a sensation of rawness, irritation or discomfort behind and above the soft palate, or in the throat itself. Occasionally an almost constant sensation of disagreeable dryness is experienced, giving rise to considerable distress. Cough of variable severity is often present, sometimes of a mere hacking character, but occasionally of a very severe and troublesome nature, accompanied by wandering pains and other uncomfortable sensations through the chest.

The voice is always more or less affected, becoming hoarse, weak, uneven, muffled or cracked, and occasionally it is so impaired that it degenerates into a mere hoarse whisper.

DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

The alarming tendency manifested by Catarrh to the development of consumption is a fact more and more recognized by the profession, as it has long since been noticed by myself and other physicians devoting themselves to this specialty. Indeed, all authorities now agree that next to hereditary predisposition Catarrh is one of the chief and most frequent causes of that fatal complaint; and it can scarcely be otherwise when the nature of Catarrh is taken into consideration. Its tendency is to keep the delicate structure of the mucous membrane lining the respiratory organs in a constant state of inflammation, irritation and discomfort, and to exercise a depressing, debilitating and enervating effect upon the system. Under these circumstances the strongest constitution will in time break down and the system will be unable to endure or resist atmospheric changes and other unfavorable influences, and thus one after another the vital powers give way. The patient loses flesh and strength, feels constantly tired and exhausted and inclined to drowsiness and sleep. The stomach becoming affected, owing to the large amount of offensive secretion which is constantly conveyed to it with the food and drink, digestion is impaired and the appetite fails. The mucous membrane becomes morbidly sensitive, and, in spite of the utmost care, becomes affected from the slightest causes, so that at last even a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and gives rise to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subject to frequent and repeated colds, each one aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse, and attacking a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the inflammation spreads from organ to organ, invading the throat, larynx and bronchial tubes, until, encroaching further and further, it finally reaches the lungs. Let the lesson be borne in mind which experience teaches us daily, THAT TO NEGLECT THE PROPER TREATMENT OF CATARRH IS TO RISK DEATH FROM CONSUMPTION.

TREATMENT AND CURE.

Having shown the widespread and pernicious influence exerted by Catarrh over the entire animal economy, and the diversity of forms in which it may manifest itself, it will be apparent to all intelligent observers that its treatment and cure is a matter of the highest consideration, requiring thorough familiarity with the disease in all its forms, coupled with judgment and skill that can only be acquired by years of study and a large practical experience. In this connection I may here be pardoned in saying that among educated physicians I was the first in this or any other country to devote my attention to the study and investigation of catarrhal diseases, and the happy results which attended my labors have been attested by a multitude of patients.

The method of treatment pursued is as scientific as it is rational and successful. By the aid of an appropriate apparatus of my own construction the affected cavities are thoroughly illuminated, and their condition so clearly brought to view, that the exact seat and nature of the disease can be distinctly seen and plainly recognized. In this manner, and by means of a variety of ingenious appliances, the medicaments, in the shape of liquids, sprays, gases, vapors or powders, as may be required, are conveyed directly to every portion of the affected surface with the most gratifying results, and without causing the least pain or distress. So effective is this plan of treatment that a single application is often productive of decided relief. The offensive discharge diminishes, inflammation subsides, ulcerations are made to heal, morbid growths are removed, irritation is allayed, the mucous membrane is once more restored to a healthy condition, and a permanent cure is finally effected.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, Impaired Sight, and all Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, at his Office, No. 328 J street, corner of Fourth, Sacramento. Office hours from 10 to 12, and 1 to 4. Sundays, from 10 to 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ladies' Choral Society.—Rehearsal This (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at Perry's Seminary. Every member is expected to be present. m6-1t

Philharmonic Society.—Meeting This (Tuesday) EVENING at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Sixth and L streets, at 8 o'clock sharp.
JNO. McNEILL, President.
W. D. CROWE, Secretary. m6-1t

Y. M. C. A.—Free Lecture This (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by DR. M. C. BRIGGS, of Alameda. Subject: "The Uncommon Uses of Common Things." m6-1t

I. O. O. F.—Members of Rising Star Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 8, are requested to attend their regular meeting, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 6th, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Members of Germania Lodge, and all members of Sister Lodges invited.
MRS. L. SOLOMON, Noble Grand.
MRS. THOS. WARMBY, Rec. Sec. m6-1t*

Stated Meeting of Sacramento Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 6th, at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning Companions are cordially invited to attend.
By order of C. KELLOGG, H. P.
W. B. DAVIS, Secretary. m6 1t

Confidence Lodge, No. 78, K. of P.—A full attendance of members is requested THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Work in the First and Third Ranks. Also, Election of Representatives to the Grand Lodge. Visiting brothers and members of Sister Lodges are cordially invited to attend.
A. V. BOYNE, C. C.
S. KATZENSTEIN, K. of R. and S. [B. C.] m6-1t

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION,

—TO BE HELD—

Saturday, March 10, 1883,

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CITY Central Committee, held at the office of W. A. Anderson, on MONDAY, March 5, 1883, the following call for a Primary Election was adopted:

Resolved, By the Republican Central Committee of the city of Sacramento:

First—That a Primary Election be held on Saturday, March 10, 1883, to be conducted on the Crawford plan, and held under the provisions of the Primary Election law, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Second Trustee, Auditor, Collector, Assessor, one Fire Commissioner, and for no doubt that, if elected, he will make a most excellent officer. Mr. Buckley has long been a stanch and hard-working Republican; he has never asked for position or reward, and this is one of the cases where the office has sought the man, and, we are glad to say, has found the right one.

He was President of the Fourth Ward Republican Club during the last campaign, and, it will be remembered, that was the only Club that had and maintained an effective organization and succeeded in harmonizing the numerous discordant elements. He deserves the position, and ought to have it.

This Card is published without his solicitation or knowledge. [m6-tf] MANY REPUBLICANS.

John J. Buckley,
IS A CANDIDATE
FOR CITY ASSESSOR,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary. m6-td

Charles E. Addington
IS A CANDIDATE
FOR CITY ASSESSOR,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary. m6-5t*

Grand Concert

— GIVEN BY —

LADIES' CHORAL SOCIETY,

— AT THE —

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

— ON —

Thursday Evening, March 8th

NEW TALENT WILL APPEAR!

ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS

TICKETS may be procured at HAMMER'S and DALE'S Music Stores and HOUGHTON'S Book Store. m6 3t

First Invitation Party,

— TO BE GIVEN BY —

COMPANY B (Capital Guard),

— AT —

ARMORY HALL

— ON —

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1, admitting Gentleman and Ladies. No pains will be spared to make this a social event. m6-3t

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

FOR DAY and SATURDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE, MARCH 9, 10 and 10th

Engagement, at a Great Expense, of

LEONARD GROVER'S

New York Comedy Comp'y.

After a Most Successful Engagement at the Baldwin and California Theaters, San Francisco, in their Latest Successes,

My Son-in-Law

—AND—

CAD, THE TOM-BOY.

Elegantly Mounted, Costumed and Grand Scenic Effects.

Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee,
MY SON-IN-LAW.
Saturday Evening,
Cad, the Tom-Boy.

Box Office open on Thursday, where Seats (Matinee Excepted) can be Secured Without Extra Charge. m6-5t [B. C.]

HORSESHOEING.

NO MORE INTERFERING; NO MORE bur