THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 29, 1883

All communications for publication, and all letters upon business with this office, should be addressed RECORD-UNION, WEEKLY UNION, or The Sacramento Publishing Company.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119¼ for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; 103¾ for 3½s; sterling, $4 86@4 89½; 103¾ for 3s; 103¾ for 5s; silver bars, 110¾.

Silver in London, 50¾d: consols, 100 9-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105½; 4s, 121; 4½s, 115.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87¾@88¼ cents.

In the San Francisco mining share market yesterday everything offered went at a decline. Sierra Nevada dropped to $4 60, against $8 37½ on the 9th, but closed at $4 65. Union Consolidated fell to $5 62½, against $9 75 on the 9th, but closed at $5 75, buyer 30. The whole market was soft.

The number of victims of the disaster at Sunderland, Eng., now reaches 202.

In a conflict with rebels the Haytian Government lost two vessels and many men.

The Prefecture of St. Petersburg has been reestablished.

Paris Socialists demand a revision of the Constitution.

Professor Nordenskjold arrived at Reykjavink, Iceland, June 6th.

At Catlettsburg, Ky., Monday, a party of negroes attempted to murder a colored detective.

The first carload of California fruit received at Chicago this season arrived there Monday.

Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Port Gamble, W. T.

Giovani, sentenced to be hanged June 29th, has been respited by the Governor of Washington Territory until October 28th.

It is still impossible to secure a jury in the Glenn murder case at Colusa.

A fire at Grant's station, Or., caused a loss of $150,000.

Crops are suffering in the Willamette valley, Or., for want of rain.

The editor of the *Irish Nation* has been sentenced at New York to sixty days in the Penitentiary for libel.

Joseph Casey was sentenced at Tucson, A. T., yesterday, to be hanged July 27th.

A woman was fined $50 in Chicago yesterday for masquerading in male attire.

During the week ending June 16th, the clearings at twenty-five cities of the United States amounted to $992,148,477.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention meets in Columbus to-day.

The Mexican Congress adjourned yesterday.

Captain Webb, the champion swimmer, proposes to swim through the Niagara whirlpool July 21st.

The first ballot in the New Hampshire Legislature for U. S. Senator took place yesterday, without result.

In a battle at Morrope, Peru, between Prefectoral troops and Monteneros, the latter were defeated.

Chile will withdraw her troops from Peru as soon as the Peruvian authorities acknowledge Iglesias.

Two men were killed by a train yesterday at Albany, N. Y.

Isaac Lehman, who mysteriously disappeared from New York the first of the year, was found in North river yesterday.

Governor Butler will attend the Harvard College commencement exercises.

Two men were killed by lightning yesterday at Bay St. Louis, La.

A fire at Lyons, France, last evening, destroyed two acres of buildings.

Track-laying on the extension commenced at Redding yesterday.

Further reports of the floods in the West and South are at hand.

At Cincinnati last evening Alderman John Kelly shot and fatally wounded James Toal.

The case against Frank James, the train robber, was postponed at Gallatin, Mo., yesterday, until August 20th.

A wealthy citizen of Milwaukee is about to build an art gallery at a cost of $100,000 and present it to the city.

The American Institute of Homeopathy is in session at Niagara Falls.

NICKERSON'S CASE NOT EXCEPTIONAL

No subject in the social field of public consideration is attracting more thoughtful attention now than that of divorce and the abuse of the laws permitting it. Some of the profoundest thinkers of the day have made the matter the subject of elaborate essays, and these have all been of singularly uniform agreement upon three points. First, that nearly all the State laws on marriage and divorce are faulty; second, uniformity of laws on these subjects is imperatively demanded; third, the facilities for divorce must be decreased. An extreme class of essayists hold that the cure-all for the present evils will be found in a national marriage and divorce law. We have several times referred to this subject, for it is constantly presenting new phases. The topic has been revived by the recent case of Major Nickerson, which constitutes one of the most flagrant outrages upon justice of which the public has been informed. But it is to be noted that Nickerson's case is notorious because he is an army officer, and because his two wives are connected with social circles of more than ordinary prominence. There have been hundreds of cases like, as bad, and worse than his, of which the general public has never heard, but of which every lawyer of average practice is fully aware. In fact the abuse of the divorce laws in most States of the Union amounts to quasi legalizing of polygamy and prostitution. Take the case of Major Nickerson. Married to a worthy lady, with whom he lived happily ten years, he sent her to Europe with her children on a pleasure voyage. There was nothing whatever unpleasant in their relations. The wife loved and respected her husband, and apparently he reciprocated her affection. But no sooner had she gone than he instituted proceedings for a decree of divorcement, and this he obtained not only without the knowledge of his wife, but while he and she were actually maintaining the most affectionate correspondence. On the signing of the decree the Major married a young lady, who, so far as now appears, was innocent of his chicanery. The first wife returns, learns of her husband's infamy, attacks the decree, and the Court sets it aside. The army officials arraign Nickerson, the officers of the law seek for him with a warrant, and he becomes a fugitive. Now it is clear that Nickerson could not have carried out his villainous scheme had the laws been what they should be. But what Nickerson accomplished in divorce through the machinery of the law in one locality has been very frequently done in divorce proceedings in many States of the Union, and quite frequently in California. If need be the proofs of the possibility of divorce under the California Code without the knowledge of the defendant, either actual or constructive, or without the knowledge of either party, can be furnished. We are prepared to go further and assert that while many fraudulent and collusive divorces have been obtained under our laws, no person connected with the frauds has ever been punished. Furthermore, it is an ordinary matter of common occurrence in the Courts of California for one of the parties to prove and the other to admit unchastity, in order that some footing may be made on which to enable the Court to base a decree of divorce, and though these proofs are of daily record in the Courts, no man or woman is punished for adultery. If the criminal laws were invoked, it is probable there would be less shamelessness and effrontery in this respect. Under the laws of California, as of most of the States, it is comparatively an easy matter for a man whose wife has worn out the freshness of her youth in the cares of the household, to cast her off without her knowledge, or, if she is at all self-respecting and womanly he can compel her to seek legal seperation. Just as the facility for divorce is increased, so does respect for the marriage relation decline; with the decay of the marriage relations and laws there is a proportional increase of immorality and a decadence of civilization. It is therefore becoming every day a more serious question whether the civil law shall not take in more of the rigidity of the divine law regarding divorce, and whether or not the whole subject shall not be made one for national legislation with a view of lessening the causes for divorce; to make the procedure more difficult; to establishing uniformity in the law as to jurisdiction of the person, and as to service; and also with a view to securing such uniformity of the laws of marriage that there can be no such thing as a marriage lawful in one State and unlawful in another, as is now the case; nor any such anomaly as a decree of divorce binding in one State, and of no effect in another, as is now true; nor any such absurdity as a man having a lawful wife in each of two or more States, each one of whom in either of the other States would not be recognized as lawfully married to him, a state of affairs that now exists.

THE PAPAL LETTER AGAIN.

A recent interview with Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, credits that official with expressions interpretive of the recent Propaganda letter to the Irish Bishops, in which the Cardinal explicitly declares that the letter was intended to warn the clergy against countenancing assassination or dynamite conspiracies or doctrines of any form or character. "It was simply issued," said the Cardinal, "as a fatherly warning, showing into what pitfalls they might be led by some who, under the cover of a testimonial subscription, seemed to be fostering possibly murder, certainly unlawful agitation, and interfering with liberty"—for, as he went on to say, "some of the Bishops had been misled into exerting undue influence upon their people to compel them to subscribe to the Parnell fund." "The letter," continues the Cardinal, "did not forbid agitation or public meetings; it did not forbid priests from attending and voting at meetings so long as they made no violent speeches, but used their influence to calm the angry passions which rage at such meetings." This, then, among all the interpretations of the letter, must be accepted as official. It certainly under this explanation places the Pope in the only attitude one could occupy who teaches Christian doctrine. But if the Pope is to be considered as the head of a power exerting political influence, and having political purposes constantly in view, then the letter and the interpretation of the Cardinal become antagonistic to the Irish nationalists and comforting to England. Really, this is a case in which one can take his choice as to the motive of the Pope.

FLANKING THE LAW.

The method adopted by the Common Council of Chicago to defeat the will of the people of Illinois is nothing less than subversive of the principles of a republican form of government, and will do more to exasperate the people than the short-sighted Councilmen have any idea of. The people in their representative capacity have passed what is popularly known as the high-license bill. It is provided that the law shall go into effect on the first day of July. To defeat the will of the Legislature, at least for one year, the Common Council of Chicago has fixed the date for the annual payment of license rates under ordinances prior to the Act taking effect. All who pay, therefore, under the city ordinances, cannot be compelled to pay under the Act of the Legislature. In plain English, this amounts to robbing the treasury of the people of the additional amount they have decided shall be paid for the privilege of retailing liquors. The fact is, that while the opponents of the new law, by this kind of sharp practice, gain some temporary advantage, they really lay up against themselves trouble for the future, and will drive those who have been lukewarm upon the high-license question into radical positions, and the result will be that more and severer restrictive measures against the liquor traffic will be passed by the Legislatures of the future. The action of the Chicago Council is exceedingly unwise, and so far from being friendly to dealers in liquors, is greatly to their injury, as the sequel will prove.

THE breaking of the dam of the Milton Mining company, by which a great volume of water was suddenly precipitated into the Yuba river, resulting in serious damage, is in line with the history of water reservoirs of that character in this country and in Europe. New England has witnessed several such disasters, accompanied by great loss of life and the destruction of vast amounts of property, and the throwing out of employment of thousands of workers. The dam in question was built twenty-four years ago, of log cribs, and has since been faced with rubble stone. But the body of the structure, as we understand it, was crib work. The depth of the water behind this barrier was fully eighty feet, and the area of water two miles in length by half a mile in width.

OUR evening contemporary, in the course of an article last evening, said: "About a week ago our morning contemporary said, 'if science fails, litigation will not arrest the flow of debris in ten years.'" That the purpose of the note may be clearly manifest, and the distinction between falsehood and truth made unmistakable, it is only sufficient to add that this journal did not say anything of the kind, or remotely relating to it. It gave an interview occurring some years ago between a scientist favorable to the view that science could afford a remedy for the flow of hydraulic mining debris, and one of the attorneys in the Keyes case, in which the votary of science replies to the lawyer, "If science fails, litigation," etc. The ordinarily honest man finds no difficulty in telling the truth.

PRECISELY as was prophesied would be the case, the demand for a reduction of passenger rates to three cents a mile would be "seen" by some more zealous agitator, who would go one better, and demand a less rate still. This is now hinted at by a Santa Clara county paper, which asks, "why three cents? Why not one cent or half a cent, if that is enough?" But of course the party to be carried, and who is to gain by the decrease, is, in the opinion of such journals, the proper judge of what is a sufficient rate. Given that as a rule, and men will ride for nothing, and possibly ask for refreshments by the wayside to be thrown in.

IT may occasion surprise to some, on entering upon an analysis of the personality of leaders of the "agitation" now so industriously worked up on the railroad-rates question, to discover that they are very familiar. A little reflection will convince the reader that the "agitators" in the front rank, and who are so concerned about the people's rights, are the same old political pensioners who have worked so many leads to serve their personal ambition.

THE demand of France upon China is unambiguous, and has the ring of determination in it. We are told that it amounts to this: "You have no right in Tonquin; all Chinese in arms found there we will shoot down as bandits; you are responsible for the trouble with Tonquin, and we think of compelling you to pay the cost of the war; we treat Tonquin as an independent nation, and if you meddle, we will declare war against you."

THE leading authors of the country are now organizing to secure an international copyright law. Their error two years ago was in trusting the matter to the publishers. They are now moving in the right direction and by the right methods, since they propose to continue the agitation until a success is attained and literary piracy crushed out.

THE PRISON INVESTIGATION.

Clerk Ellis Cross-examined—A Dry Session—Warden Ames to take the Stand To-day.

The investigation into State Prison matters was resumed yesterday morning before Governor Stoneman and Judge Wallace. Besides the counsel there were present Directors Chapman, Schell and Neff, Warden Ames, and a number of spectators.

J. V. Ellis took the witness stand and occupied it through the day. Col. Flournoy resumed the examination. Witness had prepared most of the figures in the Directors' report for the fiscal year 1880, but he had to take the preceding clerk's figures for the first eight months. He thought the figures were correct. The amount received for labor and merchandise during the first eight months was $40,936 62. The $34,000 borrowed money was included in the total receipts for that fiscal year. Counsel for the people still insisted on the segregation of some of the accounts, and witness repeated that, with assistance, it would take three weeks and necessitate going through four sets of books.

In regard to a yacht built at the prison, witness said that, unfortunately, he had $900 invested in it. The material was purchased by a man named Berry and the witness. The work of building it was done by convict and free labor; could not say whether the labor was paid or not. Berry did the work, and witness only paid his share of the money.

This closed the direct examination, excepting some matters which had been temporarily passed, until the witness could prepare some statements.

Counsel for defense did not wish to cross-examine the witness until the entire direct examination was entirely through.

Judge Wallace said the witness could be cross-examined again when called by the people, and Mr. Sears began the

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Witness read from an itemized statement the monthly expenditures for the fiscal year 1881, amounting in all to $88,123 44. The report of the Directors for that year was made up from this detailed statement; the several expenditures are properly classified, and no portion of any given under one head are included under another; the Warden draws certain supplies from the Commissary for prisoners, for which nothing is received. "Transportation of prisoners" in the accounts means the money which is paid to steamship and railroad companies for the return of prisoners to their place of trial. The building erected in the officers' quarters cost $4,784 65; this includes everything but the brick; the work was done by prison labor, excepting for the foreman; there were plans and specifications drawn and followed in the erection; the building is 110 by 30 feet and two stories in hight; it contains about twenty rooms; it would have cost about $16,000 had convict labor not been employed. Five cottages of different sizes were erected, three of which cost a little less than $1,500 each. The cost would have been twice that amount had they been built by free labor. The lumber in the buildings was purchased at Duncan's Mills, because it can be purchased there $4 per 1,000 cheaper than in San Francisco. Of the deficiency appropriation made by the Legislature a little less than $10,000 is deposited in the Nevada Bank of San Francisco. (Specification 2.) An itemized statement of the money paid from this appropriation was read, showing that it was paid for merchandise, supplies, water, gas, clothing, expenses of the Directors, interest on contracts, prisoners' deposits, etc., amounting in total to $57,165 69, leaving a balance of $9,852 45 deposited in the Nevada Bank. Witness stated that an account had always been kept with the bank. The reason the remainder of the appropriation was not returned to the State treasury was because there were other claims against it that were in dispute; the matter of the claims is now in the hands of the Attorney-General awaiting his opinion of their legality. The money on the appropriation was drawn on a warrant issued by the Controller in the usual way, but could not say as to a voucher having been presented. Recess to 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Clerk Ellis resumed the witness stand: (Specification 3.) Advertisement for supplies by previous administration introduced and read; also contract with A. Noonan & Co., made by previous administration for beef. This was to show that the $681 38 charged to be an interest account on money unlawfully borrowed by authority of the Directors, was interest paid on contracts made by the old Board. The contract shows that the Board agreed that the bills should be paid thirty days from the end of the month in which the beef was delivered. The old Board passed a resolution to pay 1 per cent. per month interest on all balances after sixty days from date of purchase. The present Board passed a resolution April 1, 1881, that 7 per cent, the legal rate, should be paid on all bills over $100, and not 12 per cent. Contract showed the price of beef to be seven cents per pound. Contractors demanded cash every month, and threatened to throw up the contracts if not paid; it was a low price for beef. (Specification 5.) Salaries were paid for the month of June for the fiscal year 1882; they were paid in July following; the amount of cash paid for salaries, added to the merchandise accounts of the salaried officers, will make the sum reported by the Warden. This appears in the quarterly reports to the Controller. These reports show a detailed statement of the cash receipts and disbursements. The quarterly reports for the fiscal year 1882 to the Controller were produced and some unimportant questions asked, after which the reports were offered in evidence. (Specification 6.) Do not know why the amount received for convict labor for the first half of the fiscal year 1881 does not appear in the reports to the Governor. Reports to Controller for that portion of the year were produced. These show various items of receipts from different firms for "labor and material." Counsel objected to the reading of the items, because they include material with the labor. Witness stated in answer to a question that the items as charged could be segregated by reference to the ledger, which was produced. This shows that the "labor" and "material" accounts were kept separately. (Specification 8.) There is a record in the journal showing the borrowing of $34,000 from the Nevada Bank. Minutes of meetings of the Board show that the Board authorized the borrowing of funds to carry on the State Prison; $150,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the fiscal year 1880. When the present Board took charge there was about $27,000 left from the appropriation to run the prison for five months. It was about sufficient to run it for two months. The money borrowed was repaid to the Nevada Bank after the appropriation was made by the Legislature to pay the deficiency. (Specification 14.) Warden Ames had some forage to feed private stock. It was taken from him by the Commissary; the prison was without hay. There was a storm, and no vessel landed at the prison for more than a week. The Warden knew nothing of the hay being taken until after it was taken. A team was sent to San Rafael to get hay, but only got two or three bales. It was a great accommodation to the prison to get the hay from the Warden. The hay was paid for at contractor's rates. (Specification 15.) The Directors did not authorize Chinamen to be employed in the jute factory; advertisements were inserted in papers and many other efforts were made to secure white "spinners" for the factory, but they were unsuccessful. The total sum of money received from all sources by the present Directors to the last day of May, 1883, was $1,377,816 19, and the total expenditures for the same time was $1,366,492 55, leaving cash on hand at that time $11,323 64, which includes the money deposited in the Nevada Bank.

This closed the cross examination of the witness, excepting on testimony that may be brought out hereafter in direct examination. Several points were passed, to allow the witness to prepare statements.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

It is understood that to-day Warden Ames will be put on the witness stand.

HOPS.

General Demoralization in the Market—Crop Prospects Here and Elsewhere.

There is a general demoralization in the hop market throughout the civilized world. But a short time ago local growers were holding hops at 70 to 80 cents, and were very unconcerned as to whether they sold or not. To-day hops can be bought by the single bale from dealers at 55 cents. Some growers are holding at 60 cents, others 50 cents, while some are unconcerned, feeling assured that there will be a reaction in the market. Dealers are offering 40 to 50 cents for only such quantities as they require to supply the immediate demand. Consumers are buying in very small quantities, only as required for use. The same price rules in San Francisco with the same state of market. No one is laying in any stock for future use. There will probably be no demand until the new crop. This will be in about two months.

The latest advices (June 13th) from New York are that Pacific coast hops are quoted at 40 to 48 cents, with some sales even below the lowest figure. Emmet Wells' *Hop Circular* of June 8th quoted Pacifics at 60 to 65 cents, which shows a very rapid decline there. It further states that the imports for the preceding week were 155 bales, and that they were all Americans returned. It also gives advices from London of June 8th, which quote Americans at 58 cents, a recent decline of 30 cents. A large Chicago dealer, who received seven or eight carloads from this city last season, says he has eighteen bales left over, which is too many by about twenty bales. Also, that there will be no 70 cent hops in that city this year.

The yield in this section will be less to the acre this year than last from the old vines, as well as new, but the increased acreage will put the total yield to about 12,000 bales, or 4,000 more than last year. The vines do not look as vigorous as at the same time last year, but a closer estimate of the crop can be made in about two weeks, when they will be in bloom. In some yards the falling off from last year is now estimated at 1,000 pounds to the acre.

The vines in New York were not winter killed, as at first reported, and the prospects now are of a better crop this year than last.

The W. H. & H. Le May *Report* of London, England, under date of June 1st says that there is a general depression in the market there, and Americans have recently declined from twenty to thirty cents. It says; "The American hops are now the cheapest in the world, and will command immediate attention, as they are the only fine hops left for the next four months' consumption of the world, all the fine English and Bavarian hops having now been entirely exhausted. The hop bine during the past week has grown very fast, and is now overtaking the backwardness of its first state. There has been a fly or two seen in several gardens, but not sufficient to create alarm. Mold has also been reported from Goudhurst, but this is the only instance. The prospects on the whole are favorable." There has been a great falling off in importations, for the imports of foreign hops into England the preceding week were 72 bales, and for the corresponding week last year 730 bales.

It is estimated that there are 2,500 bales yet on the coast, and it is reported that one firm in San Francisco holds 1,700 bales of these.

There was a recent conference of hop-growers and dealers held in Albany, N. Y. Reporters were excluded, but an Eastern exchange gives the following in regard to the meeting: The admitted facts are that about forty dealers and growers were at the meeting; that those present hold a little more than half of the hops in the United States outside of the brewers' hands; that outside of the State of New York there are only 3,500 bales; that the total bales in the United States is 21,769; that New York city holds 3,500 bales, against (about) 23,500 bales at this time last year; that Europe is practically bare of hops; that, at an inside calculation, the 3,000 breweries in the United States will need 15,000 a month, in addition to what they have on hand, from this time until the new crop becomes available. As this estimate puts the needs of brewers at 45,000 to 50,000 bales, against a possible supply of 21,769 bales, the dealers who hold hops purchased at 75c, 80c, 90c and $1, are sure of large profits if they wait and are wise. But it is given out that the conferees, so far from advising a "corner," resolved that all orders should be filled by members of the meeting at such prices as the goods could be obtained in the open market. Right here is where the gift of guessing and speculating may be given play. The members of that conference claim to hold 10,822 of the 21,796 bales of hops in the United States. They are in favor of filling all orders at prices at which the goods can be obtained at in the open market. If they fill orders by buying of the 11,000 bales not in their hands they reduce the visible supply and keep their 10,822 bales for as neat a little corner as was ever formed. Certain it is, from all that can be seen and heard, that no hops held by the Albany conference, have been used since that date to fill orders. Yet orders have been filled by participants in that meeting.

SUPERIOR COURT.

TUESDAY, June 19, 1883.

DEPARTMENT ONE—ARMSTRONG, Judge.

Estate of E. W. Frazer, deceased—Order discharging executor and guardian granted.

DEPARTMENT TWO—MCFARLAND, Judge.

Emma Taylor vs. R. C. Clark—Dismissed.

Henry Cook vs. May Cook—Default of defendant entered.

Laura E. Dreman vs. George B. Dreman—Testimony heard; set for argument Monday.

Sylvina Hanver vs. Estate of E. L. Billings, deceased—Petition to set aside probate of will. Order that the testimony be written out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMORY CO. B, FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT, FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G., SACRAMENTO, June 19, 1883.

The officers and members of the company are hereby ordered to return to the Armory, THURSDAY EVENING, June 21st, all State and company property in their possession. Other important matters concerning the welfare of the company will be discussed, and every member should be present.

By order of CAPTAIN JOHN COOK.
J. T. WISEMAN, First Sergeant. je20-2t

Special Meeting of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 20, 1883, at 8 o'clock, for work. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. Per order. ALBERT HART, W. M.
JOHN MCARTHUR, Secretary. je20-1t*

Valley Council, No. 60, I. O. C. F.—Officers and members will meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at Encampment Hall, Odd Fellows' Temple, corner Ninth and K streets. Nominations for officers will be made at this meeting, and the election will take place at the meeting ensuing. A full attendance is desired. All members of the Order are cordially invited. WM. J. DAVIS, C. C.
ROBT. T. DEVLIN, R. S. [B. C.] je20-1t

Owosso Tribe, No. 39, Imp. O. R. M.—All members of Owosso Tribe are earnestly requested to attend their regular Council THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 20th, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted. Sister members are invited to attend. R. HUNT, Sachem.
J. J. BUCKLEY, C. of R. [B. C.] je20 1t

ARMORY HALL ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Armory Hall Association will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, July 7th, at 8 o'clock, in the Armory, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it. JOHN P. DALTON, Secretary.
[je20-2w]

SACRAMENTO BANK.

THE SACRAMENTO BANK HAVING REduced its surplus by loans on real estate, is now receiving deposits again.

☞ Money to loan upon improved real estate at the lowest market rates.
je20-2p ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

Attention, Fantastics!

ALL MEMBERS OF OUR Great Army are requested to attend at our next grand rally at the Court-house

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING

June 20, 1883, to arrange preliminaries and announce the Prizes which will be distributed at our regular Fourth of July Stampede. Come one, come all, and join our Brigade of Tatterdemalions. Other important tactics will be evoluted on this occasion, and don't you forget it. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held immediately after the general uproar. Every member of the Executive Committee will be on hand. By order of
ED. M. MARTIN, President.
JOS. J. GUTH, Secretary. [B. C.] je20-1t

State and County TAXES

On Personal Property, not secured by real estate, are now due and payable, at the office of the County Assessor, corner I and Seventh streets, Sacramento. Collection will be enforced from and after MONDAY, June 25th, in accordance with Sections 3820 and 3821 of Political Code.

POLL TAXES Three Dollars on and after MONDAY, July 2d.

J. T. GRIFFITTS, Assessor.
je20-1td

HOWARD HOT AND COLD MINERAL SPRINGS,

Lake County - - - California.

ALL DISEASES RELIEVED and cured by drinking and bathing in the waters of these celebrated Springs. Female diseases, fever and ague, and all complaints arising from a diseased condition of the liver, a specialty.

Hotel accommodations are first-class in every particular. Board, Room and Bath, $10 to $12 per week. Children under 10 years, $5; over 10 years, $7. Route: Take morning train from San Francisco or Sacramento for Calistoga. From there W. F. Fisher's Stages will convey passengers to Lower Lake on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and to Glenbrook on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, at which points connections are made by the Howard Springs stage.

For further particulars address
MRS. CAROLINE HEISCH,
Proprietress of Howard Springs, Lower Lake, Lake county, California. je20-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY!

Grand Marshal's Aids

WILL MEET AT THE

CAPITAL HOTEL

This (Wednesday) Evening,

At 7:30 O'clock.

The Following Have Been Appointed:

C. R. Parsons,	R. H. Byers,
D. McKay,	Thos. O'Neil,
L. Lovell,	C. A. Sawtelle,
T. B. Smith,	Crawford Cox,
J. M. Morrison,	Ed. M. Martin,
Chas. Cooley,	Geo. Bromley,
Elwood Bruner,	B. C. Brier,
R. A. Rose,	Thos. H. Berkey,
L. Tedhunter,	L. B. Clarke,
H. Heilbron,	Geo. A. Miller,
W. G. Scott,	Fred. Knox,
Dr. Laine,	Thos. Gleason,
John Batcher,	Flood Flint,
J. W. Boyd,	John Barrett,
T. F. Ross,	W. T. Carman,
G. Ellery,	Clarence E. Parker,
W. A. Gett,	Chas. Burr,
H. T. Huggins,	Chas. McKillip,
Chas. Hollister,	Dan. Scriver,
Thos. Stephenson,	A. P. Booth,
W. H. Prouty,	William Jones,
H. G. Kilgariff,	J. F. Ramage,
J. C. Kelly,	R. M. Clarken,
R. O. Kimbro,	W. H. Govan,
E. Crouch,	D. Flint,
I. J. Tranor,	Bert. Kidder,
J. Taylor,	Ed. Cohen,
E. Steinman,	Frank Ryan,
A. Elkus,	A. J. Muir,
J. J. January,	T. M. Mahoney,
F. Devlin,	J. F. Raymond,
J. R. McMullen,	H. Wells,
Albert M. Johnson,	Geo. Shaffer,
F. A. Tebbetts,	John Stafford,
Dan. Stevens,	J. Q. Brown, Jr.,
Dan. Reardon,	Frank Lambert,
B. W. Cavanaugh,	Geo. P. Curtis,
G. H. Clark,	E. A. Hope,
W. H. Hanlon,	K. Heyman,
F. Hickman,	Eugene LaRue,
M. F. Odell,	Lee LaRue,
C. E. Burnham,	Dud. Lindley,
W. Y. Showler,	Wm. Williams,
Percy Ross,	Fred. Kirn,
J. E. Sepulveda,	Geo. W. Jackson,
Arthur Wilson,	Fred. Houston.
	Ed. Heilbron.

By order, THOS. J. SCOTT, Grand Marshal.
HENRY MILLER, Chief Aid. je20-1t

DOWN WITH —THE— Monopoly!

Attention, BEER-SELLERS!

THE BREWERS OF SACRAMENTO, BY THE means of hired agents, "got away with" the ANTI-HIGH PRICE BEER MEETING, at Turner Hall, last night. The President resigned in favor of one of the Brewers' representatives, who, upon taking the chair, espoused the cause of the Brewers, and read a severe lecture to the meeting. The Brewers have banded themselves together and assert that they will maintain the high price now charged.

THEY HAVE BECOME RICH AND INSOLENT.

While the Retailers have become poor and dependent. It is a well-known fact that better Beer for less money can be obtained in San Francisco, and all dealers who are not owned by the Sacramento Brewers's Association are invited to attend a meeting which will be held in

Owen Hannan's Saloon,

ON K ST, BET. THIRD AND FOURTH, ON

THURSDAY EVENING,

When arrangements will be made to furnish San Francisco Beer to all who so desire.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE"

Is an old adage and a true one, and when the Sacramento Brewers go back on that and say, "Give it all to us," it is time "to kick."

☞ REMEMBER THE TIME AND PLACE,

☞ THURSDAY EVENING, AT HANNAN'S

☞ SALOON. [je20-2t] COMMITTEE.

Operetta!

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PI KAPPAS will be produced

Friday Evening, June 22d.

In the Parlors of the Congregational Church, the successful and highly entertaining Operetta, "KING ALFRED." Talent from abroad have volunteered to aid home genii. A booth will be arranged, displaying articles made by the Society. Ice Cream can be had after the entertainment. je20-3t

METROPOLITAN THEATER,

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25

A telegram received at 3 P. M. this day (June 19th) states that Mr. Muldoon was taken with a chill, and

THE WRESTLING OF THE GIANTS,

William Muldoon,

—AND—

Jules Rigal,

WOULD BE POSTPONED UNTIL

MONDAY EVENING.....JUNE 25th,

When the Match will

☞ POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE. ☜

Seats are now on sale at the Box Office of the Metropolitan Theater, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Tickets already purchased will be good on Monday evening. je20,21,23

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company, in the city of San Francisco, on TUESDAY, July tenth (10th), 1883.
je20-1td E. H. MILLER, JR., Secretary.

Chickering Pianos,

WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS

—AT WAREROOMS OF—

L. K. Hammer,

No. 820 J street, Sacramento.

☞ Sold on the Installment plan. Orders for TUNING promptly attended to. je20-1plm

H. G. MAY & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF FULTON MARKET, 428 and 430 K st., corner Fifth, Sacramento, Cal. Wholesale dealers in Butter, Eggs, Produce, Fruit, Fish, Game, Tropical Fruits and Poultry. Country orders promptly filled. Postoffice Box 437. je20-tf

DR. G. L. SIMMONS

HAS RETURNED TO SACRAMENTO FROM his Eastern trip, and may be consulted at his old office, 212 J street. je20 2plm

SOCIETY BADGES, JEWELS AND CHARMS of every kind, in gold, silver or metal, at NATHAN JOSEPH'S, 641 Clay street, SOLE AGENT IN SAN FRANCISCO for the Universal Badge and Regalia Co. Workmen's badges in solid gold for $1, postage free. Single badges C. O. D. Trade supplied. a7 tfWS

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Terminal Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1883, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. V. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.
San Francisco, June 19, 1883. je19 td

SAN PABLO AND TULARE R. R CO.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the San Pablo and Tulare Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1883, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. V. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.
San Francisco, June 19, 1883. je19-td

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC R R. CO.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE California Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1883, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. V. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.
San Francisco, June 19, 1883. je19-td

NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Northern Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1883, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. O'B. GUNN, Secretary.
San Francisco, June 19, 1883. je19 td

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MAterials and erecting the new additional Buildings to the State Insane Asylum at Stockton will be received at the office of N. M. ORR, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum, at Stockton, California, until 10 o'clock A. M. of

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1883.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Percy & Hamilton, architects, No. 203 Main street, Stockton, Cal. Proposals must be accompanied with a good bond of ten per cent. of the amount of proposal, and in all respects subject to the conditions of the specifications and of the general building laws of the State. All proposals and bonds must be made on the blank forms furnished at the Architect's office, placed in sealed envelopes, and addressed to the Secretary of the Board as above stated. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or accept any one.
N. M. ORR,
Secretary of the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum. je11-td

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERsigned Executors of the Estate of WILLIAM C. HOPPING, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits and vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors, at the law office of S. C. Denson, in the Metropolitan Building, over the Theater, corner of Fifth and K streets, in the city of Sacramento, State of California.
C. T. WHEELER and FRANK MILLER, Executors.
S. C. DENSON, Attorney for Executors.
m23-1aw4wW

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR

HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN CO. of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE as NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like a piece of velvet, making shaving quite a luxury. IT IS CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT in Europe among the experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. Two dollars in buffalo handle; three dollars in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied. Sent by mail, 10 cents extra, or C. O. D.

THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY, having enlarged their factory, are now making PEARL and IVORY CARVING KNIVES, TABLE and POCKET KNIVES, HUNTING KNIVES and SCISSORS of the same quality as their marvelously wonderful razor. a7-tfWS

Charles Robin,

NO. 702 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO,

OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC A LARGE STOCK of Spring Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats, at Manufacturers' Prices, for Cash. Call and see for yourselves. We do not assume the responsibility of calling ourselves the leaders of fashion, but we keep as good goods as any house keeps in this city. We also keep common goods, but do not offer them to our customers unless they call for them. Poor goods keep men poor; don't you forget it. Robin's motto is: Pay for what you get, and get what you buy.

☞ Country orders filled promptly. e2-t

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people.

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or