THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 5, 1883

SIX-PAGE EDITION

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 123 for 4s of 1907, 114 for 4½s, 101 for 3½; sterling, $4 83@4 85; 100¾ for 3s, 100 for 5s; silver bars, 110.

Silver in London, 50½d; consols, 101 11 16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 126; 4½s, 117.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 59@89½ cents

Lower prices were generally the rule in the Stock Board at San Francisco yesterday. The Savage assessment of 50c went on, the stock afterwards selling at 65@70c, against 15c before. There was a sale of Julia at 5c, the first in a long time. Consolidated Virginia receded to 25c, the lowest this year. Business is light.

The Colton-Stanford trial was resumed at Santa Rosa yesterday.

The Finch murder trial at Shasta closed yesterday and will go to the jury to-day.

The Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz have repealed the license ordinance.

Senator Edmunds yesterday introduced a bill in the United States Senate for the building of four trunk lines of postal telegraph.

The trial of James Nutt, for the murder of Dukes, will commence at Uniontown, Pa., to-day.

A meeting of representative citizens of Mussel Slough was held at Visalia yesterday, to consider an amicable settlement of the land question with the railroad company.

The trials of Frank James and Charles Ford, at Kansas City, Mo., for robbery, are set for January 14th.

A fire in Lynchburg, Tenn., yesterday, destroyed twenty-two houses.

One man was killed and six others injured in a mine explosion at St. Ambauch, Pa., yesterday.

At Faribault, Minn., yesterday, Mrs. George Swartz fatally shot Milo N. Pond for "talking about her."

In New York city last week twenty-seven buildings were contracted for, ranging from five to ten stories in hight.

Immigrants to the number of 1,176 landed at New York Monday from Europe.

The port of Foochow, China, is infected with cholera.

The Mexican National Railroad is now in operation 254 miles from the City of Mexico.

Tennyson is to be made a peer of England.

Postal telegraph wires will be in operation as far west as St. Louis by January 1st.

A silver mine has been discovered thirty five miles from Claire, Wis.

Dance halls have been closed in Dodge City, Ks., for the first time in eleven years.

At least ten lives were lost by the sinking of the pilot boat by the Alaska outside of New York harbor.

During the week ending December 1st, 343,487 standard silver dollars were issued.

The full text of the annual message of President Arthur, as read in both houses of Congress yesterday, is given on our first page this morning, having been specially telegraphed from Washington to the RECORD-UNION.

GENERAL GRESHAM ON POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The report of Postmaster-General Gresham on the postal telegraph proposition is a surprise to the country. It was thought he would make some positive recommendation. But he carefully refrains from doing so, though he sets forth an argument establishing the power of the Government to establish a postal telegraph, and completely refutes the position taken by Dr. Norvin Green on constitutional grounds. Perhaps General Gresham is wise politically in not committing the Administration, so far as his department is concerned, to any certain scheme. The Democracy has control in Congress, and upon it let the responsibility fall of responding to or refusing the demand of the people for transmission of postal intelligence by telegraph. The General sets forth in brief each of the several plans proposed, to wit: acquisition of existing lines by the Government; construction of new lines by the Government; creation of a company by which lines of telegraph are to be run to each State Capital and other places, that company for privileges granted to transmit postals for stamps affixed at agreed rates. In response to the constitutional objection the General clearly shows that the Government has the power under the post-road clause and the authority to regulate commerce between the States, and to make laws necessary to carry expressly-granted powers into execution, to introduce a postal telegraph system as a part of the general postal system. Forty years ago a committee of the House reported that the improved means of communication might be lawfully availed of by Congress, and as late as 1875 a House Judiciary Committee arrived at the same conclusion. So, too, the Supreme Court of the United States in Pensecola Telegraph Company vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, held that the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution were not limited to the means of postal communication known at the time of the grant, but that they must be held to keep pace with the country, and extend from horse and rider to the stage coach, to the steamer and to the rail-car, and now to the telegraph. The General reaches the conclusion that Congress has the power to engage the telegraph in the work of mail transportation. He reaches the same point attained in that respect by Mr. Hubbard in his recent exhaustive paper on the question in the *North American Review*. Even independently of the Act of July, 1856, the Government has the power, says the Postmaster-General, to exercise the right of eminent domain and appropriate property to enable it to perform its proper functions. From the earliest times it has been conceded that Congress possesses the power to absolutely prohibit the carriage of letters on post roads or parallel thereto, and so if it should adopt the telegraph as a branch of the postal system, it could prohibit all competition. The Supreme Court has held that the telegraph is an instrument of commerce, and as such subject to the regulating power of Congress. It bears the same relation to commerce as a carrier of messages that the railroad company does as a carrier of packages. To carry out any of the plans proposed, says the General, will involve a vast outlay of money and the engagement of a multitude of employes, and thus add largely to the patronage of the Government. Any increase of that patronage beyond what is absolutely necessary is to be deprecated, as it is one of the dangers that menaces the purity and duration of our institutions. He asks the question if in times of great political turmoil there would not be danger of the lines being selfishly used for partisan purposes by the dominant party? But if they could be kept entirely free from such control, he says he would still hesitate to advise that the United States should become the proprietor of lines and operate them by their agents. As to the chartering of a company, as suggested by some, to carry messages on contracts with the postal department, that plan is free from some of the objections raised. It would, however, demand an increase of postal employes. The plan involves a new policy that the General does not feel at liberty to recommend. Taken as a whole, the report is antagonistic to any action regarding the postal telegraph at this time. There are objections to plans suggested, but no recommendation as to means or schemes by which postal telegraphy may be accomplished. The objections raised are not, as we view them, all well taken. That which expresses so grave a fear of the danger of public patronage and misuse of lines by the dominant party has been, we think, answered already. The application of a civil service system that shall make the lines independent of political parties would protect them from misuse. Nevertheless, we are free to admit that even that system might be at the mercy of a partisan majority in Congress. But this objection cannot apply to the plan to permit a company chartered by the Government to construct lines over which the Postal Department may transmit messages at a uniform charge. The General admits that such a plan would greatly lessen rates, but raises the rather meager objection that the Government employes would still have to deliver and receive the telegrams, and this would be a new policy he hesitates to recommend. We fail to see how the delivery and receipt of messages to be sent over contract lines can in any way be more dangerous than the receipt and delivery of messages by private corporations as now, which, if they chose to be dishonest, have all the means at command, without the responsibility that attaches to the Government employe.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

One of the most interesting paragraphs in the report of Secretary of War Lincoln is that wherein he advises that the pay of the common soldier be raised forthwith to $16 per month. It appears that in the fiscal year ending June 30th, there were no less than three thousand six hundred desertions. This extraordinary number of dishonored soldiers is a little less total than the figure of 1883. The Secretary, with a confession that is amusing, says, "the most earnest efforts are being made to ascertain, and, so far as possible, to do away with the causes for desertion." This leads him to the recommendation to increase the pay. It should be done, and besides the men who do labor for the Government at posts should be paid for it in addition just as much as the Government would have to pay workmen to perform the same duties. The soldier is not, or should not be called upon to do agricultural labor, to cut and haul wood, to build roads in the remote regions, not demanded by military necessity, nor to do the work of the ordinary farm laborer. That he has been forced to these labors without recompense, is one of the causes of desertion. The Secretary boldly says that, in his opinion, if General Crook is left alone to manage the Apaches, he will settle the war in Arizona for all time, and probably with it the whole troublesome Indian question. The only remaining portion of the report aside from the statistical tables and routine announcements, that attracts special attention, is that part in which he urges with great seriousness, that something be done at once to strengthen our coast and harbor defenses. They now amount to very little, and are a disgrace to the nation. On this point he says: "Our sea-coast, with its great cities and important harbors, is defenseless to-day against the attack of a modern ironclad, and it is humiliating even to imagine the mortification, loss of life, property, and prestige to which we would be subjected should war come suddenly upon us, as, the history of nations shows, may happen at any time. For many years no appropriations have been made for continuing the construction of our forts, and the barbette batteries, designed for the country's defense, are incomplete and rapidly going to ruin."

LANDLORDISM AT THE NORTHWEST.

The *Oregonian*, published at Portland, a very able and observant journal, concludes, after reviewing the field, that "a very serious evil in Oregon and Washington Territory is large land holding. In some cases the land has been acquired simply through greed of land, and is held as a miser hoards gold; in other cases it has been purchased at different times, and at low prices, and is held for speculation. Few persons who own considerable bodies of land attempt to make any real use of their possessions." Large land-holding, as an evil, however, has not any deep root in the north country, and therefore now is the propitious season for awakening public sentiment there against a system that threatens to fasten landlordism upon the people in a most obnoxious form, for it is far easier to prevent than to correct it. It will do more than any other agency we can conceive of to check the development of a country. What the Northwest needs is many homes and many people. Land monopoly is the direct antagonist of homes and population. More than this, all its tendencies are to destroy the individual independence of the voter, and, by erecting tenancy into a system, establish a servile class, bound not only to pay tribute to but to do the bidding of the landlord class, because personal interests, comfort and livelihood depend upon it.

THE McGARRAHAN CLAIM.

It is said, though it seems scarcely possible of belief, that the McGarrahan claim will again come before Congress at the present session. Is it possible to kill off that infamy? It has been routed in the Courts; throttled in the Government Departments time after time; kicked out of Congress—and yet it lives. Is it possible to bring the matter to an end? Is there no finality to such proceedings and claims? Well may the New York *Tribune* exclaim that it is a case which has been settled so often that at last it begins to be doubtful if so much settlement has not unsettled it forever.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We publish this morning a six-page edition of the RECORD UNION, presenting the President's message in full, and synopsis, specially prepared, of the reports of the Secretary of War, Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior. These public documents will be found to be of more than usual interest, and to repay careful perusal and analysis.

THE public will be astonished at the statement made at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, in San Francisco, on Monday, that the Lick Telescope will not be completed for many years, and that the present generation will never, in all probability, see it. Are the resources of the world so poor that it will take thirty years to construct the instrument? We do not believe it. There is mismanagement and neglect somewhere.

WE agree with the *Oregonian* that "as a matter of policy merely it would be a great mistake for the Republican party to assume further responsibility for Mahone by yielding to his appeal for support as the champion of an oppressed and bulldozed race." But the South should not mistake lack of sympathy for Mahone as an indorsement of the outrages of which Mahone complains.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is thus outspoken: "Some of the tariff tinkers who are neither free traders nor protectionists have queer ideas. A few Eastern 'revenue reformers,' for instance, denounce the Hawaiian treaty, although that convention has done more proportionally to secure foreign markets for our manufactures than any other experiment tried since the war."

PACIFIC COAST.

The Colton Case at Santa Rosa—License Ordinance Repealed in Santa Cruz—Close of the Shasta Murder Trial—San Francisco Money Market—Meeting of Tulare County Citizens—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Application Granted—Runaway Mules.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4th.—Application was made this afternoon to the Probate Court by General Andrade for an expenditure by the Blythe estate of $10,000, in furtherance of a colonization scheme in Mexico, organized by the deceased millionaire, which is at present on the point of realizing large profits for grants and subsidies, without which expenditure the estate might be liable for damages, and would jeopardize the success of the venture. The application was advocated by all the attorneys represented in the contest over the distribution of the estate, and the Court granted an order accordingly.

While a number of mules were being shipped to Honolulu yesterday on the bark Discovery, some of them took fright and ran away. As one of them was being led by a lasso to the deck it ran around a coal cart, drawing the lasso around the driver, lifting him into the air and dropping him on the asphaltum road bed, severely injuring him about the head.

Money in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4th.—Money is in fair demand. The taxes are absorbing large amounts, but the bulk of payments is yet to be made. The County Treasurer reports $250,000 now on hand. The average rate for first-class commercial paper is 7 per cent. The savings banks are taking mortgages on city real estate at 6, when they cannot get more. There is less demand for fine silver and Mexican dollars. Domestic exchange is quoted at 10 cents premium for sight drafts on New York, and 20 cents for telegrams. Bank bills on London are drawn at 49½d for 60 days; commercial bills on London, 49⅞d. Refined silver, 14@14½ per cent. discount. Mexican dollars, 89@89½ cents.

The Colton-Stanford Trial.

SANTA ROSA, December 4th.—The trial of the suit of Ellen M. Colton vs. Leland Stanford et als. was resumed this morning. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the depositions of William Solomon, William B. Bonn and James Seligman, bankers and brokers in New York city. The evidence contained in them related chiefly to the values of Central Pacific and Southern Pacific bonds and stocks in 1879 and 1880. After the offering of other documentary evidence, N. T. Smith, Treasurer and Director of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, was called to the stand, and examined as to his connection with the company, and the manner of making contracts with the Western Development Company. Pending his examination a recess was had until 2 o'clock.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SANTA ROSA, December 4th.—After recess N. T. Smith was further examined as to his relations with the roads leased by the Central Pacific, and the amount of stocks standing in his name, or owned by him. On cross-examination he testified that in conversation with Governor Stanford he protested against the appointment of General Colton as financial director of the Southern Pacific, for the reason that it was dangerous to put so much power in the hands of one man, and that he had not full confidence in General Colton's integrity. He was re-examined by Mr. Hayes on this point, and witness stated that Governor Stanford told him he was not aware that so much power had been invested in General Colton, but that some one had to be trusted, however, and he would take the matter under advisement. The next witness was D. T. Phillips, of the Central Pacific freight department, who testified that he was elected a Director of the Western Development Company on June 21, 1875. That 10,000 shares of stock stood in his name, the certificate for which he indorsed and returned to Mr. Crocker. That he had then no information as to the real owner of that stock, but has since learned that it was the property of Mark Hopkins. Instructions regarding the management of the affairs of the Western Development Company always came from General Colton, and the Directors in all their undertakings endeavored to carry out the views expressed by him. Charles Crocker took no part in the management of the company whatever. The deposition of John Perry, Jr., was then read in evidence, to show the value of Central Pacific sinking fund bonds as compared with the 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds. Documentary evidence consisting of mortgages, bonds, leases, etc., was next introduced, and occupied the attention of the Court until the hour of adjournment.

A Hung Jury—Switch Tampered With.

STOCKTON, December 4th.—Tully, the teacher of Athearn District School, who took possession of the school-house on the 19th of last month and refused to vacate, was tried before Justice Treadwell on a charge of malicious mischief, and the jury failed to agree.

About four blocks distant from the depot, in this city, train No. 17, going to Galt, ran into an open switch, and the engine, tender and baggage car were ditched. The switch had been tampered with, and the lock and chain torn off. No person was injured, as the train was going slow when the accident occurred.

Meeting of Tulare County Citizens.

VISALIA, December 4th.—Representative citizens, including Major McQuiddy and Doyle, of Mussel Slough, have held a meeting in Visalia to consider the matter of effecting the settlement of the railroad land troubles. Hon. P. D. Wigginton, attorney for the railroad company, was present. Speeches were made by Judge Clough, of San Francisco; McQuiddy, of Hanford; E. Jacobs, of Visalia; Doyle, of Grangeville, and Wigginton followed in an eloquent response. It is thought that the prosperity of the county now demands a peaceable settlement of these difficulties. A conciliatory spirit prevailed in the meeting, and steps were taken by the citizens looking towards the desired result. Public sentiment is that if a similar feeling is manifested by the railroad an amicable settlement will be brought about.

The Finch Murder Trial.

SHASTA, December 4th.—The evidence in the Finch murder trial closed to-day, and District Attorney Sweeny, for the people, and Clay W. Taylor, for defendant, are arguing to the jury. The large Court-room is completely packed, many ladies being present, and much interest is manifested as to the result. The jury will get the case early to-morrow.

License Ordinance Repealed.

SANTA CRUZ, December 4th.—The Board of Supervisors to-day repealed the county license ordinance adopted last month. Several petitions, with most all of the business men signed thereto, were presented to the Board, asking for such repeal.

NEVADA.

Searching for Bondsmen—Snow-storm.

VIRGINIA, December 4th.—County Treasurer Nevin left last night for Butte City, Montana, where he has a rich friend, who he thinks will go on his bond and fill the place of all the bondsmen who have withdrawn.

Snow fell to a depth of two inches last night, but disappeared to-day under a bright sun.

UTAH.

Joyful Gentiles—Railroad War.

SALT LAKE, December 4th.—Loyal men are joyful over that portion of the President's message relating to Utah. Throngs resort to the *Tribune* office and public places, congratulating each other upon the recommendation of the Commission.

The Denver and Rio Grande make the public rate 25 cents from the Missouri river, but the Union Pacific stuck at the 50 cent cut.

ARIZONA.

The Ravages of Yellow Fever.

TUCSON, December 4th.—The fearful ravages of yellow fever in Sonora during the past season have been reported in diverse and many ways. Those who have interests there invariably draw it mild, while others, simply sojourning there, or passing through the country, tell doleful stories of the ravages of the dreadful disease. Five young men, from Kansas City, Mo., left Hermosillo a short time since for Mazatlan, where four sickened and died. The fifth, Joe Priestly, retured to Nogales a week ago Thursday, with the intention of going home the next day. He heard of a ticket at Magdalena to Kansas City at a reduced rate, and Saturday he went there to buy it. He came back to Nogales Sunday, was taken sick that day with yellow fever, on Tuesday had the black vomit, and on Thursday died. He had a number of friends in Nogales, who gave him a respectable burial. The attending physician says he would have died even if he had reached Kansas City, his system was so saturated with the disease.

[*For further Dispatches see Last Page.*]

"Sam, I have lost my watch overboard. It lies here in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it?" "Yes," says Sam; "there are divers ways."

EMINENT men, men of all callings, indorse St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-cure.

DISEASED MEAT.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: We are both surprised and pained at your report of the expressions of members of the Board of Health about diseased meat, as given in your issue of the 3d instant. One member of the Board says he is informed that large quantities of diseased meat is being daily distributed among consumers of Sacramento. A second says his investigations a year ago justifies him in corroborating the information, and a third lends force to the charge by relating an interview with a butcher who felt surprised at anyone eating mutton chops, since during or after dry seasons sheep were invariably poisoned by abscesses, etc., and consequently rendered unfit for eating purposes. Positively this is a charge at once sweeping and humiliating to butchers and dealers in meat. Certainly the learned members of the Board did not fully consider the gravity of the charge before announcing it to the public. Had they done so they must have anticipated what a serious injustice it must work to all honest proprietors of retail meat markets. If members of the Board have been informed that diseased is being palmed off for sound meat, they certainly must have been informed also who the perpetrators are. Why, then, do they not give publicity to their names, and let them alone suffer for so grossly violating the rules of health. Coming as it does from a body of gentlemen noted for their intelligence, this statement will be accepted and believed by every citizen who reads the morning paper, the illiterate and educated alike, and every meat merchant of Sacramento will be sprinkled with the odium thereof. This is very wrong. The innocent should not suffer for the guilty. If there lives in Sacramento to-day the proprietor of a retail meat market or a slaughter-house who does, knowingly, barter in diseased meat of any kind, and the members of the Board of Health, or anyone else, are aware of such actions, let them be brought to the surface. Punish them, but do not chastise all the butchers of Sacramento for the acts of a villainous few. Such a course would have much more effect in remedying the evil, if there is such an evil, than the appointing of a dozen inspectors. To conclude, experience teaches us that sheep are never so healthy as during or after moderately dry seasons, and instead of being poisoned by abscesses, their flesh is usually of the most wholesome character. Respectfully yours,

MOHR & YOERK.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, December 4th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: R. J. Wheeler, Stillwater, Minn.; Mrs. E. W. Brown, Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. J. M. Reed, Dorlan, Wis.; J. E. Scott and daughter, Kansas City; J. R. Puckering, San Francisco; Mrs. M. P. Buckingham, Helena, Mont.; O. J. Sewell, San Francisco; H. W. Nordhaus, Sam Harris, New York city; W. E. Lawton, Durango, Col.; Al. Febiger, Denver; James T. Sargent, Cleveland, O.; E. M. Stacy, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Rodgers, Master Sydney Rodgers, Bertram Rodgers, London, Eng.; Betty Lindberg, Bridgeport, Conn.; E. B. Shaw, San Francisco; John Lovell, F. F. Crozier, Wood River, Idaho; S. L. Jones, New York city; L. V. Loomis, Salt Lake, Utah; also 79 emigrants, including 68 males, to arrive December 6th.

NEWHALL, December 4th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: L. Franco, Mexico; T. P. Marton, C. Green, C. N. Hazen, W. H. Webster, Los Angeles; G. W. Frink, Victor L. Mowry, M. M. Taylor, T. Welch, A. E. Bennet, H. Morgenstern, J. C. McClure, J. W. Lancaster, H. G. Smith, L. H. Lesantz, Mrs. Berol, San Francisco; J. G. Crom, F. M. Ramsey, Boston; A. D. Barrow, Dr. Rene, H. L. Drew, J. B. Burkhart and one prisoner, San Bernardino; R. H. Chandler and two children, Deming; Count and Countess Toegneville, Paris; J. T. Darling, Nogales, Arizona; J. H. Parvis, Boston.

DAGGETT, December 4th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco on December 5th: C. Graham, Arkansas; Captain J. W. Noreross and wife, Boston; Louis Lieber, San Jose; P. V. Wise and wife, Virgil Wise, Springfield, Mo.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

SACRAMENTO, December 4, 1883.

Golden Eagle Hotel—Mrs. W. Johnston and daughter, Richland; G. L. Daniels, Chico; W. M. Sparks, Lincoln; Henry Corrant, Kelton, Utah; G. W. Fletcher, C. P. R. R., San Francisco; Thomas McConnell, Miss Mary McConnell, Miss Jennie McConnell, McConnell's Station; T. H. Banks, Folsom; J. R. Baulker, Redding; G. W. Sawyer, Wordsworth; W. A. Johnston, Richland; A. E. Jochinsen, Philadelphia; W. A. Newell, Tarlecron, Cal.; Mrs. H. E. Stone, E. Frankenstein, W. Mack, A. W. Fried, J. N. Burnesto, H. Schussler, G. Schussler, H. P. Livermore, A. Wash, B. Samuels, J. Newman, San Francisco; William Lewis, Oakland.

State House Hotel—Miss Stephenson, Elk Grove; Mrs. Isaac Freeman, Mr. Wiser and wife, O. Sanders, W. R. Grimshaw, H. Parker, Cosumnes; Miss Cornell, Etta Cornell, Mary Cornell, James Cornell, Mrs. Brisan, Routiers; E. H. Lovejoy, Maine; Dennis Johnson and wife, F. White, Latrobe; T. J. Fletcher, O. F. Eile, Marysville; A. D. Nelson, Butte county; P. B. Bradford and wife, Mrs. Utter, Miss Cora Utter, Mrs. Lytle, J. Bradford, Franklin; A. Gates, Oakland; Mrs. I. N. Rickey, Colfax; A. Stephenson, Florin; W. A. Brandt, Sheridan; J. B. Bryant, wife and child, Seymour Carr, J. W. Beckwith, H. Chase, James Moore, Galt; Mrs. H. P. Reasner, Lodi; John Pulaski and wife, Plymouth; Joseph Woodward and wife, P. Perazzo, Folsom; Mrs. Gafford, Truckee; J. G. Woods, White Rock; E. H. Hunt, Wm. Craine, C. R. Hardy, Seattle; J. H. Tong, Clarksville.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DEPARTMENT ONE—ARMSTRONG, Judge.

TUESDAY, December 4, 1883.

People vs. W. J. Simmons, obtaining money under false pretenses—Upon motion of the District Attorney, the case was dismissed and defendant discharged.

People vs. J. C. Linsen, burglary—Action dismissed and defendant discharged, on motion of the District Attorney.

The jurors in Department One were discharged until Thursday, December 6th, at 10 A. M.

DEPARTMENT TWO—MCFARLAND, Judge.

People vs. Troai, for murder—On trial before a jury.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4th.

MORNING SESSION.

300 Ophir	5@8	450 S. Nevada	2 20
200 Mexican	1 85	30 Utah	1 30
410 G. & C.	90@85c	550 Bullion	20c
60 B. & B.	2 45@2 40	550 Overman	15c
25 California	15c	600 Union	2 25
600 Savage	65@70c	250 Alta	8c
125 Con. Va	25@30c	200 Andes	20c
800 Chollar	1 60	250 Scorpion	30c
450 Potosi	65c	10 Eureka	3 20
50 H. and N.	85c	20 Navajo	3 75
70 Point	60c	200 Wales	25c
220 Y. Jacket	1 55@1 60	30 N. Y. Water	80
200 Belcher	80c	200 Bodie	8c
80 Confidence	75c	500 Exchequer	25c

AFTERNOON SESSION.

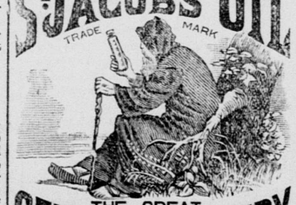
75 Eureka	3@3 05	420 H. and N.	75c
1400 Prize	25@20c	120 Point	60c
130 Navajo	3 75	230 Y. Jacket	2 50
400 Wales	30c	200 Belcher	80c
100 Mt. Diablo	2 90	300 S. Nevada	2 15@2 20
400 Bodie	75c	60 Confidence	70c
10 Ophir	5	260 Utah	1 10@1 05
1075 Mexican	1 70@1 75	150 Bullion	20c
220 G. & C.	85	20 Exchequer	20c
225 Gould & K.	2 40@2 25	560 Union	2 2 @2 25
1725 California	15@20c	220 Alta	80c
235 Savage	65@70c	100 Occidental	75c
430 Chollar	1 55	350 Beaucon	15c
1320 Con. Vir.	3 @2c	50 Andes	20c
440 Potosi	65@70c		

"Pa," said Rollo, looking up from "Roughing It," "what is gold-bearing quartz?" "Well, my son," replied Rollo's father, who was glancing in a troubled manner at the milkman's bill for October, "when a man sells diluted water for nine cents a quart, I think he has struck better gold-bearing quartz than ever Mr. Mark Twain dreamed of."—[Burlington Hawkeye.

A FAST WORTH REMEMBERING.—A severe cold or cough can be soonest cured by taking, according to directions, Allen's Lung Balsam. It can be procured at any drug store. It is harmless to the most delicate person, and can be given to children without fear or injury. Try it if you have a cold or cough.

"My hands were covered with little dry scabs. They have disappeared and I'm better than I have been for twenty years, from using Dr. Benson's Skin Cure." A. M. Noble, Selma, N. C., July 3, 1882.

ST JACOBS OIL



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

WADHAMS' GRAND EASTERN EXCURSION PARTY WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO ON DECEMBER 7th. For full particulars address C. W. WADHAMS, 32 Montgomery street. n29-2p6t

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.

jy20-2p ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pioneers—You will meet at your Hall THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, December 5th, at 1:30 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, JOHN HOAGLAND. By order J. H. MCKUNE, President. JOHN S. MILLER, Secretary. d5-1t*

Hall of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M.—Officers and members please take notice. The annual meeting of this Lodge will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, December 5, 1883, at 7 o'clock, for the election of officers and other important business. A full attendance is requested. Visiting brethren is cordially invited. Per order of the W. M. d5-1t* JOHN MCARTHUR, Secretary.

Endowment Rank, K. of P. Will meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, December 5, 1883, at 7:30 o'clock, at Sixth and K streets. d5-1t*

WANTED AN APPRENTICE.—WANTED A a good smart girl to learn dressmaking; must understand sewing a little. Apply at DRESSMAKER'S, upstairs, southwest corner Eighth and J streets. d5-1t*

WANTED—FAMILIES AND THE PUBLIC in general to supply with the best of help, Cooks, Chambermaids, Seamstresses, Nurses, Waiters or any other help they may require. Try us. PIERCE, McDONALD & CO, 1020 Eighth street, between J and K. d5-2w*

WANTED—A GIRL BETWEEN 10 AND 15 years of age in a small family. Wages from $5 to $8 per month, according to qualifications. Will be allowed to attend school. Apply at this office. d5-1w*

WANTED—GLOVE SEAMERS, AT DODGE'S Sacramento Glove Factory, No. 1027 Ninth street, Odd Fellows' Temple, near the corner of Ninth and K streets. d5-*

FOR SALE—$400 LESS THAN COST, A neat little cottage house, I street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, north side; 5 rooms; closet in every room, with pantry and bathroom; all hard finish; also, outside kitchen and high basement with brick foundation; stable and chicken-house; full lot, 50x160; price, $2,000; one-half lot with improvements, $1,000. Terms, one-half cash; balance, time, with interest at 8 per cent. Inquire at J. LAMBERT & CO., Tenth and K streets. [B. C.] d5-

OPERETTA!

THE MIRACLE OF THE ROSES

And PRAYER from

MOSES IN EGYPT,

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

LADIES' CHORAL SOCIETY,

—ASSISTED BY—

TUENER HARMONIE, and a Section of the SYMPHONIA ORCHESTRA,

—AT—

METROPOLITAN THEATER

With New Scenery and Beautiful Costumes,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1883.

[S. C.] d5-1t

CALIFORNIA HOTEL,

Cor. Twelfth and I streets, Sacramento.

H. MARKWART, PROPRIETOR. THIS HOTEL, formerly the Atlantic, has just been rebuilt and furnished with all the modern improvements. Mr. Markwart is an old hotel keeper, having recently kept the California on Front street. Feed and Sale Stable attached. d5-1m

REMOVAL.

P. POTTER HAS REMOVED HIS HARNESS Store and Shop from No. 202 K street, to No. 1109 Tenth Street, Grangers' Hall, Corner of Tenth and K streets, where he will keep a full and complete stock of Harness, Collars, Saddles, Whips, etc., at the most reasonable price. d5-1p1m

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels Costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

25-2p1yMWF&wly

TO LET.

DWELLINGS

Two-story Brick, O street, between Eighth and Ninth (10 rooms), with good stable and large yard $15 00
Two-story Frame, corner Tenth and T streets (8 rooms), with stable and large yard $15 00
Two-story Frame, southwest corner Eighteenth and F streets (6 rooms) $14 00
Two-story Frame, southeast corner K and Twenty-second streets (6 rooms) $15 00
One and a-half-story Frame, Eighteenth street, between F and G (6 rooms) $15 00
One-story Frame, Eighth street, between R and S (4 rooms) $12 00
One-story Frame, Eighth street, between R and S (5 rooms) $15 00
One-story Frame, Fourteenth street, between E and F (5 rooms) $12 00
One-story Frame, O street, between Seventh and Eighth (5 rooms) $10 00

Several Small Houses, at $5 to $10 per month.

A. Leonard & Son

No. 1017 Fourth Street, ... Sacramento.

a17-3p1m

The Inventors' Institute

No. 20 and 32 FIRST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Procure Patents in the United States and in Foreign Countries. au3-2ptf

TO MY OLD PATRONS.

I STILL OFFER MY VALUABLE SERVICES IF you are so unfortunate as to require them. With a mind matured and enriched by studies of an advanced order, I can safely say that there is hardly a disease in the catalogue of human ills that I cannot treat to a successful issue.

LADIES—I am always ready to assist you. My past knowledge has been increased by extensive experience. I am now able to treat you with the certainty of success. No case peculiar to your delicate organism is beyond my control.

My Female Monthly Medicines are superior to any offered heretofore, and will be warranted to have the desired effect in all cases.

Those of the public who need my services can depend upon gentlemanly, honorable and scientific treatment at reasonable rates.

I address particularly those who have been injured by youthful indiscretions, and those who have contracted local diseases.

Persons afflicted can, if they prefer, consult by letter, detailing the symptoms of the disease or trouble, and receive medicine by express, with full instructions. All letters must be directed to J. B. JOSSELYN, M. D., 226 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Cure warranted in all cases, or no pay required. Consultations, personally or by letter, gratis. Send for book. Comfortable apartments for patients at my Infirmary (when desired), with experienced nurses.

Consultation Parlors, 226 Sutter street, adjoining the Young Men's Christian Association Building. Office hours—From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

My Diploma hangs in my office.

Purchase my Essay on Physiology and Marriage For sale by all newsdealers.

je25-1eff J. B. JOSSELYN, M. D.

SAN FRANCISCO CARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HAIR TONIC.

M. A. Reaves' Great Electric Hair Tonic has taken first premium at the State Fairs of 1882-83. It excels all others. Ask your druggist for it. Address: 120 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS.

Justin Gates,—Pioneer Druggist, removed to 722 Montgomery st., S. F. Country orders solicited.

HATS.

C. Herrmann & Co.—Manufacturers and Importers. No. 336 Kearny st., near Pine. The finest hats at the lowest prices. Factory: 17 Belden st.

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, ETC.

Hawley Bros.' Hardware Co.—Importers of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Nos. 301, 303, 305, 307 and 309 Market street, San Francisco.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ETC.

H. S. Crocker & Co.—Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, Nos. 215, 217 and 219 Bush street, above Sansome.

SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION. San Francisco Office, No. 8 New Montgomery street (Palace Hotel)—Wm. Cameron, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. HANCOCK & CO.

629 J street,

—AND—

920 and 922 SEVENTH ST., SACRAMENTO.

In order to give our customers an idea of the advantages offered by us this season, we quote a few prices in

HOLIDAY GOODS!

AS FOLLOWS:

Beautiful Cabinet Albums, from $1 to $20 each.
Card Albums, in latest designs, from 50 cents upwards.
Scrap Albums, from 15 cents to $3 each.
Autograph Albums, from 15 cents to $4 each.

In this particular line we excel in price, quality and assortment.

Christmas Cards!

The very latest designs in Single and Double Rembrandt's Souvenirs, Sachet's, Cushions, Pouches, Easels and Placques. The prettiest CARDS for the prices offered to be found on the coast. The cheapest we have on hand at present are 5 cents each.

COMB AND BRUSH SETS!

This year's assort