DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE WEEKLY UNION

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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 23, 1884

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123⅜ for 4s of 1907, 113¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 88@4 90; 100¼ for 3s, 100 for 5s; silver bars, 111¾.

Silver in London, 50 13-16d; consols, 102 5-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125⅞; 4½s, 115¾.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 88½@89 cents.

Mining stocks were a little better in San Francisco yesterday. The decline on the 19th and 21st was naturally expected to result in some reaction. But there is nothing encouraging in the market for Comstock shares, while the outside stocks are about as lifeless as they can well be, and have an existence.

Severe earthquake shocks occurred in England yesterday, which caused great damage to property.

It is again asserted that Tilden will under no circumstances allow his name to be used for the Presidential nomination.

At Laporte, Pa., Monday, James Grubb shot a man named Siliagan, and then stabbed himself.

James Nicholson shot and killed his wife in Boston yesterday.

Eugene Barker, a policeman, was fatally shot yesterday, in Newport, R. I., by James Shay.

The village of Warnsiyville, O., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

John Coyle was hanged at Gettysburg, Pa., yesterday, for the murder of Emily Myers.

The British Parliament reassembled yesterday.

Belmont Castle, near Dundee, Scotland, was destroyed by fire Monday night.

The remains of an American lady were cremated at Gotha, Germany, Sunday.

The two murderers of Servian girls were executed in Vienna yesterday.

A rebellion is in progress in the State of Guerrero, Mexico.

Joseph Flynn and William Hale, desperadoes, shot and killed each other near Irving, Ky., Saturday.

Thomas Sheridan, on trial at Portland, Or., for murder, was yesterday allowed to enter a plea of guilty of manslaughter.

The trial of the Colton case is again in progress at Santa Rosa.

Michael Harttan, the oldest Odd Fellow in the State, died at Centerville, Alameda county, Monday night.

It has been positively settled that the sickness among the cattle in Kansas is not the foot-and-mouth disease.

The New York Legislature adjourned over the Republican State Convention.

Another strike of coal miners in the north of France is threatened.

The King of Abyssinia asks for direct diplomatic relations with England.

Commander George W. Coffin, recently of San Francisco, will command the Alert, of the Greely relief expedition.

The session of the Supreme Lodge of the World, K. of P., opened in New Orleans yesterday.

The Supreme Court yesterday denied Majors, the Los Gatos murderer, a rehearing.

John McManus, who stabbed Thomas Whitney in Truckee, was found guilty at Nevada City yesterday of assault with intent to commit murder.

Joseph M. Cavis was yesterday commissioned as Postmaster at Stockton.

Commander Schley, of the Greely relief expedition, yesterday received final instructions from the Secretary of the Navy.

Fire in San Francisco; loss, $25,000.

The railway bridge between Corrals and Rinosa, Mex., was burned by incendiaries Sunday.

The obnoxious stamp law in Mexico is likely to cause a general revolution.

Emperor William's condition continues to excite serious alarm in Germany.

An American lady was received into the Catholic Church at Rome yesterday.

In a revolt among prisoners at Ghartelen, Austria, yesterday, 30 persons were wounded.

A bomb was thrown at a window of the Courthouse in Cracow, Russia, yesterday, but struck the outside and exploded without doing much harm.

The body of Nathan E. Fish, a Canadian compositor, missing since February, was found in the East river at New York yesterday.

CODIFYING PARTY LAW.

There is, as we predicted long ago, a great deal of outspoken dissatisfaction in the counties where political committees have usurped powers and named delegates to the State Conventions. It is not confined to either party. In Sonoma the Democrats are exasperated by the autocratic power their County Central Committee has assumed; in Tehama the Republicans are similarly stirred up, and in Alameda the act of the Central Committee has well nigh occasioned a bolt. The Oakland *Vidette* declares that the rule of a faction in that county, led by two or three men, has changed a Republican into a Democratic county. In one locality a committee has gone so far as not only to name the delegates to the State Convention, but to instruct and pledge them to a certain candidate. Wherever the committee has acted as indicated, it has caused trouble and weakened the party in which the usurpation has taken place. It goes without saying that Central Committees have no such authority as they are assuming. Party organizations have not relegated to them the power either to make conventions, write platforms or select candidates. But all these things are done occasionally, and with every doing there is accomplished corresponding harm. For every precedent made, future and greater assumptions may be indulged in. These encroachments should be checked. The time has come when the Republican party should codify its laws in its own interest. It may be done easily, and by county and by State Conventions. Why should it not be done? Can any man give a single substantial reason for not putting in black and white the principles that should govern committees?

For instance, nothing but good can come of affirmative declaration, in a few brief resolutions, by the County Convention of the Republican party of Sacramento to assemble to-day, that the Central Committee has power to call primaries, to name the time and place for Conventions, to allot the number of delegates for precincts, to manage the finances committed to it, to arrange for meetings and campaign canvasses, to provide ways and means for legitimate campaign expenses, to fill a vacancy on a ticket in case of great emergency, and that all other powers are reserved to the party represented in its Conventions, and that the committee has not authority to adopt platforms, to define the policy of the party, to bind it by declaration of principle, to declare in favor of one or against another candidate, and so on throughout a chapter of assumed powers.

There can be advanced no good reason why political committees should not keep records of their acts and accounts of their receipts and disbursements, and turn them over to their successors. As it now is, the party is an organization without sufficient, or indeed any, record of the transactions of its committees. Certainly the laws of the party should at least direct permanent minutes and records to be kept. It is certain that such reforms will add strength to the organization, remove the cause of much annoyance, jealousy and internal discord, and clear committees of much suspicion now attaching to them—and often unjustly—when they assume functions that should be exercised by Conventions only, or discharge trusts subject to review.

The Convention about to sit in this city will have the time, and the occasion is opportune, for specifically defining the metes and bounds of committee jurisdiction. It meets in the calm preceding a heated contest, and can more readily do the duty suggested than the Convention to meet late in the summer, which will be required to make up a long list of nominations. The summer Convention will be called upon to select a new Central Committee, and probably, according to the new system of choosing Assemblymen that will then go into effect, and it is therefore all the more fitting that the present Convention should lay down the law of the party, since it will not be influenced by the ambitions of candidates for office, and it can act with the more freedom from the fact that it will not probably itself choose a Central Committee.

So far as the people and press throughout the State have given expression to thought on this subject there has been perfect unanimity in favor of specifically laying down the party law, and thus removing from party machinery a present source of doubt and discontent.

"THE SINS OF LEGISLATORS."

Herbert Spencer, in an article printed in the last *Popular Science Monthly*, treats of the sins of legislators. He holds that legislators are morally bound to prepare themselves by study for the duties they assume. From this lack of study spring sins as great as those generated by personal ambitions or class interest. The druggist who kills by gross mistake is held for manslaughter; the plea of lack of knowledge does not avail him—or should not. He is held to the skill and warning derivable from common experience. But legislators are not made responsible for disasters occasioned by laws ignorantly enacted. They enter the English Parliament without any fitness as legislators, perhaps, and the public seems to agree with them that it is needless they should know anything about the matters they will be called upon to consider.

Among the evils of ignorant legislation, of which history makes record, he cites: Usury laws, that for centuries made the condition of the debtor worse; the endeavors to stop forestalling, that in France, for instance, prevented any one buying more than two bushels of wheat; measures to diminish famines by prescribing the price of food, and which drove all food out of market; the efforts to fix wages, etc. Uninstructed legislators have in past times continually increased human suffering in their endeavors to mitigate it. Janson says that of 18,110 public acts passed between 20th Henry III. and 1873, four-fifths were driven to whole or partial repeal. Between 1870–72 inclusive, of 3,532 Acts passed, no less than 2,759 were totally repealed in England.

The point made on this is, that we talk too glibly of cancelled legislation, forgetful of the injury every unwise law has caused, the human suffering, loss of money, waste of time, prolonged anxiety, consequent illness, domestic unhappiness, enforced submission to imposition and fraud, etc. Mr. Spencer cites several instances of these, especially referring to laws relating to the inadequacy of industrial dwellings, and the chapter of miseries he arrays for public inspection is simply fearful, notably those flowing from the brick duty, its repeal and its evils; the window tax and its injuries; the timber duties; limitations of areas of dwellings; the artisans' dwellings Acts, etc. In short, the State, as represented by English society, he avers, has been constantly increasing evils with one hand, which with the other it seeks to diminish. When it is even manifest to all that the State causes the mischief, faith in its beneficent agency is not at all diminished. On the contrary, when the State causes evil by misdoing, the general cry is that it shall do more. The fetich of the savage is silent—does not confess its inability—but civilized man persists in ascribing to his idol, made with his own hands, powers which, in one way or other, it confesses it has not.

For the conclusion of the social scientist we are to look in subsequent papers, but it is possible to forecast them. What he says with regard to legislation in England applies with force in the United States. It is with us the cure-all. Measured by our demand and popular expectation, legislators should come of a class of the most skilled administrators of wise laws possible of development under our system—indeed should rise superior to human possibilities. And notwithstanding the failure of our remedy to cure our ills, we constantly revert to it in a hopeless and often aimless sort of way, as the only source from which help can come. True, ours is a purely representative Government, theoretically, but practically we certainly do not, in the United States, live up to the scheme, for the laws that are ill-considered, and receive public condemnation, cannot certainly represent the intelligence that puts its seal of disapproval upon them. Out of our experience we may expect to evolve better results, however, than has been done in England, since our law-making system is more elastic, and the hope of perpetuity of the nation resides in the possibility of intelligence placing in legislative chairs its best representatives, and these must be, at least in some sense, skilled in the law-making art before we can approach to any lofty degree of excellence.

A SACRAMENTO CONTRIBUTION.

Journalism in Sacramento loses a prominent and efficient aid in the removal from this community, as yesterday announced in our local columns, of General John F. Sheehan, whose long and useful connection with our evening contemporary as a manager and proprietor was severed some months ago. But the deprivation to which this jurisdiction in newspaperdom is thus subjected is to the gain of San Francisco, where the gentleman referred to is to take up his permanent residence. Especially will it profit our energetic and independent contemporary, the San Francisco *Evening Post*, in which Mr. Sheehan has acquired a proprietary interest, and upon which he will assume a managerial responsibility. The occasion justifies the expression that precisely such business and managerial ability as that indicated will contribute to the elevation of San Francisco journalism, and Sacramento takes a fair share of pride in furnishing it.

THEY ARE RAILROAD TOOLS:

That is to say, the Board of Supervisors of Yolo county. They must be, since they have seen fit to recognize a kindly and liberal act on the part of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, as will be seen by resolutions elsewhere published. The company filled in a break in a levee, at a great cost, and saved valuable property from destruction, and in a frank and manly spirit the Supervisors of Yolo acknowledge the favor. It does them infinite credit; but alas for their popularity, at least with the communistic and demagogic crew that is at this time howling hoarsely for the crippling or extinction of one of the chief industries of the State.

The Chris. Buckley and Delmas Meeting to Instruct.

[Oakland Times, April 21st.]

The Buckley mass meeting at Union Hall, on Saturday night, to instruct and admonish the San Francisco members of the Legislature, was not a success in point of numbers or material. In a city of 300,000 people it is to be expected that more than 500 will turn out to such a meeting, provided there is a real reason and a living issue to justify it. Of the half thousand present how many were shippers? how many were employers of labor and the payers of its wages? We recall none. The merchants of San Francisco were not even tempted out to hear the plaintive story of their wrongs told by poor Mr. Delmas, whose mission in life seems to be the narration of his failure to get the taxes out of the railroads and the expression of his spite against the Attorney-General because that officer easily and inexpensively, without compromising the dignity nor abridging the rights of the State, secured for the treasury nearly a million, the full face of the tax, where Mr. Delmas had failed to get a penny. The resolutions submitted to the meeting and rushed through by the nervous Chairman, were hailed by as many noes as ayes, and the subsequent proceedings were most vociferously applauded on the platform, while the audience in the body of the hall conversed. In the conversation going on in the back part of the hall while Mr. Delmas was on the piano passages of his oration, Mr. Chris. Buckley took so loud a part that the speaker stopped and sharply rebuked the "railroad spies" who were sent there to disturb him. The Chair threatened to call on the police, and Mr. B.'s inherent respect for law caused him to close his perfectly innocent and unintentional damming of the silvery stream of Mr. Delmas' oratory.

But the Democratic party is not so much concerned with the smallness of the meeting nor the incidents which attended it, as with the demands made upon it by Mr. Delmas. That gentleman is so enraptured with his own rhetoric that its very sumptuousness is apt to tempt the party into self-abuse, unless a very deliberate course is pursued. The party made the ticket and won the victory of 1882 without any help from Mr. Doyle or Mr. Delmas, and now that these gentlemen purpose to ride it, their proposition should be critically reviewed.

Now, what does Mr. Delmas demand of the party?

First, that it shall treat railroad property as public property, the beneficial ownership of which is in the State and not in the corporations. To use his own words: "A railroad is as much a public institution as is the postoffice; the two are analogous, and that is why railroads have no right to discriminate in freights, because the postoffice does not discriminate in postage." This premise Mr. Delmas argued at great and convincing length, confessing that it is new, but insisting upon it as a fact in law and morals. Few men can argue more convincingly, out of Court, than this able lawyer, and if any man can convince a crowd that the Democratic party shall treat a railroad as the same sort of public institution as is the postoffice, he can do it. But when his luxurious illustrations had carried conviction on that point he turned to the subject of taxing railroads, and ordered the Democratic party to assess and tax them the same as individuals, and if delinquent to sell their property.

Now we believe in just that method of taxation, but pray what does Mr. Delmas mean? He declares that the party will betray the people if it fails to treat the railroads as public institutions exactly like the postoffice. Then the converse is true, that the party must treat the postoffice exactly like the railroads, and railroads, says this pundit, must be taxed like individuals and sold for delinquency. Hence the Democratic party must tax the postoffice and sell it for delinquency.

In such a web of absurdities would Mr. Delmas involve the party. If his first proposition is true, as a matter of public law, then the second is false. If the second be true and we should tax railroads like persons, then the first is a transparent absurdity, for no rule of law permits the taxation of "public institutions like the postoffice."

Mr. Delmas may be sincere. We know that he is sincerely mad because Ned Marshall found nearly a million of dollars for the State when he had failed to find even his own fee, but if he is sincere the Democratic party should object to his demand that it go in opposite directions at the same time. The Egyptian taskmasters forced the Jews to make bricks without straw, but the task Mr. Delmas sets for the Democratic party is so much harder that the Egyptian bosses appear to have been reasonable by contrast.

Mr. Delmas confesses hat these theories are novelties, and yet he and Judge Wallace demand that members of the Legislature adopt them as the party creed.

Now we are willing to concede that Mr. Delmas is as great as his disappointment over Ned. Marshall's success in a field where he had wrought earnestly, to reap ill luck, but we refuse to consider him as a Democratic Convention or paste him in our hat as a party platform. When the party in National Convention declares it as part of the creed that a railroad is like the postoffice, a public institution, but that it shall be taxed as private property, it will be time enough for Mr. Delmas to crack his whip. Until then we, for one, propose to exercise the right of private judgment upon the legal and political novelties which he and Judge Wallace are licking into shape, and the man who denies us that right of private judgment is a knave, while he who ascribes our exercise of it to corrupt motives is a liar.

But Mr. Delmas does not stop with his absurd analogy between the railroad and the postoffice. Having girded at Ned Marshall for the crime of success where he had failed, he next assaulted the Railroad Commissioners, a majority of whom he delicately declined to name—a thoughtfulness which we are sure Messrs. Carpenter and Humphries will appreciate, since the honor of being named by Mr. Delmas is not yet at such a premium as to cause anything like a panic at the box office. Now as Mr. Delmas, with all his trumpeted talents, has failed as an attorney for the people to get even a dollar out of the railroads for the public treasury, as all his devices against the corporations have proved as harmless as a wooden gun and as unproductive as a mare mule, it is simply human nature that he should resent success in a line where he has made a brilliant record of failure. Having prosecuted the railroads down to even the hopeless loss of his own fee, which is sorrow's crown of sorrow to a lawyer, and being driven to accept the empty dividend of applause secured by deeding his loss to the State for the benefit of the University, it is, we say, only human nature that Mr. Delmas should see an enemy in every man who does come out victor where he limped away vanquished. Hence his attack on the Railroad Commissioners. What is their history? The State of California began to assert control of railways by a Commission in 1875. Six years later, as we believe the record shows, the first reduction was proposed, and that was in passenger rates on the Central and Southern Pacific lines, of 36 per cent. It was proposed, it was adopted, but was never enforced. It was left to die like a bastard at the door of the Commission which begot it. And that was all. The record of the Commission as a failure had but one twin in California, and that is Mr. Delmas' record as a legal gladiator against the corporations.

Messrs. Carpenter and Humphreys found the office bald of gathered statistics, beggared so far as concerned procedure, empty of method and not a track left by the feet of their predecessors, who had stepped out of it either into opulence or office. They entered it an open field unplowed. They provided a procedure, they settled upon definite and precise methods, they determined what to do and they proceeded to do it.

The San Jose platform pledged these gentlemen to make material reductions in freights and fares. At Saturday night's meeting the intellectual dessert consisted of a speech by Mr. George Hearst, who said, "We can't forget what happened at San Jose," and there was a sad cadence in the venerable orator's tone suggestive that he had not forgotten how he smelled the mold above the rose at San Jose; but human sorrow is sacred.

We are not to forget that material reduction was demanded. The materiality of a reduction is a matter of opinion. Mr. Delmas, whose prospective fee was reduced 100 per cent. before its generous donation to the poor, is apt to measure reductions in other men's earnings and profits in the bottomless half bushel of his disappointment; but others, organized bodies, men long devoted to agitation and investigation of the subject, considered the platform phrase during the campaign and construed it, put their construction on record and to that record we appeal on behalf of the two Commissioners who have been the first to successfully assert California's mastery of her corporations and give to the people a dividend of reductions in return for the thousand and tens of thousands paid to Commissioners from John T. Doyle down to Beerstecher, and the last named was just as worthy and just as worthless in the office as the first. The first organized body to pass upon the platform was the Anti-Monopoly League of Kern county, which demanded, as a material reduction, 25 per cent. in freights and fares "from Oakland to Sumner." The next construction was by the State Grangers' Convention at Stockton, which demanded 20 per cent. in freights and fares. The two Commissioners honored by Mr. Delmas in withholding their names, within six months after taking office reduced fares 31½ per cent., a reduction which, at the same volume of travel, would net a loss to the roads of over $600,000 per year, and of course a saving of that sum to the public.

Let not Mr. Delmas, nor any gentleman who mourns a fee or is feeding a moribund reputation upon the credit of a loss bestowed upon the indigent, question these figures, for we have this percentage of reduction certified to by the Governor himself, and the Governor is now the toast in the circles illuminated by the lawyers and politicians who demand that Carpenter, Humphreys and Ned Marshall be destroyed for the crime of succeeding where everybody else failed.

Remember that this reduction was adopted and enforced within six months of taking office, while all other Commissions had dawdled into the sixth year of the system before such a reduction was proposed.

Going next to freights, the Commission reduced the freights from tide water to the interior an average of 35 per cent., and is now at work on an average reduction of 25 per cent. on grain, live stock, wool and the State's great staples from the interior to tide water. At this point Mr. Delmas advises that the Commission be turned out of office. It is getting dangerous—for Mr. Delmas. He displays at his own belt the scalps of his own clients, the people. He comes to the Union Hall platform to paint the "Great Monopoly" in high lights and gigantic perspective, like a boy who meets a cat and runs frightened home to describe it as a bear. He got worsted, and is of course interested in magnifying the railroad, because it soothes the mortification of defeat. Having failed himself, he is bound that no other shall have the credit of success, and so he comes forward as a volunteer physician to the Democratic party, advising that it lie about its own elect, that it expel them from office and throw them to the political wolves. With the greatest seeming candor, he says it will do no harm to let the Commissioners go to the people again, and if they have done their duty they will be indorsed. The proposition seems fair, but it is scoundrelly in its unfairness. All men in California do not travel or ship freight every day. Two years from this time a majority of the voters will still be ignorant of the reductions made by the Commission, because they will neither have traveled nor shipped. Hence the people do not now know by experience whether the Commission is defamed or not, and it is in the interest of the pack that is around Mr. Delmas and the *Examiner* to keep them from knowing. The Board of Equalization is in the same situation precisely. It has done its duty. When the results of its policy ripen in a lower tax levy the people will by experience know that its policy helped instead of harming them. But because the people now believe that this Board has badly treated them; because besotted and ignorant and lying newspapers, the *Examiner* in the lead, have misrepresented them, according to Mr. Delmas we should turn them out of office and give a deceived people a chance at them.

We know the size of Mr. Delmas' failure as an attorney for the people in the Courts. It was as great as his opportunity, and that was the greatest ever offered to a private practitioner in California. His failure as a political leader promises, however, to eclipse it and leave in him the same regretful memory that quavers in Mr. Hearst's infirm declamation: "We can't forget what happened at San Jose."

Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.), March 25, 1884.

I have used Allcock's Plasters for some years for myself and family, and, as far as able, for the many sufferers who come to us for assistance, and have found them a genuine relief for most of the aches and pains which flesh is heir to. I have used Allcock's Plasters for all kind of lameness and acute pain, and, by frequent experiments, find that they can control many cases not noticed in your circulars.

MRS. H. W. BEECHER.

IMPORTANT TO LEGISLATORS.—Every Legislator should purchase a bottle of Elite Bouquet. The perfume is most refreshing after hard mental labor.

HUNDREDS of persons using Ayer's Hair Vigor certify to its efficacy in restoring the hair to the health and beauty of youth.

REMOVE boils, pimples and skin eruptions by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

I ASK AS A SPECIAL FAVOR THAT ANY persons having seen a book entitled "THE GOLDEN TREASURE," with the name Mrs. H. Eldred, from H. Eldred, written on the fly leaf, will communicate with me. As any persons having purchased, within the last three weeks, a book with the above title, will please do me the favor to inform me. MRS. H. ELDRED.
ap23-1t State House Hotel.

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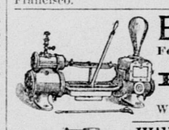
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER AND TONIC Alterative in use. It quickly cures all diseases originating from a disordered state of the **Blood or Liver. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains** readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the blood pure, the liver and kidneys healthy, the complexion bright and clear. **J. R. GATES & CO.**, Proprietors, No. 417 Sansome street, San Francisco. ap23-1p3m



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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.
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The kidneys act as purifiers of the blood, and when their functions are interfered with through weakness, they need toning. They become healthfully active by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when falling short of relief from other sources. This superb stimulating tonic also prevents and arrests fever and ague, constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other ailments. Use it with regularity. For sale by Dealers generally. ap21-MWF&wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.—A speical meeting of Sunset Parlor, No. 26, N. S. G. W., will be held THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at Masonic Building, for the purpose of attending the funeral of CLARENCE E. PARKER, of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3.
CHAS. R. PARSONS, President.
H. I. SEYMOUR, Secretary. ap23-1t

"The Christian Science Association" will meet at the residence of Mrs. Figg (formerly "The Langham"), at 7:30, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Subject—"The Wonders of the Heavens," to be opened by Rev. N. Slater, and discussed by the members. Applications for membership will be received this evening.
ap23-1t* A. J. FROST, President.

In Accordance with the Provisions of Regimental Orders, No. 4, c. s., the Non-commissioned Officers of Companies of First Artillery Regiment, located in this city, will meet at the Armory, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Companies B, E, and Gov. Guard will assemble TOMORROW (Thursday) EVENING, for Battalion Drill. ap23-1t*

Go to the Entertainment at the Sixth-street M. E. Church THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 23d, for the benefit of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans. Programme—Part First—Duet—1. "Away Despair" (Eichberg), Miss Della Berry and Miss Lulu Morrill; 2. Solo—"Sweet Love, Good Night to Thee" (Hatton), J. S. Graham; 3. Recitation—Mr. Edwin A. Hunter; 4. Piano Solo—Miss Amelia Bohl; 5. Solo, "Tell Me, Baracole" (Gounod), Miss Addie Carter; 6. Reading—Mrs. H. N. Rice; 7. Solo—"Dare I Tell" (Wimmerstedt), Mrs. S. Katzenstein. Part Second—1. Duet—"Roy's Wife of Aldriloch," Mrs. Carter and Mr. Graham; 2. Reading—Mrs. C. E. Grunsky; 3. Solo—"Away to the Mountain Brow," H. Mann; 4. Recitation—Mrs. A. Seadler; 5. Solo—"My Sweetheart, When a Boy," O. H. P. Sheets; 6. Duet—"Two Wandering Stars," Mrs. Katzenstein and Mrs. A. Walther. ap23-1t*

WANTED—GORDON PRESSMAN; STEADY job. RIVETT & SCHARDIN, Sixth street, Sacramento. ap23-3t*

WANTED—BY MARRIED COUPLE A SITuation in the country; wife housekeeping and dairy; man practically and generally useful; or as tutor; also, languages and music; best references. Apply 328 O street, near Fourth. ap23-1w*

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY makers. Apply Millinery Department, WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. ap23-3t

WANTED—A WOMAN TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework in the country. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock, at HOUSTON'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets. ap23-1t*

LOST—ON TUESDAY, APRIL 22d, a pair of gold-rimmed EYE-GLASSES, with small chain attached. The finder will be rewarded on leaving the same at this office. ap23-1t*

NOTICE—THE STALLION JACK Nelson can be seen at Tryon's Stable, at Union House, Lower Stockton Road, every alternate 9 days, commencing April 21st till July 1, 1884. [ap22-1m*] H. WEBSTER.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACramento—ss. In the Superior Court, in and for said county. To the People of the State of California—JAMES McCURDY, greeting: You are hereby notified that an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State aforesaid, by filing a complaint in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the 23d day of April, 1884, in which action HELLON McCURDY is plaintiff, and you are defendant. That the general nature of the action, as appears from said complaint, is as follows: Obtain a decree of this Court against you, defendant, dissolving the bonds of matrimony, now and heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and for the care, custody and control of their minor children, and for general relief; all of which will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, to which reference is hereby made; and you are hereby directed to appear and answer said complaint within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in said county of Sacramento, and within thirty days, exclusive of the day of service, if served elsewhere; and you are further notified that unless you so appear and answer within the time above specified, the plaintiff apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, Chas. M. Coglan, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of said Court, this 22d day of APRIL, A. D. 1884.
[SEAL] CHAS. M. COGLAN, Clerk.
L. S. TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap23-2mW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF EUGENE TOLAND, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of EUGENE TOLAND, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of L. S. Taylor, corner of Seventh and J streets, Sacramento city, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the county of Sacramento, State of California.
ALFRED TOLAND,
Administrator of the estate of Eugene Toland, deceased.
Dated April 22, 1884.
L. S. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administrator.
ap23-4tW

COMIC OPERA!
"THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA!"
METROPOLITAN THEATER,
WEDNESDAY.....MAY 7, 1884.
Under the direction of MISS EMMA ROWE.
ap23-1t*

WHICH IS THE FALSIFIER?

W. J. HORNE IS MAKING ELECTRIC belts under my first two patents of Nov. 11, 1879, and Nov. 9, 1880, and has made no changes but what those patents cover and permit. Within the last year or so he claims slight changes, by adopting as his my own ideas developed in my improved Belt. He has done this without my consent, and attempts making them his by stamping his name on and calling them "Horne's Belt." He confesses to selling "West's Belts," but his "years ago" will reach to the present time, proved by his own publications. I sold him a half interest in my patents on April 16, 1881, and from this date he has advertised the Belt as his, and himself as its inventor, as is proved by Horne's *Electric Herald* of July, 1881, Oct., 1881, June, 1882, and July, 1883. In these he has cuts with "W. J. Horne's Belt" engraved and "Patented Nov. 11, 1879, and Nov. 9, 1880"—the dates of patents bought of me. Then it was "Horne's Belt," "such as the world never saw;" but now it is "discarded because defective." And yet he is now making this identical Belt, in every essential particular. In the same above papers he has engravings of gold medals awarded to "W. J. Horne" by California State Fair, 1880, 1881, for this same Belt. A gold medal nor any medal was awarded to "W. J. Horne" in the State of California. A silver medal was awarded the "San Francisco Magnetic Belt Co." (Horne & West) by State Fair in 1880. A candid public can now decide who falsifies. I hold myself ready to prove the above statements before the public or the law, as I have all the documents in my possession.

Those who desire a genuine and superior Electric Belt, invented, made and sold with honest claims, will call on or send to C. N. WEST, 652 Market street, San Francisco, Cal. Sent C. O. D. or for cash. ap23-1m

CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.

WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN CURE themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. ap9-1yWS

Price with Extra Quality Blade, $1.50. PACIFIC SAW MF'G. CO., Nos. 17 and 19 Fremont street, San Francisco.
ap4-1ptfFMW

KNABE PIANO
A. L. BANCROFT & CO. S. F. GENERAL AGENTS
"I have not seen their equal."—*Clara Louise Kellogg.* mr28-1mFMW

BEAUTIFUL SNOW
FOR THE COMPLEXION!

THIS ELEGANT PREPARATION IS THE most perfect beautifier known. It is pure and harmless, delightful in its application and wonderful in its effects, while the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Prepared by **H. BOWMAN**, Chemist, Oakland. For sale by all druggists. mr3-6mMWS

DEBILITY of the Generative Organs quickly cured by the CIVIALE METHOD. Adopted in all the HOSPITALS OF FRANCE. Prompt return of VIGOR. Simple cases, $3 to $5. Severe ones, $8 to $12. Pamphlet Free. **Civiale Remedial Agency, 160 Fulton St., New York.**

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
320 to 326 K st., bet. Third and Fourth.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT Board, by the Day or Week. Commencing May 1st, Board will be $5 per Week.
ap22-1m S. B. SEGUR, Proprietor.

A. HEILBRON & BRO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS Having purchased the City Market, on J street, between Front and Second, from P. Herzog, we shall endeavor to keep the same supplied with the BEST MEATS. We offer special inducements to the trade, and being connected with the slaughter-house by telephone we are prepared to take orders from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Special attention given to orders from the country. Live Stock bought at the Highest Market Prices. jy10-1m

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."
METROPOLITAN MARKET, TWELFTH and E streets—CONRAD SCHEPP, proprietor. The best of Meats of all kinds constantly on hand. Prices not subject to change. Prices of the best meats as follows: Porterhouse steak, 15c.; Sirloin steak, 15c.; Round steak, 12½c.; Corned Beef, 10c.; Pork, 12½c.; Mutton, 12½c. Orders called for and meats delivered throughout the city free of charge. ap22-4plm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Last Performance of
CLAIRE and the FORGE-MASTER!
Great Success of MISS LOUISE
POMEROY!
And the Baldwin Theater Company.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 17th,
PYGMALION AND GALATEA!
FRIDAY EVENING,
CAMILLE!
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS,
DIPLOMACY!
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY!
Seats Secured at Box Office from 10 to 5 without Extra Charge.
ap21-td

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE.—Testimony of G. B. CORWIN, Agent of Punch Cigar, Second street, bet. I and J:

SACRAMENTO, Cal., December 11, 1883.
J. P. SARSFIELD, ESQ., 1914 N st., Sacramento:
DEAR SIR—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Chronic Ulcer Salve, as we have given it the best of trials in my family. As you well know, my little nephew, Bertie Porter, was laying at death's door for a period of ten days, and surely would have died of pain only for our timely hearing of your wonderful salve, and its immediate application to his ankle, which was rotting away with a large fever sore, which had broken in four different places. The doctors could do nothing more for him, and he screamed night and day for a whole week, until a plaster of your Chronic Ulcer Salve was applied, when he went to sleep in twenty minutes, and never cried with pain again. His leg bone above the ankle rotted away very much, and several pieces came out, but by a constant use of your Salve and your Blood Remedy he has been fully cured, and is now going to school. We consider his recovery due entirely to your wonderful medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to all persons who suffer from any ulcerations of long standing or of recent date. You are at liberty to use this as you may deem most useful to you. Yours truly,
G. B. CORWIN,
311 M street, Sacramento.
ap18-ndtf

—THE—
REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION
—WILL MEET AT—
TURNER HALL,
In Sacramento city,
WEDNESDAY.....AP