PACIFIC SLOPE.

CONVICTED POLYGAMIST SERENADED IN SALT LAKE.

Queen Emma Dead—The Baptist Convention—Thrown from a Horse and Killed.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Sudden Death of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8th.—Advices from Honolulu announce the death of the Queen Dowager Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, April 25th. The death of the Queen was sudden. On the day preceding the sad event she had complained of a severe headache, and called in her physician, Dr. McKibbon, who had not deemed the symptoms alarming. Her headache continued until Saturday, and no fear was entertained that it would result in anyway seriously. Shortly before 1 o'clock a telegram called the doctor quickly to the Queen's bedside. The doctor's fears were immediately aroused upon seeing her condition, and he sent for Dr. Trosseau. Medicine was administered and quick improvement followed. The Queen arose, attempted to pass into another room, but at the threshold was seized with violent convulsions. She was seriously ill less than an hour, when death ensued. She was 49 years of age.

Emma Kaleleonalani was the daughter of Fanny Young Kekelaokalani and Naea, a high chief. Fanny Young Kekelokalani was the daughter of Kaeanaeha, a high chiefess, whose father, Kelilimaikai, was own brother to Kamehameha I. The future Queen was born January 2, 1836, in a house *makai* of the premises now occupied by the Catholic Sisters. Before her birth she had, according to native custom, been promised to Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, who was married to Grace Kamaikui Young, a younger sister of Queen Emma's mother. Immediately after her birth the little chiefess was carried to the residence of Dr. Rooke, which then became her home till her marriage, and to which she returned upon the demise of her royal husband, and in which she has just closed her eyes in death.

The Eagan-Ashton Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8th.—To-day Charles Ashton, the real estate dealer, who was shot in his office on Montgomery street yesterday by Captain J. L. Eagan, was resting easily on his cot in the Receiving Hospital, with every prospect, according to the Police Surgeon's diagnosis, of speedy recovery. The ball which struck him in front glanced off on a rib and was found afterward by the police officers on the floor of his office. The other ball, which entered behind and was cut out in front, it is believed penetrated no vital part, though passing near the wall of the abdominal cavity. Ashton's wife spent the night with him and was in attendance to-day. He ate a hearty breakfast this morning, and talked cheerfully to those about him. Eagan yesterday suffered with cramps, caused by the strychnine he swallowed, but to-day was out of all danger.

In the Police Court this morning the examination of a charge of assault to murder against Eagan was postponed until Monday next.

An Overdose of Opium.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8th.—H. C. Vaughn, a man about 30 years of age, arrived from Hongkong on the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro on Wednesday. He registered at the Montgomery Hotel on Second street. This morning he was found in his room unconscious. When taken to the Receiving Hospital he gasped once or twice and expired. Death is supposed to have resulted from an overdose of opium. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

Arrest of Burglars and Recovery of Stolen Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8th.—Two burglars were arrested here to-day for robbing the safe of H. C. Bell & Co., of Oroville, last September, of money and business paper amounting to $18,000, and the safe of Nelson Butler, of Princeton, Colusa county, on April 12th. In the last robbery they got some $1,000 in coin, numerous checks and notes, and all the business papers of John Boggs, Chairman of the State Prison Commissioners. Boggs' papers consisted of deeds, notes, insurance policies, etc., and amounted to many thousands of dollars. April 21st, the thieves wrote to Bell & Co., Butler and Boggs, offering to return the Bell papers for $100, and Butler and Boggs' papers for $500. The letters were put in the hands of the police, and to-day they arrested, through decoy letters, James Martin and Thomas P. Wilson, who confessed to being the robbers, and gave up all the papers and $750 in money.

Important Reduction in Local Passenger Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8th.—An important reduction in local passenger rates on the Southern Pacific in Arizona and New Mexico will go into effect June 1st. The local rates have been ten cents a mile in those two Territories. Senator Stanford has ordered that after June 1st the rate for single trips of ten miles or less shall six and a half cents per mile; for single trips of more than ten miles, six cents, and for round trip tickets, good for thirty days, five cents a mile. Train rates will be fifteen per cent. additional. That is, when a ticket is bought on the train, and not at the station ticket office, the additional percentage is charged.

The Supposed New Disease Among the Grape Vines.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8th.—After a careful and thorough investigation of the supposed new disease discovered among the grape vines in Santa Clara county, specimens of which were sent to the State Board of Viticulture by Father Cichi, of the Santa Clara College, the use of the microscope has shown in every instance that the blackening and subsequent withering of the leaves is not caused by any diseased condition of the plants themselves, but are the result of perforation by minute beetles.

Calling on the Governor for Assistance.

MARYSVILLE, May 8th.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Yuba county to-day a resolution was adopted calling on the Governor of the State to furnish a sufficient force of the militia to enforce the decrees of the Courts against the hydraulic miners, who are disobeying the injunctions. A lengthy preamble recites in part the history of the litigation, giving the cause why the decrees are not enforced, and censuring the action of Chief Justice Morrison and Judge Toohy, of San Francisco, in the matter. The following extracts from the resolution, in broken sentences, give some of the more salient points: Our officers are powerless to enforce the decrees of the Court, when obtained, against the owners of the hydraulic mines. The Chief Justice of the State has repeatedly interfered and prevented the law being enforced against the hydraulic miners. The citizens of the valley have been law-abiding, and the decrees of the Courts must and shall be enforced, and that the Supervisors of the different counties will use every legal means in their power to see them enforced. The granting of six writs of habeas corpus before as many Courts in the State is without parallel in legal jurisprudence. We call on the Governor of the State to bring the military into requisition, and place enough of them on the different rivers where the hydraulic mines have been enjoined, and are now running in open violation of said decrees, to enforce the decrees of the Courts. Other counties in this district will take similar action in the premises.

The Convention of Baptists.

LOS ANGELES, May 8th.—Seven churches were received into the fellowship of the General Baptist Convention at its session yesterday. Most of these churches are in this vicinity, though the Emanuel Church at San Jose was one and the church at Los Gatos another.

The Executive Committee presented a report of appropriations and work of the Convention for the past year.

The Treasurer's report showed about $1,600 collected in the year.

The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society held a short session in connection with the Convention. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. S. B. Morse and Mrs. P. W. Dorsey. Reports from the missionaries of the Convention followed.

In the evening the Convention accorded the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society a hearing, when Mrs. C. S. Capp presided. Short addresses were made by Mrs. P. W. Dorsey, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Charles Button, Miss Ames, Mrs. B. C. Wright and others. After which an address was made by Dr. Tolman, of Chicago, District Secretary of the Missionary Union.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the claims of the American Baptist Publication Society, and a Sunday School Institute conducted by Dr. Abbott, with stirring addresses by Rev. J. C. Jordan, of Fresno, Rev. A. M. Petty, of Santa Ana, Rev. J. F. Moody, of Pomona, and Rev. Dr. Pendleton, of San Francisco.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LOS ANGELES, May 8th.—The Baptist Convention adjourned this forenoon, after a brief and unimportant session.

An Unknown Dead Man.

LOS ANGELES, May 8th.—The dead body of a man about 50 years of age was found to-day a little north of the road to Pasadena, on the highland tract. He had no papers on his person to denote who he was or from whence he came. He was 5 feet 6 inches in hight, about 140 pounds weight, gray hair, full gray beard, blue eyes, had on light-ribbed pants, black frock coat, blue shirt, standing collar and black soft hat of English manufacture. A fancy remembrance card, with the name of Mrs. I. Franklin, and a blue-spotted linen handkerchief, with the initials "D. A. G.," were found in his pocket. He was lying under a tree upon a dark-brown cheap blanket. Near him was a tin cup and a spoon. His pipe and the remains of a fire, in which it is thought he had burned some papers, some fragments of paper with writing on them being found in the hollow of the tree. The remains are now in the hands of the Coroner.

A Bloodthirsty Uncle.

VISALIA, May 8th.—Particulars are just received here of a stabbing affair which occurred about 7 o'clock last night in the neighborhood of the Enlows, about thirteen miles east from this place. It appears that as James Enlow was walking along the road he was overtaken by his nephew, Wesley Dokes, who saluted his uncle, but receiving no answer to his salutation, asked what was the matter. Enlow replied, "You have been telling tales about me." Dokes answered that he had not. Enlow said, "You get off your horse and I will show you whether you have or not." Having no knowledge of anything wrong, and no suspicion of any danger, he got down, but had no sooner alighted than Enlow stabbed him in the left side just above the hip, inflicting a wound about one and one-fourth inches in length and of a doubtful nature. Enlow assisted his nephew home, or until other assistance was called, Dokes having fainted. Recovering, he charged Enlow with having attempted his life, and for nothing. Being enraged, Enlow proposed to knife him again, and likewise to stab Dokes' friends should they interfere. Enlow was arrested about 11 o'clock last night, and is now in the county jail.

A Citizen of San Buenaventura Killed.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, May 8th.—In crossing the Sespe in Ventura county, Wednesday, the horse of John Akers became unmanageable and threw Mr. Akers to the ground, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. Mr. Akers was a native of Providence, Clark county, Ind., and was forty-nine years of age. He was highly respected and his death casts a gloom over the community in which he lived.

Sheep-raiser Struck Dead by Lightning.

YREKA, May 8th.—The dead body of Thomas Winn, a sheep-raiser, was found to-day near his sheep ranch in the cedars, about twelve miles east of here. He was struck by lightning during the thunder shower of Wednesday evening, his clothes being all torn off as the flash evidently ran down into his boots.

Guilty of Murder.

SAN ANDREAS, May 8th.—Peter Demartini, on trial this week for decapitating Frank Henhardt last October, at Comanche, was found guilty of murder, and the jury fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life.

Unlawful Liquor Selling—Boy's Arm Broken.

FRESNO, May 8th.—John J. Cole, was convicted in the Justice Court last night of selling liquor without a license. He was tried by a jury.

The four-year-old son of William Newby had his left arm broken to-day, by being run over by a wagon.

ARIZONA.

General Sheridan and Party.

PRESCOTT, May 8th.—General Sheridan and party arrived at Whipple Barracks late last night, on his tour of inspection. A grand reception will be given them to-night at the City Hall by the citizens, Barret Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and two militia companies.

NEW MEXICO.

Deputy Sheriffs Acquitted.

SANTA FE, May 8th.—A dispatch from Taos county to-day states that Lee Kimberly and M. C. Paul, Deputy Sheriffs, who on March 16th shot and killed the desperado Dick Rogers and two members of the Colfax county gang, while defending the county jail at Springer, have been acquitted, the jury being out 40 minutes. The spirit of revenge is still prevalent among the sympathizers of the Rogers gang in Colfax county, and notwithstanding the acquittal of the Deputy Sheriffs, should they return to that county it is believed there will be further bloodshed.

UTAH.

A Convicted "Unlawful Cohabiter" Serenaded.

SALT LAKE, May 8th.—Angus M. Cannon was serenaded by the Mormon Sunday-school brass band Wednesday evening, the occasion being a sort of farewell "toot," to cheer up his drooping spirits on the eve of his going to the Penitentiary. The leader of the band offered to escort him to that institution with music, but brother Angus and wiser heads thought it would not be in good taste, and declined. The programme is, however, to escort him back to the city with music and an elaborate display when he shall have been discharged from confinement.

Reception and Supper.

SALT LAKE, May 8th.—Milton Musser, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, will be sentenced to-morrow. He is defiant. Last night his neighbors gave him a reception and supper.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Two Buildings Burned.

WALLA WALLA, May 8th.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning back of the Delmonico restaurant, totally destroying that and the adjoining building, occupied by Vic. Boucher as a liquor store. Both buildings were owned by Holmes & Thompson, and were uninsured. In liquor and fixtures the loss was about $6,000; insured for $2,000 in the New Orleans Association, Merchants' Insurance Company and Shoe and Leather Insurance Company. The Whitman building, adjoining, was damaged $1,000; insured.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Advices from Victoria.

VICTORIA, May 8th.—Samuel Greer, of Childiwack, was arrested last evening under a warrant charging him with forgery, and lodged in the city prison, the Chief Justice, who sat as Commissioner on Inquiry into Squatters' Claims, having announced as his opinion that Greer had been guilty of forgery in having attached certain names to a deed to an Indian claim.

At English Bay yesterday morning a miner named A. Moloney was injured in his stall at Nanaimo by a cave in of the roof. Both legs were paralyzed and the left one broken in two places.

The charge of arson against William Perkins, of St. Mary's Mission, was thrown out by the Grand Jury at New Westminster.

POTATO CELLULOID.—A material possessing the properties of celluloid is now made from potatoes, and is being used in France for imitation meerschaum pipes and for billiard balls. The substance is prepared by boiling the peeled potatoes in dilute sulphuric acid—8 parts of acid to 100 parts of water—for 36 hours, and then drying between blotting paper by pressure.

GOLD MINING.

PROSPECTS AND OPERATIONS IN SHASTA COUNTY.

A Quartz Mine Rich in Gold and Silver—Its Estimates Millions.

EDITORS RECORD-UNION: The following telegram was published in your paper a few days since:

PORTLAND, April 30th.—Last summer Walker Bros., of Salt Lake, made assays of the Big Yank ledge, in Southern Oregon, finding it to carry free gold, but refused to purchase it. San Francisco experts have been examining it for the past two weeks, and returned to Portland this afternoon. They say there are millions of tons in sight, which assay $15 per ton, easily worked. They pronounce it one of the biggest mines in the world.

I can only say that it affords a striking illustration of the truth of the familiar quotation that

"Distance lends enchantment to the view,
And clothes the mountains in an azure hue."

From the days of Jason and his argonauts to the present the mind of the gold-seeker has always connected some difficult and inaccessible locality with the idea of fabulous wealth. In the early ages of man the existence of gnomes and monsters of the mine called griffins was not doubted, and it was believed regarding the latter that their retreats were on the highest mountain peaks and in the midst of burning deserts far removed from the approach of man, and that these inaccessible places were the storehouses of gold and silver and precious stones. This myth has left its influence upon the human mind, and is doubtless the reason of the strange belief existing in every miner's head that there are rich diggings at another place, remote and far from his own theater of operations. Otherwise, how can his restless and nomadic movements be explained? The Colorado miner reads of big strikes in California, and becomes at once dissatisfied with his surroundings, and wants to go to the Golden State. The California miner, on the other hand, is ready to start at any time for fresh fields and pastures new, and today you will find him mining and prospecting at the two extremes of the world—Alaska and South Africa.

This tendency to pull up stakes and start off for new camps is a great factor in developing the wealth of new countries, and regarded in this light the restless, wandering miner plays the part of a public benefactor, but at the same time it cannot be denied that in the mad rush to new localities really good and meritorious mines and mining districts at home are overlooked and abandoned. In our State, particularly, good mines have been neglected in the insane and reckless movement of the gold-seeking population to distant fields. Shasta county is a good case in point. Here, if anywhere, the miner is surrounded with all the natural advantages desired. The climate is good, admitting of uninterrupted labor the year through; wood and water are abundant and cheap, and quick transportation is furnished by the railroad traversing the entire length of the county. That the county is rich in gold quartz must be admitted. It was one of the richest placer fields in the State in the early gold-digging days. It stands to reason that the sources of the immense yield of placer gold of the county must lie concealed within our hills and mountain system. All who have studied or observed placer gold deposits are satisfied with the simple and obvious inference that the gold has been derived from the erosions or wearing away of the higher rocks and breaking down of quartz veins, the debris being sorted by water according to its specific gravity. We always find placers lying adjacent to and below districts traversed by auriferous veins, and nowhere else, and the placer gold itself, in the rounded and battered shape, shows traces of having been torn away from its parent ledge. The results of quartz mining thus far in Shasta county have shown that at the heads of the rich gulches and creeks good veins of auriferous quartz exist in abundance. French Gulch, Flat Creek, Spring Creek, Squaw Creek and the Cottonwood all demonstrate this fact.

On the south fork of Squaw creek, one of the tributaries of the Sacramento river, important discoveries have been made of gold and silver ores, and within the last two years considerable work of development has been accomplished. The leading mine is known as the Balaklala—an Indian word, meaning Chief's mountain; an aboriginal leader having established his headquarters on the spot dim ages ago. It is a full claim of 1,500 feet in length, with a width of 600 feet. The vein is of phenomenal extent. It seems to cover the whole 600 feet comprising the surface location of the mine. The workings made throughout this mass of ore have failed thus far to show any signs of wall or inclosing rocks.

The prevailing formation is a porphyry rock of a whitish cast and a close, compact grain, evidently a member of the feldspar group. This porphyry country-rock is scattered over the surface of the claim in small pieces, and occasionally in the lower workings it is found in decomposed streaks of kaolin and white earth, but, as said before, no walls to the vein have been so far encountered. The entire surface of the mine is covered with a rusty, black, spongy mass of iron "gossan," through which the gold is disseminated in a free metallic state.

There are also silver sulphurets found in the shape of nodules in the mass, some of them being true silver glance or argentite, assaying into the thousands of dollars. Free silver, derived from the decomposition of these sulphides, is also scattered through the mass. The gold deposit, however, is of such magnitude, and is in such an easy shape for treatment, that the ground presents a most promising field for a gold proposition, independent of the silver. The silver sulphurets when assayed, while giving high results in silver, do not show the presence of gold. This latter metal is found solely in association with the iron. The eruptive rocks of the district have created great fissures, through which geyser springs have come to the surface, the deposits from which have formed this immense irony mass. The geyser water has, besides gold, carried in solution silica, iron, alumina, etc., and the gold seems to have been precipitated chiefly with the iron, which shows that the association of the two metals is not accidental. The presence of the silver can be ascribed to the nature of the country rock. The porphyry is the true vein porphyry, highly silicious, and the theory of "lateral secretion," that silver ores are deposited from the decomposition and decay of the pyrites diffused through the eruptive rocks, receives here a good illustration.

We have then two agencies of nature at work in forming this remarkable mine; the hot geyser on the one hand depositing gold and the decaying crystalline rocks giving up their silicates rich in silver on the other. As the two noble metals are distinct and separate and not mingled together, as in the Comstock and other mines, we are compelled to admit that different agencies have formed each. As to the amount of ore, it is difficult to make an estimate, as the whole location seems to be one homogeneous mass. Workings by shaft have established that the deposit continues down 30 feet, and at the bottom of the shaft the ore is as rich as it is on the surface. Assuming this depth for the mass, and we have the astonishing result of 2,000,000 tons, which have a gold value of $25,000,000, while the silver will swell the amount to double this figure.

These are large figures, but are simply given to show the possibilities of the ground, and to prove that "one of the biggest mines in the world," to use the language of the telegram quoted above, exists in Shasta county. The facilities for working this mine are good, wood and water being handy, and the cost of mining and milling should not exceed $4 per ton. The vein is so large that the ore can be quarried out in benches. The mine lies within four miles of the Central Pacific Railroad. It may be asked, and the question naturally arises, why this vast repository of wealth is not opened and its great power for good utilized? The answer is the one we hear so often in our mining districts: The owners are not men of great capital, and lack the means to carry on large operations. They are developing it slowly, however, and each day demonstrating by hard work its value, knowing that sooner or later it will be sought after by men of means and experience, and that then its treasure gates will be unlocked and a stream of wealth released to gladden and vivify our State.

TRAVELER.

Redding, Cal., May 5, 1885.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

DEPARTMENT ONE.

FRIDAY, May 8, 1885.

Court met at 10 A. M. Present—McKinstry, J., presiding; Ross, J.; McKee, J.; McCarthy, Clerk; Finkler, Bailiff.

8014—De Arguello vs. Bours et al.—On motion of Budd, and there being no appearance for appellant, nor points or authorities on file, judgment and order affirmed.

9364—Hoult et al. vs. Baldwin—On motion of Campbell, appellant allowed thirty days to file brief, respondent thirty days to reply, cause to be thereon submitted.

9612—White vs. Douglas—On motion of Budd, appellant allowed twenty days to file brief, respondent forty days to reply, cause to be thereon submitted.

9622—McCauley vs. Cunningham—On motion of Campbell, appellant allowed twenty days to file brief, respondent twenty days to reply, cause to be thereon submitted.

9644—Axtell vs. Gulach et al.—Same order.

9670—Smith et al. vs. Cunningham—Submitted on briefs on file.

9740—Montgomery vs. Locke et al.—Pursuant to stipulation filed herein, respondent allowed twenty days to file brief, appellant ten days to reply, cause to be thereon submitted.

9943—Melone vs. Davis—On motion of Budd, appellant allowed ten days to file brief, respondent five days to reply, cause to be thereon submitted.

11,001—Ingles vs. Shepherd—On motion of Campbell, respondent allowed five days to file brief, appellant fifteen days to reply, cause to be thereon submitted.

11,030—Tide Land Reclamation Company vs. Cunningham—Continued for the session.

9534—Cook vs. Lion Insurance Company—On motion of Van Ness, appellant allowed twenty days to file brief, cause to be thereon submitted. It is further ordered that on page 20, book A, at folio 60 A, in the manuscript in the testimony of John F. Cardwell, the words "This wood was worth $4 per cord in Sacramento" be corrected so as to read "This wood was worth $4 per cord at Folsom, and from $6 25 to $6 50 in Sacramento."

9543—Haggin vs. Raymond et al.—On motion of Beatty, cause submitted on briefs on file.

9564—Sullivan vs. Mier et al.—On motion of Martin, cause submitted on points and authorities on file.

9592—Prindle vs. Carey et al.—There being no appearance for appellant, and no points and authorities on file, ordered that the judgment and order be affirmed.

9575—Ah Lon vs. Wood—On motion of Freeman for appellant, attorneys for respondent consenting, ordered that appeal herein be dismissed.

9602—Kybers vs. McComb—Ordered that appellant be allowed twenty days to file reply brief, cause to be thereon submitted.

9610—Mauldin vs. Cox—On motion of Freeman, ordered submitted on points and authorities on file.

9615—Sacramento Lumber Company vs. Wagner et al.—Same order.

9628—Reynolds vs. Lincoln—Same order.

9630—Gwinn, administrator, vs. Hamilton, administrator—Same order.

9669—Cox vs. Wood—Pursuant to stipulation filed herein, cause ordered submitted on briefs now on file.

9639—Luhrs, assignee, vs. Kelly—On motion of Freeman, appellant allowed twenty days to file brief, respondent twenty days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

9685—Sheldon vs. Mull—Pursuant to stipulation, cause ordered submitted on briefs now on file.

9689—Estate of Nelmes, deceased—Same order.

9739—Coglan vs. Beard—On motion of Beatty, cause ordered submitted on points and authorities on file.

8427—Ashurst vs. Fountain—Judgment and order reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings. McKinstry, J. We concur: McKee, J.; Ross, J.

DEPARTMENT TWO.

Present—Thornton, J., presiding; Myrick, J., Sharpstein, J.; Williams, Deputy Clerk; Finkler, Bailiff.

11,024—Batto vs. Vandamont; 11,025—Finn vs. Spagnoli; 9544—Cross vs. Ketts et al.; 9563—Dryfus vs. Tomkins; 9970—Wilson vs. Atkinson; 9675—Davidson vs. Devine; 9982—Pendellar vs. Alexanderson; 11,012—Empire G. and M. Co. vs. Deamna G. M. Co.; 11,028—Wixon vs. Devine—all ordered submitted upon briefs on file.

9538—Ginnochio vs. Bright et al.—On motion ordered appellant be allowed twenty days to file brief; respondent twenty days to reply; appellant ten days to answer, then cause to be submitted.

9719—McKay vs. Joy—On motion of Armstrong, ordered appellant be allowed ten days to file reply brief, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,014—Peasley vs. McFadden et. al—On motion of Bennett, ordered respondent be allowed to correct transcript in finding two of the Court in said cause by adding thereto the words, "to plaintiff." Further ordered respondent be allowed twenty days to file brief; appellant twenty days to reply; cause to be thereupon submitted.

9625—Menk vs. Com. Insurance Company; Menk vs. Home Mutual Insurance Company—Appellant ordered fifteen days to file brief; respondent fifteen days to answer; appellant ten days to reply.

9769—Cross vs. Zellerbach—Pursuant to stipulations, ordered appellant file points and authorities on May 8, 1885; respondents each have twenty days to reply.

9614—Campbell et al. vs. Judd et al—Submitted on briefs on file.

9629—Ledu vs. Jim Yet Wa—Respondent allowed twenty days; appellant ten to reply.

9906—Granger vs. Bonn—Respondent twenty days; appellant ten days.

9971—Hoyt vs. Nevada County Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company—Appellant twenty days, respondent twenty days; cause to be then submitted.

9718—Damsguard vs. Gunnoldson—Appellant to file copy of original notice of motion for a new trial; further ordered cause to be submitted on briefs on file.

9997—Simpson vs. Applegate—On motion of Tuttle, ordered that appellant be allowed ten days to file brief, respondent ten days to reply; cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,021—Golden State and Miners' Iron Works vs. Muir—Pursuant to stipulation filed herein, appellant allowed fifteen days to file brief, respondent fifteen days to answer, appellant five days to reply.

9763—Sierra Union W. and M. Company vs. Baker—Appellant allowed thirty days to file brief, respondent thirty days.

9781—Zellerbach vs. Allenberg et al.—Respondent fifteen days to file brief, appellant fifteen days to answer.

9975—Judkins vs Elliott—Appellant twenty days to file brief, respondent ten days to answer.

Smith vs. Dunn—No sufficient reason appearing why the application for the writ of mandate was not made in the first instance to the Superior Court, the application to this Court is denied by the Court.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—The pastor, H. C. Christian, will preach morning and evening, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject at both hours: "Elijah the Prophet." Strangers cordially invited. Everybody welcome. *

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Morning sermon: "Humility."—Evening: "The Core of Christianity." Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Bible lecture Thursday, 7:45 P. M. *

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, corner Twenty-fourth and K streets—Preaching every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Sabbath-school at 12:30 P. M. Testimony meeting at 1:30 P. M. *

Kingsley M. E. Church—Rev. C. McKelvey, pastor. Service at the Seminary building, J street, between Tenth and Eleventh, at 10:45 A. M. Sabbath-school at 12:15 P. M. No evening service *

First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between L and M—Rev. A. J. Frost, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 by Rev. H. J. Becker, and at 7:30 by Rev. W. C. Merrill. Sunday-school at 12:15. All are cordially invited. *

Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, corner of L—Rev. H. H. Rice, pastor. Preaching on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "The Beautiful in Nature." All are cordially invited. *

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L—Rev. E. R. Dille, pastor. The pastor will preach in the morning on "Jacob's Vision at Bethel," and lecture in the evening on "The Change We Call Death"—the fifth lecture of the series on the "Origin and Destiny of Man." All invited. *

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, between I and J—Rev. W. C. Merrill, pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. Subject: "The Divine Sympathy." Sunday-school at 12:15. No evening service.

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. Carroll M. Davis, rector. Holy Communion, 7 A. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Morning prayer, 11 A. M. School, Sixteenth and N, 5 P. M. Service immediately after. *

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN PERIL.—It appears that the Washington monument is, after all, founded on quicksand. Since this assertion is based on the report of Col. Casey, the engineer who has recently received such exaggerated praise for strengthening the foundations, there can be no doubt of its truth. What must be thought of such a piece of engineering? It appears that nothing but the weight of the soil overlying this two feet thick bed of quicksand prevents the monument from squeezing the sand out from under it; and should it do this a little more on one side than the other, the monument might fall. This is certainly a serious matter, and should receive prompt attention if the facts be as represented by Colonel Casey. Would not this be a suitable condition for the use of the Poetsch freezing process for sinking through quicksand?—[Engineering and Mining Journal.

London was first lighted with gas on the 28th of January, 1807. In 1806 Sir Walter Scott wrote: "There is a madman in London who is trying to light the city with smoke."

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, May 8th.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $6 50@7 ₱ case; Limes, $11@11 50; Bananas, $3 25@3 50 bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ₱ dozen; Cocoanuts, $6@6 50 ₱ 100; Los Angeles Oranges, $1 [illegible]; Riverside do, $2@2 75; Navel do, $4@4 50; Strawberries, 8@9c ₱ box; Cherries, White, 50@75c; Black, 90c@$1 ₱ box; Raspberries, 35@50c.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 20@1 30; assorted, gallon cans, $4; Peaches, 2-½lb cans, $1 50; Pineapples and Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $2 25 ₱ doz; [illegible] cans.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 2½@3c ₱ lb; choice, 5c; do quartered, 3@2½c; Pears, peeled, 5@6c; do, unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 10@11c; Peaches, 9@10c; do peeled, 19@20c; Prunes, German and French, 6@9c; Blackberries, 10@11c; Figs, California, 4@5c ₱ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75@2; Peaches, $2 25@2 37½; Bartlett Pears, $2 37; Plums, $1 75@1 80; Blackberries, $1 75@2; Gooseberries, $2 25@2 50; Strawberries, $2 75@3; Apricots, $2@2 25; Muscat Grapes, $1 75@2; Red Currants, $2 40; Cherries, $2 60@2 75.

VEGETABLES—Salt Lake Potatoes, $1 35@1 40; Early Rose do, $1 10@1 25 ₱ ctl; New Potatoes, 1½@1½c; Celery, 60c ₱ dozen; new Onions, 2½@3c; Cabbage, $1; Carrots, 60@70c ₱ 100; Turnips, 75c; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, $1; Horse Radish, 6@8c ₱ lb; Garlic, 10@11c; Asparagus, 20@21c; Rhubarb, 3@4c; Cucumbers, 40@50c; String Beans, 9@10c ₱ lb; Peas, 2½@3c ₱ lb; Summer Squash, 4@5c ₱ lb; Artichokes, 40c ₱ dozen; Tomatoes, $3@2 50 ₱ box; Green Peppers, 10@15c ₱ lb; Rhubarb, $1@1 75 ₱ box.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5 20 ₱ barrel; Oatmeal, $3 75 ₱ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, white and yellow, $2 in 25 lb sacks, $2 25 in 10 lb sacks, ₱ 100 lbs; Cracked Wheat, $2 25@2 50; Hominy, $3 25 ₱ cwt.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 11@14c ₱ lb; full-grown Chickens, $5@6 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $5 50@6 50 ₱ dozen; Broilers, $4@5; same Ducks, $6 50; Geese, $1 50@2 ₱ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 17@17½c ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, choice, 20@21c ₱ lb; mixed lots, in rolls, 17½@18½c; packed in firkins, choice, 21½c; common, 15@20c. Cheese, California, 10½@14c; Western flats, 15@17c; Martin's Cream, 17½c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $13@16 ₱ ton; Alfalfa hay, $8@10 ₱ ton; Bran, $18 ₱ ton; Middlings, $22 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, $1 30; rolled, $1 40; Wheat, $1 35@1 40 ₱ cwt; tame Oats, $1 50; Corn, $1 15@1 25 ₱ cwt for choice.

MEATS—Beef, 7c ₱ lb; Mutton, 5½@6c ₱ lb; Lamb, 8c; Pork, 7c; Veal, small calves, 10@11c; large, 9c; fresh Pork, 7c; Hams, Eastern, 13@14c; California, 11@12½c; Bacon, medium, 9½c; selected, 12c; extra light, 13½c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 20@21c; Timothy, Eastern, 6½@7½c ₱ lb; Oregon, 6@7c; Pop Corn, 3½@4c ₱ lb; Red Clover, 13@14c; Red Top, 7@9c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, 7½@9c; California Walnuts, 9½@10c; Almonds, 12@15c; Peanuts, California, 4½@5½c. Lard (California), cans, 8½@9c; Eastern, 11½@11½c. Hides, salt, light and medium, 7½c; heavy, 9½c; dry, 18@18½c. Tallow, 5@5½c. Hops—No demand. Sales of Pacific coast in New York, 10c; market value here, 3@6c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8th.

FLOUR—Some liberal purchases have been made this week for shipment, mainly by the China steamer to-morrow. We quote: Best city extra, $4 25@5; medium, $3 50@4; shipping superfine, $2 75@3 50 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—The probability of war between England and Russia, some short time since, carried the views of holders away beyond reasonable limits, while at the same time the threatening political aspect did not increase the inquiry for grain. In fact, there was a lull in the demand. Now that the chances of peace are deemed quite favorable, there is some disposition manifested by sellers to meet the market at current rates, which may be said to range from $1 40 to $1 42½ ₱ ctl for the better grades of shipping. Offerings within a day or so have been somewhat general, and the desire to realize seems a trifle more urgent. Only two vessels have been chartered in a week to carry Wheat to Europe, and it can be readily understood that while freight engagements are so limited, it is not likely that much activity will prevail in grain circles.

Call Board sales at the morning session were as follows:

Buyer season—200 tons, $1 46½; 160, $1 46.

Buyer 1885—100 tons, $1 66; 100, $1 66½; 100, $1 66¾; 400, $1 66½ ₱ ctl.

Afternoon sales were:

Buyer season—700 tons, $1 45½@1 46.

Buyer 1885—2,100 tons, $1 64½@1 65½ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—The market is in a stationary condition, the prevailing opinion of many dealers, have touched the highest point, and few expect any more jumps upward. Good feed can be had at $1 30 ₱ ctl, but custom at this figure is far from quick. In Brewing descriptions the movement is hardly as free as it was a week or two ago, though values are tolerably steady at $1 35 to $1 45 ₱ ctl, according to quality.

Sales at the morning call session were:

Buyer season—200 tons, $1 28½.

Buyer 1885—100 tons, $1 37; 200, $1 37½; 200, $1 38; 100, $1 38¼; 400, $1 38½.

Seller 1885—200 tons, $1 20; 400, $1 20¼; 100, $1 20¾; 200, $1 20½; 100, $1 20¾; 100, $1 21 ₱ ctl.

Sales on the afternoon call were:

Buyer 1885—300 tons, $1 37½; 100, $1 37.

Seller 1885—100 tons, $1 20@1 19½ ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus continues to be a drug in the market, and the same remark will apply with almost equal force to other seasonable varieties, as receipts generally are quite free. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Asparagus, 35@75c ₱ box; Rhubarb, 50c@75c ₱ box; Tomatoes, $1 50@2 25 ₱ box; Artichokes, 30c ₱ doz; Cucumbers, 20@60c ₱ dozen; Carrots, 50@60c; Turnips, 50@60c ₱ ctl; Beets, 40@60c ₱ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 65c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, new, 5c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ dozen; Dried Peppers, 15@18c ₱ lb; Green do 9@10c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 75c ₱ sack; String Beans, 3@4c ₱ lb for Los Angeles and 5@6c ₱ lb for Vacaville; Dried Okra, 15@25c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $10 ₱ ton; Summer Squash, 75c@$1 ₱ box.

FRUIT—Cherry Plums were in light supply this morning at $1 ₱ box. Currants are as yet too green to invite quick custom. Cherries are in favor, but large receipts prevent any very high prices. Perhaps the comparatively cheap rate is the main reason for so good a consumptive demand. Gooseberries hang on hand badly. Strawberries are plentiful, but they have to go cheap in order to clean up consignments. Cherries, 25@35c for white and red, and 60@50c ₱ box for black; Strawberries, $4@5 for poor, and 6@8 ₱ chest for good consignments; Currants, 25@50c ₱ drawer; Raspberries, 15@20c ₱ basket; Gooseberries, 3@6c ₱ lb; Apples, 75c@$1 for common, and $1 50@2