DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 124¼ for 4s of 1907; 112⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 88@4 90; 100½ for 3s; silver bars, 101⅞.

Silver in London, 46 7-16d; consols, 100 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 126¾; 4½s, 114¾.

The San Francisco stock market opened steady yesterday morning, but prices declined slightly at noon. There was little done in the outside stocks.

Last week 277,000 standard silver dollars were issued from the Mints.

It is reported that the Turks have insulted the Greek flag.

A man in Georgia, recently bitten by a rattlesnake, has developed symptoms of hydrophobia.

During the recent storm about 200,000 cattle were lost in Texas.

There is no hope of Senator Miller's recovery, according to a statement of his physician.

A suspicion has been created that the Steinitz-Zukertort chess contest is a hippodrome.

In a collision at Seattle, W. T., yesterday, between the mob and militia, one man was killed and three wounded, when the Governor declared the city under martial law.

In Los Angeles, yesterday, 118 retail liquor dealers were arrested for doing business without license.

The religious revival in progress at Santa Rosa is meeting with great success.

Lieutenant Greely, of Arctic fame, is about to undergo a surgical operation.

A grievous scandal is reported at New Orleans, in regard to the Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home in that city.

A runaway freight train damaged several houses in St. Louis yesterday.

In an affray in the Pennsylvania coke region, yesterday several men were hurt and a building burned.

Edward Pressbury was killed at Stockton yesterday by a train upon which he endeavored to steal a ride.

An immense mob took possession of the streets of London yesterday, defying the police and doing great damage to property, but no loss of life occurred.

M. Rochefort tendered his resignation in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

Senator Stanford gave a dinner to the California delegation and a few others last evening.

The Servian Government has ordered its army to hold itself in readiness for instant service.

Prince Alexander Torlonia, a noted Italian nobleman, is dead.

VIOLENCE AND MOB LAW.

Our dispatches this morning give details of troublous times in three distinct quarters. In London, as we write, a riot is progressing, having its birth in the studied effort of socialists to move to frenzy the unemployed of that vast human hive. Sufficient is not now known of the immediate cause of the riot to speak of it as it deserves. It suffices now to say that while it is evident it is very largely promoted by men who are in real want, and are sincere in their desire for wage-paying labor, it is certain that, as in all such cases, the vicious element has seized upon the opportunity to swell the surging crowds in the streets of London. The labor element in England is indeed to be commiserated if it is given over to the leadership of the communists and socialists.

In our country labor is becoming so well organized that it is not in the danger from such influences as menaced it even two years ago. The workingmen of the United States have shown their capacity to treat the questions most immediately affecting their interests in a calm and philosophical manner, within the law, through the medium of organizations, that thus far have prevented disorder and conserved the interests of labor. Herein lies the distinction between workingmen in a free government, where there is no ruled or ruling class, and those in the monarchies, where the workingman in distress assaults first the government over him, and which does not derive its power from the consent of the governed. In this Republic the citizen wage-winner gives his attention to remedies, involving questions of political economy, and so far as he antagonizes the law, rarely does so except peaceably, and to secure its modification, since he is himself at once the lawmaker and the subject of the law.

But there are exceptions, even with us, as in the case of the Pennsylvania coke strikes, yesterday, where violence was resorted to, and is resulting, as it always must, in injury to the very interests that invoke it. On our own coast at Seattle a suicidal policy of violence against Chinese has been renewed, and the people, arrayed against the people, have shed blood in defense of the laws made by the sovereign people—an act in itself one of the most signal evidences of the strength of the American system. The militiamen who shot into the ranks of the Seattle mob were volunteers from the citizenship of the place, not the hired troopers of a governing power. The mob that rendered the resort to arms necessary, was itself from the people that created the very law that fortified the guardsmen in their action. The forcible removal of the Chinese of Seattle was in violation of the laws of the land. The citizen whose own property and person is dependent upon the supremacy of his own sovereignty as personified in the law, made by his own direction, cannot for a moment approve resistance to it. Yet, while we condemn and deplore the violence to which the people of Seattle have been moved, it is impossible to ignore the fact, that underlying it and prompting it, is a deep, widespread and wholly justified sentiment, that the conflict between the Chinese and the white wage-winners on this coast, is, if not irrepressible, at least of such force and vitality that it will, and should make itself manifest in the laws of the land, so as to secure the remedy so much needed. Either this, or continued acts of violence and law-breaking. But this latter we cannot believe will prevail. It must be that the sentiment which moved the people of Seattle to such unwise and wholly inexcusable action will robe itself legitimately, and accomplish its ends peaceably. There is danger in the present, and he is blind indeed who fails to see it—danger of hot counsels prevailing, and of passion supplanting reason. The situation is by no means so bad as the laboring people are being led to believe. A very considerable check has been put upon Chinese immigration, and though the restriction law has been evaded, and sadly ill-used, it remains that the national Legislature did pass such a law in response to our just petitions, and that it manifests its present intention to modify it to its strengthening and greater effectiveness. It is known that a change of sentiment at the East is taking place, and that the voice of this people is being heeded in quarters where, heretofore, a deaf ear was turned to it. After all these years of waiting this people cannot afford, by hasty and violent action, to wreck their interests. The very worst thing that happens, or can happen to the anti-Chinese cause, is violence toward Chinese residents, who are here as sacredly under the protection of the law as is the citizen himself. The one thing for every man in every community to do now is to exert his utmost personal influence to repress all expression and action that in the slightest degree tend to inflame men, or incite them to riotous proceedings. A few more Seattle cases, and the cause of the workingman against the Chinese will be hopelessly prostrated. The laboring and business men of Sacramento, setting an example to other communities, have emphatically declared in mass meetings that they are opposed to all manner of violence, and will not tolerate any invasion of the law. We believe they will stand true to these declarations, and that they sprang from their sincere conviction that the interests of the labor in this country, so menaced by the Chinese evil, cannot be otherwise than seriously injured by violent demonstrations.

THE Cleveland *Leader* says that the cremation idea is gaining ground quietly but more rapidly than most people are aware. A crematory is just being finished in Buffalo, another is about to be opened in Pittsburg, and St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco and Worcester, Mass., are to be provided with crematories soon, while Springfield, Mass., and Boston, are beginning to debate the wisdom of joining the cremation movement. It adds that it looks as if the idea had come to stay and to spread all over the country. It certainly has. If the real sentiment of the people could be freed from the prejudice of custom, their reason would make the vast majority cremationists. The doctrine is supported by sanitary testimony, by the claims of respect for the dead, by the dictates of decency and cleanliness, and by the demands of science in behalf of the living, who are entitled to be protected from the ills arising from burial of the dead.

WHEN so potent an exponent of public opinion as the New York *Tribune* calls a halt to the sentiment at the East that rails at California for refusal to embrace the Chinese and lower themselves to the level of their civilization, there is hope for the enlightenment of our Eastern friends upon this subject of Chinese immigration. The *Tribune* sees clearly that there must be something in a cause worthy of respectful consideration, which enlists a million and a half of people in its support. It certainly is a matter over which we may felicitate ourselves that such a powerful public agency as the great New York journal referred to, comes forward with a demand that the Caucasian side of the story be heard, and that our just requisitions be complied with.

THE Turk, say to-day's dispatches, has deliberately insulted Greece by a search of her ships in the Bosphorus. If, now, this does not re-awaken Grecian patriotism, we may assume that the Hellenic State has sunk so low in years of semi-slavery to the Powers, it never again will reassert itself. But this cannot be. Something of the old fire and spirit of Greece remains. It will kindle sparks to flame, and flame to a conflagration in which the last vestige of wrong and outrage by the Turk will be consumed.

THE Virginia repudiationists have received a final check. They refused the coupons of the bonds of 1871 in payment of State taxes. The Supreme Court of the United States has now decided that the act of refusal was void, and that the coupons are receivable and must be accepted. So justice adds another leaf to her chaplet.

THE San Jose Convention sat down upon Dr. O'Donnell with vigor and promptness. There is hope for any class of agitators when they shake off demagogues and cranks.

NOTES ALONG THE WAY.

We fully agree with John S. Walker of Glenbrook, California, who, writing concerning the renewal of his subscription, says: "I regard the WEEKLY UNION the best and most reliable paper published."

On the 6th instant the Folsom *Telegraph* was thirty years old, and may well feel proud of its age. Although the paper has changed hands, it still remains as the milepost of years far past, and continues actively and well to fill its position and work.

The Republicans of Ohio are proudly stating that "Honest John Sherman" was re-elected Senator by the willing votes and approval of the people, while Henry B. Payne is called to the bar of public opinion upon charges made by his own party, that his election cost him $37,000.

The Florida *Times-Union* heads an article, "Florida not Afraid of Frosts." This may be taken as a conclusion upon the part of our contemporary that the people of that commonwealth are amply provided with winter wraps, and therefore do not fear being congealed with the oranges.

General N. P. Banks celebrated his 70th birthday on January 30th. Thus we are constantly reminded of the rapid flight of time, in the fact that our Union Generals, who were in early prime of life during the war, are approaching or passing the line of three-score years and ten—those who have not already passed to the beyond.

The editor of the Los Angeles *Herald* was in San Francisco last week, and when asked about the statement in that paper disparaging to the Northern California Citrus Fair, and asserting that most of the fruit exhibited was from Los Angeles, he denied writing the articles, and said they were written by another gentleman in the *Herald* office who could not tell the truth.

Referring to the Chinese question now before Congress, Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, when asked as to his views upon the Morrow anti-Chinese bill, said: "I am in favor of the Chinese women remaining, but the men must go." If Senator Blair was acquainted with the ordinary Chinese woman met with in California, and almost the only class here, he would speak much less coquettishly about this particular kind of maidens—at least to the public.

Under the sarcastic heading of "$195," the San Francisco *Spirit of the Times* has the following incisive editorial note, which puts the capital city very justly in favorable comparison with the metropolis: "We have always contended that San Francisco was an exceptional city in those matters in which a manifestation of public spirit was involved. It has been thoroughly shown in the amount raised in San Francisco for the citrus fair. The sum of $195 was secured for the purpose of giving premiums, but it was afterwards discovered that such liberality might induce similar applications, and hence the $195 was withdrawn from the market. Sacramento raised $2,000 for the same purpose, and gave the money away. And Sacramento is only a provincial city, while San Francisco is a great cosmopolitan big (scale) bug of a city."

IF a well be poisoned, woe be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison the fountain of life, for one's self and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheritance this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood and restores health.

A HOWLING MOB

IN POSSESSION OF THE STREETS OF LONDON.

Enraged Masses of Starving Workmen—The Police Brushed Aside Like Flies.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

LONDON, February 8th.—The starving mechanics of London to-day held a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square around the Nelson Monument, and it resulted in a riot. The proceedings were opened with the assemblage of 10,000 men. The police were present in large numbers. They at once saw that the Socialistic element of London greatly predominated in the crowd, which was also managed by well-known Socialists, and used extraordinary vigilance to preserve peace at all hazards. Conspicuous among the leaders of the multitude was Burns, who ran as Socialistic candidate in Nottingham in the recent election. He sneered at the police, and acted generally as if he wished to bring about a conflict between the police and the people. Finally he ascended the pedestal of the Nelson column for the purpose of delivering a harangue. He was well aware that this act would not be tolerated, and the police politely ordered him to get down. This he refused to do, appealing to the crowd to resist interference with popular rights. The officers, however, were determined, and pushed their way through the excited and resisting mass and by force removed Burns from the pedestal. By this time the crowd had vastly augmented, and the streets adjacent were packed with surging mobs.

A STRUGGLE WITH THE MOB.

A stir in the elevated spot where the Burns incident took place was easily perceptible over almost the entire area covered by the concourse, and the sight of the helmets and the uniforms in the struggle was accepted as visible proof of the commencement of the fight against the law. The intelligence was responded to with a general and fearful howl and an attempted rush from all directions to the point of interest. Burns had now been removed some distance from the position which he had attempted to occupy, but he became emboldened by the cries of the throngs and made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground. He was so effectively helped by the mob that the officers on the spot were brushed out of the way and the orator was soon pressed up against the monument. He quickly reascended the pedestal, accompanied by a number of other Socialist leaders. Burns bore a red flag and he waved it to the assemblage as a signal of his triumph over the authorities. He was greeted with deafening shouts, raised again and again. Burns now leisurely finished his address, after which the police succeeded in driving the crowd from the Square. After their ejection neither Burns nor any of his colleagues made any further at empts to get back.

THE POSSESSION OF THE STREETS.

They at once left the street, and proceeded to the wall of the National Gallery. They mounted this wall, pointed to the doors and windows and bitterly denounced the inmates. This looked like an attempt to set the mob on the building. The mob was excited, but not up to the point of violence yet. Burns and his colleagues, seeing this, vacated the National Gallery wall and proceeded to the Carleton Club, where they repeated their tactics. By this time the mob was tremendous in numbers and verging to desperation. The stories of what the police had said and done at the Nelson column had been circulated from mouth to mouth, and exaggerated with every repetition, until the crowd were convinced that the authorities had actually dared them to the conflict, and such fire as was ready for ignition, and within touching distance was inflamed by the speeches delivered on Carleton Club steps. The mob was split up into divisions by the police from Taltalgar Square, to get nearer the occupants at the club-houses, and the various divisions started off hooting, howling and challenging the authorities. The invaded streets were at once abandoned to the rioters, who, finding themselves no longer opposed, vented their ill-will against well housed people and against the clubs by stoning the dwellings and the club-houses along the way.

On its way to Hyde Park the front of the mob made an effort to enter the War Office, but turned away when the sentinel at the entrance confronted the intruders with his bayonet. Conspicuous among the buildings attacked by the mob were those occupied by the Devonshire Club and that occupied as a residence by Arnold Morley, the newly-appointed Patronage Secretary. The police along the route to Hyde Park were brushed out of the way by the rioters as so many men of straw, and many of the officers were terribly whipped for their interference.

That part of the Trafalgar Square mob which went to Hyde Park was composed of the hordes which had filled up Cockspur street, Pall Mall and St. James street, when the Carlton Club was attacked.

COURSE OF THE MOB.

This long-drawn-out throng bent at Regent street, which begins at Pall Mall, about half-way between Nelson's monument and St. James street, and moved northward through Regent street to Piccadilly, a quarter of a mile away, and passing around Regent's Circus went north again through Regent street half a mile to Oxford Circus. The rioters turned here to the left, and went west down Oxford street to Hyde Park, three-quarters of a mile. This route was undoubtedly chosen by the leaders for the purpose of keeping the crowd on safe ground, as they would be on the north side of the park. If the mob had gone along St. James street to Piccadilly, and thence to Park Lane, it might run too near the barracks on the south side of the park. It was that part of the mob, which was drawn east through St. James street to Regent, that attempted to enter the War Office, opposite St. James Square, but which was scared away.

JOHN BRIGHT'S OLD HOME INVADED.

Arnold Morley's residence is in the Piccadilly portion of this route. The house was formerly occupied by John Bright, and was well known to many of the mob. When the rioters approached the house Morley was in. He loudly called for help, and a number of policemen for a moment stood in the way of the men, but finally they were swept aside like chaff, and a host of desperate men rushed up Morley's steps. He had locked and barricaded the door, but it was burst open and the house overrun, despite his frantic screams and protests. When the invaders went away they left scarcely a sound pane of glass in the building. A very great number of other private houses along the mob's route fared much worse than did John Bright's old home. The Devonshire Club's house had been previously attacked in St. James street. The attack upon the building took place at the very beginning of the riot, and was very savage.

A BREAK FOR FOOD.

Hatchett's Hotel is a large, well-known hostelry at Nos. 67 and 68 Piccadilly. When the mob passed this locality, many of the rank and file, who were hungry, made a rush for the hotel. They had it in their possession in a moment, and sacked it of food and drink, and left the building badly wrecked. As the men were leaving the hotel they saw a carriage which was pressed up against the curb by the passing procession, and abandoned by its frightened occupants. It was seized, and in an instant broken up, and the wheel spokes, shafts and other good pieces carried away for clubs. The Turf Club's house, being in Piccadilly, presented a temptation to the rioters as they passed by, and they smashed all its front doors and windows with stones. All along Regent and Oxford streets, between Piccadilly and Hyde Park, houses were attacked indiscriminately, and their windows smashed.

A FIGHT AMONG THEMSELVES.

After Burns had been driven away from the Nelson monument by the police, and had spoken from the National Gallery wall and Carleton Club steps, a savage fight took place between his adherents, the Socialists, and the anti-Socialists. The battle raged for some time, but the Socialists proved victorious, and lifted Burns to their shoulders and bore him aloft to Regent street, where with him they succeeded in bending the crowd towards Hyde Park, Burns leading the whole way. At the park, when the mob had all collected, Burns again addressed them. This speech was even more violent than the others. His mode and language were exciting, and the whole address was calculated to set the crowd loose upon the town. Burns was followed by several other Socialistic speakers, all of whom did all in their power to stir up strife.

MORE VANDALISM.

When the speaking was over the mob broke up into sections. The main body went back east along Oxford street again. The affrighted residents along this thoroughfare had not yet recovered from their panic, and the mob had the street to themselves. They smashed every sound window they noticed, and the wine shops were broken into, and contents distributed freely to whoever wished to drink. The beer saloons were similarly treated. The tailor shops were broken into and clothes and rolls of cloth thrown out into the street, to be taken by those strongest in the fight which resulted. Every person met who looked like a foreigner was stoned or beaten from the street. Scores of times the policemen attempted to save assailed property and make arrests, but were every time beaten and compelled to surrender their prisoners.

IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

In the meantime several thousand rowdies remained in Trafalgar Square, occupying the time in daring the police to come, and making rushes at the Constables and other obnoxious persons. In one of these rushes the mob overthrew two heavy granite quarters. These fell across Charing Cross, and blocked traffic to and from the Charing Cross railway station. The police made several most desperate exertions to clear away the obstruction, but were easily resisted every time by the mob. The mob held their ground so well at Trafalgar Square that, until they voluntarily abandoned the scene, the entire power of the police proved insufficient to clear a way to one of the most important railway stations in the world large enough to permit even a single carriage line to pass to or from the depot.

THE CROWDS DISPERSE.

Some time after dark the mob gradually left Trafalgar Square, and went away satisfied that without having actually collided with the police, they had won the day. As the mob dispersed, its sections made havoc in the streets until they dwindled away. At midnight the police reports concurred in stating that never before in the present generation has such a disturbance occurred in London with so little loss of blood. Some officials declare that upwards of 50,000 men must have been rioting for at least six hours, with absolute possession of every thoroughfare they chose to invade, yet no life reported taken. Had the police been strong enough to attack the mob at any point, there might have been terrible records of bloodshed, but at midnight everything is pretty much as it was during the day, and the whole thing appears to have been a sort of nightmare. While it lasted the city was thoroughly excited, but the mob was essentially English. It made a frightful demonstration, was not resisted, and went to bed at the usual time. According to later estimates, 15,000 persons were engaged in the Trafalgar Square demonstration, two-thirds of the crowd being bona-fide unemployed workingmen, the remainder Socialists. The two sections were not in accord, and there were frequent collisions between them.

HOME SEEKERS.

Numerous Inquiries being Received from the East for California Lands.

Dr. Latham, Secretary of the Northern California Immigration Association, is in receipt of a very large and constantly-increasing number of letters daily from all parts of the East, making inquiries about lands and opportunities for engaging in various industries in this State. The results of the Northern California Citrus Fair are already being seen. The people of the East have already most of them heard of the fine citrus exhibit, and accept this as satisfactory proof of our winterless climate. The numerous letters now coming to hand are based upon a recognition of this fact, and this will very soon turn to northern California the attention which has heretofore been diverted to the southern part of the State, under a false impression that it was necessary to go there, in order to secure the desirability of climate and soil found in citrus-growing regions.

Among the letters received yesterday by Dr. Latham was one from Hebron, Neb., from a capitalist, who says: "I would like to find out all I can about California, as I expect to settle somewhere in that State soon. I have a large family and considerable means to help ourselves with—some $50,000 or $60,000. Wish to buy two or three sections of good land in some place where land is cheap and near good markets as can be got. Would like to settle near together as possible."

Another man at Omaha writes in answer to the first of a series of letters which Dr. Latham is writing to the *Western World*, published at Chicago, concerning northern California. The correspondent compliments the article by saying: "With great interest I have read your article, and cannot refrain from complimenting you. Though an entire stranger to you, there is something so trust awakening to me and my family in that article that I do not hesitate for a single moment to put implicit faith in your words, which in the present age—begging your pardon a thousand times—is unwise action in regard to newspaper articles." After stating that himself, wife and five children can all work, but have not much of this world's goods, he asks whether it is advisable for him to come here, and is ready to do so if they can, with hands and brain, make a living.

It would be interesting to our readers to observe the tone of the various letters, and the urgency by which the snow-bound people at the East seek information of a land where snow, blizzards and cyclones do not molest or make afraid. The localities represented by letters received in yesterday morning's mail, making these inquiries, are: Peoria, Ill., Bridgeport, W. Va., Stella, Neb., O'Neill City, Neb., Central City, Neb., Winona, Miss., Rowelsburg, W. Va., Bradford, Ky., Niles, Mich., Hooker, Ks., Gray's Mills, Pa., Omaha, Neb., Lawrence, Mich., Bedford, Ia., and Columbus, Neb.

Among the expressions used by writers of the letters were the following: "Write me in regard to homes in northern California, as I can get up a small colony to go with me, if suited." "I am tired of so much cold weather, and am bound to sell and go where it is warmer." "There are about ten families here (Hooker, Ks.) that will leave for the West if they can sell. Most of them will, as there is a big boom to this country; but we have had enough of cold winters on the woodless prairies. I will have about $2,500 to invest when I get to California." "There are a good many here (Nebraska) who intend going to a milder climate as soon as they can sell out. I was in southern California last winter and went as far as Colton. I like the climate there, but not the country. Water was too scarce there. It was a poor country for a poor man to start in. How is northern California for weak lungs, catarrh, etc.?" "I am thinking of making my home in your State, and desire reliable information concerning the northern part. There are several families here (Peoria) that will probably go with me."

These are samples of the letters and expressions being received daily. There can be no doubt that during the present season, northern California will receive such attention and investigation by intended settlers from the East—many of whom have ample means—as never before, and that a steady inflow of desirable settlers will follow.

RAISED OUT OF THE STORE.—The Truckee *Republican* furnishes the following:

A Chinaman, it is said, entered Lewison's store on Monday, after the boycotting resolutions had been signed, and asked George to show him some overalls. The urbane and accommodating young man waited upon the heathen in his most gracious style. The entire stock was pulled over, and finally John Chinaman selected a pair.

"How muchee?"

"Thirty dollars," replied the urbane George.

"Hell fli, tirty dolla? Alle same one dolla."

"Beg pardon, John, but the price of these overalls to Chinamen is now thirty dollars. You no want 'em you no take 'em."

It would be well to send a few missionaries of civilization to New York to abolish the debtors' prison and the system by which a criminal is released on bail while his victim is kept under arrest as a witness in the House of Detention. It is believed that justice in New York is not only blind in both eyes, but that she has her scales loaded.—[Baltimore American.

BLIZZARDS are as harmless now as zephyrs. Red Star Cough Cure is sure. No opiates.

BRIEF NOTES.

An anti-Chinese meeting will be held at Galt this evening.

All the members of the State Board of Equalization are in the city.

Eight carloads of oranges went East yesterday from the southern country.

There will be a musicale at the First Baptist Church to-morrow evening.

The case of Michael Zoller, charged with killing Henry Harris, is set for trial to-day.

The steamers San Joaquin, No. 3, and Thomas Dwyer cleared for the upper Sacramento yesterday.

A joint meeting of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association committees will be held this evening at 7:30 at the Court-house.

The Capital Packing Company, which has worked all Chinamen heretofore, has advertised for experienced white can-makers.

The water main in the alley near the the Railroad Hospital burst yesterday, but the City Tapper remedied the matter in a short time.

The ladies of St. Rose Church are requested to meet at the Convent at 4 P. M. to-day, to arrange for an entertainment for the benefit of that institution.

The anti-Chinese movement is progressing finely at Woodland, and the good work has extended to Knights Landing, where a public meeting was held Friday evening.

There was a light snow-storm at the summit and in that vicinity Sunday night, and rain fell, much as it did in Sacramento, between the city and Blue Canyon.

In Department One of the Superior Court yesterday, Harry Whitney, convicted on Saturday on a charge of grand larceny, was sentenced to three years in the State Prison at Folsom.

Deputy Sheriff Wilson brought up from San Francisco last evening, en route to the State Prison at Folsom, Wm. Bennett, who is to serve one year for an attempt to commit burglary.

At the railroad works last Friday Frank Smith, one of the employes, had two of the fingers of his left hand cut off by a grooving machine which he was operating, and a third finger was severely hurt.

Bishop King, who was arrested a few days ago for disturbing the peace, but released on bail, his case being continued until to-day, was surrendered by his bondsmen to officer Arlington last evening.

Frank Lyman, one of Tom Scott's plumbers, while working upon a house on P street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, last Saturday, fell from a ladder and received severe bruises, and also a bad scalp wound.

The chickens recovered by local officer Dolan from a Chinese thief at Tenth and U streets early Sunday morning were yesterday identified as the property of Mrs. Larkin, who resides on Tenth street, between R and S.

C. A. W. Sheehy, Postmaster at Bridgeport, W. Va., desires information concerning his uncle, Wm. Yoankin, who served in the United States army during the Mexican war, and was mustered out at King's river, May 30, 1851.

The Woodland Electric Light Company is an assured fact, the requisite amount of stock having been subscribed. The following named gentlemen are the Directors: A. D. Porter, A. W. Gable, W. W. Brownell, J. A. Barclay and George D. Fiske.

Robert Meller and George Meller, natives of England, were admitted to citizenship in Department One of the Superior Court yesterday—the former on the testimony of George and R. M. Meller, and the latter on the testimony of James Gorman and R. M. Meller.

Though fog enveloped the city yesterday forenoon, the cool north wind prevailing during the remainder of the day had a great effect upon the mud in the streets, drying it up remarkably fast. A few days more of such wind will put the thoroughfares in good shape again.

The rain that ended very early yesterday morning amounted to .20 of an inch, Signal Service measurement, making 8.15 inches for this year and 25.35 inches for the season. The weather at 7 o'clock last night along the Pacific slope was generally clear, it being fair at Red Bluff and cloudy at Keeler; all others clear.

Dr. F. W. Huntington, physician in charge of the Railroad Hospital, makes the following report for the month of January: Number patients remaining in hospital month ending December 31, 1885, 31; number admitted to hospital during month of January, 1886, 19; discharged, 20; died, 1; number remaining in hospital for month ending January 31st, 29; number of private house and office patients treated in January, 210; number hospital patients treated in January, 50; total, 260.

Detective Bee, who went to Honolulu after J. W. McCarthy the tourist "incumbent" of the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, wrote to Chief of Police Crowley January 26th, the letter being brought by the schooner W. S. Brown to San Francisco: "I arrived here yesterday all right, and had John W. McCarthy arrested last night. He was admitted to bail. I am afraid the authorities here will not give him up. His case comes up in the Supreme Court this morning. Will do the best I can. Have just time to drop this to leave on the W. S. Brown."

Last Saturday afternoon two or three citizens walked down Y street to see how the drainage pump was working, and on arriving at the scene of its operations discovered that the roof of the pump building was on fire in three or four places, having became ignited by live coals when the engineer "blew out" the smokestack. A ladder was procured and the fire extinguished with a few buckets of water. The engineer, who was alone, had been unaware of the danger, and it might have soon developed into a blaze which would have destroyed the structure and perhaps injured the machinery considerably.

The mandamus proceedings instituted by John Rooney against Controller Dunn came up yesterday morning in the Supreme Court for argument. D. M. Delmas stated that he only arrived in the city Sunday, after a long and tiresome journey from Washington, and asked to have the case go over until to-day. Attorney-General Marshall, who put an appearance j st as Mr. Delmas was making his motion for a continuance, joined in the request and for the reason that he, also, was tired out by the trip across the continent. The Court consented, and the case went over till to-day.

There is a poor family in this city, the head of which is laid up in the hospital by illness. His wife, who has difficulty in keeping the children supplied with the necessaries of life, keeps a number of chickens. A next door neighbor does not own any fowls, but has established a number of inviting nests, and the woman's hens, with the perversity known to such birds, persist in making their way to the aforesaid nests and laying in them, by which means he is kept supplied with eggs. Some of her friends report that he has boasted of the success of his enterprise, but they think it would be more of a credit to him if he ceased to take the food belonging to his unfortunate neighbors.

$5,000 Reward $5,000

For a better or more pleasant remedy for the cure of Consumption, Cough, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchial troubles than Green's Lung Restorer, Santa Abie, the Abietine and Mountain Balm Cough Cure. Every bottle warranted by your druggist. Abetine Medical Co.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.

MONDAY, February 8, 1886.

Guardianship of the Meyer minors—Petition for order to sell real estate continued until Friday, February 12th.

Boca Brewing Company vs. J. W. Wilson—Taken under advisement, with leave to file briefs in ten days, ten days to reply.

James P. Ray vs. Lucy A. Ray—Default of dedendant entered.

People vs. Harry Whitney, grand larceny—Defendant sentenced to three years in the State Prison at Folsom.

Department Two—McFarland, Judge.

MONDAY, February 8, 1886.

People vs. John Lowell, murder—Being argued.

Throw Away Trusses

When our new method, without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send 10 cents in stamps for references and pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A SOUND mind goes very seldom without a sound digestion, and nothing contributes toward it more than the use of Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

A SLIGHT cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

WHY WILL YOU DIE?

SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP for the cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Certificates can be presented from many leading physicians, ministers, and heads of families throughout the land, indorsing SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. We are constantly in receipt of certificates of cures from the most reliable sources, and we recommend it as the best known remedy for the cure of the above diseases. fe24-1s1y&wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Regular Meeting of Occidental Encampment, No. 42, I. O. O. F., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 9, 1886, at 7:30 o'clock.

GEO. LEMKE, C. P.
W. A. STEPHENSON, Scribe. fe9-1t*

The ladies of St. Rose Church are urgently requested to meet at the Convent, at 4 P. M., on TUESDAY, February 9th, to arrange for an entertainment for the benefit of that institution. fe9-1t*

Stated meeting of Concord Lodge, No. 117, F. and A. M., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 9th, at 7 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of H. W. CARROLL, W. M.
W. H. HEVENER, Secretary. fe9-1t*

Regular Meeting of the Olive Branch Ladies' Society, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 9th, at Smith's Hall, Seventh street, between K and L. All member requested to be present. Important business to be transacted.
MRS. E. MOREHOUSE, Pres.
LUCY E. MEAD, Secretary. fe9-1t*

Regular Convention of Confidence Lodge, No. 78, K. of P., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Second Rank conferred.
W. B. OLDFIELD, C. C.
W. H. GREENLAW, K. of R. and S. fe9-1t*

The officers and members of Eureka Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, THIS TUESDAY, February 9, 1886, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, P. G., GEO. BRIER.
M. S. GREEN, N. G. fe9-1t*

WANTED—TEN WHITE MEN; EXPERIENCED Can Makers, to make cans for the Capital Packing Co., corner Eleventh and B streets. fe9-6t

LOST—A LITTLE GIRL'S BLUE VELVET Cap, on L street, between Sixth and Seventh, and Seventh, between K and L, Saturday night. Finder will please return to 1114 Seventh street. R. MAKER. fe9-1t*

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY DWELLING, containing nine rooms; all modern improvements; lot, 40x16; chicken-house and barn; inquire on the premises, No. 1400 N street, Sacramento; price, $5,000. fe9-1w*

UNDINE BOAT CLUB RESOLUTIONS.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNDINE BOAT CLUB held MONDAY AFTERNOON, February 8, the following Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our beloved companion, EVERETT L. CRAFT, has been suddenly called to his last account while yet in the flush of early manhood; and

WHEREAS, We, the remaining members of the Undine Boat Club, have shared in his sports and basked in the sunlight of his friendship; and

WHEREAS, Now that the curtain of death has cast its shadow over a brave heart, obscuring for a time the wealth of a noble nature:

Resolved, That we, who knew him right to the core as thoroughly as men ever knew man, testify publicly to the nobility of a manhood that was as true to the pulse of righteousness as the needle to the pole; to a heart that never beat save to the rythm of kind and goodly motives; to a soul whose windows were ever open to the sunlight of goodly thoughts and generous deeds; to a tongue that never—never in all our daily intercourse with him—was blackened with the smut of slander; but that rather, following the course mapped out by the beating of his own goodly heart, crowned with the gold of his noble praise whatever was right in mankind or womankind, and over whatever was wrong threw the shield of his generous silence.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents of our dear, dead friend, and that they be published in the Sacramento and Woodland papers.

C. K. MCCLATCHY,
CLINTON L. WHITE,
WILBUR F. GEORGE,
WM. F. HUNTOON,
Y. S. MCCLATCHY,
HOWARD KIMBROUGH,
CHARLES R. PARSONS,
R. O. KIMBROUGH,
A. J. JOHNSTON.

PIONEER WOOD YARD.

STILL AHEAD. NO. 1 SECOND-GROWTH Stove Wood, $6 50. O'NEAL & SON, wholesale and retail dealers in Wood, Coal, Coke and Charcoal, Second street, between L and M. fe9-1f

MUSICALE.

THERE WILL BE A MUSICALE AT THE First Baptist Church WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 10th. At close of Entertainment Coffee and Doughnuts will be served. The public invited. Admission, 25 cents. fe9-1t

Caledonian Dancing Academy,

JACOBS' HALL, DANCING ACADEMY, TUESDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock. Scottish and Modern Ball-room Dancing taught under supervision of NORMAN BEATON. Caledonians and friends are invited. Select Socials once a month. fe9-1t*

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.

CHENOWETH & WILKINS.....Managers.

3 THREE NIGHTS ONLY! 3

February 12th, 13th and 14th, and Saturday Matinee!

THE FAMOUS

Mexican Typical Orchestra!

And its Marvelous Additional Feature of the

Celebrated Mexican Dancers,

Introducing in their Gorgeous, Costly and Native Costumes the Mysteries of the Mexican Jarabes, Jotas, etc.

The Mexican Typical Orchestra,

Composed of 25 Artists, on their respective instruments, such as Bandolons, Salterios, Flutes, Harps, Violins, Violas, Guitars, Cellos, etc., all under the able leadership of

PROF. SR. CARLOS CURTI,

Appearing nightly in their magnificent "Charro" Costume.

Box Sheet now open. Admission, 25, 50, 75 cents and $1.

SALVINI, FEBRUARY 23d.
[B. C.]