DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MONDAY.....MARCH 1, 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.

FOREIGN.—Emperor William is suffering from a fall.....Serious railroad accident at Thornhill, Ont.....A band of swindlers are operating in London.....Lieutenant Greely's "Three Years of Arctic Service" has been published.....Tourists crowd the hotels in the City of Mexico.....Serious labor trouble in France.....Unimportant meetings of unemployed workmen in England.....Silver in London, 46½d; consols, 101⅜; 5 per cents, 105; 4s, 128⅜; 4½s, 114⅜.

EASTERN.—At the sale of Pierre Lorillard's horses the proceeds aggregated $149,050.....Wife murder and suicide at St. Paul, Minn.....Fire in New York.....Cold weather and storms still prevail in the East.....The report of Governor Hubbard's conduct on the steamer for Yokohama is pronounced false.....Frank Burgel shot his wife and then cut his own throat at Massillon, O.....Six buildings burned at Homestead, Pa.....Unknown man suicided at Niagara Falls.....Government bonds quoted in New York at 127½ for 4s of 1907; 114 for 4½s; sterling, $4 88½@4 90; 100⅝ for 3s; silver bars, 102½.

WASHINGTON.—The present week promises to be a busy one in the House.....Service on several mail routes re-established in Nevada.....The Senate Judiciary Committee will report against the confirmation of Zach. Montgomery.....Miss Cleveland gave a lunch to Senators' wives Saturday.....Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman will visit California this summer.

PACIFIC COAST.—Rain in several localities.....Fire in San Jose.....Heavy frost in Napa valley.....Contest over the Wickersham estate in Sonoma county.....Two highway robbers arrested.....A. C. N. Howard found dead in Salt Lake.....Several convicted cohabitationists sentenced at Salt Lake.....Woman found guilty at Tombstone, A. T., of throwing vitriol.....Death of General Thomas H. Williams in San Francisco.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

We have received the Statistical Abstracts, issued from the United States Treasury Department. From this heavy volume we learn that our export trade with China for the year ending June 30, 1885, amounted to $6,396,506, while our imports aggregated $16,292,169. Yet in 1871, we imported from China values aggregating $20,664,365 and exported but $2,070,832, and in 1873 imported $27,191,759 and exported $2,535,970. At no time have our exports exceeded nine and one-sixth millions, nor our imports exceeded twenty-seven millions. For the meager balance against us indicated by the difference between the contrasting totals we are told that the civilization of the country must be put in jeopardy. In fifteen years last past our imports have fluctuated between $14,000,000 and $27,000,000, and in three years have declined from $22,000,000 to $16,222,169, and our exports between 1870 and 1886 varied from $9,000,000 to $2,000,000, and fell off between 1882 and 1886 over two and a quarter million dollars in value. In the hope of gain, therefore—in the face of such a showing—we are told that our trade with China more than compensates us for the degradation of American labor, and the nuisance of Chinese immigration. In 1885 we exported to Great Britain's and Ireland's ports (Hongkong being included in the statement regarding China) $398,103,203 of values and imported $136,701,780. If we include Canada, British America, British West Indies, British Honduras and Guiana, British East Indies, Gibraltar, British Africa and Australasia, our exports amounted in 1885 (year ending June 30th) to the enormous sum of over $465,000,000, while our imports agregated $206,000,000 of value. Now the comparison of these trade figures show how insignificant is the sum of the China trade compared with that of other trade. Why, our commerce with the Hawaiian Islands in 1885 aggregated $3,000,000 of exports, and nearly $9,000,000 imports, while that with far-distant Italy, summed up, gives us the figures of about $12,000,000 of exports and $14,500,000 of imports. Japan sent us in the same year nearly $12,000,000 of values, and we sent her over $3,000,000. The Japanese trade has grown from $571,000 of exports in 1870 to $12,000,000 in 1885. The Italian trade from six and a half millions in 1870, to fourteen and a half in 1885. In fact, all along the line, Hayti and San Domingo, Mexico, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, in Europe, Asia and Africa, our trade has grown, doubling and quadrupling and more in the fifteen years, while that with China has actually declined on both sides of the ledger. We buy from China three dollars' worth of goods for every one dollars' worth we sell her, and there is no indication that this drainage of values is ever to change to a current in the opposite direction. The *Bulletin* comes to the conclusion that our trade with China is a mere cypher, not worth the figuring, when compared to the results flowing from energies exerted in other directions. And so it is. It ought to be clear to our Eastern friends, from the cold facts of figures, that if we turned every Chinaman in California homeward to-morrow, it would not have the slightest influence upon the Chinese trade, except to lessen the balance against us, since the importation of Chinese personal supplies would cease. But then so would the out-put of wages won from our industries by the Chinese—mounting up into the millions.

THE SHERMAN-FRY DISPUTE.

General W. T. Sherman has at last "got to the bottom" of the matter of the charge by General Fry in the *North American Review*, that Sherman had declared it as his opinion that had General C. F. Smith lived General Grant would have disappeared from history after Donelson. It now appears that General Sherman, in collecting historical data, wrote to Colonel Scott in September last, in which long letter the words quoted by General Fry were used. But torn out of the body of the epistle and presented alone they are susceptible of a very different interpretation to that they should have when considered in connection with the context. From this epistle, now published in full, it appears that General Sherman was speculating upon the policy of General Halleck, and what might have happened had it been carried out as General Halleck intended. In that event General Smith and not General Grant would have been placed in the position Grant occupied; would in all probability have been the central figure in the real beginning of the war, and which beginning was born after both Gettysburg and Vicksburg. To the making of this point, in considering the war professionally, General Sherman, in using the language he did, speculated upon what he believed would have been the result of Halleck's want of confidence in General Grant; that Smith reported to Halleck, but met with an accident in stepping into a yawl-boat, and because of that Grant who had been left behind at Fort Henry, was ordered forward to Savannah and Pittsburg Landing. Lincoln had given Halleck command of all land forces, and Halleck believing there was no one willing and competent to command three armies, Buell's, Pope's and Grant's, made the best disposition he could of affairs in the west, and obeyed Lincoln's order to come east and straighten out affairs in Virginia under McClellan. General Grant, therefore, was called back to Corinth by virtue of his commission, and not by selection, and simply resumed command of all the troops left in the district of West Tennessee. The whole matter is clear enough now. The correspondence does not justify the bald import of the single extract made by General Fry. General Sherman's speculations were legitimate for him to indulge in, and do not justify the inference that he doubted the great qualities of Grant, and which, as he puts it, "produced such fruits."

Who is General Fry, who has been the cause of all this controversy? He was a bosom friend of General Halleck, and inherits his prejudices, though Halleck's, whose distrust of Grant General Sherman evidently believes was not blameworthy, but natural. Of this, however, we have our doubts. But General Fry never saw a battle. He was Provost Marshal General. He was a carpet soldier, and the last man on earth who should assume to inject into the literature of the war innuendoes against such battle-scarred heroes as William Tecumseh Sherman, whose career has shed luster upon the art of arms, and whose lofty military genius, patriotic devotion and unsurpassed heroism, next to Grant's, contributed to the salvation of the nation from ruin, and preserved to this people the integrity of the union of sovereign States. It is to be regretted that the splendid old hero should have permitted himself for a single moment to have been disturbed by such small fry as has led him into the present dispute.

IT is rumored that the report of Rousseau, the French delegate, sent out by the Government to inspect the work on the Panama canal, will be adverse by De Lesseps, and calculated to bear that great scheme. The dispatches go so far to-day as to say that the French Government has already decided to refuse consent to the conducting of the lottery devised to aid the canal company. If Rousseau so reports, it will practically kill off the whole scheme of the corporation. The confidence of capital in it has long been shaken, and it is scarcely probable that De Lesseps will be able to restore it. The work may be completed, but certainly not within the time he set for it, nor within millions of francs of the cost, according to his estimate. The truth is the canal scheme is declining, while engineering science and capital are rapidly giving strength to Eads' ship railway plans. But neither of these plans will be worked out in this century, if we are to judge from the results of all the efforts thus far made to improve the commercial transit of the Isthmus. Nor, so far as Americans are concerned, is there any great necessity or demand that they should be? The time has passed when this quick transit was held to be vitally important to our interests. But Eads' plans of all others appear just now to have the best hold upon the public mind, and to present the least expensive and most practical method.

THE enemies of the Hawaiian treaty assume to believe that it will be abrogated. We have heretofore clearly and at length shown why there should be no such action. There is no more reason for upsetting this convention now, than there was two years ago, or at any time in the past, when the schemes to break it down failed. It is commercially a wise and profitable convention for the United States. But beyond this, the Government can ill afford to yield the Island Kingdom to the control of other powers, and abandon that territory in mid-ocean, which for naval interests is to us of the highest value. As the San Francisco *Call* well puts it:

> The United States cannot permit a European nation to establish close relations with these islands. Close commercial relations would in the end lead to a protectorate or its equivalent. An attempt by a European power to establish a protectorat over the islands would lead to war. Under these conditions there are good reasons why the islands should be made the subject of an especial commercial policy. The Eastern cities, which do not give much heed to the geographical or strategic points of a question so remote, are inclined to oppose the treaty, on the ground that California is the only State that derives direct benefit from it. The East, however, would sing a song in a different tune if Cuba were in like danger of falling into the hands of a first-class European power.

THE organizer of the greenback-labor party in Tennessee, some years ago—one John R. Beasley, of Chattanooga—is out in a card denouncing the American republic, and declaring that it must be overthrown by force. And this because under our form of government men may buy and sell land, inherit and devise property and coin, and use metal money. Beasley, as a Confederate and a destroyer of the Union, was an ignominious failure. He was little less successful as a greenbacker, and being in danger of dropping completely out of sight and mind, he has made this last attempt to boom himself into prominence. We trust that timid readers will compose themselves. When the Beasley cyclone is likely to begin the ever-vigilant press will give everybody timely notice to "stand from under."

DOG KILLED BY RATTLESNAKES.—The San Diego *Sun* of February 23d says:

> Yesterday afternoon William Francis, the proprietor of a shooting gallery on Fifth street, went out over the hills north of the city in search of small game, being accompanied on the trip by a very valuable retrieving dog. In the vicinity of Winter & Schuetze's slaughter-yard he fired his gun off and a small bird fell in the bushes some distance away. The dog sprang forward to retrieve the bird, when his master heard the animal give a short and sharp yelp. Having a few minutes before killed a large rattlesnake, Mr. Francis suspected the cause of the trouble. He went forward and found the dog bitten in two places—on the tip of the nose and on the mouth. A little further two venomous-looking rattlesnakes were espied in the grass, and the contents of a double-barreled shotgun soon made good snakes of them. Mr. Francis is positive that neither of the two snakes, which it seems must have simultaneously inserted their poisoned fangs in the poor brute, gave any warning, which is said to be the universal practice of the rattlesnake species. Within five minutes after being bitten the dog was a corpse. The two snakes were brought to the city and were on exhibition to-day. It is claimed that the rattlesnakes in the vicinity of San Diego have a more deadly poison than any other kind. It will be remembered that a gentleman met his death from being bitten by one of them in Rose's canyon a few years since.

PISCATORIAL COMMISSION.

PERCH, PIKE AND OTHER FOOD FISH ON THE INCREASE.

What the Commission is Doing Toward Stocking California Streams with Choice Fish.

The State Board of Fish Commissioners met Saturday, at their office in the Union Hotel, all the members—Messrs. Buckingham, Dibble and Sherwood—being present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Deputy Fish Commissioner Jones, who has for years had charge of the police patrol, appeared before the Board, and stated that he had accepted a position with a San Francisco salmon-canning company, would leave for Alaska in a few days and would be absent from the State six months. He handed the Secretary the following:

To the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of California—GENTLEMEN: I am compelled, by reason of late engagements by me made, requiring my absence from the State, to resign my position of Deputy Fish Commissioner, held under your appointment of August 1, 1883. Yours truly, WM. C. JONES.

Secretary Dibble offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while the tendered resignation of W. C. Jones, heretofore an acting and efficient Deputy Fish Commissioner, is regretted by the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of California, that said resignation be accepted.

J. H. Martin, of Rio Vista, Solano county, a gentleman well acquainted with the duties to be performed, was elected as Mr. Jones' successor.

The Secretary read a number of communications, among which were the following:

CONGRESSIONAL AID ASKED.

GRASS VALLEY, January 28, 1886.

Hon. W. W. Morrow—DEAR SIR: Many of your constituency, indeed nearly all the people of the State, desire the enactment of a Congressional law prohibiting, under severe penalties, the exportation of dried shrimp and dried fish of any kind under six inches in length. You are personally informed of the fact (such it is) that the Chinese by use of small mesh nets, and other illicit ways, have been and are robbing the waters of some of the States—especially of California—of thousands of tons of small fish. These are dried and shipped to China. Countless millions of young immature fish, that should remain in our waters to mature and become food for our people, are annually thus taken and deported.

The object of the suggested Act is to prevent this kind of water piracy, and in order to do so to lock the gate against exportation: our people desire, and the fish industry of the State demands, the needed protection.

The Commission, of which I have the honor to be a member, urge early and favorable action. Respectfully yours, A. B. DIBBLE.

MORROW'S REPLY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON (D. C.), February 6, 1886.

A. B. Dibble, Esq., Grass Valley, Cal.—DEAR SIR: I am very much gratified to have your letter of the 28th ultimo, with reference to the exportation of young fish by the Chinese. I am impressed that if the practice is permitted to go on, in the course of a very short time it will work a most serious injury. I will take your suggestions, which strike me at the moment most favorable, under advisement, and will consult with other and older members of Congress, and especially with our own delegation, and see what is best to be done, or what is practicable to do in the premises. I may have occasion to write to you again for further details. Meantime, if you have the leisure and facilities to make something of a more definite statement with reference to the extent of these Chinese fisheries for exportation, it would be of great use to us in presenting the question to Congress. Very truly, yours, W. W. MORROW.

AN ABUNDANCE OF CARP.

GRASS VALLEY, January 27, 1886.

E. W. Burr, Esq.—DEAR SIR: The present Fish Commissioners are informed that the former Commission, consisting of B. B. Redding, S. R. Throckmorton and J. D. Farwell, in or about the year 1879, planted quite a number of carp in your pond, in Santa Cruz county, with the understanding that some of the progeny should be taken by the Commissioners at their pleasure for the stocking of the waters of the State. We are informed that the carp so planted have thriven well and greatly increased. The present Commissioners desire to avail themselves of the privilege referred to and take from your pond, without materially depleting its supply, some of the progeny for the stocking of other ponds and waters. Will you consent that this privilege be exercised and the fish taken for the purposes mentioned. Respectfully yours, A. B. DIBBLE,

Secretary California Fish Commission.

In reply to the above, the Secretary received a letter from John A. Hooper, the present owner of the Burr ranch, in which he says: "Although not made aware before of the engagements made by Mr. Burr with your Commission, I am prepared to fulfill them in this instance, if it takes every carp in the lake. There is no doubt but that the carp have thriven well and greatly increased; in fact, there are said to be millions of them. I have for the past year, except during the last three months, given my neighbors and their friends full permission to fish at any and all times."

VIOLATION OF FISH LAWS.

The Secretary received a letter from Jas. M. Donahue, of San Francisco, President of the S. P. and N. P. and S. V. Railroads, regarding the infringement of the game laws in Sonoma county. He inclosed a letter from a prominent citizen at Glen Ellen, from which the following extracts are taken: "The people living in this valley are paying no respect to the fish law. Daily we see them fishing in the creek, taking many trout, and by the 1st of April, when it is lawful to angle, the fish will be mostly caught. Can't you see the Commissioners, or some member of the Sporting Club, and have it stopped? We have every reason to believe that the creek is well stocked with trout, and if they can be left alone during the close season there will be some sport for law-abiding sportsmen. There is another matter that should be brought to the attention of the Fish Commissioners, and that is the fish ladder at La Motte's dam. It is out of repair so much that fish cannot get over it. It was washed out early in the season, and he has done nothing toward repairing it."

Secretary Dibble's reply to Mr. Donahue, some extracts from which are given below, will apply to many other counties in the State where the law is flagrantly violated: "The people in the valley, in the commission of the acts complained of, are guilty of a public offense (a misdemeanor), and should be arrested, fined or jailed. Section 633, chapter I., title xvi. of the Penal Code is as follows: 'Every person who takes, catches or kills any speckled trout, brook or salmon trout, or any variety of trout, between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April in the following year is guilty of a misdemeanor.' The penalty is fixed and the distribution of moneys collected for fines is declared in Section 634, and is as follows: 'One-half of all moneys collected for fines for violations of the provisions of this chapter shall be paid to the informer; one-quarter to the District Attorney of the county in which the action is tried, and one-quarter shall be paid into the Fish Commission fund.' Informers should make complaint to the District Attorney. The District Attorney will institute proceedings before magistrates for the arrest of persons charged, etc., (see Section 3257, Political Code), and if the charge be proven, conviction and punishment should follow. In nearly all cases tried during the last two years, prosecutions have resulted in convictions, and the guilty offenders have paid the fines imposed. One or two convictions in any locality will prevent future violations."

A communication was received from S. A. Brooks, of San Francisco, asking what size mesh can be used in this State for seining salmon, and what months constitute the close season. He was referred to Section 634 of the Penal Code, which, among other things, says: "Every person who shall, for the purpose of catching shad or salmon in any public waters of this State, fish with or use any seine or net, the meshes, when drawn closely together and measure, inside the knot, less than seven and one-half inches in length, is guilty of a misdemeanor." The same section also says: "Every person who, between the thirty-first day of August and the first day of October of each year, takes or catches, buys, sells, or has in his possession, any fresh salmon, is guilty of a misdemeanor." This section also makes it a misdemeanor to take salmon or shad by means of nets or seines from the public waters of the State, "at any time between sunrise of each Saturday and sunset of the following Sunday."

A COMPLAINT FROM MODOC.

W. D. Washburn, of Willow creek, Modoc county, says in a letter to the Commission that in that county is "one of the nicest lakes in the world, abounds in excellent trout, but they have no protection." The lake is fed by five fine streams, but the sawmills on the latter are fast killing off all the fish. He wants to know if the sawmill men cannot be prohibited from dumping their sawdust into the stream.

In reply, Secretary Dibble wrote him as follows: "Assemblyman Henley, on the 16th day of January, 1885, introduced into the last Legislature a bill making the deposit of sawdust, or any other deleterious substance, in any of the waters of the State a misdemeanor. As to sawdust the bill failed to pass. There is no statute law to prevent the evil. Regarding the deposit of sawdust in our waters to be a public nuisance, it may be abated by action akin to that invoked by farmers to prevent miners from depositing slickens in the streams of the State. In that direction the Fish Commissioners are powerless to act, and your course should be to employ counsel, and by action at law invoke the desired redress."

Gillett & Johnson, a law firm at Eureka, Humboldt county, write the Secretary upon the same subject. The redwood sawdust deposited in the streams of that county is playing sad havoc with all their food fish.

THE BLACK BASS PLANT.

The following correspondence relative to black bass is self-explanatory:

GRASS VALLEY, January 27, 1886.

Charles Webb Howard, President Spring Valley Water Company—DEAR SIR: In the "Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries, State of California, 1880," page 12, referring to Black bass, we find the following statement: "Twenty-two mature fish were brought from the East in July, 1879, and placed by us in the Crystal Spring reservoir of the Spring Valley Water Company, in San Mateo county, with the assurance on the part of the officers of that company that the lake would be preserved and no fish allowed to be caught until the Fish Commissioners granted permission, and with the further promise that if the fish increased the State could at all times take them for public distribution. These fish have done well and are rapidly increasing in numbers. In another year the young can be caught and distributed to appropriate waters." This report was signed by the then Fish Commissioners—B. B. Redding, S. R. Throckmorton and J. D. Farwell.

The present Fish Commissioners are desirous of availing themselves, in the interest of the State, of the understood right to take them for public distribution.

We have been informed that the fish have thriven well and greatly increased and that successful plants of the young have been made in private preserves. The present Commissioners desire to take from Crystal Spring reservoir—without materially depleting its supply—a sufficient number of fish to stock the Feather, Sacramento, Russian and San Joaquin rivers. Will your company consent that the privilege be exercised and the fish taken for the purposes mentioned? Respectfully yours, A. B. DIBBLE,

Secretary Fish Commission of California.

Mr. Howard replied as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, February 12, 1886.

A. B. Dibble, Secretary Commission of Fisheries—MY DEAR SIR: On my return from the East I find your favor of the 27th ult. concerning the black bass in Crystal Spring lake. We shall be pleased to co-operate with you in accomplishing the objects you have in view, viz: stocking the Feather, Sacramento, Russian and San Joaquin rivers with black bass, doing whatever we can to facilitate your movements in that direction, with this understanding, however, that the fish are to be taken from the lake under our auspices. Very truly yours,

CHARLES WEBB HOWARD,
President S. V. W. W.

The Secretary reported that the hatchery on Hat creek was ready for hatching purposes during the first run of salmon.

Reports from all quarters were to the effect that there was a large and gratifying increase of small food fish in all the rivers and bays. The catch of perch, chub and pike during the present season was larger than that for ten years past, and the catch of catfish was correspondingly smaller.

Commissioner Sherwood said if there was any way of increasing the supply of perch it should be done. He regarded the perch as the very best fish in California waters—vastly superior to the Truckee trout.

Commissioner Buckingham said the Truckee trout were nothing more or less than a species of land-locked salmon.

Commissioner Dibble said the increase in the number of food fish, especially the smaller varieties, was largely due to the police patrol, that had in a great measure stopped illicit fishing in the rivers and bays.

Commissioner Buckingham was of the opinion that the breaking of the levees on Sherman Island had caused the immense increase of perch. It had opened up a vast and excellent spawning ground. He estimated that 10,000,000 young perch were lost in the tules of Yolo county annually, as well as vast numbers of salmon fry.

Commissioner Dibble said the increase of food fish showed the value of and the necessity for a police patrol, and it should be continued. Some Greeks and Italians were illicitly engaged in fishing in San Pablo and San Francisco bays, but they will soon be routed by the Governor Stoneman and her valiant crew, under the command of the new Commodore. The Commission is now ready to fill all orders for carp.

After a lengthy informal discussion of matters of minor importance, the Board adjourned to the first Saturday in April.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The Customs officers made a seizure of $900 worth of opium on the Mail dock.

There are an ususually large number of cases pending in the Police Courts at present.

Judge Wilson has ordered the trial of Dr. James A. J. McDonald, accused of killing David P. Mish, to be set for April 6th.

A rival line of steamships is to be established between San Francisco and Honolulu, presumably in the interests of the American Sugar Refinery. Steamers have been chartered for the service.

At last the San Francisco and American District Telegraph Companies have concluded a treaty of peace, having become tired of cutting each other's throats. The payment of bonuses and rebates will cease immediately and the companies will compete on their merits.

Railroad passenger rates Saturday opened at about Friday's figures. About noon the Southern Pacific issued the following list of prices: Emigrant to Chicago, $20; to New York, $30. Limited first-class to Chicago, $36; to New York, $48. Unlimited first-class to Chicago, $65; to New York, $78—showing a little strengthening over the earlier figures.

The Supreme Court rendered its long-expected decisions Saturday in the proceedings to punish Christopher Buckley and J. W. Taylor for contempt, and upon the motion to disbar or suspend ex-City and County Attorney J. F. Cowdery and D. H. Whittemore, the attorney, for unprofessional conduct. The Court finds the charges of contempt not proven, and suspends Cowdery from practice for six months.

For the first time in the history of the San Francisco Bar Association its members assembled at a banquet Saturday evening in their spacious library. Around two long tables were seated Federal and State judicial officers and the most prominent jurists of this State. The menu contained all that the culinary art could supply, while the speeches were more sparkling than the champagne which flowed abundantly.

The fourth and last night of the billiard contest of 6,000 points between Harvey McKenna and Alonzo H. Morris resulted, Saturday evening, in the fifteenth inning, in Morris completing 1,500 for the evening and the requisite 6,000 to win the game, while McKenna, having scored only 4,848, had lost. For some unaccountable reason Ben Saylor, the referee, announced that he would not give a decision until Tuesday afternoon.

Shortly before noon Saturday United States Circuit Judge Sawyer received a dispatch giving him official notification that Marshal J. C. Franks' commission is on the way here by mail. The telegram was sent by Attorney-General Garland, and stated that the commission was granted on the 19th of February and was mailed by President Cleveland on the 25th. The much-looked-for document is addressed to United States District Judge Hoffman. As the information is equivalent to the reception of the papers, Mr. Frank will be immediately sworn in as a United States officer by Judge Hoffman.

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It Will Cure All Diseases Caused by Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.

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FOUR-FOOT SECOND-GROWTH OAK DELIVERED for $7 50 per Cord. Stove Wood, $6 50. Wellington, Seattle and Ione Coals. Also, Coke, Charcoals and Kindling at the lowest prices. Weights and measures guaranteed. ml-4plm JAS. McCAW, Proprietor.

GRAND ARMY.

The New Department Commander's General Orders.

W. R. Smedberg, the Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for California, has issued the following general orders:

I. The Department Encampment at its nineteenth annual session in Sacramento, having elected me Department Commander, and having been duly installed, I hereby assume command.

II. Headquarters are continued at room 12, No. 419 California street, San Francisco. All communications will be addressed to the Assistant Adjutant-General.

III. Existing orders will remain in force until countermanded.

IV. My thanks are due to my comrades for the confidence reposed in me, as shown by their action in electing me to the chief office in their gift.

Fully appreciating the high honor that has been conferred upon me, and realizing the grave responsibilities of the position, I enter upon my duties in the confident expectation that I shall have the hearty support and cordial co-operation of every comrade in this department, and I pledge my best efforts towards making the ensuing year the equal of, if not superior to, preceding ones, in progress for the Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic.

This will be a noteworthy year in the history of our department; the occasion of the Twentieth National Encampment being held in San Francisco will bring to the coast many thousands of Eastern comrades. Let us show them that California is not behind in love for the principles of our order, and that the spirit of fraternity, charity and loyalty is as strong in our Western home as in any State of our glorious Union.

V. The Nineteenth Annual Encampment, held in Sacramento, Cal., February 18, 19 and 20, 1886, elected the following officers:

Senior Vice-Commander, George E. Gard, Frank Bartlett Post, No. 6, Los Angeles.

Junior Vice-Commander, S. F. Daniels, Lyon Post, No. 8, Oakland.

Medical Director, N. S. Hamlin, Corinth Post, No. 80, Marysville.

Chaplain, W. L. Stevens, Kirkpatrick Post, No. 38, St. Helena.

Council of Administration—J. H. Barbour, John A. Six Post, No. 42, San Jose; George L. Harris, George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, San Francisco; C. E. Royce, George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, San Francisco; Alden T. Bird, William H. Seward Post, No. 65, Woodland; Frank D. Sweetzer, Lincoln Post, No. 1, San Francisco.

Delegates to National Encampment—Stuart Taylor, George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, San Francisco; W. H. L. Barnes, George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, San Francisco; T. F. Laycock, O. M. Mitchell Post, No. 9, Reno, Nev.; General N. P. Chipman, Sumner Post, No. 2, Sacramento; Edward S. Salomon, James A. Garfield Post, No. 34, San Francisco; George Babcock, Lincoln Post, No. 1, San Francisco. Alternates—A. G. Bennett, John A. Dix Post, No. 42, San Jose; F. B. Edwards, Lyon Post, No. 8, Oakland; P. H. McGrew, Lyon Post, No. 8, Oakland; T. H. Allen, Appomattox Post, No. 50, Oakland; I. S. Moore, Sumner Post, No. 3, Oakland; Z. N. Goldsby, J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 92, Santa Cruz.

Members of Veterans' Home Association—M. A. McLaughlin Post, No. 1, San Francisco; Z. N. Goldsby, J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 98, Santa Cruz; I. S. Loventhal, Grant Post, No. 9, Modesto; Joseph Simon, Lyon Post, No. 8, Oakland.

VI. The following staff appointments are hereby announced:

Assistant Adjutant-General, Thomas S. Taylor, George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, San Francisco.

Assistant Quartermaster-General, R. H. Orton, Lincoln Post, No. 1, San Francisco.

Department Inspector, R. S. Johnson, Rawlins Post, No. 23, Stockton.

Judge Advocate, W. H. L. Barnes, George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, San Francisco.

Chief Mustering Officer, F. B. Edwards, Appomattox Post, No. 50, Oakland.

Senior Aid-de-Camp, Will H. Voorhees, Lincoln Post, No. 1, San Francisco.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

VII. The Department Encampment increased the per capita tax from 10 to 15 cents per quarter, commencing with the quarter ending March 31, 1886. Special attention of Post Quartermasters is invited to this fact.

VIII. Posts are requested to at once send in to these headquarters the names of two comrades for appointment, one as Aid-de-Camp and one as Assistant Inspector upon the Staff of the Department Commander.

Only such should be selected for these appointments as are full of earnestness and enthusiasm for the advancement of the interests of the department.

IX. All orders and requisitions for Post supplies should be sent to these headquarters.

X. The attention of Post Commanders is called to the circular of the General Committee of Management in regard to a department roster: they will at once instruct their Adjutants to forward a roster of their Post in conformity with said circular, in order that visiting comrades during the National Encampment will be enabled to locate their friends.

W. R. SMEDBERG, Department Commander.

GENERAL Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster-General, says St. Jacobs Oil is the best painkiller.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED CHILDREN TO BOARD AND room, on reasonable terms, by MRS. L. WALKER, 1226 Fourth street; good references given. mrl 3t*

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABits, 18 or 20 years old, to work in Furniture Store and take care of Horse. Address P. O. Box 34, with reference. mrl-1t*

WANTED—AN HONEST YOUNG MAN FOR a permanent position, with an old established firm as their representative in his own State. Salary to begin, $70 per month. References exacted. AM. MANUFACTURING HOUSE, 14 Barclay street, N. Y. mrl-4tM

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOODwill of a Retail Grocery Store, favorably situated. Inquire of HALL, LUHRS & CO., 912, 914 and 916 Second street, Sacramento. ml-tf

TO LET IN THE COUNTRY—A FURnished House by the advertiser; two miles from Rocklin Depot, on the Spring Valley Ranch; having vacated the house for another, the advertiser will let for a few months or a year; well furnished, with furniture, bedding, kitchen and tableware; in fact, all ready for occupants; has two sitting and six bedrooms; Carriage-house, Barn, running water, etc; no land to be let, except vegetable and flower garden adjoining; but access can be had over many miles of pleasant drives upon the estate, which is most pleasantly situated in the foothills; unequalled as a country residence for city or Eastern parties. Address J. P. WHITNEY, Rocklin, Placer county, Cal. mrl-2w

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.

A CAUCUS MEETING FOR THE PURPOSE of electing Delegates to the Republican City Convention will be held

TO-NIGHT,

At 7 o'clock, at 218 J street.

K. P. WIEMEYER,
Member City Central Committee, First Ward.
[B. C.] mrl-1t

ATTENTION. THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS.

ALL REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRD WARD will please meet at the COURT-HOUSE,

THIS EVENING,

At 7:30 o'clock. By order COMMITTEE.
mrl-1t

CITIZENS' THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, REPUBLICANS RESiding in the Third Ward, after consultation with and at the request of many citizens who are opposed to the holding of Third Ward caucuses in the First Ward, hereby call a Caucus to be held at JACOBS' HALL, at 7:30 o'clock,

THIS (Monday) EVENING,

For the purpose of selecting a Delegate Ticket of 41 names, to be voted for at the Primary Election, Tuesday, March 20. All Republicans residing in the Third Ward are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the Caucus.

HENRY BENNETT,	O. G. HARTIG,
JAMES CONNELL,	H. CRONKITE,
G. W. CHESLEY,	JOHN M. MILLIKIN,
THOS. WARMBY,	JAMES McCLEERY,
J. M. AVERY,	E. I. ROBINSON,
F. S. GEORGE,	J. B. HAYFORD,
J. R. PARMETER,	J. W. PRITCHARD,
C. H. KEEBS,	E. B. HUSSEY,

C. NOYCE. mrl-1t*

ATTENTION, FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS!

ALL REPUBLICANS OF THE FOURTH Ward will please meet at STATE HOUSE HALL,

THIS EVENING,

At 8 o'clock. By order COMMITTEE,
mrl-1t

The Mechanics' Building and Loan Association.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association for the payment of dues and interest, will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 1, 1886, at the office of the Secretary, Third and J streets. The Secretary will be prepared to receive the same from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 8.

A. S. HOPKINS, President.
CHAS. R. PARSONS, Secretary. mrl-1t

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 2d and 3d.

The Only and Original

BUFFALO BILL!

(HON. W. F. CODY),

LATE CHIEF OF SCOUTS OF THE UNITED States Army, and his Mammoth Combination, in his Great Sensational Drama, entitled

"THE PRAIRIE WAIF!"

Introducing the Western Scout and Daring Rider, BUCK TAYLOR, King of the Cowboys, late with Buffalo Bill's "Wild West." A Genuine Band of Pawnee Indians, under Pawnee Billy, Boy Chief and Interpreter. 24—First-class Artists—24. New and Beautiful Scenery painted expressly for this production. Mr. Cody, "BUFFALO BILL," will give an exhibition of Fancy Rifle Shooting, holding his gun in twenty different positions, in which he is acknowledged pre-eminent and alone. Look out for the GRAND STREET PARADE by the Indians on Horseback, headed by BUFFALO BILL. Prices of admission as usual. Reserved Seats to be had at Houghton's Bookstore. mrl-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stated Meeting of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 1st, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

PETER DURNO, W. M.
W. B. DAVIS, Secretary. mrl-1t*

Special Meeting of Sacramento Uniformed Degree Camp, No. 1, I. O. O. F., THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 1st, at 7:30 o'clock, for Drill. Every Comrade is expected to be present.

W. H. SHERBURN, Commander.
W. A. STEPHENSON, Sec'y. [B. C.] mrl-1t*

Attention, Exempts!—Your regular monthly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 1st, at 7 o'clock sharp. Delinquents take notice. By order JOHN A. HUNT, President.
WM. AVERY, Secretary. mrl-1t*

Foresters!—Every member of Couris Capitol, Sacramento and Sutter are hereby requested to meet in Red Men's Hall THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to participate in the Serenade to be tendered a member of the Order. A royal time assured By order ABE WILSON,
mrl-1t* Chairman Com. on Entertainment.

A. O. F.—Court Capital, 6,742, meets THIS (Monday) EVENING, in Red Men's Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. Initiation and other important business. Brethren of the Order cordially invited.

ABE WILSON, C. R.
O. N. CRONKITE, R. S. mrl-1t*

GOODYEAR'S "GOLD SEAL" Rubber Hose

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

BELTING, PACKING.

All Articles stamped with this Trade Mark are the Best Goods that can be manufactured in India Rubber. GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. GOLD SEAL 1872 TRADE MARK

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.
R. H. PEASE, JR. } Agents.
S. M. RUNYON,
577 and 579 Market st., San Francisco.
mrl-4p8mMWF

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MIRRORS! French and German; all sizes.
CORNICES! In great variety, at reduced prices.
Artists' Materials! Fresh Novelties just received.
WALL PAPER and DECORATIONS! Latest Designs and Richest Patterns.

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