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DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 17, 1886

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Clunie Opera House—Equescurriculum, tonight.
Union Lodge, F. and A. M.

Business Advertisements.

A boom at Fred. Mason's.
Red House—Great bankrupt sale.
Information wanted.
Girls wanted at 624 J street.
Lost—A collecting book.
W. D. Comstock, furniture.
Weinstock & Lubin—Men's department.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Renewal of the Sunday Law.

Yesterday's San Francisco *Chronicle* states that the chief topic discussed in the Methodist Preachers' Meeting in that city on Monday was the recent movement inaugurated by the pastors of the Sacramento churches for a revival of the Sunday law. The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Bovard, stated that a letter had been received from the Pastors' Union of Sacramento, and that the co-operation and approval of the San Francisco Preachers' Meeting was desired. The letter was read, and was as follows:

SACRAMENTO, November 2, 1886.

GREETING: The Pastors' Union of Sacramento, composed of the ministers of every evangelical church of the city, at a recent meeting adopted the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Pastors' Union of Sacramento that a meeting of the pastors and members of the churches of the State, and of all other friends of Sunday legislation in the State, should be called at an early date, at some central point, for the purpose of making an organized effort to secure the passage of a Sunday law at the approaching session of the State Legislature.

A committee was appointed to devise ways and means of carrying this action into effect. That committee now suggests that a Convention of all persons interested in the passage of a Sunday law shall be held in San Francisco on the 29th of November, at 2 P. M. of that day, at the Young Men's Christian Association building, to consider the whole question and devise means for bringing the matter properly before the Legislature. You are respectfully invited to be present at this meeting and to lend your aid in furthering this important interest.

For the Pastors' Union of Sacramento.

THOMAS FILBEN,
A. C. HERRICK,
J. A. WHEELER, D. D.,
Committee.

After discussion, on motion of Dr. Stratton, it was voted to approve the action of the Pastors' Union and join in the movement for the passage of a new Sunday law by the next Legislature. Dr. Jewell stated that petitions were now being circulated throughout the State in favor of prohibitory and Sunday laws, which he hoped would receive due attention from the pastors.

A Popular Receipt.

In September the RECORD-UNION published a receipt for chow-chow, the making of which by a prominent lady of this county has fairly made her famous, and brought the result of her skill greatly in demand. We have had so many calls for copies of the paper containing the receipt that we are unable to supply them, and, therefore, as a matter of convenience to housewives who have addressed us for copies, republish the receipt. It is, we are assured, essential to success that the exact formula be followed, even to the "*red*" onion. The chow-chow of Mrs. Hoover is thus made: Two dozen large green tomatoes, one large red onion; slice; green peppers, a half-dozen; mix, salt and let stand four hours. Then spread and drain four hours. Put in a procelain pot, and pour over enough white-wine vinegar to cover, with one cup of brown sugar, one large tablespoonful of ground mustard, two tablespoonfuls white mustard seed, one teaspoonful celery seed, one tablespoonful ground mace. Boil all in a porcelain pot thoroughly. Seal hot.

Police Court.

In the Police Court yesterday the case of S. H. Cumpton, charged with an assault to murder, was further continued until the 23d.....The case of Peter Essig, alias Stortz, for forgery, went over until this morning. .....W. E. Latson was convicted of the larceny of $3, and will be sentenced to-day. .....Frank Andrich was found guilty of a disturbance of the peace at the Unique Restaurant, Saturday night, and will come up for judgment this morning.....Mrs. A. Harber, previously convicted of disturbing the peace, was fined $10.....Joe Geary, who created a disturbance at the Grand Hotel Saturday night, and threatened to kill Sadie Adams, was found guilty, and will be sentenced at to-day's session.....A. Fontano was tried on a charge of disturbing the peace, and acquitted.....Hugh Gallagher, arrested for petit larceny, in stealing a valise and contents, was discharged, the evidence being such as to leave a doubt as to his guilt, and he was given the benefit of the doubt.

YESTERDAY'S EXCURSIONISTS.—Four carloads of excursionists came through from the East yesterday, and in addition there was such a large list of regular passengers that the express train was run in two sections. Mr. Siegler's excursion party, from Chicago and vicinity, occupied two Pullman palace cars, while the occupants of one of the cars with second-class excursionists, under the management of R. H. Pinney, came from Lincoln, Neb., and the other car, in charge of S. A. Stewart, was filled with people mainly from the vicinity of Dolovan, Wis. Many of the excursionists remained here, others went on to San Francisco, intending to return to this section later, and the remainder left for the southern portion of the State.

THE BIG PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH.—The committees appointed by the Pacific and Forester Gun Clubs met last night and perfected arrangements for the grand shoot on Thanksgiving Day. They decided to shoot under the Forester club rules, plunge traps, each club to name 12 men, at 12 single rises, 30 yards for 10 and 28 yards for 12-bore guns, each club to furnish its own birds, losing club to pay for the supper. It is also the intention to select a trophy, to be shot for annually. This is expected to be the best shoot that has ever taken place in the city, and each club will put its best men forward. The shooting will commence at 10 A. M. sharp.

THE LATE PETER HANNAN.—Department Two of the Superior Court adjourned yesterday out of respect for the memory of the late Peter Hannan, after the appointment of four attorneys to act as pall-bearers and represent the bar at the funeral, and A. P. Catlin, Clinton L. White and F. D. Ryan were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect to his memory. There was a very large attendance at the funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon from his father's residence, on L street, services being subsequently rendered at St. Rose Church.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA ORANGES IN MARKET.—Gerson & Co. received yesterday several boxes of oranges of the new crop from the Newcastle Fruit Company. The fruit was large, well packed, of very inviting appearance, and attracted a great deal of attention. Naturally there was much comment relative to the adaptability of this section of the State to the growth of citrus fruits, and an undercurrent of gratulation that the crop is so much earlier than that of other sections that it can be marketed before competing fruit is ripe.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—Sheriff Wilson reports having collected, during his trip in the county, State and county taxes to the amount of $5,994 36, and during yesterday, the first day on which taxes were collected at his office, $2,910 31, making a total to date of $8,904 67.

DIVORCES GRANTED.—Yesterday was a good day for divorces in the Superior Court. In Department One Bertie L. Jolly was separated from H. W. Jolly. In Department Two Eliza Vogt was divorced from Christ Vogt, and Laura J. Vermilya from A. Vermilya.

OVERCOAT TIME.—A reduction of from $2 50 to $5 on all fine overcoats. Sale commences to-day. Red House. *

SIXTH day of the great bankrupt sale. See the new advertisement. Red House. *

THE best ladies' Curacoa kid shoe in the city for $2, and ladies' American kid shoes, $1 45. Red House. *

CHICKERING & SONS pianos stand at the head of all makes! L. K. Hammer, sole agent, No. 820 J street. *

CHESLEY'S MAPLE RUM.—A delightful drink. Certain cure for colds. For sale by all grocers. G. W. Chesley, sole agent. *

"MATHUSHEK" PIANOS are the best on every point. John F. Cooper, agent. *

FOR the finest line of Millinery, go to Barber & Pealer's, 621 and 623 J street. *

BUGS! BUGS! BUGS!

THE RAVAGES AND THE DESTRUCTIVENESS OF THE BUGS.

The Fruit-Growers Devote an Entire Day to Consideration of Insect Pests.

The Fruit-Growers' Convention reconvened in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol at 9 A. M. yesterday. About one hundred farmers and fruit-growers were in attendance, the discussions were entered into with much spirit, and the only thing that can be criticised is the fact that some few want to do all the talking. Governor Stoneman was present and took quite an interest in the insect pest discussions. He has an orange grove in San Gabriel valley, and is as much interested in the subject of exterminating this curse as is any orange-grower in southern California. A large number of the fruit growers of Sacramento, Placer, Yolo and El Dorado counties put in an appearance yesterday. The ravages of the codlin moth, which worked the ruin of their apple crops this season, has caused them to become much interested in the subject of their extermination. They have been fighting the bug, but with ill success, for, like Billy Birch's bedfellow, "it get's there all the same."

AN ESSAY ON BUGS.

A considerable portion of the morning session was occupied by W. G. Klee, who read two able and exhaustive papers. The first was on the "Codlin Moth." This was of peculiar interest to all present; for while all do not have fruit that is affected by scale, all do have fruit, such as apples, pears and quinces, that are injured by the codlin moth. His essays were so lengthy that they cannot be given in full, but the following extracts were noted as he read them:

He said, in the estimation of many fruit-growers, this was the most pernicious pest ever introduced into this State. It exists in nearly all the northern counties, and, with the exception of Ventura, in all, from Sacramento to San Diego. Some sections in this district, however, have so far escaped. In Carpenteria, Santa Barbara county, the moth has not yet put in an appearance, which seems a little strange when the fact is taken into consideration that the orchardists in that section are not vigilant as regards its introduction and spread. A theory is advanced at Carpenteria that the moth is kept out by the coal-oil odor which there pervades the atmosphere. This theory he did not believe was founded in fact. The absence, in his opinion, was owing to the fact that they had

RECEIVED NO RETURN INFECTED BOXES.

The people of that section, appreciating their present good fortune in that respect, should take all precautions in the future against the importation of this obnoxious merchandise. The work of the codlin moth is too conspicuous and too well known to need discussion, and he would pass directly to that of the remedies, of which there are many, but none, so far as tried, quite satisfactory, although several are quite promising. The different methods employed to destroy the codlin moth may be divided into four classes, as follows: Those aiming at destroying the young larvæ while in the fruit; those aiming at the destruction of the mature larvæ; those aiming at the destruction of the moth; those aiming at the destruction of the hibernating cocoons.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The first is attempted by spraying. This is the most promising, and in the East, where it has been tried for a number of years, it has given quite satisfactory results. Of the solutions employed, the arsenic compounds have been preferable. A solution of Paris green, London purple and lime has proved quite successful. Of these, the Paris green is the only component part that was effective to any great extent. Spraying with Paris green or London purple is efficient, and not expensive. The powder wants to be mixed one pound to fifty gallons of water. It is best to wet the powder thoroughly and mix it into a kind of paste before putting it into the vessel of water. A common pailful of this mixture is sufficient for the largest tree. A teaspoontul of this poison is sufficient for a pailful of water. In May and June the calyx of the apple is up, and so the poison is retained sufficiently long to kill most of the insects.

THE FRUIT IS NOT POISONED.

The danger from this practice I have proven to be nothing at all. The microscope and chemical analysis have both shown that all the poison has been removed long before we wish to eat the fruit. The wind, no less than the rain, helps to effect this removal.

Acid or white arsenic dissolved in potash is used less in the East than Paris green and London purple. There is no danger to the health by the use of either. It must be used under proper conditions of the weather or the fruit and foliage will be injured.

Whale-oil soap and sulphide of soda he recommends as a summer wash. Dissolve 30 pounds whale-oil soap (80 per cent. soap, at the most costing five cents per pound) in 60 gallons of water. Boil three pounds of lye (American concentrated) with six pounds of sulphur and a couple of gallons of water. When thoroughly dissolved it is a dark-brown liquid (chemically, sulphide of soda). Mix the two, the soap and the sulphide of soda, well, and allow them to boil for about half an hour, then add about 90 gallons of water to the mixture, and it is ready for use. Apply it warm, at about 130° Fahrenheit, by means of a spray pump. Used warm its effect is better, and less material is required than when cold. We have found this wash effectual in destroying the codlin moth.

THERE SHOULD BE UNITY OF ACTION.

The banding system captures many of the larvæ, but the majority of the larvæ no doubt find other hiding places in fences, buildings, etc., and, perhaps, more than anywhere, under the clods at the foot of the tree; and it is here in an old orchard that I invariably find cocoons. To make the banding system more effective the ground immediately around the tree, as well as that of the whole orchard, should be thoroughly pulverized. The greatest obstacle to the success of the banding system is want of unity of action on the part of orchardists. One will conscientiously and thoroughly perform this work and his neighbor will neglect to do so. The work accomplished by the one is counterbalanced by the neglect of the other. The neglect of one poor farmer is sufficient to counterbalance all the work that can be accomplished by a dozen of his neighboring orchardists. There should be a full and complete co-operation on the part of all, and then will they be successful.

SCALE INSECTS.

Mr. Klee also read a lengthy paper upon scale insects. He said the *Aspidiotus perniciosus* had done more harm to the fruit of the State than any other, and it was found in every county from Shasta to San Diego. This insect has three broods a year, in June, August and October, at which time all the eggs are supposed to be hatched. The time for hatching varies somewhat, owing to climatic influences. They appear in different stages at different seasons, and can be destroyed the most effectually when they are in the form of young lice. The old scale are too well protected to be destroyed by washes applied in the summer months, and this is one of the reasons why so many have been unsuccessful. One most important point to be considered in spraying is the size of the tree. While it is a comparatively easy thing to reach every part of a small tree, a large one, particularly one with rough bark, is almost impossible to cover with the spray. Whenever extermination is sought, and large trees are to be treated, we must be prepared for some sacrifice. Trees above fifteen feet need cutting back to convenient hight, and also a thorough thinning. If a tree be old and has rough bark it would be better to have the top completely renewed, by cutting the head off, and scrubbing the remaining body. Trees treated in this manner can be thoroughly cleansed, a fact of which there is abundant proof in every county of the State.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT.

The most successful solution we know of is: Half a pound of concentrated lye half a pound of commercial potash to five quarts of water. This is to be used only when the trees are dormant. This remedy has been used with admirable success in almost every section of the State.

Another remedy, known as the "Geiger wash," is prepared as follows: Six pounds concentrated lye and six gallons of water; to this add four pounds of sulphur and set to boil. Then add nine gallons of water. While boiling add three gallons of whale-oil foots. Finally add fifteen gallons of water in which three pounds of saltpeter has been dissolved. Apply hot.

The following is recommended for pear trees only, and to be applied with a brush: Kerosene, two-thirds of a gallon, mixed with one-third of a gallon of fish oil.

The white pear scale (*Aspidiotus rapax*) is found all along the coast, from San Francisco to San Diego. This scale being lighter in color, is easily distinguished from the *Aspidiotus perniciosus*. It has but one brood a year.

The *Aspidiotus conchinformis*, or oyster-shell apple-bark louse, like the last-mentioned, has but one brood a year. It is found on the apple chiefly, but sometimes is found upon the pear. It is confined chiefly to the coast counties, but is also found in other places in the San Joaquin valley. Owing to the thickness of the armor, it is one of the most difficult of the scale to exterminate.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

A good remedy for the two last named is half a pound of lye and a half-pound of commercial potash to one gallon of water.

The *Aspidiotus ostreæformis* is confined to citrus trees. The trees affected by this pest become very sickly and non-productive. It is a disease of long-standing, but has until lately been little fought. Various soap remedies have proven quite efficient.

The red orange scale somewhat resembles the last-mentioned, and is found in orange orchards in Los Angeles county. One of the many remedies employed in fighting the pest is the following: Eight pounds caustic soda and 1½ gallons of whale oil to 100 gallons of water. This exceedingly cheap wash seemed to accomplish good results. Others were using 8 pounds of potash to 100 gallons of water, seemingly with good effect.

Secanium olea—the olive scale—is one of the most common on the coast. Spray the trees in winter with weak-lye washes, say one-quarter pound concentrated lye, one-pound potash to one gallon water.

The essay embraced the black scale (*Lecanium hesperidum*) or soft orange scale, *Lecanium hemisphericum*), the grape scale, cottony cushion scale, etc. He also gave formulas for different solutions that had been used successfully.

The ravages of the pest, according to the "chief bug inspector," are confined to the southern portion of the State, the orange groves of the middle section of the State and the foothills bordering on the Sacramento valley having not as yet been affected by them.

WHAT OTHERS THINK ABOUT IT.

At the close of the reading of the essay by the Inspector of Fruit Pests, he was asked many questions regarding the different scale and the methods used for their extermination.

Mr. Lelong spoke at length on the cottony cushion scale, a subject at which he was perfectly at home upon. He had made the insect, its ravages and the best methods of its destruction a study, and gave the Convention many points from his observation and experience. In Los Angeles county the Board of Supervisors, under a State law, passed an ordinance creating Pest Inspectors. The Inspectors met with much opposition. The owners would not cut down their trees unless they were paid the value of a three years' crop. The Inspectors went to work under the ordinance and served notice on all owners of infected trees to clean them within fifteen days. It costs money to enforce laws, where a compliance indicates an apparent destruction of property and a loss of value. The law, however, was enforced, but it cost Los Angeles from $15,000 to $20,000 to do it. The law as it now exists is not a dead letter, is not unconstitutional as claimed by some, still a law could be framed that would be simpler and more effective. He said there were many methods of spraying and cleaning trees infected with scale. Most all of them were good, but none of them could be called exterminators, with one application. Some tent their trees and then fill it with some kind of gas. This of course reaches every scale, no matter where he may be located. This gas bath lasts for fifteen minutes, but in many cases the trees afterwards show the evil effects of the gas. He said it was something new, and he was in the dark as to what kind of gas was used. Spraying from the ground, he said, did not saturate the foliage sufficiently to destroy all the scale. The most effective way was to use a step-ladder, and spray downward.

IT CAME FROM AUSTRALIA.

W. G. Klee said the true home of this insect seemed, from all that could be learned, to be Australia, and he advised every farmer who had any friends in that country to write and ascertain if they had any remedy to offer.

Mr. Block, of Santa Clara, said this scale did not confine its ravages to citrus fruits, but was also found on locust and acacia trees.

Mr. Lelong said this was true. They affect every kind of tree and plant. They do not thrive in the olive. Olive trees in the center of infected orange groves are found to be entirely free from scale. This scale is very destructive in Cape Town, Africa.

Mathew Cooke said the codlin moth was very bad in Santa Clara valley, as was also the San Jose scale. Both of these pests could be got rid of successfully if the fruit-growers will only follow instructions. They must learn the natural history of the insect, and this done, there is no insect he cannot successfully fight. It is going to cost something; but the fruit-raiser will make $15 for every $5 he puts out in that way. The white scale is spreading in this city. It is a fact that some orchardists who have filthy trees will not allow them to be cleaned unless they are paid for granting the privilege. The amount that is lost annually in this State by these insect pests represents an amount greater than that which costs to run our State and county Governments.

ON THE SACRAMENTO.

Sol. Runyon, of Courtland, one of the most extensive orchardists on the Sacramento river, gave his personal experience in fighting the scale and codlin moth. He had tried almost every remedy that had been recommended, and had been more or less successful with all. The best in his opinion was the caustic soda and potash wash. The trees he washed last season produced more abundant crops than those he did not wash. The peach trees that were sprayed show a decided growth. They were washed in February, when they were in bud. During the last two weeks he had been using a wash which he was positive killed the insects. He was not at liberty to state what it was, and did not know what effect it was going to have upon the trees.

IN SOLANO COUNTY.

A. T. Hatch, of Suisun, said that last season he cut down all the trees he could find that were infected with the San Jose scale. This year he found a large number infected almost a half mile distant. They develop more in the fall of the year than at any other time. It is the most serious pest he has to contend with. It is carried by bugs. Bugs that crawl, bugs that hop, and bugs that fly, carry this scale, clinging to their limbs and bodies, from tree to tree, from orchard to orchard. Those diabolical squash bugs do a large amount of this carrying business. The scale is enterprising, if it is small, and "catches on" to everything that flies, or that don't fly, so long as it moves from place to place. One scale in one orchard will infect a whole neighborhood in one year.

Mr. Buck, of Vacaville, said fruit that comes to Sacramento or goes to San Francisco, from all parts of the State, is more or less infected with the scale. The only way to do was to wash the trees winter and summer—wash all the time. Do this thoroughly, and then no doubt there will be seed enough for the next year.

Mr. Hatch said there no doubt were many and effective washes. To destroy the scale in one place one year, the next it is found in another place. If our neighbors do not clean their trees, all our outlay and labor is a loss. Until there is a law compelling everyone to clean their orchards there will be no protection. Our orchards will die, fruit become an expensive luxury, and one of the best interests of the State will be abandoned. So far as he was able to learn, the apricot had so far escaped the ravages of this scale.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention met in the afternoon in the Supreme Court-room of the State Capitol, it being warmer and more convenient.

I. A. Wilcox read a lengthy and intensely interesting essay on the strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry and blackberry. This essay, together with all others read during the session of the Convention, will be printed in full in the biennial report of the Horticultural Commission, which will be issued from the office of the State Printer about the 1st of January.

The subject of "Proper Laws to Prevent the Spread of Insect Pests" was next taken up and discussed for nearly two hours. All agreed that something must be done. The man "who had bugs" must take care of them. He must not give "his bugs" to his neighbor. He must use his property so as not to injure his neighbor. The bugs were his own; he must destroy them or keep them at home. It was the sense of the Convention that a law should be drafted, that would be plain, easily enforced, and which would check and

STAMP OUT THIS EVIL

Which is destroying the interest that is turning the eyes of the civilized world toward California. Nearly the entire assemblage took part in the discussion. Matthew Cooke and others recommended the study of "bugology" in the public schools, so that the rising generation would know a white scale from a June bug, a codlin moth from a locust, and be able to know how to destroy them.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, the Chair appointed Messrs. Cooke, Klee and Reed a committee to draft a suitable law for the fruit-growers' protection, and submit the same to the next Legislature.

The subject of tree-pruning was next discussed. Robert Williamson opened the subject. He believed in low pruning. General Vallejo and several others joined in the discussion. Mr. Williamson will read an essay on that subject before the close of the Convention.

At 4:30 P. M. the Convention adjourned to 9 A. M. to-day.

The Grand Jury Impaneled.

In Department One of the Superior Court yesterday the persons drawn to serve as Grand Jurors answered to their names. A few were excused for a good cause, and after the prisoners in the county jail had been given their right to challenge (which some accepted), nineteen jurors were selected by lot to form the jury, as follows: George Rich, J. L. Huntoon, Chris Green, W. J. O'Brien, A. Sage, W. E. Wise, S. L. Richards, George Murray, Robert Ward, George Moore, R. J. Merkley, J. J. Bauer, A. Heilbron, Thomas Harper, W. H. Robinson, J. B. Furnish, S. B. Smith, Benj. Bailey and J. H. Kerr. Christopher Green was appointed Foreman.

Judge Van Fleet addressed the jury at length relative to the duty devolving upon it, and in the course of his remarks said: "Now, I desire to call your particular and careful attention to one of the duties which is confided to you, and which the Legislature, as the representative of the entire State, in its assembled wisdom, has deemed of such importance to the ends of good government and the safety and security of our institutions that it has enjoined upon every Judge who is called upon to impanel a Grand Jury to charge them especially as to their duties in that regard. You are required, before completing your labors, to make a careful and complete examination of the books, records and accounts of all the officers of the county, and especially those pertaining to the revenue, and to make your report thereon to this Court; and if, in your judgment, the services of an expert are necessary, you have the power to employ one at an agreed compensation not to exceed $5 per day. This is a duty that you should not pass over lightly or in a perfunctory manner, but your investigation should be thorough and complete, and directed and carried out in such manner as to enable you to lay before this Court and the public in your report a clear and concise statement of the condition of the accounts and manner of carrying on the business in every public office in the county. This duty is one that has a peculiar significance and importance at this time, when many of the incumbents of public trusts are about surrendering their administration to successors in office, lately chosen. It is therefore essential that your investigations of the affairs of these outgoing servants of the public be thorough and complete."

The jury then retired to its room and elected S. B. Smith Secretary. As District Attorney Buckley's term will expire, in all probability, before the cases acted upon by the jury come into Court, he has appointed Elwood Bruner, District Attorney-elect, to serve as Deputy District Attorney, and he will probably act as the jury's adviser. [By the way, speaking of Deputy District Attorney, it is rumored that Jay R. Brown, who was at one time in Mr. Buckley's office, will be appointed by Mr. Bruner as his Deputy.]

Clunie Opera House.

For the first time in its history the Opera House yielded its stage to sawdust and the "horse opera" last night. Coup's exhibition of trained horses drew a large audience. Expectation had been raised to a high pitch by the reports of the success of the "show" in San Francisco and at the East. It is easily understood to how much better advantage the exhibition must have been given upon the very large stage of the Grand Opera House in San Francisco than upon the much smaller one of the Clunie. It was evident that the trainer and his horses were embarrassed by the narrow limits to which confined, more so probably than they will be to-night. But this said, it was a fine exhibition of what can be accomplished in the training of the horse. The animals used are, with three exceptions, "broncos," and all under four years of age; several are but two-year-olds. The "bronco" is the least tractable of horses, comes of "scrub" stock, and has less brain space and a narrower muzzle than the well-bred American horse. It is easily comprehensible how much more of training achievement it is to bring these thirteen stubborn "plains horses" to terms than to train a better class. It is surprising to witness the evidences of success achieved by Coup's trainer. The animals fetch and carry at command, come and go by call of name or number, count, see-saw, execute complex orders, march in many ways, move and strike attitudes in concert, are fearless of the footlights, and do a large number of pleasing tricks. They are under perfect control, and exhibit none of their native viciousness. At the close they engage in a minature battle, firing small howitzers strapped to their backs; and one that has been taught not to fear fire ascends a "run" amidst stage flames and brings down a lady from an apparently burning "scene." A trick mule is introduced that swings itself, and a mischievous pony that is remarkably intelligent. A fine, well-bred stallion is put through a variety of paces by word of command, and gives an interesting example of the trainer's skill. All in all, it is a fine horse show, and all the better from the fact that it is evolved from such intractable, raw material. The exhibition of the remarkable intelligence of the horses was interspersed with variety numbers. These were excellent roller-skating by Charles and Carrie Moore; acrobatic exercises and grotesque dancing and contortion by the Gerard family—Emile, Kate and Louis—performers of the first order in those lines; ventriloqual interlude by Prof. Paul, a young ventriloquist of excellence, and who was twice recalled by warm applause; Prof. Moore's trained dogs—about a dozen dogs, from the hound to the poodle, that do a large number of tricks capitally. The whole performance is rapid, greatly varied, and throughout interesting and enjoyable. A second entertainment will be given tonight.

Not a Bit Crazy.

Judge Van Fleet received a letter yesterday from the Resident Physician of the Stockton Insane Asylum, stating that Jas. Murphy, the pugilistic individual who was sent to that institution from the Sacramento County Jail some weeks ago, had not given any evidence of insanity since he had been in the asylum, and is not insane; and inquiring whether he was wanted here to serve his term out. It will be recollected that he was arrested by officers Ferral and Sullivan for an unprovoked battery, and while being taken to the station-house turned upon the officers and struck Ferral such a powerful blow in the eye that it was in mourning for some time. Judge Henry sentenced him to a long term in the County Jail, where he immediately began to feign insanity. For some time the officers at the jail believed he was only "playing it," but he persisted so unceasingly that they had him examined by the Commissioners of Lunacy, who interviewed him two or three times before finally committing him to the asylum. This "insanity dodge" has been worked by him before, on one occasion when he was sent to jail for an offense. At that time he was sent to Napa, but before he had been long in the asylum he "recovered" and was discharged. He will probably be brought back to the County Jail, and made to complete his term of sentence, as a hint to others as well as himself.

To Err is Human,

But it is positively inexcusable to administer or take narcotics or potent sedatives to relieve intranquillity of the nerves, the easily discoverable cause of which is simply indigestion. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the remedy indicated when the nervous system is weak, and consequently suspersensitive and untranquil. Braced and quieted by this superlative tonic, the system obtains needful repose at night, dyspeptic qualms cease to disturb the stomach, and mental inquietude disappears. The habit of body becomes regular, the liver and kidneys are healthfully stimulated, and bodily or mental exertion ceases to be a wearisome and difficult task. Neuralgia, rheumatism and malarial disorders and kidney troubles are entirely eradicated by this matchless invigorant and regulator.

Teaching English.

The following resolutions were passed at the teachers' conference held with the University faculty at Berkeley:

Resolved, That constant drill should be had in our primary schools in the careful use of language, to the end that the vocabulary of the child shall be enlarged and his language enriched.

Resolved, That the study of the English language should begin, not with abstract definitions and rules, but with the careful practice of the language itself, and that in this the chief purpose should be to cultivate in the child the ability to discover the power and office of each word, and their relations to each other, and thus, in the end, to enable him to determine what words to use and how to use them.

Resolved, That the science of the English language, including, in an elementary form, the analysis of the English sentence, the distribution of its parts, the actual changes in word forms, real agreements between words, and the laws applicable to the same, should be carefully taught in the grammar schools of this State.

Resolved, That the conference reserves for further consideration its judgment upon the question as to the line and the conditions under which textbook instructions in the subjects covered by the preceding resolutions shall begin in the grammar school course.

Resolved, First, that the beginning of geometry precede the study of algebra; second, that the elements of geometry should be taught at least as soon as in the second grade of the grammar schools.

The Poor Little Ones.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough scaly skin, and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets, fever sores, hip-joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

Lost Faith in Physicians.

There are innumerable instances where cures have been effected by Scovill's Sarsaparilla, or Blood and Liver Syrup, for all diseases of the blood, when they had been given over by their physicians. It is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public, and as it is prepared with the greatest care as a specific for certain diseases, it is no wonder that it should be more effectual than hastily written and carelessly prepared prescriptions. Take this medicine for all disorders arising from impure blood. It is indorsed by leading professional men.

AND STILL THEY FIGHT.

The Local Democracy will Not Harmonize—A New Organization.

It was thought that when the election was over the fight between the local factions of the Democracy were at an end; that the bickerings between the Big Ten and the Little Six would cease, and that the children of Democracy would settle down, as they ought to, forgive and forget, and once more be a united, harmonious and happy family. Such, however, is not the case, the wounds did not heal, and the contest for supremacy to-day is as fierce as it was six weeks prior to their County Convention. Yesterday it was noised about town that certain influential Democrats had called a meeting for last night at Pioneer Hall, and that its object was that of reading the Little Six faction and the present Democratic County Central Committee out of the party. This announcement caused considerable excitement in Democratic circles throughout the city, and the Capital and Golden Eagle Hotels last night were graced with the presence of a large number of the local leaders of the party. The meeting at Pioneer Hall was attended by but few of the Little Six faction, but quite largely attended by the Big Ten, whose meeting it really was. It organized by the selection of R. M. Clarken as Chairman and G. G. Pickett Secretary. The object of the meeting, it is stated, was to organize a Democratic club, or political association composed of the best men in the party, both city and county, which should control all matters political. The present Democratic County Central Committee, in the opinion of the meeting, is incompetent, disloyal, un-Jeffersonian, and must not be regarded as a true reflex of the party. They are not willing to sanction their acts, neither are they willing that the said Central Committee shall assume to represent the true Democracy of the city and county. They claim that the party needs weeding out, and they are going to commence that work now, and ere the next election rolls around the political machinery will be in the hands of competent and loyal Democrats—men who will not sell their candidates at the polls, and not insist upon putting up a weak candidate in order to elect a man on the opposing ticket.

A committee of seven was selected to draft a constitution and by-laws, as follows: Robert Barnett, Internal Revenue Inspector, Chairman; H. M. Bernard, Captain Thomas Dwyer, W. D. Comstock, Charles Jenkins, R. M. Clarken and G. G. Pickett. This committee is to meet at the Capital Hotel at 2 P. M. on Sunday next and perform the duty assigned.

Speeches were made by Charles Jenkins, J. W. Hughes and Matt. F. Johnson, of the city, and J. B. Furnish, of Galt.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place next Tuesday evening.

It was stated by a prominent Democrat last evening that the Little Six would immediately organize for the defensive, and for that purpose would call a mass meeting in Armory Hall for some night next week. They claim that last night's meeting was not of the Simon-pure Democracy, and that some of the members of their committee were not Democrats, and worked against the ticket at the last election. There is fun ahead.

Raisins from Colfax.

A gentleman of this city, who has just returned from a trip through the foothill region, brings back a sample of raisins from the vineyard of Hayford & Lobner, at Colfax, which most effectively answers the frequent inquiry as to whether or not raisin grapes can be successfully grown and cured in the upper fruit belt. The raisins from Colfax are of a very choice quality, and will rank high in the market. The prospects are that raisin-making will become a lively industry in that vicinity, as it is one of the best sections for vines to be found in the State, and vineyards and orchards are being rapidly put out in all directions. The raisin samples are from grapes grown upon vines three years old, from cuttings. Colfax presents a lively appearance under preparations for the season's planting. Messrs. Hayford & Lobner are actively engaged in seeking to build up that part of the foothills by pointing out desirable lands, and places for settlement, to the numerous home-seekers visiting the locality. At Auburn, Messrs. Adams and Smith are doing a like excellent work in the interest of rapid settlement and development of that portion of Placer county. There is a general feeling and expression of hope among the people that the time of the overland trains may be so arranged as to permit travelers to see by daylight the entire foothill country passed through. The number of people seeking pleasant homes all along the foothill belt—and finding them—is such as to indicate that all of this now sparsely-settled region will soon teem with a large and industrious population, bringing with them the natural advantages arising from such increase, and insuring a new and remarkable era of prosperity.

Jimmy Hope's Habeas Corpus.

Hope, the notorious burglar and bank robber, whose term at San Quentin for an attempt to rob Sather & Co.'s bank, in San Francisco, terminated early yesterday morning, is wanted by the authorities of the State of New York because of his having escaped from the Auburn Penitentiary when he had still three years to serve, and also because it is believed that he was connected with the famous Manhattan Bank robbery. For this reason Warden Parsons, of the Auburn Penitentiary, and detective Rogers, of New York city, came out to this coast, to get him when his time was up at San Quentin, and yesterday morning, accompanied by detective Coffey, of San Francisco, they received him at the prison, put him in a buggy, and drove across country to connect with the overland railroad line. Meanwhile Hope's friends had through his attorneys, Coogan & Foote, procured a writ of habeas corpus from Chief Justice Morrison, returnable before Judge Toohey, in San Francisco, claiming, in Hope's behalf, that he was held in custody illegally by the New York officers, under a defective requisition upon Governor Stoneman. The detectives outwitted the prisoner's lawyers at the start, but the latter put the telegraph in requisition, and sent a message to every station on the line of the railroad below this city to head the officers off, and when they reached Suisun last evening they were stopped. They came to Sacramento with their prisoner, however, and he spent last night in the city prison, but will be taken back to the Bay this morning.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Ed. Miller and Miss Lena Thrush, two young Sacramentans, popular in a large circle of acquaintance, were married yesterday by Rev. A. W. Griffin, and left on their wedding trip to San Francisco on the afternoon train.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: S. D. Sollars, Philadelphia; A. Solano, wife and child, Los Angeles; J. B. Mallory, Virginia City, Nev.; W. B. Greenbaum, San Francisco; W. C. Jones and wife, Newcastle; H. F. Band and wife, ranch; C. B. Fenn, San Francisco; R. B. Blowers and wife, S. Holland, Woodland; L. F. Moulton and wife, Colusa; Miss H. W. Lester, Chicago; N. K. Spect, Chico; H. H. Ellis, F. J. Masters, San Francisco; Nathan W. Blanchard, Santa Paula.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: Geo. A. Smith, Courtland; J. H. Hoppins and wife, Yolo; C. E. Langford and wife, Miss Langford, Los Angeles; J. B. Hollingsworth, Woodland; J. P. Onslott, Yuba City; H. Washburn, San Francisco; F. M. West, L. B. Woodworth, Oakland; C. H. Weatherwax, Placerville; E. M. Gray, J. H. Guill, Chico; C. C. Crippin, Placerville; Percy Williams, Stockton; J. B. DeJarnett and wife, Colusa; Harry Urma, San Francisco; R. H. Beamer, R. M. Huston, Woodland; Alfred T. Perkins, Alameda; G. W. Dench, Placerville.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.

TUESDAY, November 16th.

J. M. Houston vs. Henry Nirod—Continued for the term by consent.

Bertie L. Jolly vs. H. W. Jolly—Default of defendant entered. Case heard and decree of divorce granted.

Department Two—McFarland, Judge.

TUESDAY, November 16th.

Eliza Vogt vs. Christ Vogt—Cause heard and decree granted.

Laura J. Vermilya vs. A. Vermilya—Report of referee read, cause submitted and decree granted.

Thelka Abenroth vs. George Meadows—Further heard and continued until to-morrow morning for argument.

On motion of F. D. Ryan, it is ordered that the Court adjourn out of respect to the memory of Peter Hannan, deceased. F. D. Ryan, Clinton White, J. B. Devine and George Davis appointed to act as pall bearers and represent the members of the bar at the funeral. A. P. Catlin, Clinton White and F. D. Ryan appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect.

THE claims as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are based entirely on what the people say it has done for them. Send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a book containing statements of many remarkable cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARRIED.

Anderson, November 7—Alfred Howell to Alice McGarrey.

BORN.

Sacramento, November 15—Wife of Leon Salomon, a daughter. (San Francisco papers please copy.)

Sacramento, November 14—Wife of Nathan Jacobs, a son.

Sacramento, November 9—Wife of J. M. N