THAT SILVER POOL.

Congressman Clunie Did Not Speculate in Bullion.

OWENBY TESTIFIES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

He Evades Questions Relating to the Names of Senators and Representatives Interested in the Pool, and Volunteers a Suggestion That the Committee Should Have Experts to Examine Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Books for Information.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the silver pool investigation to-day Representative Abner Taylor of Illinois stated that he bought on margin in last July and August 40,000 ounces of silver and sold it at a profit. He wished it put on record that the purchase was made after the silver bill had become a law.. He has not bought any silver since.

Congressman Taylor said he did not know of any Senator or Representative having bought silver. The witness did not buy any silver before the law went into effect, nor while legislation was pending. He had dealt some in wheat since he had been in Congress. He had, after consultation with the President, Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint (by whom it was approved), introduced a bill at the beginning of the session looking to the purchase of the 13,000,000 ounces surplus in the United States. He did not hold an ounce of silver at the time, and did not before the introduction of the bill have any conference with any man supposed to own silver.

Representative Clunie of California testified that he had never dealt in silver, and did not know any Senator or Representative who had.

James A. Owenby was sworn. He resided, he said, in New York, but spent most of his time in Washington. His business last year was that of broker. He handled all sorts of securities, and when he had an opportunity dealt in silver. His original business was mining. He had desk room in the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. in New York.

Payne asked if witness had talked with Stevens, correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat*, about the silver pool.

Witness—"I probably have used the word 'pool' in speaking of parties in conversation about silver. I had some knowledge of different parties who I believed were engaged in silver trading, but of an organized pool I don't believe I did." He had seen accounts upon the books of Wells, Fargo & Co

Witness was asked a number of questions, to find out if any names on the books were those of Senators or Representatives. He evaded these questions, and volunteered the suggestion that the committee should have experts to examine the books of Wells, Fargo & Co.

During the testimony, witness at one time asked if his questioner meant "books of any bank."

Payne wanted to know after a while what witness meant by this question, and finally learned that he referred to the books of J. M. Donald, Cashier of the Hanover National Bank, and of Hall, Assistant Cashier.

Owenby was asked if on any of these books was the name of any Senator or Representative, and after considering the question awhile he replied that Donald had once picked up a letter while they were canvassing the silver situation and said: "That man is in it. I know what he will do."

Payne—"He mentioned a name, did he?"

Owenby—"You are very anxious to have me mention that, are you?"

"Yes."

"I will state positively it was a Senator's name."

As an excuse for not being able to give information, with regard to other questions asked, Owenby said the information was in his books. The books referred to his private affairs, and he would not state how they could be obtained unless compelled to do so. He was doing business in Chicago, and was interested with the firm of Field, Wicher & Kling. Their business was of a personal nature, and it would probably be detrimental to the firm to state where the books, accounts and stocks were kept. He did not remember what was in the books and did not want to.

Other questions brought out the fact that outside of these books witness had in his trunk other receptacles and memoranda relating to silver speculations. The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms had brought him to Washington in such a hurry that he forgot all about the papers in his trunk.

Adjourned.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

Senator Dolph Criticises the Committee's Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The fortifications bill came up in the Senate this afternoon, and Senator Dolph of Oregon severely criticised the committee having it in charge for reducing certain Pacific coast appropriations and increasing others in different parts of the country, for which there was no necessity, in his opinion, viz: The reducing of the appropriation from $100,000 to $50,000 for the purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances to operate them for closing channels leading to our principal seaports; the reduction from $100,000 to $50,000 for needful casemates and cable galleries to render it possible to operate submarine mines; also, for striking out an appropriation of $16,000 for the improvement of the torpedo station at Yerba Island, and for cutting down the appropriation for the construction of gun and mortar batteries at New York, San Francisco and other harbors from $1,000,000 to $750,000.

He said that the excuse offered by the committee for making these reductions was a poor one. They contended that they were rendered necessary in order to increase others of greater importance.

Senator Dolph said that the appropriation of $400,000 for cast-iron sea coast mortars hooped with steel, was made by the committee, in the face of the expert testimony of General Benet and all the other witnesses of the War Department who had ever testified on the subject, who were unanimously of the opinion that cast-iron guns hooped with steel were treacherous, and that steel guns should be employed.

Dolph understood that there was now on hand an unexpended balance of $400,000 from last year's appropriation, which, with $400,000 proposed to be appropriated, would make a total of $800,000 for cast-iron guns, which had been characterized as incomparable with steel guns, and were, in fact, treacherous and almost worthless. The committee had not paid the slightest regard to the expert testimony in this regard, but had reduced the appropriation for the purchase of oil tempered and annealed steel for high power coast defense guns from $1,000,000 to $800,000, and had increased by 100 per cent. the appropriation for worthless cast-iron mortors.

Dolph then alluded to his amendment introduced last session providing for an appropriation of $100,000 for the erection of an assembling foundry for high-power guns at "some point on the Pacific Coast," and to appoint an army or navy board to select a site for the same, the location to be approved by the President before the appropriation was made available. He said that instead of adopting his amendment, Congress had seen fit to employ this language: "A board to inquire into the advisability of erecting a gun factory for furnishing and assembling high-power guns to be mounted in fortifications at Benicia, Cal., or at the Rock Island Arsenal, or at the Indianapolis Arsenal, or at some point near the Gulf Coast."

Dolph said that the army board had construed this clause to mean if a gun foundry was to be located on the Pacific Coast it was restricted to Benicia. He contended that the location should not have been restricted to Benicia, but that other sections of the coast should have been given a chance. He said that his amendment of last session had been reintroduced and reported favorably from the Fortifications Committee, and being referred to the Appropriations Committee, the latter had seen fit to pigeon-hole it. He said that he would not let the matter drop there, but would call it up again while the fortifications bill was under consideration, and endeavor to have his amendment adopted by the Senate.

Senator Dolph said to-night to the California Associated Press representative that he fully expected to defeat the amendment in the appropriation bill calling for pot-metal mortars held together by steel bands. That in his speech today he did not give the matter the attention he would have done had he thought there was any probability of the amendment prevailing. He insists that the expenditure of last year of $3,007,500 for the manufacture of guns by private parties, and the amendment of this year calling for $4,250,000 to be expended in the same way is injudicious. He said that with this large sum of money the Government could establish its own gun foundry.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Resolution Setting Apart a Date for Consideration of the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, has introduced a resolution setting aside February 15th for consideration of the Senate silver bill, the bill to be considered from day to day until disposed of.

Senator Chandler, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, has reported favorably the amendment proposed to the naval appropriation bill by Allen, appropriating $700,000 for the construction of a dry dock, and $5,000 for the purchase of a necessary site at Port Orford, Washington.

The Supreme Court has advanced and assigned for argument on the third Monday in March the cases of the fifty-seven Chinese arrested in San Francisco for unlawfully entering the United States.

Confirmations: W. S. Bodley, Postmaster at Caldwell, Idaho; A. W. Coxe, Postmaster at Santa Maria, California.

In the Senate to-day Dolph read a memorial from the Portland (Oregon), Chamber of Commerce praying for the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the Government to aid the Nicaragua Canal scheme.

A strong petition reached here to-day from Tahoe (Nevada), asking that the mail route be restored to that town by way of Trukee before the next watering season. The matter was called to the attention of the Postoffice Department, and it is reported that the request will be granted.

In the House to-morrow the diplomatic and consular bill will come up for consideration, and the occasion will be utilized by McKenna in his defense against the insinuation of Representative McCreary connecting him with what might be called the Barrundia assassination. Although McKenna and Mizner have been friends for thirty years, the former does not see why he should be held responsible for Mizner's mistake, but at any rate he will earnestly defend his friend's official action.

California Postoffice Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—As stated in these dispatches last night, Reed had promised to recognize Morrow and Vandever to call up their bills for public buildings at San Francisco and Los Angeles. Speaker Reed called Morrow to the chair to-day, and the latter saw a memorandum in which he, Vandever and others were slated for recognition, but the Democrats frittered away the time and made a point of no quorum, therefore, the House was obliged to adjourn before these bills could be reached. The next suspension day is on March 3d. It is barely possible that recognition will be accorded on that day, but it is only a chance.

Memorials to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representative Morrow to-day presented in the House a memorial from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce urging the passing of a resolution extending to Alaska the benefits of laws encouraging instructions in agricultural and mechanical arts; also, a memorial from the same organization urging the passage of the Nicaraguan Canal bill; also, a memorial requesting an appropriation to equip a United States vessel for the purpose of making soundings between San Francisco and Honolulu, and thence to New Zealand by way of the Island of Tutuilla for a trans-Pacific cable.

The Vacant Secretaryship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Harrison to-day received a cablegram from the Consul-General at London, John C. New. Its contents cannot be learned, but it is believed it refers to the vacant Secretaryship of the Treasury. The Indiana politicians refuse to believe that New will be appointed, because Indianapolis already has one member of the Cabinet. Harrison's friends declare that he does not like New, and sent him to London to get rid of him.

Interior Department Rulings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Secretary of the Interior has disallowed the claim of Felipe and J. G. and Acio Armigo, of Socorro County, N. M., amounting to $5,090, for depredations alleged to have been committed in 1850 by Apache Indians.

In the case of James Drum vs. Christopher Torney, involving land in the Sacramento District, the decision of the Commissioner is affirmed.

Senator Hearst's Health.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—A. M.—At 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning reports from Senator Hearst's house say the patient is resting comfortably, but is not quite so well as yesterday.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FARM AND ORCHARD.

The Value of Breeds Intended for Producing Meat.

Pruning Grape Vines—Management of Sheep—Eggs for Hatching—Manure Grapes—General Farm Notes.

At this time the early lambs should receive the greatest attention, as they are now being dropped, and if kept in full growth pay large profits. In some markets sales are made as early as February and March, lambs of forty pounds each being bought by proprietors of costly hotels and restaurants; but they are scarce at such times, and it does not pay to sell them if they are of choice breeds, as they will be worth more later on. The early lamb is the one that makes the most rapid progress in growth, and not the one that is of a certain age. Lambs of the Shropshire or Oxford breeds will weigh about twelve pounds at birth, and when three months old can be made to weigh seventy-five pounds with but little difficulty. In an experiment made in Illinois with twin lambs, the male reached 101 pounds when 100 days old, and the female 87 pounds, which shows what is at least possible, though not often attained. A breed intended for producing meat, whether in the shape of beef, pork, mutton or lamb, should be selected for that purpose exclusively. Breeds are now separated and classified according to their merits and special characteristics for the accomplishment of any certain objects, and success with any breed is secured only when that breed is made to do duty in its particular line.

When the early lamb is made an object of profit the breed should be one that excels in the size and rapidity of its growth from birth. All other considerations, such as wool productions, adaptability to forage, etc., should be overlooked, in order to give the breed every privilege to excel in its special capacity; hence to get the lambs in market early they must be fed and bred for that purpose, as a few weeks delay may lessen the profits one-half. The same rule applies to other classes of stock. To secure the best results one must breed for them, for the breed is the foundation upon which the enterprise is built. There is no rule for feeding all stock alike. The breed that is to produce after its kind must be fed with a view to enable it to perform its part. To feed for fat when growth is desired, or to feed for growth when production is sought, demands skill and a due regard to the quality and quantity of foods, but it is the duty of the farmer to understand all such matters and to educate himself to a knowledge of the characteristics of the breeds and the quality of the foods necessary to aid him in accomplishing his objects.—*Philadelphia Record.*

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

There is more mystery made over the pruning of grape vines than there is need for. Many a farmer is afraid to use the knife on his vines for fear of doing them some injury. As a matter of fact, the whole business of pruning consists in a proper thinning out of canes so that there be not too much wood for the trellis, and arranging so that bearing canes will be over all parts of it. As to the two systems—one of which calls for new canes annually, the other for spurs only from the old wood—I have found no difference in them. What is wanted is to have bunches of grapes evenly distributed over the vines, and whether they come from last year's or older canes makes no difference. My own plan is between the two. If there are canes which bore last year, and they are well supplied with lateral shoots from top to bottom, they are permitted to remain, but the laterals are all pruned back to two eyes. One of these eyes is sure to give a shoot, which will be supplied with one or two bunches of grapes in season. This is what is called the spur system, and it is the one adopted by those who grow grapes in hot-houses.

The vines in these forcing houses have canes which have not been renewed for many years. By judicious pruning the natural tendency of the vine to make foliage only at top is prevented, and from the lowest to the highest point bunches of grapes hang. If this judicious care were given to outside grapes they would no more become bare than the inside ones. But there are few of us perfect enough in our business, or who deem it worth while to give this care to the vines. In consequence, there is every year less foliage at the bottom than before, and in the end less fruit produced. An easy way to remedy this is simply to cut down an old cane to near the ground, when a strong, fine cane will be made instead for fruiting next year. I follow this plan, differing, however, in this: That every year I see that some old cane is cut back, so that there are always some new and some old canes on the trellises. And this, I think, is the best way. There is no reason that I can see for cutting down the canes continually. Old canes of many years' growth produce the finest kind of bunches. It may safely be said that old canes with laterals well pruned back, and a new cane here and there, where vacant places are likely to be will leave the vine in good shape to produce a full supply of fruit.

In regard to length of cane, as I am writing of grapes grown on trellises about gardens and dwellings and not of those grown in vineyards for market, in which case a different system would be required, I would say that the trellis of about 7 or 8 feet high, which is about the height of those we have, may have the cane come to within one foot of the top. Several canes cut in this way will give more fruit than one not cut so short and allowed to run along the trellis too far. Canes of long size do not bear well on their tops. Pruning may be done at any time during the winter. If it be desired to increase the stock of vines, preserve the trimmings. Cut them into lengths of about 9 to 12 inches, containing two or three eyes each. Cut the lower end of each just below an eye. Tie them up in bundles and bury them in sand in a cold cellar until the ground is in fit condition to plant in spring. Then set them deep enough in the ground that the top eye is just above the surface of it. Hardly one will fail to grow if the cuttings have been kept in good condition ard are planted early in the season.—*Joseph Muhan in Practical Farmer.*

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

An Orleans County (N. Y.) correspondent of the Albany *Cultivator* asserts that if any farmer will buy 120 square-bodied Merino ewes (or one for each acre of his farm) well covered with good salable wool, the fleece of one year's growth to weigh about eleven pounds, he would take in a snug sum for wool, and hardly know where it came from.

Of course, sheep need looking after every day nearly, but they do not have to be milked, and that twice a day, like cows; neither do they have to be driven to the barn every day. They ought, however, to be changed from one lot to another about every three weeks, and that is not much of a job if every time they are looked after they are given a few handfuls of some kind of grain that they like. They are only too willing to follow the dish on being called.

Forty of the shortest-wooled and tightest-shearers should be kept with a Shropshire ram, the eighty that are left to be turned with a Merino ram. The lambs should come just before the rush of spring work, so that they can be watched every few hours both day and night. Every ewe that does not have plenty of milk and a strong lamb should be marked with a knife on her ear, and when the culling time comes the next September she should be fattened, as also the Shropshire lambs and half of the Merino lambs, after the best ewe lambs have been sorted out to take the place of the culls in the flock.

Through the winter a flock of store sheep do not need much care—a dry field for exercise, a good shelter (not too warm) from storms, a dry bed, proper feed three times a day, a dish with one-third sulphur and two-thirds salt, and their drinking trough cleaned once a day. One word about rams—always use the best, for they are one-half of the flock, and a big half at that, sometimes.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

In selecting eggs for hatching purposes, see that they are uniform. Very large eggs, that "bulge" out at the larger part, and which are disproportionate in width to length, seldom hatch, as hens that lay such eggs are usually in an over-fat condition, and we may here mention that eggs from very fat hens are nearly always large or exceedingly small. The eggs for incubation should be of normal size, smooth, free from excrescences or inequalities of shell and well-proportioned. But we must go beyond the eggs and know from what kind of hens they came. All breeding stock should be in perfect health and in full vigor, the male to be active, and the females industrious in their search for food. The breed used should be one that possesses some meritorious characteristic, such as good laying, market quality, size, hardiness or adaptability to the climate. No eggs should be used for hatching except those that have been selected for the purpose. To take a number from the basket, without selecting them, is to incur the risk of securing no chicks, while extra care may result in a good hatch—*Farm and Fireside.*

MANURE GRAPES.

During the winter is a good time to apply manure to grapes, and while farm manure can be applied to them with benefit, yet when there is an insufficient supply, special fertilizers can be used to a good advantage. They need considerable potash and phosphoric acid, and for this reason will derive considerable amount of benefit from an application of wood ashes or bones either broken up or applied whole, or old pieces of leather in the shape of old boots and shoes. These, with the old bones, are left lying around while the ashes are left piled up in unsightly piles that, if nothing else, detract considerably from the neat appearance of the place. Bones buried reasonably close to a vine or plant will dissolve sufficiently each year to furnish sufficient amount of plant food to secure a vigorous growth for several years, and in no better way can a good fertilizer be supplied.—*Prairie Farmer.*

FARM NOTES.

Did you ever notice how much better a well-manured field would stand drought? Think a minute.

Geese and ducks are very partial to cooked turnips, which may be fed with ground grain. Such food is better for them than too much grain.

Good, well-cured hay is an article of food that seldom causes any ill effects. All classes of stock may eat their fill of it without danger of colic and other complaints of the bowels.

Cream will rise quicker if the milk has been thinned with water warmed to 110 degrees. This is especially important in winter, when milk is apt to become thicker and somewhat viscid.

Don't plant strawberries between the rows of young fruit trees, for the late cultivation of the strawberries will cause the fruit trees to take on a new growth to their injury. That is the experience given by a writer in a contemporary.

Nothing is lost that is added to the soil if a farm is properly managed. The coarsest manure will become plant food after a lapse of a certain period of time, but it is best to endeavor to have all the manure in the finest possible condition.

The roots of a tree, as a rule, have twice as great a spread as do its branches. It is well to remember this when manuring them, and also to remember that it is the outside or end roots that get the greatest part of the nourishment taken to the tree.

Dr. Detmers says: The man who adulterates food should be in the penitentiary, but the man who adulterates milk should be hanged. And this because the milk is used by the infants, the weak and the sick as well as by the well, and any injurious matter in the milk is sure death to the person who drinks it.

Either straw or hay in cold weather is a welcome article to place in the corner of the hen-house for them to scratch among; it creates activity. This keeps the blood moving, and health is usually good when this point is observed. The corn and other grain should be thrown among the litter, thus making them hunt for what food they obtain.

The farmer of the future will be a student. He will be a business man. He will have scientific knowledge. He will know why he must use certain kinds of fertilizers for certain grains. He will know why he uses certain food to produce fat and other to produce milk. Hence he must have education; at least, sufficient mental training to comprehend these truths.

Don't give a young horse a chance to run away, for if he runs once he is apt to run again on the slightest cause. If not allowed to run when young he will grow up in blissful ignorance of his power or ability to do so. Accustom a horse to all kinds of noises and accidents, by gently but firmly restraining him when frightened, and he will in time become almost incapable of fright.

South Carolina has had more poultry shows and larger exhibits of fowls this winter than any other State in the Union. Yet, only three years ago she was far behind the average place in the poultry industry. Georgia and Louisiana are close to her, with New York and New England following.

Throw the sweeping of the hay loft, and the chaff from the wheat in the poultry-house, so as to induce the hens to scratch and work in the litter. When given an opportunity to exercise, by scratching, the hens will lay more eggs than when kept in a state of inactivity.

It is just as essential for a farmer to take an inventory of his stock in store as it is for the merchant. It is needed to determine whether it is profitable to carry more or less of a certain kind or article, or whether it is profitable to carry it at all. Sometimes we carry too much for the capital invested, or not enough, as the case may be. We cannot discover this by guesswork.

Peach trees probably made more growth of wood last year than may be desirable, and are therefore more liable to injury from severe cold. The extra wood should not be cut away until the beginning of spring, or until the frost and cold has finished the damage. Keep the ground around tender fruit trees mulched if there is liability of an early flow of sap, as is sometimes the case where certain trees are favorably located.

Overfeeding is detrimental to complete digestion and is a waste of food. While heavy feeding is the universal recommendation if a large yield is to be secured, yet it would be well to pause and consider the fact that the powers of an animal may be overtaxed and its digestion impaired. Regularity of feeding and the allowance of a sufficiency should be observed, but nothing can be gained by going beyond the limit of the capacity of the animal. It is safe to claim that disease is more frequently the result of overfeeding than from any other cause.

The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, which gives a total product of 6,750,000,000. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of the milk, at a total return to the dairy farmers of $810,000,000, if they sold all their milk as milk. But 50 per cent. of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes twenty-seven pounds of milk to make one pound of butter and about ten pounds to make one pound of cheese. There is the same amount of nutrition albuminoids in eight and one-half pounds of milk that there is in one pound of beef.

There is no time spent in the stables in winter that pays a better return than cutting the hay and fodder for the stock. A vast source of waste is saved, and the feeding value of the provender is very greatly increased. A correspondent of the New England *Homestead* says he estimates that his cutter saved him $100 the first winter, and enough fodder was saved on his farm over what was fed in the old way to winter six to eight cows.

When asked if corn smut will kill cows or produce abortion, Professor W. O. Henry gives this reminiscence. "I fed the smut to one cow until she refused to eat it; to another cow I fed it until she ate a peck a day of carefully cleaned smut. This cow was not carrying a calf and was dry. For a time she fattened, but suddenly died, owing, I am certain, to disturbance in the brain caused by smut. I may say by way of parenthesis that the cow got it back on me, for in making a post mortem examination I was blood poisoned and came near being put under the ground almost as soon as the cow."

In order to insure a good market price your poultry must be well fattened (upon good, nutritious food), their crops emptied as soon as killed. They must be well and cleanly picked and thoroughly cooled—but not frozen. When the time comes to market them pack them in boxes with a layer of clean straw (rye straw is the best) between the layers of poultry. Mark each box carefully, specifying what it contains, and don't forget to send the "invoice" by mail. Ship so as to reach its destination about the middle of the week, and never so late as to arrive on Saturday. There will be quite a brisk demand for poultry from now on.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

D. M. Burns and wife came up from the bay yesterday.

W. J. Lockwood, of New York, is at the Capital Hotel.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: W. A. Shippee, Avon; Jay W. Adams, Los Angeles; R. B. Maury, Jr., Memphis; J. H. Beecher, A. W. Morton, H. P. Hale, George S. Knapp, Chicago; W. E. Stubbs, E. C. Horst, New York; F. T. Baldwin and wife, A. M. Orr, H. N. Rucker, Stockton; Wm. Pyle, Wilmington, Del.; J. B. Crowley, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. S. J. Stabler, Chas. O. Alexander, E. P. Dennison, Oakland; Charles Aull, Folsom; D. G. Mitchell, Paris; Chas. C. Hollister, Courtland; E. W. Clarke and wife, Hawthorne; H. P. Stabler, Yuba City; E. Wilson, John F. Bragg, John Smith, C. N. Fox, W. S. Baxter, D. M. Steindler and family, Colonel J. W. Dickinson, Colonel Wm. McDonald, Colonel Thos. P. Barry, Colonel A. D. Cutler, Captain W. P. Bush, Marcus D. Boruck, S. V. Blumenberg, Arthur McEwen, L W. Storror, James G. Maguire, W. G. Harris, San Francisco; L. Morehouse, San Leandro.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: John McFarland, Galt; J. C. Campbell, Oakland; Miss Carpenter, Miss Rosa Mars, Folsom; Jas. O'Neil, city; G. W. Chapman, Winters; Jas. A. Louttit, Stockton; H. W. Stone, Willows; T. McNosler, Berkeley; J. D. Carr, Salinas; M. D. Hyde, Isaac Upham, Oakland; John M. Lent, H. J. Maxwell, D. M. Burns and wife, San Francisco; John T. Doyle, R. R. Rubenstein, W. C. White, Stockton; Brant Waters, San Bernardino; J. L. Copland, Landing; John Brown, Jr., San Bernardino; S. P. Blumenberg, San Francisco; George W. Peckham, Watsonville; S. A. Drummund, Lancaster; Phillip Oppenheim, San Francisco; H. H. Thieben, city; W. J. Lockwood, New York; W. S. Mesick, Grand Rapids; Col. Hardin, Santa Rosa; A. J. Jackson, Sacramento; R. H. Beamer, Woodland; A. C. Kittredge, San Francisco; D. H. Cantrell, Arno; John Buckingham and wife, Ukiah; J. West Martin, Oakland; W. M. Morris, Aurora; J. D. Pierce, Chicago.

BADLY BATTERED

Two Young Men Have a Sad Experience Down Town.

There was a lively fight in the vicinity of Third and L streets last night.

Two young men named Woods and Toole had an altercation with an individual named William Tierney, and Toole claims that Tierney spat in his face. At all events, Toole and Tierney clinched. Woods stepped in to help his friend, when reinforcements came to Tierney in the shape of a man named Rivers.

The quartet fought all over the sidewalk, and caused a great crowd to collect.

When the combatants were separated, it was found that Woods and Toole had received by far the worst of the conflict. Both were badly battered, particularly Woods, over whose left optic had been erected a fantastic "shanty," and whose countenance was otherwise sadly disfigured.

Bleeding and sore they wended their way to the Police Station, and told their tale of woe. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Tierney and Rivers, and officers Simmons and Lowell arrested those two worthies half an hour later.

Coming Auctions.

To-morrow at 10 A. M. Bell & Co. will sell at their salesrooms, 1009-1011 J street, a splendid lot of household furniture, carpets, crockery, stoves, etc., and a valuable upright Mathushek piano.

On Saturday morning W. H. Sherburn will sell all of the furniture, carpets, glassware, etc., of the Tremont Hotel, J street, between Front and Second, on the premises.

At Sheriff Stanley's Hotel.

Sheriff Stanley's report for the month of January shows that eighty-one prisoners were turned over to him during the month for various offenses; twenty-five were discharged, and he now has fifty-six on hand.

SAVE YOUR EYES.

A Series of Good Suggestions For the Use of Visual Organs.

I never read by a dim light. It is a common habit for children and even grown people to read between daylight and dark, or in the darkened corner of a room. The strain thus produced is often sufficient to impair a healthy eye, and weaken one that is diseased.

Never read or write with the light shining directly in the eye. The light should either be covered by a shade or be placed above and behind the reader, shining over the left shoulder if the person is right-handed. In this way the page will be illuminated, and the bright rays of the light will not enter the eye and so irritate it.

Do not read lying down. It is an unnatural position, for it requires an extra strain on the muscles of the eye, and favors congestion of those organs.

Do not read or write with the head bent far forward. It is a common practice for young people to lay the book on a table, bend over it, and, with face close to the page, continue reading or writing for a long time. This position causes an increased flow of blood to the eyes and head, producing symptoms of weakness and increasing any existing near-sightedness.

Avoid reading on the cars or when riding in a carriage. The strain made necessary in the endeavor to overcome the unsteadiness of the page and to see distinctly is often sufficient to cause a great injury to an eye.

Avoid bringing the book too near the eyes. Hold it as far as the print is distinct and clear—about fourteen to sixteen inches; but do not carry it so far away that it is an effort to see clearly. When the book is brought too close to the face an undue strain is required both upon those muscles which adjust the vision at different distances, and also upon those which turn the eyes inward. As a result, marked symptoms of weakness in reading will in time be noticed.

Never read or continue the use of the eyes after they begin to tire or the head commences to ache. These are certain indications that you are doing too much and that rest is necessary.—*Harper's Young People.*

A Productive Country.

Quebec's law which provides that every father of twelve or more living children shall receive from the Government a grant of one hundred acres of land for each child above that minimum number, is being quite extensively availed of. The total number of fathers who have applied for the bounty up to date is about one thousand, nearly all of whom are French-Canadians. Among this number is one with twenty-three children, four with eighteen, six with seventeen, one with sixteen, twenty-seven with fifteen, forty-five with fourteen, twenty-seven with thirteen, and the balance with twelve. The figures seem to show that the French-Canadians are not backward in respect to fecundity, and that if they keep on they will have the earth.

The Marquis of Baroda owns a carpet, about 10 feet by 6, made entirely of strings of pearls, with center and corner pieces of diamonds. This carpet took three years to weave and cost £200,000. It was made by the order of Khande Rao, who designed it to be a present for a Mohammedan lady who had fascinated him.

THERE is represented in Hood's Sarsaparilla all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has developed, combined with ong experience and careful experiment.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2, 1891.

MORNING BOARD.

Ophir	3 70@3 80	Challenge	1 75
Mexican	2 80	Occidental	95c
G. & C.	2 70@2 65	Lady W	20c
B. & B.	3 10	Andes	95c@1
Con. Va	4 95@5 00	Scorpion	15@20c
Savage	2 30	Iowa	20@30c
Chollar	2 40@2 45	Baltimore	25c
Potosi	5 25	S. V. Water	92
H. & N.	1 55@1 60	E. S. Nevada	5@10c
Point	2 05@2 00	Eureka	2 55@3
Jacket	2 60@ 55	Prize	20c
Imperial	25c	Belle Isle	40c
Kentuck	35@40c	Mt. Diablo	1 90@2
Alpha	90c	N. B. Isle	2
Belcher	1 90	Holmes	1cc
Confidence	5½	Queen	20@25c
S. Nevada	2 30	Com. W	75c
do ass't. del'q't		N. Com. W	50@55c
Utah	90@75c	Delmonte	10c
Bullion	2 35@2 40	Bodie	90c
Exchequer	90c	Bulwer	40c
Seg. Belcher	95c@1	Mono	55@60c
Overman	2 10	Peer	10@15c
Justice	1	Crocker	10c
Union	2 15@2 10	S. King	25c
Alta	65c	Peerless	10@15c
Julia	20c	Geary-st. R. R.	97
Caledonia	65c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Martin White		Silver Hill	25c
do assessed 50c		Challenge	1 70
Ophir	3 75	Occidental	1
Mexican	2 70@2 75	Lady W	20c
G. & C.	2 65	Andes	1
Best & B	3 05@3 20	Scorpion	20c
Con. Va	3 70@5	Bonanza	15c
Savage	2 30@2 25	W. Comstock	35c
Chollar	2 35	Eureka	2 80
Potosi	5 25	Prize	15@20c
H. & N.	1 55@1 60	Navajo	20c
Point	1 95@2	Belle Isle	35c
Jacket	2 45	Mt. Diablo	1 85@2
Imperial	20	Com'wealth	75@80c
Kentuck	40c	N. Com'wlth	50@55c
Alpha	90c	N. B. Isle	35c
Belcher	1 80	Holmes	1 75
Confidence	5 25	Queen	20@25c
S. Nevada	2 35@2 20	Bodie	85@90c
Utah	80c	Bulwer	40c
Bullion	2 35	Mono	55c
Exchequer	85c	Peer	10@15c
Seg. Belcher	1	Crocker	10@15c
Overman	2	Peerless	10@15c
Justice	1	Weldon	15c
Union	2	Locomotive	5c
Alta	60c	Silver King	25c
Julia	20c	S. V. Water	92
Caledonia	65c	S. F. Gas	59

He Was Fly.

It isn't the man of the world who has command of himself under all circumstances. Many a man trained in the world's school might have envied the readiness of a man, evidently from the country, who came into a restaurant a few days ago with a pretty young girl of about his own degree of verdancy. Seating themselves, both gave the menu card that prayerful consideration that the unaccustomed mind manifests toward this severe ordeal. Finally the young woman saw the legend, "Woodcock, $2 50." The young man had seen it too, but his eyes had not lingered lovingly and reflectively upon it as hers now did. "I think," she said finally, "that I will have woodcock."

"Did you ever eat woodcock?" asked her companion.

"No," she said, "but I just thought I would try it."

"Did you ever see a woodcock?" he persisted.

"No."

"Well then a woodcock is an animal as big as a young pig, and if I were to order one for us two everybody would laugh. I think we'd better stick to what we know. Waiter, you may bring us two oyster stews."

Protect Your Health.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporizing effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in winter than in the fall. The same is true, also, of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest and most thorough tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks and the nervous visitations, so common at this time of the year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits, and renovates the whole physique.

We Believe

That S. S. S. is without an equal as a remedy for malarial poison. It cleanses the system of all impurities.

I SUFFERED FOR 3 YEARS WITH MALARIAL POISON. MY APPETITE FAILED, AND I WAS GREATLY REDUCED IN FLESH.

I TRIED THE MERCURY AND POTASH TREATMENT, AND CONTINUED TO GET WORSE UNTIL LIFE HAD LOST ALL CHARMS

S. S. S., MADE A COMPLETE AND PERMANENT CURE, AND MY HEALTH IS BETTER NOW THAN IT EVER WAS.

J. A. RICE, OTTAWA, KAN.

Book on blood and Skin diseases free.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. ABERNETHY'S

GREEN GINGER BRANDY,

An Elegant Substitute for Essence or Extract of Ginger.

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, apothecaries and the public. It gives instantaneous relief in cases of CRAMPS, COLIC, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIARRHŒA, ETC.

Purchase only DR. ABERNETHY'S, having upon the label

Jos. N. Souther Manufacturing Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale by Druggists and Wine Merchants
ja15-tf

A. LOTHHAMMER, 1021 NINTH ST.

TUNING AND REPAIRING IN ALL ITS branches. Pianos and Organs a specialty, but like attention given to all musical instruments.

CAST YOUR [eye] OVER THE SICK

PEOPLE write for free illustrated family paper on surgical operations, tumors, fistula, piles, varicocele, hydrocele; braces, appliances; deformities, female complaints; also, confidential book for men explaining why thousands cannot get cured of special, private, chronic diseases, eyes, ears, lungs, seminal weakness, loss manhood, gleet, syphilis, unnatural losses, results of abuse, excesses, which unfit all for marriage, happiness, or life's duties. DR. LIEBIG'S WONDERFUL GERMAN INVIGORATOR the greatest remedy for above complaints. To prove its merit $1 trial bottle sent free. Address, DR. LIEBIG & CO. 400 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal., or 301 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

Meeting Notices.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF Division No. 1, A. O. H., will be held in Pioneer Hall THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 3d, at 7:30 o'clock.
JOHN WEST, President.
JOHN P. HARKINS, Rec. Secretary. 1t*

REGULAR MEETING FAIR OAKS Corps THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30 o'clock.
MARY GILMER O'NEAL, President.
MAUD HENRY, Secretary. 1t*

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE WILL hold their regular meeting at Y. M. I. Hall TUESDAY EVENING, February 3d, at 7:30. By order of
MARY CROPPER, President.
VICTORIA GARRISON, Rec. Secretary. 1t*

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE Clerks' Early Closing Union will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, February 3d, at 7:30 o'clock, in Federated Trades Hall, Eighth, between J and K. Reports of committees and business of importance. All are invited.
J. C. MOORE, President.
F. H. JOST, Secretary. fe3-2t*

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Mt. Shasta Mineral Spring Company will be held at its office in the city of Sacramento on WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. A. YOERK, President.
A. ANDREW, Secretary. ja26-6t

Wanted.

WANTED—GIRL FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS old, to help do light housework; small family. Call back door, 1800 G street. E. R. GIFFORD. 1t*

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework to go a short distance in the country; Swede or Dane preferred. Inquire at 1731 I st., Tuesday morning until noon. 1t*

WANTED—A GIRL 12 OR 14 TO ASsist in housework; family of four; no children. 1628 F street. 1t*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDener who thoroughly understands the cultivation and propagation of all fruits and vegetables. Apply at this office. fe3-3t*

WANTED—A YOUNG JAPANESE wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook. Address JAP, this office. fe3-5t*

GOOD JAPANESE WANTS PLACE where he can wait on the dinner table for only his supper. Address H. H. 1t*

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SITUation to do housework in a private family; is a good cook. 309 N street. fe1-2t*

WANTED—TO BUY, SMALL VACANT lot, or cottage and lot, west of Tenth and south of K street. Apply to STROBEL, 317 J street. ja30-7t*

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A COUNTRY saloon. Address B. B., this office. ja30-7t*

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEyards, dairies and all kinds of labor. Women and girls for cooking and general housework. Plenty of work for desirable help. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth street, K and L.

To Let or Rent.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT AT 416 K street. Apply on premises. fe3-7t

TO RENT—THREE-STORY HOUSE OF twelve rooms; rent moderate to desirable parties. FELCH & COOLEY, 1013 Fourth street. fe3-3t*

226 M STREET—NICELY FURNISHED front room; also, side rooms; rent reasonable. fe1-3t*

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED, SUNNY front room, 507½ J street. ja3-7t*

HOUSE TO LET—INQUIRE OF D. H. QUINN, Fourth and J streets. ja29-tf

BROWN HOUSE, CORNER FOURTH and K streets—Rooms by the day, week or month. MRS. A. GLEEMAN, Proprietress. ja27-tf

TO LET—A PARLOR, AT 715 I STREET; also a carriage barn. Inquire at the above number. ja13-tf

TO LET—SMALL TENEMENTS AND also unfurnished rooms, cheap; suitable for housekeeping. Apply to D. GARDNER, at wood-yard, Fourth and I streets. my17-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS AT CENTRAL House, from $5 per month upwards; also family rooms at low prices. HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors. mr19-1y

For Sale.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES SUGAR-PINE land. Will average 40,000 to the acre; For a short time can be had at $12 per acre. finely situated. For particulars address H., this office. fe2-5t*

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF SAloon and lodging-house in Rocklin will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to leave as soon as disposed of. Inquire on the premises of JOHN MORY. ja31-7t

NOTICE.—MUST BE SOLD—STOCK AND tools of custom boot and shoe shop in Davisville. Inquire of D. G. BULLARD, Davisville. ja29-7t*

FOR SALE CHEAP—LODGING-HOUSE, 30 rooms; corner house. Apply to EDWIN K. ALSIP, 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento. ja7-tf

FOR SALE, AND MUST BE SOLD WITHin the next thirty days—80 acres of fine fruit land, situated 7 miles from Roseville Junction, Rocklin and Loomis and 5 miles from Folsom; the land is on the American river, in the Placer county fruit belt; 32 acres are cleared; 4 acres in table grapes; 3 acres in Crawford and Late George peaches; a small house of 3 rooms; stabling for 2 horses, barn and chicken house; also, well of good, pure water, 16 feet in solid granite; price, $1,600, or $20 per acre; will be sold on a liberal credit. Address E. BOOTH, Roseville Junction, Placer County, Cal. ja27-7td&1tw

FOR SALE—210 ACRES OF LAND IN EL Dorado county, five miles west of Placerville, two miles from Diamond Station; this is good fruit and vine land; 150 acres under ditch; ditch and water right goes with the place; all fenced; orchard of 500 trees; house, barn and out-buildings; price, $5,000; easy terms; will meet anyone at Diamond Station that wishes to see this place. Address M. J. WILLIAMS, Placerville. ja 3-31t*

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND RELIABLE fruit trees. Call on O. O. GOODRICH, Riverside Nursery, three miles south of city. P. O. address, Sacramento. d31-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.—TO INTRODUCE OUR NEW style of work will make one life-like painting for each family free. Send cabinet photograph and five two-cent stamps for postage. UNION COPYING CO., 16 Turk street, S. F., Cal. fe1-8t*

MADAME BELL, RENOWNED IN TELLing life's future events, fifteen years' practice in India and Australian colonies; late of San Jose. Young people should know their future. Fee, 50 cents and $1. 1010 Third street. d9-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND country property. MUDDOX & FEE, 606 I street. ja8-tf

SACRAMENTO COUNTY POULTRY Yards; leading varieties for sale; eggs for hatching; for further particulars send for catalogue. GEO. E. DUDEN, proprietor. Box 376, Sacramento. ja3-tf

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Big G is acknowledged the leading remedy for Gonorrhœa & Gleet. The only safe remedy for Leucorrhœa or Whites. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M. D., DECATUR, ILL.
Cures in 1 to 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by The Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U. S. A.
Sold by Druggists. PRICE $1.00.

WEAK MEN MADE STRONG FREE TO ALL MEN! Sealed Treatise, explaining absolute and perfect CURE without stomach drugging, for Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Lack of Vigor and Development, Premature Decline, Functional Disorders, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, etc. Address THE MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York, N. Y.