LEGISLATURE---29TH SESSION.

The Senatorial Persimmon Yet Remains Unplucked.

A Spat in the Senate Over Jute-Bag Manufacture—Both Branches Adjourn Until Monday.

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, March 14, 1891.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M., Lieutenant-Governor Reddick in the chair. Roll called, and quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Reading of the journal dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Maher, the vote whereby the Market Inspector bill had passed the Senate on the preceding day was reconsidered, in order that a correction might be made therein. The bill was then ordered reprinted.

The Secretary read a communication from General J. H. Dickinson, who has the management of the funeral ceremonies of the late Senator Hearst, inviting the President and members of the Senate to meet at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday for assignment to places in the funeral procession.

On motion of Mr. Heacock, the Secretary was instructed to acknwledge receipt of the communication and to say, in response to the invitation, that the Senate will attend in a body.

The bill approriating $10,000 for the relief of A. J. Bourn—the prison guard who lost his arm at San Quentin—was, on motion of Mr. Seawell, declared a case of urgency and passed.

AFTER THE CLERKS.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Ostrom providing that all committee clerks, except one for the Judiciary and one for the Finance Committee, be discharged from this date.

Mr. Voorhies moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Attaches and Contingent Expenses. Carried.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DeLong, from the Finance Committee, reported back the appropriation bill, with amendments (published in these columns on Friday). The bill was ordered reprinted.

FOLSOM VS. SAN QUENTIN.

Mr. Campbell of Solano called up his bill to repeal the Act providing for additional buildings and jute machinery at the San Quentin Prison. Mr. Campbell said it was the almost unanimous desire of the people to have the jute machinery removed from San Quentin to the Folsom Prison, where the grand water power owned by the State may be utilized. The passage of the bill would save the State the $160,000 appropriated four years ago, but not used. The expense of operating the jute mills at San Quentin was a burden upon the people, owing to the cost of fuel, that should be removed.

Mr. Ostrom spoke against the bill, claiming that the present manner of operating the jute mills was in the line of economy, and the farmers of the State had benefited thereby. The proposed new buildings would cost the State little or nothing, as the bricks are already made, and the work would be done by convict labor. It had been decided best to do away with the night shifts in the jute mills, hence more buildings and machinery are necessary to keep the convicts employed ten hours a day. The money should not be returned to the treasury, but used for the purposes for which it was appropriated.

Mr. Crandall favored the bill. In two years from now, he said, the water power at the Folsom Prison could be utilized, and it would be economy to transfer the jute factory there.

Mr. Campbell replied vigorously to remarks made by Mr. Ostrom concerning the vengeance that the farmers would visit upon the heads of legislators who continued to vote against their interests. He said he also represented a farming community, and his bill was in the interest of the farmers. New machinery for San Quentin could not be procured from Scotland within two years, and by that time jute bags can be manufactured at Folsom far cheaper than at San Quentin. This result would be chiefly in the farmers' favor.

After some further discussion the roll was called on the passage of the bill, and it was lost by a vote of 17 ayes to 23 noes.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Mr. G. H. Williams moved that A. B. 212, to repeal Section 337 of the Penal Code, be considered. So ordered.

Mr. Heacock moved that the order be reconsidered. Lost—ayes 12, noes 16.

Mr. Crandall moved to amend the title by adding thereto the words: "And to legalize gambling." Lost—ayes 10, noes 22.

Mr. Voorhies moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—ayes 10, noes 21.

The third reading of the bill was made the special order for 3:30 P. M. on Monday.

S. B. 696, authorizing the State Board of Examiners to receive and receipt for certain moneys due from the Government under the direct tax bill. Passed.

S. B. 697, authorizing the Secretary of State to dispose of certain ballot paper to the best advantage. Passed.

JOINT CONVENTION.

At 12 o'clock M. the Senate went into joint convention with the Assembly to ballot for United States Senator. On returning to the chamber Mr. Goucher moved that the Senate adjourn until 11:55 A. M. on Monday. Carried, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House assembled at 10 A. M., the Speaker in the chair. Roll called, and quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Reading of journal dispensed with.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

S. B. 415, providing for deputies in the office of the Attorney-General and fixing their salaries, was passed.

TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

The Speaker announced that he had received a telegram asking to know how many members of the House would attend the funeral of Senator Hearst, in order that arrangements might be made for their reception and for places for them. In response to the Speaker's request fifty-two gentlemen signified their intention of being present.

PETITIONS FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Seventeen members presented petitions for woman's suffrage which had been committed to their care.

A RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Mr. Fowler offered a resolution that the resolutions of condolence prepared by the committee at the time of Senator Hearst's death be engrossed upon parchment and sent to the mourning relatives. Adopted.

WORK ON THE FILE.

S. B. 617, to provide for the payment of funded indebtedness of the State, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose, was passed. It was explained that the bill provides for the refunding of about $2,500,000 of the State debt at four per cent. interest—a reduction of three per cent.

[Mr. Bruner in the chair.]

S. B. 661, relating to the transfer of moneys now in the estate of deceased persons fund to the general fund, as a loan, was passed.

Substitute for S. B. 27, to provide for the improvement of the Reform School at Whittier, Cal., for juvenile offenders, and make an appropriation of $121,400 for the same, was discussed. A part of the appropriation is for the purpose of purchasing 120 acres of land adjacent to the school. Mr. Dibble thought the price—$200 per acre—too much. Mr. Gould, who had been down with the committee, believed the price would be much greater in a short time and that the State could not do better than to purchase. The land is good, he said, and immediately adjacent to the school. It can be made an excellent adjunct to keep the boys busy, and should also be an important source of income to the school.

Mr. Robertson had at one time been connected with a similar school in San Francisco, and he could testify to the benefit of a piece of land to such an institution. It was an important assistance in discipline, giving the boys healthful and interesting labor and keeping them from idleness.

General Mathews hoped the bill would pass and the appropriation be made.

Passed by a vote of ayes, 60; no, 1.

S. B. 566, relating to executors and guardians of minors, was passed.

The bill to provide for the payment of the claim of Dennis Jordan—S. B. 64—was passed by a vote of ayes 46, noes 15.

The pilotage bill of Brown of Calaveras, was on special order and was passed by an entire vote.

S. B. 150, appropriating money for the completion of the building of the State Normal School at Chico, was brought up on motion of Mr. Barnard, and passed.

A. B. 588, relating to what are deemed conclusive presumptions, was passed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A message from the Governor was received, announcing that he had signed bills authorizing cities to acquire the necessary rights to supply their citizens with water; appropriating money for payment of costs in which the city is a suitor; for the reservation of certain lands by Congress, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. Dibble, it was agreed that when the joint convention adjourned the House should adjourn till 10 A. M. Monday.

A resolution was adopted dispensing with all committee clerks excepting that of the Committee on Ways and Means.

BALLOTING FOR SENATOR.

The Senate and House went into joint convention at 12 M., with President pro tem. Fraser and Speaker Coombs presiding.

The Secretary read the journal of the joint convention of Friday. Nominations being declared in order, Mr. Doty nominated W. D. English of Alameda as the choice of the Democrats and the one to whom they would give their support.

No further nominations appearing the Secretary called the roll of the Senate with the following result:

For Blanchard—Fraser, Preston and Voorhies—3.

For De Young—Broderick, Dargie, Maher, George H. Williams—4.

For Estee—Bailey, Byrnes, Campbell of Siskiyou, Carpenter, Flint, Heacock, McComas, McGowan, Ragsdale, Shippee, Simpson, Sprague—12.

For Felton—Banks, Campbell of Solano, Crandall, DeLong, Everett, Mahoney, Streeter—7.

For Johnston—Dray, Denison—2.

For English—Britt, Goucher, Hamill, Harp, Mead, Ostrom, Seawell, Welch, W. H. Williams—9.

Total, 37. Absent—Berry, Langford, Wilson. Changes—Simpson, from Felton to Estee.

THE ASSEMBLY VOTE.

The vote in the Assembly was as follows:

For Blanchard—Barnard, Baughman, Bledsoe, Brown, Freeman, Hocking, Johnson, Hunewill and Lynch—9.

For De Young—Alexander, Barnett of San Francisco, Coffey, Daly, Dennis, Dibble, Dow, Glynn, Hayes, Hoey, Jones, Lowe, Lux, Marion, Phillips, Steltz, Tennis, Tully and Windrow—19.

For Estee—Ames, Barnett of Sonoma, Beecher, Bert, Bryant, Cargill, Cram, Culver, Durner, Estey, Hail, Harloe, Hawley, Kellogg, Lewis, Matlock, Murphy, Smith of Butte, Smith of Orange, Sturtevant, Weston and Speaker Coombs—22.

For Felton—Carter, Galbraith, Gordon, Hersey, Lacey and Young—6.

For Johnston—Bruner and McCall—2.

For Wetmore—Fowler—1.

For English—Arms, Cunningham, Doty, Dunn, Garver, Gould, Martin, Mathews, Mordecai, Murnan, Rice, Robertson, Stabler and Shanahan—14.

Total, 74. Absent—Brusie, Clark, Eakle, Jackson, Wentworth and Wolfskill. Changes—Johnson, from De Young to Blanchard.

Summary—Estee, 34; De Young, 23; Felton, 13; Blanchard, 12; Johnston, 4; Wetmore, 1; English, 23. Total, 110. Necessary to a choice, 56.

The convention adjourned till Monday.

The House adjourned till Monday immediately after the convention rose.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Hawley's request yesterday morning that he might present a petition—"he believed 'twas about woman's suffrage"—was like uncorking a bottle of Shasta water—a stream of similar petitions pouring forth as voluminous and turgid as the Sacramento. The paper on which they were written was soiled and frayed by contact with the hands of a partially unwashed multitude, and no less than seventeen bored and sorely beset Representatives relieved their desks and their consciences of an incubus. As the petitions came in, this relief showed itself in hilarity. One member said his petition was signed by "women, children and Democrats." A member who has championed the "coyote" bill was obliged to deny that his petition had anything to do with that elusive beast. A gentleman from the seaside said his petition was signed by 250 "pantaloonatics;" another moved that the whole batch be referred to the Committee on Public Morals. When the Speaker gravely remarked that he supposed the gentlemen understood that all who presented petitions were pledged to vote for the bill, his words were received with groans.

BOUND FOR THE BAY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Local Train Carries Hundreds of People.

The passenger depot was jammed with people yesterday afternoon for nearly half an hour previous to the departure of the local train for San Francisco. Almost all of the members of both houses of the Legislature were passengers to the Bay, and besides a large number of Sacramentans went down to attend or witness the funeral of the late Senator George Hearst, which takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is expected to be one of the largest funerals ever held in the State.

On account of the unusual rush for tickets, several extra coaches were added to the train. The Governor and staff were among those who left for San Francisco.

New Incorporations.

The following articles of incorporation were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday:

Acme Building and Loan Association of San Francisco. Capital stock, $3,000,000. Directors—S. J. Asheim, Charles J. Simon, A. F. Otto, S. B. Schloss, Jacob Heyman, David Danis and R. P. Hurlbut.

San Francisco Terminal and Improvement Company. Capital stock, $500,000. Directors—J. P. Hopkins, John Hermator, Jr., W. K. Flint, Frederick Homer and R. T. Harding.

California Wagon Jack Company of Francisco. Capital stock, $100,000. Directors—R. B. Noble, Louis Dahl, W. J. Russell, Ernest Roberts, T. W. Jeffress, T. B. Draper, W. C. Greenfield, C. W. Forsting and N. R. Foster.

Humboldt Chamber of Commerce. Principal place of business, Eureka. Directors—J. W. Henderson, W. H. H. Hickman, C. H. Spring, C. P. Soule, Wm. Carson, D. J. Flanigan, David Evans, J. M. Eddy, A. Berding, S. F. Pine and J. A. Russ.

North Alameda Land Company. Principal place of business, Alameda. Capital stock, $200,000. Directors—Fretz Boehmer, A. V. Lancaster, I. N. Chapman, Carl C. A. Peterson and B. B. Porter.

International Transit Line of Oakland. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Directors—Wm. P. Jones, V. D. Moody, H. Leverning, J. M. Bailey and J. B. Lanktree.

Repairing the Bridge.

Workmen are engaged in strengthening and bracing the Yolo bridge by replacing old timbers with new ones. New flooring is being put down in places and the draw will undergo some repairs shortly. Some of the old rollers are to be replaced with new ones.

GENTS' fine shoes made to order for $5 and $6 at 817 K street.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

How a Forest Hill Miner Smoked Away a Fortune.

Wood-Sawing Contest for the Championship Belt—A Controller's Clerk on the Rampage.

They used to have wood-sawing contests in those barbaric times, a pastime that seems to have quite disappeared with modern civilization. One of these affairs took place at Rough and Ready, Placer County, and was thus reported in the *Transcript:* "Gephard came to the scratch looking confident of success. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the performance. John Davis accompanied him, holding a large piece of fat bacon to grease the saw. Steve Collins was sponge-holder, and Roberts bottle-holder—all performing their parts well, especially the bottle-holder, who proved himself an adept in that line. Gephard let himself out, and was lustily cheered by his friends, as stick after stick was sawed in rapid succession. The perspiration ran from him in streams, and it soon became evident that he could not hold out long at such speed. At the expiration of six minutes he submitted to the sponging process, and a little stimulant was administered. He then pitched in with determination for four minutes more, when he appeared very weak. At the eleventh minute he gave up the contest, his wind having failed him. The belt and money were then awarded to his competitor, McKoy, who was proclaimed 'champion wood-sawyer.'" It is quite likely that there are still residents of Rough and Ready who can recall that novel contest, but it is doubtful if the bottle-holder yet survives.

.........A modest-appearing little item among the news clippings in the UNION of March 7, 1861, taken from an Eastern paper, read as follows: "An old Californian.—Captain W. T. Sherman, late of Ohio, who was formerly in the army, and spent some years in Louisiana, where he had charge of a military school, resigned his post on the passage of the secession ordinance by that State, and is preparing to go North. He prefers to maintain his allegiance to the United States, rather than renounce it for that of the Pelican nation. Captain Sherman is a brother of John Sherman, and son-in-law of Thos. Ewing. He resigned his commission in the army while stationed in California, and became a member of the banking firm of Lucas, Turner & Co., on the dissolution of which he removed to St. Louis, whence he went to Louisiana."

This Captain Sherman was a few years afterward leading one of the armies of the Union down through the rebellious States, crushing the life-blood out of the secession monster. A few weeks ago the nation laid him at rest in the churchyard, and the civilized world mourned the death one of the greatest military Captains of the age.

.........The press was discussing the attitude of the various religious denominations on the question of the dismemberment of the Union. In this connection an address delivered by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, was widely quoted and commented upon, for its spirit of patriotism and loyalty. In the course of his address the Archbishop said: "Everywhere throughout the world the clouds hang in darkness. It would seem as if the death-knell of our glorious Union had already been heard—that it was to be dismembered and torn into fragments; that State would part from State, and cities from the States to which they belong. Oh! what is the treason of those men who thus sacrifice the noblest hopes of man! And who is there that would not lay down his life a willing sacrifice to preserve the union of these States? A Union modeled after that of our church, which allows every man the largest liberty in doing right, and only restrains him when he attempts evil."

.........Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams were drawing packed houses in St. Louis. ......Joe Jefferson had just thrown up a New Orleans engagement to come to California......J. E. Murdock was playing at the Walnut-street Theater, Philadelphia......Forrest was in New York......The Old Bowery Company was playing "Tippo Saib" in Boston......"The Seven Sisters" was holding the boards at Laura Keene's Theater......Sothern was doing well in Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean were playing "Hamlet" in London......Madame Anna Bishop was considering an offer of $6,500 to sing for a few months in London......Charlotte Crampton was the first to appear at the new theater just opened in Columbus, O., and played "Hamlet"......Mrs. Barrow, George Pauncefort, W. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Davenport, E. W. Marsten, Miss Lizzie Emmons, Mrs. Mary Melville and Mrs. Marshall constituted the company at the Worcester Theater.

.........A rattling row occurred in the Union Hotel saloon about 2 o'clock one morning that caused quite a commotion. William Newsom, a clerk in the Controller's office, was "on a jag," and drew a line across the floor. He called it a secession line, and dared anyone to cross it. Police Captain McClory and a couple of friends had been taking oysters at the farther end of the room, and when they moved toward the front had to cross the line. Newsom grabbed a tumbler from the bar and was about to hurl it at McClory, but Barney Mulligan seized him and took it away. Newsom then seized another tumbler and threw it at Emmet Doyle, a San Francisco lawyer, hitting him in the eye. The glass had broken, and Doyle's eye was shockingly mutilated. Bystanders then rushed in and secured Newsom.

.........Officers Burke and Keyser had some lively pistol practice on J street one day. They saw a man on horseback and leading another animal, near Tenth, and, concluding he must be a horse-thief, they hailed him. Their conclusions were probably correct, for he let go the extra animal and put spurs to his horse. The officers jerked out their pistols and banged away at him, but he escaped them. His hat fell off, however, and when picked up it was found to have two bullet holes in it. They then got horses and put out after the fugitive and caught him near Sutter's Fort. Sure enough he proved to be a horse-thief, both horses having been stolen from Faber's ranch in Yolo. But the officers came near killing him before they knew he was a criminal.

.........General Jo Lane of Oregon, although a prominent man in political circles in those days, was noted for his illiteracy, and somebody palmed off on the press the following as a letter written by him from New Orleans to his wife:

"Dere Gane: I rite to tell you that i have dissoluted, in common with the Sowth. We are afeared o' Jeemes Buchanan; he is two korrupt for us, & we have resolved to throw him on the tender mussy of the North. i can't tell when i will ce you, the kuntry needs my survices, & i wont giv her up. Sel the cow and git some money, for i expect a office now."

.........Larry Finn was a hard-working man who lived at Forest Hill, Placer County. One day he received a draft for the amount of a rich legacy left him by a man named Luke. Larry couldn't read, so he lit his pipe with the draft. Before he learned of his blunder, relatives of Luke had stepped in and claimed his wealth, and Larry had to employ high-priced lawyers to contest their claims.

.........After about a month's discussion, the Legislature, on the 8th of March, 1861, finally adopted the Union resolutions introduced by Senator Edgerton. The Republicans and Douglas Democrats united in their support, and the Breckenridge-Pacific Republic Democrats were wofully left. The adoption of these resolutions settled California's status as one of the loyal States of the Union.

.........One day a swaggering South Carolina fire-eater entered a hotel in Washington, and after registering his name appended the letters "C. S. A." The next man that came along added "ss," and when the Majah next saw his name on the register he found that he was designated as a "South Carolina Ass." He paid his bill and sneaked away.

.........Thirty years ago at this time the Legislature was in session, as now, but there were only twenty-nine cents in the general fund in the State treasury. The Legislature was kept busy passing bills to transfer money from other funds, so the members could get their per diem.

.........On the 2d of March, 1861, James McLaughlin and Charles Duffey, miners, got into a quarrel near Folsom, and during the melee, McLaughlin stabbed Duffey in the abdomen, causing his death on the following day McLaughlin was arrested.

.........President Lincoln's inauguration was celebrated in Sacramento on the evening of March 4, 1861, by the firing of thirty-four guns on the Plaza by members of Engine Companies No. 4 and 6. The vicinity was illuminated by bonfires.

.........Jack Nathan was then "closing out" his clothing business, but he staid with it some twenty years longer. His store then was on J street, between Sixth and Seventh.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN WAITER.

Lunches Where the Bill is Made Out by the Man Who Pays It.

Several lunch-rooms in this city supply quick service because the patron helps himself. All he has to do is to satisfy his appetite and thirst at buffets and then pay his check as he rushes out.

This remarkable system is known as "Trusting-to-a-man's-honesty plan of quick lunch service." The first restaurant of the kind was started on Broadway, near Cortlandt street, several years ago. It succeeded so well that others imitated its methods.

As the names of the places imply, the owners trust entirely to a man's honesty to be repaid for what he has eaten. Many men throughout the lower part of the city do not have time during their business hours to take luncheon, especially where they have to go into a restaurant, hang up their hats and coats, sit down at a table, and wait to be served, and to these men the new plan is a boon.

When a man plunges into one of these places at noon he makes a dash for one of the long counters where delicacies are plentifully spread. When his eye strikes some tid-bit that suits his fancy he helps himself to it, and at the same time orders a beverage from one of the white-aproned men standing about. It is either coffee, tea, chocolate or milk, and in less than ten seconds it is standing before him on the sideboard, not in a dainty cup and saucer, but in a big, plain mug.

There he stands up before the little space on the counter which, for the time being, belongs to him, and munches away at his food with frequent sips from his mug.

When he gets his first selection down his throat he walks to another sideboard and selects some other delicacy.

Of course, there are clerks and cashiers in each of the restaurants, but none of them seem to pay any attention to the wanderings of a customer. He is free to go where he pleases and select everything and anything he likes.

In a little place of this sort in Nassau street the customer walks to the desk after he has finished eating, or probably while chewing his last mouthful, and says to the cashier:

"Two ham sandwiches, custard and coffee."

"Twenty-five cents," says the cashier, and the bill is paid.

The regular customers, however, know the prices of all the goods, and walking to the counter lay down a bill and say, "Twenty out" or "thirty out," as the case may be, or perhaps, the exact change.

In Broadway lunch-rooms the customer has to figure out his own bill. To every dish is attached a card announcing its price and on the walls are hung placards giving the prices of all the dishes.

When a customer has finished his lunch he goes up to a little rack, takes out a check from one of the rows, throws it on the cashier's desk, with the amount of money it calls for and walks out. The correctness of the check is never questioned. The customer's word is taken every time. The men who have put up their cash to back this system claim that the percentage of customers who deliberately cheat the house and get more to eat than they pay for is so small that it is hardly worth noticing.

"This system, I think," said the manager of the Nassau-street room, "is not new with America. It was first introduced in Scotland many years ago. Do I lose much from beats? Well, less than you would suppose. Such meanness doesn't happen more than two or three times a week, I am sure. I think a man who really is a thief and wanted to cheat some man out of a dinner, would sooner go into a big restaurant than cheat me.

"Sometimes a man forgets something that he has eaten and only pays me part of what is due me. He rarely fails to remember this, and only the other day a man came in and, after paying his check, told me he owed me 10 cents, which he had forgotten the day before."

At the Broadway restaurant the manager said he lost very little by cheating.

"Many times, though," said he, "there are absent-minded men who forget what they have eaten, and sometimes a man will walk out with his check in his pocket. He runs across it after a time, and will be sure to have it and the amount the next time he comes in. Once a very popular man in this city—an ex-Governor—came up to the counter with two checks. He said he had carried the first one for a week. He laughed and thought it a very good joke.

"No, I don't lose enough through dishonesty to make any complaint. We could easily find out a regular thief anyway. All we would have to do would be to watch the customers rather closely, and it would be only the matter of a few days before we found the right man. Then we would simply exclude him from the place.—*New York World.*

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1891.

MORNING BOARD.

Ophir	4 55@4 60	Silver Hill	20c
Mexican	3 05@3 10	Challenge	2 40
G. & C.	2 75	Occidental	1 10
B. & B.	4 70@4 75	Lady W.	15c
Con. Va.	9⅞@10½	Andes	1 60
Savage	2 25	N. G. & C.	40c
Chollar	2 60@2 65	E. B. & B.	40c
Potosi	5⅜	New York	15c
H. & N.	2 20	Eureka	3 00
Point	1 75	Prize	12c
Jacket	2 55@2 65	Navajo	25@30c
Imperial	25c	Belle Isle	65c
Kentuck	40@45c	Mt. Diablo	2 00
Alpha	1 00	N. B. Isle	65c
Belcher	1 75	Holmes	1 90
Confid'nce	5 75@5 50	Com'wealth	75@80c
S. Nevada	2 65@2 70	N. Com'wlth	45@50c
Utah	85c	Delmonte	20@25c
Bullion	2 40@2 35	Mono	50@55c
Exchequer	85c	S. King	5c
Seg. Belcher	1 15	Peer	15c
Overman	2 85@2 75	Crocker	10c
Justice	1 05	Peerless	10@15c
Union	2 90	Weldon	10c
Alta	80c	S. V. Water	93.50
Caledonia	70c		

Horseshoe Charms.

There are two theories to account for the singular idea that a mystic virtue inheres in a horseshoe. The first is from Germany, where, in early times, the horse was regarded as a sacred animal and iron a sacred metal. The association of the two naturally gave the shoe a double virtue, and it was used above the doors, windows and chimneys to prevent the in-coming of evil spirits. No entrance to the home was left unguarded by the emblem, and there are instances in old houses in Bamberg, Nuremberg and Ashoffenburg, where even the drains from the kitchen were thus protected lest the evil spirits should there find an entrance. The other theory is far-fetched, but still has its advocates. In the Middle Ages it was customary to set up in every church or home an image of its guardian saint. The halos round the heads of these images were sometimes painted, but more frequently, especially in images intended for household use, were composed of a semicircle of polished metal. This often remained attached to the wall after the image had disappeared and was nailed over the door instead of the statuette. The shape was almost exactly that of a horseshoe, and the reverence felt for the semicircle of metal was easily transferred to the semicircle of iron—which, indeed, was often substituted for it.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

In Minneapolis Rev. Neville Fanning, Congregationalist, had just finished a sermon on "Is Life Worth Living?" when he fell down and died of apoplexy.

CARPENTER QUITS.

The Fire-Eating Attorney of Stockton Tires of Jail Life.

He Pays His Fine and is Released—Vance, His Client, Remains in the Jail.

Prison bed and board did not agree with Amos H. Carpenter, the fiery Stockton attorney who was incarcerated by Judge Catlin for contempt of court, along with his client, D. M. Vance.

When he was first jailed Carpenter roared like a lion, and threatened all sorts of terrible things. He defied Judge Catlin, refused to pay his fine, and then filed charges of impeachment against the Judge before the Legislature. But the charges didn't amount to anything and were ignored. Then Carpenter tried the habeas corpus route through the Supreme Court, but was ignominiously "sat on" there, too.

ON ANOTHER TACK.

Then he played the martyr.

He vehemently declared that he would "rot in jail" before he would pay his fine. Vance, the ill-advised and unfortunate client—who only got into trouble by acting upon Carpenter's advice—took courage and said he would "rot" with his attorney. This was only a week ago.

Yesterday, however, Carpenter cried "nuff," and sent word to Sheriff Stanley that he wanted to pay his fine. The original fine was $200, but as Carpenter had served nine days this reduced the sum to $182—and Carpenter turned this amount over to the Sheriff, and walked out on to I street a free man once more.

But Vance.

Oh, he is still mad, and says he likes to stay in jail. He complains bitterly of Carpenter for "squawking," but said he would be game himself, and serve his time out, and thus make his faint-hearted attorney ashamed of himself.

CARPENTER EXPLAINS.

Carpenter, when spoken to in reference to the matter, denied emphatically that he was a "quitter," to use a popular pugilistic term, and says that he only deserted the jail on account of his legal business at Stockton. He said he had a big probate case to attend to, and he would only have two weeks in which to prepare himself for it—and he would not have been able to attend to it at all had he remained in jail. He was sorry he had piqued Vance by deserting him, but explained that he thought his client would be expecting too much of him to want him to keep him company longer.

TO A VOLUME OF POEMS HALF A CENTURY OLD.

O little book! whose yellow-tinted leaves
Speak of an age long past, my spirit grieves
In tender yearning, o'er the fragile hands
That turned thy pages in far distant lands;
And that fair soul that loved thy sympathy,
And shed, in silent grief, her tears o'er thee—
I love thee for her sake, who since has flown
Into that realm of bliss to us unknown.

A. G. G. (Dora Burns.)

March 13, 1891.

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PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Sacramento City..........California

Guaranteed capital..........$410,000
Paid up capital..........225,500
Reserve and surplus..........56,000

Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid semi-annually. Money loaned on real estate only.

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GEO. W. LORENZ, Cashier.

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Sacramento, Cal.—Founded, 1850.

Saturday Hours..........10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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EDGAR MILLS, President..........1,538 Shares
S. PRENTISS SMITH, Vice-Pres. 250 Shares
FRANK MILLER, Cashier..........351 Shares
C. F. DILLMAN, Asst. Cashier..........125 Shares
Other persons own..........1,198 Shares

Capital and Surplus, $600,000.

☞Chrome Steel Safe Deposit Vault and Time Lock.

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Southwest Corner Fourth and J streets, Sacramento, Cal.

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LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. Interest paid semi-annually on Term and Ordinary Deposits.

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Assistant Cashier..........W. E. GEBER

DIRECTORS:

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N. D. RIDEOUT, J. R. WATSON.
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THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $300,000; loans on real estate in California, July 1, 1890, $2,898,442; term and ordinary deposits, July 1, 1890, $2,709,394. Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. The Bank does exclusively a savings bank business. Information furnished upon application to

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ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

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322 Pine street, San Francisco.

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GREEN GINGER BRANDY.

Cures CRAMPS and COLIC

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BLACK HOSIERY!

Everybody wants black. That's correct. It's the style. Everybody's crow is the blackest. We give our brands and prices. We are satisfied ours are as good as the market holds. Never mind if our prices are a little below others. We warrant the goods:

Infants' Hermsdorf Imported Black Cotton Hose, positively fast, 4 to 5½, 25c per pair.

Infants' Black Imperial Lisle Thread Hose, with silk heels and toes (the Daisy dye), 50c per pair.

Misses' Fast Black (Hermsdorf dye) Ribbed Hose, double knees, heels and toes, extra length, 25c per pair.

Ladies' Hermsdorf Dye Black Cotton Hose, guaranteed not to crock or stain, 25c per pair.

Ladies' Hermsdorf Black Lisle Hose (the Sewgal brand), absolutely fast and stainless, spliced heels and toes; extra fine quality, 45c per pair.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, all wool, fast dye, silk heels and toes, 75c.

Ladies' Black Italian All-silk Plaited Hose, 75c.

Ladies' Black, all pure silk, double heels and toes; warranted stainless; London length, $1 per pair.

Men's Lisle Fast Black Half Hose, 25c per pair.

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RED HOUSE, Sacramento, Cal.

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THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Imported Millinery

EVER PRESENTED.

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WHOLESALE ICE CREAM ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

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Railroad Time Table.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

[PACIFIC SYSTEM.]

JANUARY 19, 1891.

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

LEAVE	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE
6:15 A	Calistoga and Napa	11:40 A
3:05 P	Calistoga and Napa	8:40 P
12:50 A	Ashland and Portland	5:55 A
4:30 P	Deming, El Paso and East	7:00 P
7:30 P	Knights Landing	7:10 A
10:50 A	Los Angeles	9:35 A
12:05 P	Ogden and East—Second Class	2:25 A
11:00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East	8:15 A
3:00 P	Oroville	10:30 A
3:00 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	10:30 A
10:40 A	Redding via Willows	4:00 P
2:25 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:40 A
6:15 A	San Francisco via Benicia	12:35 A
8:40 A	San Francisco via Benicia	10:40 P
3:05 P	San Francisco via Benicia	7:10 A
*10:00 A	San Francisco via steamer	‡6:00 A
10:50 A	San Fran. via Livermore	2:50 P
10.50 A	San Jose	2:50 P
4:30 P	Santa Barbara	9:35 A
6:15 A	Santa Rosa	11:40 A
3:05 P	Santa Rosa	8:40 P
8:50 A	Stockton and Galt	7:00 P
4:30 P	Stockton and Galt	9:35 A
12:05 P	Truckee and Reno	2:25 A
11:00 P	Truckee and Reno	8:15 A
12:05 P	Colfax	8:15 A
6:15 A	Vallejo	11:40 A
3:05 P	Vallejo	†8:40 P
*6:35 A	Folsom and Placerville	*2:40 P
*3:10 P	Folsom and Placerville	*11:35 A

*Sunday excepted. †Sunday only. ‡Monday excepted. A.—For morning. P.—For afternoon.

RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

The Argonaut

An American Journal for Americans.

THE ARGONAUT HAS NOW BEEN PUBlished for thirteen years, a fact which demonstrates that an American paper can live in America, something hitherto doubted by newspaper men.

The ARGONAUT is strongly American. It believes that this country can run its own affairs without any assistance from the benevolent foreigners who have come over to direct matters for us. It thinks we have too many foreigners here now, and that the rest had better stay away.

The ARGONAUT is the uncompromising foe of demagogues—those men in high places who truckle to the ignorant foreign vote are unsparingly lashed by its whip.

The ARGONAUT believes that enough has been done in this country to catch the Irish vote and the German vote. It is time now that something should be done to catch the American vote.

The ARGONAUT believes in and advocates these ideas, not with bumptiousness or Chauvinism, but with extreme tenacity.

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