Los Angeles Herald.

(From the Evening Express.)

ALFALFA.

General Shields Furnishes Interesting Data about Dairy Farming—Immense Returns from Alfalfa—Our Compton Cheese Factory—The Actualities and Possibilities of this Industry in Los Angeles County—Downey Figs and Money Circulation.

We take the following from a very interesting letter in the *Rural Press*, written by General J. H. Shields, of this county:

ALFALFA AND CHEESE.

Sixty days ago Messrs. Bullis & Walker started the pioneer co-operative cheese factory of Los Angeles county, and, for aught I know to the contrary, of Southern California. The factory is situated on the Wilmington railroad, near Florence. Cheese-making commenced about the middle of February. Success accrued to the inaugural trial. The outcome was a superior merchantable cheese. Failure is the rule of first trials at untried places, however sufficient seemingly may have been the experience and success of the operator elsewhere to warrant the conclusion before the fact, that the coyest secret of success could not hide away in strange feed and unfamiliar meteorology. A daily production of about 150 pounds of cheese has been going on now for about two months. In all that time and quantity only one batch of curd has been spoiled.

An aggressive jet of artesian water is deliverable eight feet above the floor, into every room of the factory. This artesian fountain maintains a uniform, perennial temperature of 62 deg. Fah. This guarantees uniform, perennial, successful cheese-making.

Germain & Co., of Los Angeles, buy the entire cheese product of the Bullis & Walker factory, at the San Francisco price of first-class California cheese. There is room for the extension of the manufacture.

Bullis & Walker lay great store by their facilities to produce new grass cheese all through the Winter. San Francisco always bids high for such cheese. So does New York and London. They also lay great store by their facilities to run their factory without interruption through all such years as 1877. Six acres of the 400-acre tract upon which the factory stands, was sown to alfalfa in 1876. On portions of the six acres the stand was only partial, and yet the yield was eight tons per acre for a single mowing. There is reason to believe that a perfect stand on the whole six acres would have given twelve tons per acre. This was without irrigation. And last year was one of the greatest drouth for thirty years. Only one crop was mown last year, the others being pastured. But this one crop from the six acres weighed eight tons dry. If a good stand had been on the three acres instead of half a stand the single mowing dry would have weighed in the same proportion, 12 tons, or 108 tons of dry hay, or its equivalent as the amount of the nine annual crops of six acres. Judge Gray, on the San Gabriel river, on about the same number of acres, obtained, in 1877, a yield about equivalent to the last mentioned sum total.

YIELD OF ALFALFA FIELDS.

Mr. Caldwell, less than a mile from the cheese factory, sowed alfalfa seed in February, 1877, the last year of drouth, and before December 8th of the same year had cut five crops, averaging two tons per acre per mowing. A sixth crop on the 8th of December was two weeks advanced in growth from the last mowing and was mown about three weeks thereafter, yielding fully up to the average of the five preceding crops. All this Caldwell crop, be it noted, was a sowing in 1877 and mowing in 1877, the self-same year of almost unprecedented drouth.

Near the Caldwell place, on the San Gabriel river ranch, I weighed dry the June, 1877, mowing one quarter of an acre of a fifty-acre alfalfa field. It weighed 1,000 pounds, or at the rate of two tons per acre. This was above an average quarter acre. The field was mown seven times and yielded two crops not mown. The field was irrigated one time only in all the year 1877, the year of the drouth.

FIGURES ON FIELDS.

The square mile in alfalfa around the factory of Bullis & Walker, before mentioned, will maintain 640 cows, that will average three gallons of milk per day for eight months in the year. Bullis & Walker are paying their neighbors nine cents per gallon for milk, so 640 acres of land, 640 cows, three gallons of milk per cow per day, 1920 gallons per day at nine cents per gallon, $172.80 income per day off one square mile; $5,184 per month; $41,472 per eight months per square mile.

So, again, 1920 gallons of milk per day, eight pounds per gallon, 10 pounds of milk making one pound of cheese, at 15 cents per pound, gives $230 per day; $6,900 per month; $55,200 per eight months for the square mile around Bullis & Walker's cheese factory. In this estimate calves are not counted, hogs fed on the refuse are not counted.

These results are different from those deduced elsewhere, because I thought well of using lower averages for the whole alfalfa area, with which, of course, I cannot be as familiar as with the square mile around the factory of Bullis & Walker.

CULTIVATION OF ALFALFA.

A perfect stand of alfalfa may be obtained on the three acres referred to, and generally, when the first efforts fail, by replanting. This is one mode of replating alfalfa: turn under with single sulky-plow, four horses, and plow eight inches deep. At this depth the harrow will not pull up the alfalfa roots of the previous planting, all of which will sprout, come up and grow with the replanted crop. I have four acres replanted in this manner, the old and new alfalfa coming on together. When small portions of the fifty acres before referred to are replanted in this manner, it will all average with the one-quarter acre mentioned.

Sow alfalfa seed any day, Winter or Summer, if water is plenty, or can be made plenty near the surface; I, however, prefer the first week in April.

FORTY-NINE TIMES AT DOWNEY.

One more illustration of the reliability of alfalfa land in a year of drouth: One day, near the close of the drouth year of 1877, at the depot at Downey City, of this county, I delivered to Mr. Morton a carload of hogs for San Francisco; other carloads were delivered the same day for the same destination. Trains of country wagons were teeming in, loaded with corn, by the carload, for San Francisco. Over $1,500 in coin was paid to the farmers around Downey on that day for a single day's shipment of corn and hogs to San Francisco. Downey City seemed more like a smart little hog and hominy Kentucky railroad town. I said to Mr. Smith, a prominent citizen of the county: "Why, Smith, this does not look like hard famine drouth year times." "No," replied he, "there is more produce money circulating in and around Downey than was ever before known." The secret is this: Downey is surrounded by alfalfa land.

It is an interesting fact as reported to me, that Mr. Lehman, of Gospel Swamp, has secured luxuriant alfalfa on strong alkaline soil by mulching with straw.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Single Tickets from $1 to $2, according to locations. No extra charge for reserved seats. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. CHAS. SCHUTZ, Ticket Agent.

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With Water Power,

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This Water Power

Consists of a stream, with a rapid current, three feet deep and six feet wide.

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Are not advertised as "cure-alls," but are specifics in the diseases for which they are recommended.

NATURAL SELECTION.—Investigators of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy that throughout the animal kingdom the "survival of the fittest" is the only law that vouchsafes thrift and perpetuity. Does not the same principle govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior cannot supersede a superior article. By reason of superior merit, Dr. Pierce's Standard Medicines have outrivalled all others. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum while the amount exported foots up to several hundred thousand more. No business could grow to such gigantic proportions and rest upon any other basis than that of merit.

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Is Pleasant to Use.

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Its cures extend over a period of 20 years.

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Its sale constantly increases.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

Cures by its mild, soothing effect.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

Cures "Cold in Head" and Catarrh, or Ozena.

AN OPEN LETTER—IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

ROCKPORT, Mass., April 2, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling tubes," and "sticks" wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes continued to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase and test it, with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly,

S. D. REMICK.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.—The following named parties are among the thousands who have been cured of catarrh by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy: A F Brown, New Geneva, Pa; D J Brown, St Joseph, Mo; E C Lewis, Rutland, Vt; Levi Springer, Nettle Lake, Ohio; Chas Norcrop, N'th Chesterfield, Me; Milton Jones, Scriba, N Y; J E Miller, Bridger Station, Wyo; J C Merriman, Logansport, Ind; Mrs M Post, Logansport, Ind; J W Bailey, Tremont, Pa; H B Ayres, La Porte, Ind; Jessie M Sears, Ft Branch, Ind; L Williams, Canton, Missouri; W A Thayer, Onarga, Ill; S B Nichols, Jr, Galveston, Texas; Jonas F Reinert, Stonesville, Pa; S W Lusk, McFarland, Wis; Johnson Williams, Helmick, Ohio; Mrs M A Curry, Trenton, Tenn; J G Joslin, Keene, N H; A J Caspar, Table Rock, W Va; Louis Anders, Gaysport, Ohio; C H Chase, Elkhart, Ind; Mrs Henry Haight, San Francisco, Cal; Mrs E S Hallinan, Lawrenceville, N Y; W J Graham, Adel, Iowa; A O Smith, Newnan, Ga; Chas E Rice, Baltimore, Md; Jesse M Sears, Carlisle, Ind; Dan'l B Miller, Ft Wayne, Ind; Mrs Minnie Arnaise, 290 Delancey St, New York; H W Hall, Hastings, Mich; Wm P Marston, Lowell, Mass; J W Roberts, Maricopa, Ariz; Chas S Delaney, Harrisburg, Pa; M C Cole, Lowell, Mass; Mrs C J Spurlin, Camden, Ala; Charles F Kaw, Fredericktown, Ohio; Mrs Lucy Huntington, Farmington, Ill; Capt S Somlor, Camp Stambaugh, Wyo; I W Tracy, Steamboat Rock, Iowa; Mrs Lydia Waite, Shushan, N Y; J M Peck, Junction City, Mont; Henry Ebe, Bantas, Cal; L B Cummings, Rantoul, Ill; S E Jones, Charleston Four Corners, N Y; Geo Bishop, Colo, Cal; Wm E Bartrie, Sterling, Pa; H E Ebon, 948 Penn St, Pittsburg, Pa; J R Jackman, Samuel's Depot, Ky; Henry Zobrist, Geneva, N Y; Miss Hattie Parrott, Montgomery, Ohio; L Ledbrook, Chatham, Ill; S B McCoy, Nashport, Ohio; W W Warner, North Jackson, Mich; Miss Mary A Winne, Darien, Wis; John Zeigler, Carlisle Springs, Pa; James Tompkins, St Cloud, Minn; Enoch Duer, Pawnee City, Neb; Jos T Miller, Xenia, Ohio; S B Nichols, Galveston, Texas; J L Laird, Upper Alton, Ill; John Davis, Prescott, Ariz; Mrs Nancy Graham, Forest Grove, Ogn.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is alterative, or blood-cleansing.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Pectoral.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Tonic.

Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin, as Scrofula, or King's Evil; Tumors; Ulcers, or Old Sores; Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties it cures Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections; Incipient Consumption; Lingering Coughs, and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagogue properties, render it an unequal remedy for Biliousness; Torpid Liver, or "Liver Complaint;" and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Dyspepsia.

Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where there are scrofulous, swellings and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or Biliousness. In many cases of Liver Complaint, only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

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	STEAMERS.					
GOING NORTH.		Orizaba	Senator	Orizaba	Senator	Orizaba
	Leave San Pedro.	Apr. 23	May 5	May 10	May 15	May 20
	Arrive Sta Monica.	Apr. 23	May 5	May 10	May 15	May 20
	Leave Sta Monica.	Apr. 23	May 5	May 10	May 15	May 20
	Arrive San Francisco.	Apr. 25	May 7	May 12	May 17	May 22
COMING SOUTH.	Leave San Pedro.	Apr. 26	May 8	May 13	May 18	May 23
	Arrive San Pedro.	Apr. 27	May 9	May 14	May 19	May 24
	Arrive Sta Monica.	Apr. 27	May 9	May 14	May 19	May 24
	Leave Sta Monica.	Apr. 27	May 9	May 14	May 19	May 24
	Arrive San Francisco.	Apr. 29	May 11	May 16	May 21	May 26
	Leave San Francisco.	May 1	May 13	May 18	May 23	May 28
	Arrive San Pedro.	May 2	May 14	May 19	May 24	May 29
	Arrive Sta Monica.	May 2	May 14	May 19	May 24	May 29
	Leave Sta Monica.	May 2	May 14	May 19	May 24	May 29
	Arrive San Francisco.	May 4	May 16	May 21	May 26	May 31
	Leave San Francisco.	May 6	May 18	May 23	May 28	June 5
	Arrive San Pedro.	May 7	May 19	May 24	May 29	June 6
	Arrive Sta Monica.	May 7	May 19	May 24	May 29	June 6
	Leave Sta Monica.	May 7	May 19	May 24	May 29	June 6
	Arrive San Francisco.	May 9	May 21	May 26	May 31	June 8

Both steamships call at Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) and Santa Barbara; also, on down trip, at Anaheim Landing for freight only. The Senator calls at San Buenaventura also every trip.

☞ Passengers for San Francisco by the Senator take the train for Santa Monica that leaves Los Angeles at 4:55 P. M.; those by the Orizaba take the train for Santa Monica that leaves Los Angeles at 9:45 A. M.—both Los Angeles time.

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Important Change of Time

On and after Monday, Dec. 17th, 1877, and until further notice, trains will run every day as follows:

LEAVE LOS ANGELES:

For—		Arrive.
Wilmington	10:55 A. M.	11:55 A. M.
San Francisco	1:15 P. M.	12:40 P. M.
" Accom'dation	10:35 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Yuma	2:25 P. M.	7:00 A. M.
Wilmington	3:30 "	4:55 P. M.
Santa Ana	4:00 "	6:10 "

TOWARD LOS ANGELES:

Leave—		Arrive.
Yuma	6:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M.
Santa Ana	6:30 A. M.	8:50 "
Wilmington	7:45 "	9:10 "
Wilmington	1:00 P. M.	2:20 P. M.
San Francisco	4:00 "	1:55 "
" Accom'dation	4:30 "	11:55 A. M.

Trains run daily to Yuma, connecting with steamers for Aubrey, Ehrenberg and intermediate landings on the Colorado about three times per month. Sleeping cars will be run daily.

Trains will be run by San Francisco time.

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LOS ANGELES & INDEPENDENCE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 15th, 1877, trains will run daily on this road as follows:

Leave S P Depot L Angl's	Arrive S R Depot L. Angel's	Leave S. Mnica	Arrive in S. Mnica
9 30 A.M.	8:49 A. M.	7.40 A.M.	10 30 A.M.
4.40 P.M.	4:20 P. M.	3:10 P.M.	5:40 P.M.

On steamer days trains will connect with the P. C. Steamship Co.'s steamers for San Francisco and San Diego. See their advertisement.

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LEGAL.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR A CONVENTION TO FRAME A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

[Approved March 30, 1878.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. An election shall be held on the third Wednesday in June, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight of delegates to meet in Convention to revise the Constitution of this State and to frame a new Constitution. No other question shall be submitted to the people or voted on at such election, any statute or law to the contrary notwithstanding. All other elections called for the same time shall be held at the next general or special State election.

SEC. 2. The number of delegates to be chosen to such Convention shall be one hundred and fifty-two, to be apportioned as follows: The counties of San Diego and San Bernardino shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of San Diego shall elect one delegate; the county of San Bernardino shall elect one delegate; the county of Los Angeles shall elect three delegates; the counties of Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo shall elect one delegate; the counties of Tulare, Kern and Fresno shall elect one delegate each, and the counties of Mono and Inyo shall elect one delegate; the counties of Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus shall jointly elect one delegate; the counties of Mariposa and Merced shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of Stanislaus shall elect one delegate; the counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of Santa Cruz shall elect one delegate; the county of Monterey shall elect one delegate; the county of San Benito shall elect one delegate; the county of Santa Clara shall elect five delegates; the city and county of San Francisco shall elect at large thirty delegates; the city and county of San Francisco at large, jointly with the county of San Mateo, shall elect one delegate; the county of San Mateo shall elect one delegate; the county of Alameda shall elect five delegates; the counties of Contra Costa and Marin shall jointly elect one delegate; the counties of Contra Costa shall elect one delegate; the county of Marin shall elect one delegate; the counties of San Joaquin and Amador shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of San Joaquin shall elect four delegates; the county of Amador shall elect two delegates; the counties of Tuolumne and Calaveras shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of Tuolumne shall elect one delegate; the county of Calaveras shall elect one delegate; the county of Sacramento shall elect five delegates; the counties of Solano and Yolo shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of Solano shall elect three delegates; the county of Yolo shall elect one delegate; the counties of Napa, Lake and Sonoma shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of Napa shall elect one delegate; the county of Lake shall elect one delegate; the county of Sonoma shall elect four delegates; the county of Placer shall elect two delegates; the counties of El Dorado and Alpine shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of El Dorado shall elect one delegate; the counties of Nevada and Sierra shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of Nevada shall elect four delegates; the county of Sierra shall elect one delegate; the counties of Yuba and Sutter shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of Yuba shall elect two delegates; the county of Sutter shall elect one delegate; the counties of Butte, Plumas and Lassen shall jointly elect one delegate; the counties of Plumas and Lassen shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of Butte shall elect two delegates; the counties of Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of Humboldt shall elect one delegate; the county of Mendocino shall elect one delegate; the county of Del Norte shall elect one delegate; the counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity and Shasta shall jointly elect one delegate; the counties of Siskiyou and Modoc shall jointly elect one delegate; the counties of Trinity and Shasta shall jointly elect one delegate; the county of Tehama shall elect one delegate; the county of Colusa shall elect one delegate; and thirty two (32) delegates shall be elected by the State at large, from the residents of each Congressional District.

SEC. 3. All persons entitled by law to vote for Members of Assembly shall be entitled to vote at such election in their respective election districts, and not elsewhere. Such electors shall be by ballot.

SEC. 4. The following regulations shall apply to the aforesaid election, to be held on the third Wednesday in June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight:

First—The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the State, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of the State in force at the time of said election, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Second—At the special election to be held under this act, if no other provision for printing and using new Great Registers or ward registers shall have in the meantime been made by law, the copies of the Great Registers which were used in the several counties of this State at the general election held in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven shall be used. The Boards of Supervisors must furnish the Boards of Election at each precinct in their respective counties, before the day on which said special election is appointed to be held, at least one copy of the aforesaid printed Great Register. If the Boards of Supervisors cannot otherwise obtain sufficient number of copies of the register for the purpose, it must take the copies filed in the office of the County Clerk, in pursuance of section one thousand two hundred and sixty-eight of the Political Code. If the copy of the register which shall be furnished to any precinct shall have been used at any previous election, the character "X" may be used instead of the word "voted," as required by section one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight of the Political Code. It shall not be the duty of the Boards of Election to post copies of the Great Register, as required by section one thousand one hundred and forty-nine of the Political Code. The voter, when he offers his ballot at a polling place, shall not be required to announce his number on the Great Register, as provided for in section one thousand two hundred and twenty-five of the Political Code.

Third—The officers of the several counties of this State, whose duty it is under the law to receive and canvass the returns from the several precincts of their respective counties, as well as the city and county of San Francisco, shall meet at the usual place of meeting for such purpose on the second Monday after said election. If, at the time of meeting, the returns from each precinct in the county in which polls were opened have been received, the Board must then and there proceed to canvass the returns; but if all returns have not been received, the canvass must be postponed from day to day until all of the returns are received or until six postponements have been had, when they shall proceed to make out returns of the votes cast for delegates to be members of the Convention; and the proceedings of the officers whose duty it is to make out said returns shall be the same as those prescribed for like officers in the case of an election for Governor, except that the returns shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State. The persons receiving the highest number of votes at such election shall be elected, except in the case of persons voted for as delegates at large. Of the persons so voted for as delegates at large, the three persons, residents of any one Congressional District, who shall have received a plurality of votes over all other persons, severally, who reside in the same Congressional District, shall be declared elected such delegates at large.

Fourth—The Secretary of State shall, as soon as the returns of said election shall be received by him, or within twenty days after said election, in the presence of the Governor and Controller of State, open and compute all of the returns received of votes given for members of the Convention, and the Governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring the names of the persons who have been chosen members of said Convention.

SEC. 5. The delegates so chosen shall meet in Convention in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol, in the city of Sacramento, on the twenty-eighth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, at twelve o'clock M. They shall, by a viva voce vote, and the vote shall be entered on the Journal, elect one of their number President, and such Secretaries and other officers as they may deem necessary. After the said Convention has met and organized, it shall have power to adjourn to and hold its meetings at any place in said city of Sacramento other than the said Assembly Chamber, and all committee rooms of the State Capitol building shall be under the control of said Convention. The President of the Convention may appoint not exceeding one Doorkeeper and four Pages. The Convention may select Phonographic Reporters, and fix the amount of their compensation; also, a Sergeant-at-Arms and one assistant. The delegates to the Convention shall receive the same per diem and mileage as members of the Legislature provided, no compensation shall be allowed delegates after the expiration of one hundred days. No pay shall be allowed for any recess longer than three days at one time. The Secretary shall receive eight dollars per day, and his assistants each six dollars per day, and the Doorkeepers, Pages, Sergeant-at-Arms and assistants shall receive the same compensation as provided by law for similar services and attendance upon the Assembly. The amount of pay shall be certified by the President of the Convention, and shall be paid by the Treasurer of State, on the warrant of the Controller, in the same manner as members of the Legislature are paid. It shall be the duty of the Governor to attend said Convention at the opening thereof, and to administer the constitutional oath of office to the delegates, and to preside at all meetings thereof until a President has been elected and taken his seat, but the Governor shall have neither the casting vote nor any other vote therein. The Secretary of State shall also attend at the opening of the Convention and call the roll of delegates. All public officers, Boards and Commissions shall furnish such Convention with all such information, papers, statements, books or other public documents in their possession as the said Convention shall order or require for its use from time to time while in session. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish the members of said Convention with stationery to the amount provided by law for the Legislature while in session, and to the Convention such stationery, manual, file boards and other like things as are furnished to the two Houses of the Legislature. Said Convention may adopt such rules and regulations for its own government as a majority of its members may determine, and said Convention shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its own members.

SEC. 6. A journal of the proceedings of the said Convention shall be kept, and shall, at the final adjournment thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and the Constitution agreed to by the Convention shall be recorded in his office. A majority of the Convention shall constitute a quorum to do business. The doors of the Convention shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secresy. Every delegate to the Convention shall have the like privileges from arrest and from civil process as members of the Legislature now have by law. For any speech or debate in the Convention, the delegates shall not be questioned in any other place. The Convention shall have the power to expel any of its members, and to punish its members and officers for disorderly behavior, by imprisonment or otherwise; but no member shall be expelled until the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the facts alleged as the ground of his expulsion shall have been made. The Convention shall have the power to punish as a contempt and by imprisonment or otherwise, a breach of his privileges, or of the privileges of its members, but such power shall not be exercised except against persons guilty of one or more of the following offenses:

First—The offense of arresting or subjecting a member or officer of the Convention to civil process, in violation of his privilege from arrest as heretofore declared.

Second—That of disorderly conduct in the immediate view and presence of the Convention, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings.

Third—That of publishing any false and malicious report of the proceedings of the Convention, or of the conduct of a member in his delegated capacity.

Fourth—That of refusing to attend or be examined, as a witness, either before the Convention or a committee to take testimony in the proceeding of the Convention.

Fifth—That of giving or offering a bribe to a member, or of attempting by menace or any other corrupt means or device, directly or indirectly, to control or influence a member in giving his vote, or to prevent him from giving his vote.

In all cases in which the Convention shall punish any of its members, or officers, or any other person, by imprisonment, such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the session of the Convention. Every person appointed to the office of Secretary of the Convention shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, execute a bond to the people of the State with such security as the Controller shall approve, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned that he shall faithfully perform the duties of his office and account for all moneys which may come into his hands by virtue thereof.

SEC. 7. The Constitution framed by such Convention shall be submitted by the Convention to the people for their adoption or rejection at a special election to be held on the first Wednesday of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and every person hereby entitled to vote for delegates may vote at that election, on such adoption or rejection, in the election district in which he shall then reside, and not elsewhere. The said Constitution shall be voted on as a whole. No other question than the adoption or rejection of the proposed Constitution shall be submitted to the people or voted on at such election, any statute or law to the contrary notwithstanding. The Convention shall prescribe the publication of said Constitution, and the notice to be given of the election. The ballots or tickets shall have printed or written upon them the words "For the New Constitution," or "Against the New Constitution," and all the provisions of law now or at that time existing in regard to general elections shall be applicable to such election, except that the provisions of the first and second subdivisions of section four of this act shall also apply to said election. The canvassing and returns of the votes cast upon such question shall, in such manner as the Convention shall direct, be certified to the Executive of the State, who shall call to his assistance the Controller, Treasurer and Secretary of State, and compare the votes as certified to him. If, by such an examination, it is ascertained that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at such election in favor of such new Constitution, the Executive of this State shall, by his proclamation, declare such new Constitution to be the Constitution of the State of California, and that it will take effect at such time as the said Convention may have in its direction, by resolution, or in said Constitution itself, fixed. If said Convention fix no time for said Constitution to take effect, then it shall take effect immediately upon such proclamation being made.

SEC. 8. All willful and corrupt false swearing in taking any of the oaths prescribed by this act, or by the laws of this State made applicable to this act, or in any other mode or form in carrying into effect this act, shall be deemed perjury, and shall be punished in the manner now prescribed by law for willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause this act to be published once a month after its passage, until the election of delegates herein provided, in not more than five of the public newspapers published in this State—one of said publications to be in some newspaper published in the city and county of Francisco, and one in the city of Sacramento, and one in the county of Los Angeles, and one in the county of Nevada, and one in the county of Tulare; and the expense of publishing the same, and all other legal expenses incurred in printing for the Convention, shall be audited by the Controller and paid by the State Treasurer, according to law.

SEC. 10. All the printing necessary for the said Convention, under the provisions of this act, shall be done and performed at the State Printing Office.

SEC. 11. In case any vacancy occurs, by reason of the death, resignation, or otherwise, of any delegate elected to said Convention, the same shall be filled by the Convention.

SEC. 12. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury, to pay the expenses of the Convention provided for in this act.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect immediately.

Notice of Assessment.

CALIFORNIA STAR OIL WORKS COMPANY.

Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California—Location of Works, Andrews' Station, Los Angeles, Co.: San Buenaventura, Ventura Co., Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 16th day of May, 1878, an assessment (No. 3) of $2 50 per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in U. S. gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 315 California street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 18th day of June, 1878, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Friday, the 5th day of July, 1878, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.
Office—315 California St., San Francisco, California. my24td

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 157 Washington st., Chicago, Ill. my2-6m

LEGAL.

DEMOCRATIC

PRIMARY ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committe for Los Angeles county, held in the city of Los Angeles on Saturday, May 11th, 1878, it was

RESOLVED, That a Democratic County Convention, for the county of Los Angeles, be held at the

COUNTY COURT ROOM,

in the city of Los Angeles, on Tuesday, the Fourth day of June, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating three candidates for Delegates to the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of California.

That for the purpose of electing Delegates to said County Convention, a Primary Election be held by the Democrats of the several precincts hereafter named upon

Saturday, the 1st Day of June, 1878,

That the polls in the several precincts be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 5 o'clock P. M. of that day.

That the following be the tests for voters at said election:

1st. That they are qualified voters under the laws of this State.

2d. That they are Democrats.

That the several Judges of election, whether appointed by order of this Committee or otherwise selected, be and they are hereby authorized and required to canvass the votes cast at their respective polling places, and to issue to the Delegates elected to said County Convention proper certificates of election to be presented by the Delegates to the Convention when assembled, and that such Judges seal up the ballots, poll and tally lists used at said election and forward the same by some safe means before the meeting of said County Convention to the Secretary of the Democratic County Committee at Los Angeles city.

That the following be