THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY............DECEMBER 25, 1880

THE REASONS

For declaring the WEEKLY UNION the best family paper are obvious. It is the only weekly paper which is issued in two parts, and carries to its readers the news of the day twice each week. By this means the news is to the great mass of readers in the country nearly as fresh as if gleaned from a daily paper. It is the only sixteen-page weekly journal in the State; it is a complete news, commercial, literary and critical paper; its columns have special departments carefully edited for the farmer, mechanic, merchant, the housewife, the young people, the lovers of curious puzzles, educators, artisans, bankers, brokers, readers of fiction and poetry, and the general reader of the political, scientific and business news of the day. In December there began in the WEEKLY UNION the first chapters of the new serial, "The Ventures and Adventures of Charlie Gould." It is a deeply interesting story of the stock market and stock gambling era of California. It is written by Edward F. Cahill of Los Angeles, and is the first of the RECORD-UNION'S $200 prize stories, for which there was such active competition. The WEEKLY UNION is mailed for one year, prepaid, to any address in the United States for $2 50.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 113⅜ for 4s of 1907; 101⅜ for 5s of 1881; 112 for 4½s; sterling, $4 80½@4 83½; silver bars, 111⅝.

Silver in London yesterday, 51⅝; consols, 98 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104½; 4s, 116⅝; 4½s, 115½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@91c.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 8d @10s for good to choice California.

To-day being a *dies non*, all the banks, exchanges, Stock Boards, etc., of San Francisco, will be closed.

Mining stocks were fairly active yesterday, but there was not much change in prices. The south-end stocks were generally lower. Alta sold down to $2 50, and Benton at 80 cents. These are the lowest figures since the recent upheaval. Three weeks ago Alta sold up to $20 50 and Benton at $3 75. The north-end stocks were steady, and some of them show a small advance over Thursday's rates.

John Bickford was killed in a landslide at You Bet, Nevada county, Thursday evening.

John F. Winchell was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at Ione.

In a fight at Virginia, Nev., yesterday, Matthew Patterson was killed and A. Dussault fatally injured.

Domingo Cuadra, one of the oldest residents of Marysville, died in that city yesterday.

A nitro-glycerine explosion at Bradford, Pa., yesterday, blew one man into fragments and injured another.

A movement is on foot in London to secure permission to inter the remains of George Eliot in Westminster Abbey.

Destructive fires occurred yesterday at Paterson, N. J.; Petersburg, Va.; Summit, Miss.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chatham, Va., and St. Paul, Minn.

Business is generally suspended throughout the country to-day.

The Chief of Police at Ansonia, Conn., was fatally shot Thursday night, while making an arrest.

James Madison Tarleton, Consul-General at Melbourne under Pierce, died from want and exposure at Washington Thursday.

The Chileans are rapidly nearing the Peruvian capital, plundering and destroying as they advance.

Floods prevail throughout the north of England.

A telegraph line is to be constructed from Shanghai to Tientsin, China—1,200 miles.

Another railroad bridge is to be built across the Missouri river at Omaha.

Gormaine Bowers, who was so badly beaten a few days ago at Millard, Neb., is dead.

Many Jews are about to leave Germany for Belgium, France and England.

Two men were killed in a railroad collision last night near Atlanta, Ga.

Vignaux won the billiard match at Paris last night, scoring 3,000 points to Slosson's 2,955.

A furious snow-storm prevailed last night at St. Louis.

At New Alexandria, O., last night, in a row, two men were probably fatally injured.

Three men were instantly killed at Natick, Mass., last night, by a railway train.

The inside pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION will be found by its readers to contain more than the usual quantity of interesting and valuable matter.

HOLIDAY ISSUE.

Following the custom first established by this paper the RECORD-UNION will on the 1st day of January, 1881, issue a mammoth edition containing valuable statistics, business review of Sacramento, and interesting special articles.

The superior value of the New Year's issues of this paper is already so well known as to require no detail of the prospectus. The editions of this special issue have often reached 30,000 of the daily alone. All matter presented in the daily reappears in the WEEKLY UNION, thus receiving the widest and most general circulation.

The RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers published outside of the metropolis having a general circulation.

The WEEKLY UNION has over TEN TIMES the circulation of its local cotemporaries, and the largest and most general circulation of any weekly published on this coast.

LOSING THEIR HEADS.

It looks as though a good many of the English officials were losing their heads in consequence of the agitation in Ireland. At least they are playing into the hands of the Land League by giving out the impression that that organization is terribly strong and omnipotent, and by encouraging the belief that ship-loads of arms are being landed despite the utmost vigilance of the Custom-house authorities. The view presented is in fact a very curious one. It is represented that while on the one hand the Government is filling Ireland with troops, on the other hand it is permitting the League to arm the people deliberately and completely; and that to all appearance it is waiting until the League is quite ready for the fun to begin before commencing the enforcement of coercive measures. If this is really the state of the case it is likely to prove more dangerous to the League than to the Government, however, for if the former is infatuated enough to rely upon an appeal to arms, the cause of land reform will be lost, and the whole agitation will end in a calamitous suppression of the insurgents. Parnell and his friends should keep arms out of the hands of the Irish masses if they really wish to effect anything, for in encouraging the always too powerful tendency to resort to open violence they would be digging the grave of their party and themselves.

THE CHRISTMAS "BEE."

The Christmas issue of the *Bee* is an enterprise of which the publishers may well feel proud, and which also reflects credit upon the community which by its hearty appreciation renders such extensive and laborious undertakings possible. In addition to the great mass of information compiled by our contemporary concerning this city and other parts of the State, it has presented its readers with a series of carefully written and valuable papers on subjects of both local and general interest. Among these may be specially named an article on "Political Economy," by Henry George, one on "Fish Culture," by B. B. Redding, and one on "Labor and Land," by E. G. Waite. All of these and several other essays in the Christmas *Bee* are deserving of both perusal and preservation, and the whole appearance of the issue indicates very great enterprise, forethought and judgment. We congratulate our contemporary very sincerely upon the success of its annual holiday issue.

CHRISTMAS.

We suppose there are people who look upon the Christmas observances as a waste of time and money; who grudge the outlay required to meet the social demands of the season; and who take no pleasure in the one real enjoyment of which the occasion is susceptible, namely, the making of others happy. These people, however, are a small minority, and if they should disappear altogether in the natural course of things, they would not be missed. There is another class of persons who seem as if they never could enjoy anything unless they can contrast the comforts by which they are surrounded with the misery of some other part of the human race. There must, indeed, be a deep vein of this kind of feeling in human nature, for it has been recognized by keen observers in all times. Thus St. Augustine did not hesitate to express the opinion that one of the highest delights of the blessed in Heaven would consist in the continual contemplation of the tortures of the damned in the neighboring establishment. Thus, after a wide interval of time, the cynic Rochefoucauld observed that there was something not altogether displeasing to men in the misfortunes of their dearest friends. And at the present day nothing is more common than the practice of hightening the enjoyments of ourselves by rolling under our tongues, as a sweet morsel, the discomforts of others. So when a California journalist wishes to make out a particularly good case for the Christmas time of his own State, he naturally begins by referring to the dreadful weather they are having beyond the mountains. He dwells upon the bitter cold of the Atlantic States. He pictures the poor people there freezing and perishing. He expatiates on the depth of the snow, on the difficulties of communication, on the dangers attending exposure; and having convinced himself and his readers that everybody at the East ought to be extremely wretched, he turns and portrays the geniality of our climate, the softnest and warmth and fertilizing powers of the abundant rains, the absence of nipping frosts and blinding snow-storms, the superior climatic comforts and advantages of the Pacific Coast generally. So when we wish to appreciate the coziness and conveniences of a well-furnished and warmed room and a plentifully-supplied table, we look out into the darkness and the driving rain, and unctuously remind one another how many unfortunate creatures there are for whom Christmas brings no suggestions of turkey or egg-nog, or brilliant gift-laden trees, or pleasant social gatherings. It is conventional to say that these reminders stimulate charity and good-will, but we think the point not altogether clear. We doubt somewhat whether those who are fondest of such contrasts are foremost in good works. It is very well known that people who abandon themselves to the vice of novel-reading become exceedingly sentimental and sensitive over the sorrows and dangers of fictitious characters. They will sob when the heroine is abused by the wicked uncle, and they will palpitate when the hero is flung over the dreadful cliff, and catches by the eyelash half way down. But let them, in going out into the street, encounter some prosaic evidence of misery, and the chances are ten to one that their conduct will rather resemble that of the uncharitable Levite than that of the Good Samaritan.

In fact we are strongly disposed to believe that the only way to cultivate charity is to be charitable in fact, and not in sentiment merely; and this is why Christmas Day is a festival to be honored and maintained. For its tendency is to make the most of us more thoughtful of the wants and wishes of others, if only for twenty-four hours, and it gives us all an opportunity of realizing, as mere reading the sentiment can never do, the truth of the saying that "it is "more blessed to give than to receive." The only wonder is that when men and women have discovered this for themselves by a few Christmas experiments, they do not venture upon an extension of the pleasure they have received, and carry the Christmas spirit all through the new year. The ease with which that spirit slips away, however, only serves to show how ingrained are the prevailing habits of selfishness which enwrap the world. We are sure that no one whose nature was not fatally warped ever regretted or failed to experience true pleasure from the observance of the Christian customs, and yet it very seldom occurs to any of us that it might be worth while to adopt the theory of the season as a life-principle. People are very seldom impoverished by benevolence, to say the truth. The men who have ruined themselves by caring more for their fellows than for themselves would not fill a very large muster-roll. We are none of us in any danger of being persuaded to put Self second instead of first. And yet, unless all our highest religion and philosophy are wrong, unless the most exalted aspirations of humanity are mere vain and foolish dreams, it is to some such consummation that the race is slowly and painfully and uncertainly struggling, and had it no such goal in view it would be difficult to find a sufficient excuse for its survival. It is in fact at such times as this that we catch a glimpse, dim and momentary, but still suggestive and encouraging, of a possible future when men will have grown out of the deep selfishness they inherit from lower organisms, and when the fierce struggle, not so much for existence as for the superfluities of existence, will have been superseded by a generous emulation in mutual aid and support. We shall none of us live to see that time, nor will our children's children; but for all that it is worth something to such as look beyond the present to feel that there are latent possibilities in human nature which in due course may so lift our successors up that they will be enabled to make the Christmas spirit their rule of life.

THE SELECTION OF JURIES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

We have before expressed the opinion that the uniformity of the failure of justice in murder cases which has disgraced California for so long is largely attributable to the methods in use for selecting jurors in capital trials. We observe that the Oakland *Times*, in commenting on the acquittal of Schroder, intimates that the jurors in that case were unknown men. Their social position, their antecedents, their intelligence, appear to have been equally problematical. We are not surprised at this statement, for the practice is to weed out the intelligence and capacity from the panel in all murder cases. The questions put to the jurors are precisely such as no intelligent man can answer satisfactorily to counsel for the defense. He is asked if he has heard of the case about to be tried, and if he has formed or expressed opinions on it. If he answers both these questions in the affirmative he is rejected. No question, however, is put to him which has for its object the ascertainment of his capacity to form an intelligent opinion upon any conceivable subject. Counsel do not seek to put shrewd and clear-minded men in the jury-box. The weaker the jury the more easily they may be influenced by false rhetoric and florid clap-trap. The result of the peculiar inquisition applied to the jurors is that the men who would be best fitted to determine the merits of the case are eliminated, and when the panel is completed it represents, in nine cases out of ten, a degree of intelligence very far below the average. This is the kind of body which is thus laboriously got together, by the process of unnatural rejection, to deal with the most important and far-reaching interests. Who knows whether one man out of the twelve in an average murder case jury is competent to form a judgment upon anything, or understand in the least the obligations of his position, or is capable of discriminating between valid and invalid representations, or can distinguish between demonstration and bold assumption? Certainly the presumption is against them, for the men who have not formed or expressed opinions upon current topics of special interest and gravity are very apt to be brainless creatures and bad citizens, whose intellectual flabbiness renders them ciphers in society, though the same defect constitutes their chief claim to the responsible and much-abused office of juryman. The fact is that the usual tests of bias applied to jurors are no tests at all. The assumption that if a man has formed or expressed an opinion about a murder, he is therefore incompetent to try the case dispassionately, is altogether unjustifiable. Every man capable of reasoning immediately forms some kind of opinion upon every incident brought to his attention. Such opinions, however, are not binding. They are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians. They are simply provisional opinions, liable to be changed or reversed upon the presentation of adequate reasons. The man who has formed an opinion at least shows that he has capacity of some kind for reaching conclusions, but the man whose mind does not carry him to any judgment upon current events may very possibly be little better than a fool. Now if the people of this State do not really approve of the almost invariable acquittal of murderers which has thus far happened, they must make up their minds to some radical reforms in the choice of jurors in capital cases. For so long as counsel are permitted to challenge every intelligent man for implied bias, on the ground that he knows something about the case, and has formed his own ideas upon it, just so long will juries in these cases continue to be imbecile and untrustworthy, and just so long will shrewd lawyers be able to snap their fingers at the statutes, and bring off their red-handed clients triumphantly. The law should be so amended as to afford opportunity for putting men of weight and mark upon capital juries. It should open the door to special intelligence and judicial capacity. It should provide some guarantee as to the fitness of the jurors, instead of, as now, carefully encouraging the selection of unfit men for that office. Let this be done, and the outrages upon justice, which are now so common as to be scarcely surprising, will cease; or it will be made plainly manifest that the real public opinion of the State believes in the common right of homicide for certain wrongs or supposed wrongs.

THE DEMOCRATS AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Since the Presidential election it has been observed that the Democratic papers have experienced quite a new revelation in regard to the Civil Service reform. Nobody ever suspected them of desiring that reform for themselves. Everybody knows that if they had carried the country they would have applied the spoils system in its most radical and uncompromising form. And therefore Republican journals are charging them with insincerity, and the "stalwart" organs are citing their new departure as a warning against the supposed danger of abandoning the spoils system. For all this it is well that the Democratic press should have taken this departure, nor does the character of their motives at all affect the soundness of their arguments. Granted that they desire to deprive the Republicans of the aid derived from that formidable machinery which the federal offices furnish to the party in power. Granted that they desire to reduce their opponents to something like their own level in point of strength. Granted that their aim is partisan and not patriotic; the fact remains that the arguments they are using against the spoils system are good and valid arguments. The "stalwart" journals will not injure the cause of Civil Service reform by pointing to the fact that it is now supported by Democrats. If they wish to injure that cause they will have to show that it does not deserve the support of intelligent men generally. The "stalwarts" always make the cardinal blunder of confounding their party with the country. They see that the spoils system strengthens their faction, and they argue from this that the American people ought to perpetuate it. But "the Ameri-"can people" is a phrase which comprehends all parties, Democrats as well as Republicans, and all parties are taxed equally for the support of the civil service. No doubt it has been a convenient theory that the offices belong to the ruling party, but to discover the true inwardness of this theory it would only be necessary to reverse the position of the parties. The Democrats at present are discouraged. They have been trying for twenty years to get the offices, and have failed every time. And so now some of them think that they could endure the utter disappointment of their hopes better if the offices were taken out of the reach of all parties. Had the Republicans been beaten in the late election we have no doubt that many stalwart organs would have viewed the matter as the Democrats view it now. They would have been eager for reform of the civil service precisely in proportion to their despair of getting office. But after all it does not matter what are the motives which incite men to favor reform, so long as the reform itself is salutary and necessary. Civil Service reform will be just as valuable to the country if advocated and enforced by Democratic voices and votes as if supported by Republicans alone. We therefore welcome our Democratic contemporaries to the good work in all frankness and cordiality. Let them bring out their most cogent arguments against the spoils system. Let them advance their most powerful reasons in behalf of the reorganization of the civil service. In so doing they will not only help the cause, but they will make it the more difficult for themselves to take a different line hereafter, should their zeal wane and their present ardor cool.

ENGLAND AND AMERICAN COMPETITION.

It is becoming recognized by the most profound observers in England that the effects of American competition upon production in that country do not promise to be transient, but permanent. There is in fact no more ground for believing that the English farmers will regain their past supremacy in the grain market than there is for believing that our own Eastern States will ever be relegated to wheat and corn growing. The development of Western America has simply swamped the English farmers. They were too heavily handicapped to have a chance in the race. The conditions of English society doomed them. The problem was plain enough. Here was a contest in production between two countries. In one of them the land belonged to the cultivator. In the other the cultivator was only a tenant, and a landlord had to live out of the profits of the soil as well as the tenant and the laborer. There could not be a doubt as to the result of such a competition. The land which had to bear the triple charge must succumb to the land which had only a double charge to bear. And there is no ground for supposing that these conditions will change, at least as regards American land. Wheat will be raised in the Pacific and Western States on the present principles for generations, so far as can be seen, and it is certain that England cannot afford to wait a single decade for a change. If, therefore, any new departure is made it will have to be taken by her, and such a new departure as must almost loosen the foundations of English society. For if it is necessary for the British farmer to abandon wheat-raising, this involves the practical extinction of the British farmer. But to extinguish the farmer is to destroy the value of the land, and to destroy the value of the land is to pull down the landed proprietors, or in other words, the aristocracy. In fact the frightful idea is suggested that it may become absolutely necessary for these spoiled children of Fortune to go to work at something, and nothing more appalling than that could be imagined. Yet it is difficult to perceive what help there is for them. The inevitable fact of American competition is present. The equally inevitable fact of ever-cheapening transportation is present. When the Southern Pacific is completed, and when it is possible to pour the enormous harvests of California into the English markets in thirty days, the impossibility of competing with American productions will be more apparent still. In fact, it seems clear that the British farmer must go, and that when he goes the land system of England must be revolutionized. But will the movement stop at the land? The adherence to monarchical government has hitherto been mainly due to the influence of the great landed interest. If that interest is about to be dissolved through the depreciation of the value of the land, it is evident that the commercial and mechanical elements will obtain increased importance. These interests have no strong traditional attachment to the Crown, and moreover they are much less patient with royal drains upon the treasury. It would seem, therefore, that American competition may lead to other than commercial changes, and that in fact this rapid development of the resources of the New World may, in Canning's words, "redress the balance of the Old."

NOT A DEMOCRATIC FORGERY.

If the Morey forgery is to be condemned with any good moral effect there must be convincing evidence that those who denounce it are not inspired solely by partisanship, but that they are ready to rebuke similar outrages no matter under what circumstances they are committed. It is therefore a duty to call attention to a statement made by Mr. David A. Wells in a letter to the *Nation*, concerning a forgery committed during the campaign, not by Democrats, but by Republicans. This forgery was in the form of a card, which was issued from the Republican National Headquarters in New York, and which, according to Mr. Wells, was "distributed by thousands in New York "City, Brooklyn, and probably other "places during the week prior to the "election." The card purported to contain an extract "from a pamphlet issued "by the Free Trade Club of London," and read as follows: "Let it be understood "once for all that the salvation of England depends upon the destruction of "American manufactures, and that the "only possible way in which American "manufactures can be destroyed is by free "trade. This can only be done through "Democracy, and Demecracy can only se-"cure contol of the Republic by the votes "of Irishmen. How England must laugh "in her sleeve as she sees the men who "left their homes vowing vengeance, serve "her interests by working for a party "which, if it gets control of the country, "will inevitably carry out the policy she "most desires." Now this alleged extract from a pamphlet issued by the Free Trade Club of London was a deliberate fabrication. There is no such organization as the Free Trade Club of London. Presumably the Cobden Club was intended by the forgers, but the Cobden Club is not distinctively a Free Trade Club, and never issued any pamphlet containing any such preposterous rubbish as the citation. We cannot agree with Mr. Wells that this forgery does not differ in wrong and immorality from the Morey letter. We think, on the contrary, that the Morey letter exhibits a far deeper strain of scoundrelism, a far more reckless and conscienceless purpose to deceive, no matter to whose injury. The difference between the two we hold to be marked and emphatic; but none the less do we condemn and reprobate the Republican forgery. It was undoubtedly, as Mr. Wells observes, published "to deceive in-"tentionally with the expectation of in-"fluencing votes." It was an attempt to obtain votes on false pretenses, in fact, and as such it deserves to be denounced by every honorable Republican. The men who were capable of so rascally a trick are not more creditable associates than the Democratic forgers and abettors of forgery. The difference between crimes may be considerable, but though there are grades in every penitentiary it does not follow that one kind of felon is fitter than another kind to associate with honest and self-respecting men.

THE RIVAL ENTERPRISES.

It seems probable that a sharp rivalry is about to break out between the projectors of the Nicaragua and Panama Canal schemes, and as Congress will be called upon to legislate in regard to at least one of these enterprises, it is the more necessary that the Government should avoid all appearance of direct or indirect espousal of or connection with, either of them. It is stated that Secretary Thompson has sent in his resignation to the President on accepting the American Chairmanship of the Panama Canal, and this was the only proper course open to him. If, however, there is any prospect that both the projects may be pushed at the same time, it will be necessary to hold the scales evenly between them, unless the Government determines to adopt some national policy in regard to either one. The projectors of the Nicaragua Canal are very confident so far as assertion goes, and it must be admitted that the advantage of skilled opinion is on their side. They have, however, allowed the rival route to get ahead of them, and they may not find it an easy matter to float their own stock when the time comes. Of course the construction of two canals at the same time would handicap the prospects of both more or less, but perhaps the Nicaraguan Canal Company is only puffing its prospects in order to secure better terms in selling out to its rival. Such things have been done before, and in cases of the kind shrewd men have sometimes made more money by a threat of opposition than they ever could have hoped for if they had carried out their undertaking. There is at present no special ground for suspecting any purpose of this kind, but in conjunctures such as now exist there is always room for compromises, and Lesseps is not the man to share the benefit of his canal with a rival if he can get rid of that rival in any less costly way. It might also be worth his while to purchase the concession for the Nicaragua route, in case his own scheme should after all prove abortive—a contingency which, if the engineers who have surveyed the ground understand their profession, is certainly not impossible.

MANSLAUGHTER BY CARELESSNESS.

A legal correspondent, referring to the case of the young man who shot his sweetheart at Oakland recently, and the case of the man in New York who shot the barkeeper while trying to put a bullet through his hat, observes that some of the papers have found fault with the laws for not providing penalties in similar circumstances. Our friend says that the fault is not with the law, but with its administration, and in proof of this he points to that provision of the Penal Code which defines manslaughter. It is as follows: "Manslaugh-"ter is the unlawful killing of a human "being without malice, and is of two "kinds: First, voluntary—upon a sudden "quarrel or heat of passion. Second, in-"voluntary—in the commission of an un-"lawful act not amounting to felony; or in "the commission of a lawful act which "might produce death in an unlawful "manner, or without due caution and "circumspection." Under this definition our correspondent claims that both the persons in the cases cited were guilty of manslaughter, and ought to be punished for that crime. The Penal Code furthermore states the cases wherein homicide is justifiable or reasonable, and the shooting of the girl at Oakland does not come within the provisions. If some of the reckless and foolish people who are constantly killing their friends or neighbors were indicted for manslaughter, and sentenced to a round term of imprisonment, it is quite possible that there would soon be fewer of these tragedies. In any case, if the law declares such killing to be manslaughter, the presentation and indictment ought to be made, or it is clear that the law is a dead letter.

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court at Richmond, Virginia, have indicted several judges of election for refusing to receive the votes of persons who presented tax receipts alleged to have been illegally issued. In Virginia it is required by law that the voters shall produce these receipts. The Judge informed the Grand Jury that the receipts in question, though perhaps technically irregular in one point, were legal, and that the judges of election had no right to deprive citizens of their votes on the grounds alleged. In accordance with those instructions the indictments were found, and thereupon the Richmond press assail the Grand Jury with a wealth and recklessness of invective almost deserving of admiration. The Richmond *Whig* declares that it "has no patience "with these Thugs and demons, no "matter whether they call themselves "Southerners or Virginians." It denounces them as "the enemies of mankind" and suggests that "the heavy hand of force" ought to be applied to them, inasmuch as they can "neither be taught by human "reason nor touched by human sympathy." All this and much more in the same vein is called forth by the implication of the Grand Jury that citizens ought not to be deprived of their votes upon frivolous grounds. The Richmond *Whig* and its local contemporaries resent this as pestilent and malignant doctrine, and judging by their utterances they would be entirely willing to see the Grand Jury lynched for presuming to interfere with the sacred (Southern) right of suppressing Republican votes.

Judge—"What have you to say, prisoner at the bar?" Prisoner—"I was hungry, your honor, and stole the loaf of bread to save me from starvation. I had no money, and could get no work to earn any money. I—" Judge—"That will do, sir. State Prison for life. Yours is a bad case. I must set an example. You should have known sir, that the lecture field was open to you. Officer take him away."—[Boston Transcript.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

SACRAMENTO TRADE AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Superior Inducements Offered by Our Merchants and Tradesmen—Low Rates the Rule.

The close of the year is the season when the stock of every merchant and tradesman is full, fresh and placed at the lowest living rates. There are very many reasons why Sacramento as a business center is the most advantageous place in which to purchase. Chief among these may be set forth: Its central location, and the ease with which orders for shipment can be filled. Orders for goods of every description reach Sacramento daily, in time to be filled and shipped the same day. Sacramento merchants save large freightage fares to their customers of the interior by reason of our location. They are nearly all direct importers, and sell at rates equal to, and, in a large line of goods, less than merchants at the commercial port of the State, who labor under the disadvantages of high rents and long transportation rates. There are reasons, however, equally potent. Competition here is closer and more evenly balanced, and the stocks are selected with more care, as our tradesmen enjoy the advantages of selection in variety and quality that are not equally open to dealers in larger cities, who are forced to large stocks and compelled to rapid sales. The Sacramento public, too, is more critical and exacting, and tradesmen here are obliged to reach and fill a high standard of excellence as against their more pretentious neighbors. These and other reasons will present themselves to the thoughtful buyer, and extend into all the realms of trade. Sacramento wholesale and retail grocers and merchants, manufacturers and dealers, have in past years shown that they can and do offer decided inducements to interior buyers, which they have always recognized and improved and still will avail themselves of. The holiday season's approach induces more lively competition and brings to the front a still better grade of goods, and as a fact our merchants assure us that in most classes of goods a finer quality, better workmanship and more choice designs prevail than in any previous year, and of holiday goods especially is this true. In accordance with our annual custom we present herewith a list of merchants whose prudence and judgment have chosen our columns as mediums for presenting their claims to the people. While to the general public abroad these houses offer superior inducements, upon our own people they have peculiar claims, and no Sacramentan will forget the duty he owes to patronize first his own townsmen and those who contribute to the prosperity and maintenance of the city of his home—aside from which, he will find on examination that as varied assortments and rare goods, at as low rates, are to be had at home as in larger marts. It, however, does not now need argument to establish the advantages of this market, for the fact is, that the people have proved them by the most practical tests, and to-day the market area of the city extends throughout Northern and Central California, south a long distance, and east to the furthest Territories, and the trade of Sacramento is established beyond all question. These reasons cannot be gainsaid, and with their statement, which will suggest others equally forcible, we introduce the reader to our home houses:

Toys and Fancy Goods.

Ackerman & Co., 189 J street, between Sixth and Seventh.
Dale & Co., 185 J street, between Sixth and Seventh.
Mechanics' Store, Fourth and K streets.

Jewelry, Watches and Silverware.

William B. Miller, 190 J street, between Sixth and Seventh.
J. Bernhard Klune, 60 J street, between Second and Third.
H. Wachhorst, 79 J street, between Third and Fourth.
Samuel Jelly, 120 J street, between Fourth and Fifth.
J. Hyman, Jr., 136 J street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Books, Albums, Games, Etc.

H. S. Crocker & Co., 42 and 44 J street, between Second and Third.
W. A. & C. S. Houghton, J street, between Sixth and Seventh.
M. R. Beard & Co., J street, between Third and Fourth, south side.

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods.

Hale Bros. & Co., Ninth and K streets.
Mechanics' Store, Fourth and K streets.
Red House, 198 J street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Louis Bien, southwest corner of Eighth and J streets.
C. H. Stevens & Co., Eighth and J streets.
Lipman & Co., corner Fifth and J streets.

Music and Musical Instruments.

L. K. Hammer, J street, between Eighth and Ninth.
Dale & Co., 185 J street, between Sixth and Seventh.
A. Heyman, I street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware.

Ackerman & Co., J street, between Sixth and Seventh.
L. L. Lewis & Co., 132 and 134 J street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Hats and Caps.

Red House, 198 and 208 J street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Mechanics' Store, Fourth and K streets.
S. J. Nathan & Co., northeast corner of Third and K streets.

Wines, Liquors, etc.

James I. Felter & Co., Second street, between J and K.
Wilcox, Powers & Co., K street, between Fifth and Sixth.
Ebner Bros., K street, between First and Second.
Emil Buckow & Co., K street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Billings & Co., K street, between Fourth and Fifth.
Julius Strutz, 41 J street, between Second and Third.

Fruits, Nuts, Seeds and Trees.

W. R. Strong & Co., J street, near Front.
M. T. Brewer & Co., corner J and Second streets.
R. Levy, J street, between Second and Third.

Groceries.

Adams, McNeill & Co., corner of Front and L streets.
George W. Chesley & Co., Front street, between J and K.
Hall, Luhrs & Co., southwest corner Third and K streets.
S. Go'dman, corner J and Second streets.
P. H. Russell & Co., J street, between Seventh and Eighth.
C. W. Rapp & Co., J street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Meat and Vegetable Markets.

Sacramento Market, K street, between Third and Fourth.
Oriental Market, K street, between Fourth and Fifth.
Fulton Market, corner Fifth and K streets.
Phenix Market, 76 K street, between Third and Fourth.
New York Market, corner Tenth and K streets.
City Market, J street, between Front and Second.
Chris Weisel, L street, near Eighth.
Center Market, 1024 Third street.

Cigars, Tobacco and Sample Rooms.

Lafayette Hall, K street, between Third and Fourth.
Capital Ale Vaults, J street, near Third.
J. George Kerth, 412 J street.
Gruhler, J street, between Fifth and Sixth.
Capital Colonade, 1017 Tenth street, between J and K.
Charles Shears, Eighth and K streets, Clunie's Building.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing.

S. J. Nathan & Co., northeast corner of Third and K streets.
Red House, J street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Mechanics' Store, Fourth and K streets.
Samuel Nathan & Co., 147 J street, between Fifth and Sixth.
Lithauer & Co., J street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Boots and Shoes.

Mechanics' Store, Fourth and K streets.
Red House, J street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Cutlery, Hardware, Etc.

Huntington, Hopkins & Co., K street, between Second and Third.
Baker & Hamilton, J street, between Front and Second.
Marcus C. Hawley & Co., 43, 45 and 47 J street, between Second and Third.
L. L. Lewis & Co., 132 J street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Stoves and Tinware.

L. L. Lewis & Co., 132 J street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Commission Merchants.

Lyon & Barnes, J street, between Front and Second.
M. T. Brewer & Co., corner Second and J streets.
W. R. Strong & Co., J street, near Front.
R. Levy, J street, between Second and Third.
DeBernardi & Co., K street, between Third and Fourth.

Paints, Oils, Chromos, Etc.

Whittier, Fuller & Co., 1020 and 1022 Second street.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

W. P. Coleman, J street, between Third and Fourth.
Sweetser & Alsip, 47 Fourth street, between J and K.
Cadwalader & Parsons, corner Third and J streets.
A. Leonard, Fourth street, between J and K.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Hotel Langham, corner Fourth and L streets.
Arcade, Second street, between J and K.
Railroad House, 81 Front street.
State House, corner Tenth and K streets.
Central House, K street, between Eighth and Ninth.
Young America Oyster and Chop House, Second street, between J and K.
New Atlantic, corner I and Twelfth streets.
Mechanics' Exchange, I street, between Front and Second.
Antone Mauretich, J street, between Third and Fourth.

Agricultural Implements and Wagons.

Hawley & Co., 43, 45 and 47 J street, between Second and Third.
Baker & Hamilton, J street, between Front and Second.
Pike & Young, corner Fourth and L streets.

Gas Fixtures, Plumbing, Etc.

L. L. Lewis & Co., 132 and 134 J street, between Fifth and Sixth.
Scott & Muir, 303 J street.

Furniture and Bedding.

James G. Davis, K street, between Fourth and Fifth.
W. D. Comstock, corner Fifth and K streets.
S. Postka, 717 J street.
Van Heusen & Hantoon, 204 J street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Sherburn & Smith, K street, between Third and Fourth.
John Breuner, 604, 606 and 608 K street.

Harness and Saddlery.

R. Stone & Co., J street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Founderies, Boiler Works, Etc.

Guttenberger & Co., corner of Front and N streets.
H. H. McWilliams, Front street, between I and J.
Root, Neilson & Co., Union Foundry, Front, between N and O streets.
James Maguire, 148 K street, between Fifth and Sixth.
J. A. Cunningham, I street, between Front and Second.

Druggists.

Kirk & Co., J street, between Fourth and Fifth.
M. S. Hammer, Fourth and K streets.
Bell & Kolliker, Sixth and J streets.
Boston Drug Store, Third and J streets.
S. B. Ridgway, 214 J street.

Our professional friends do not deal in holiday goods, but they are none the less entitled to a place in the annual review of the advertising patrons of this paper. We give them full mention, but do not wish to be understood as advising the gift of a lawsuit as a token of esteem, or case in surgery as an indication of good fellowship. The same rules will apply to other advertising patrons.

Lawyers.

T. B. McFarland, southwest corner of Fourth and J streets.
Creed Haymond, northeast corner of Fourth and J streets.
S. Solon Holl, Sixth and I streets.
L. S. Taylor, Fifth and J streets.
Grove L. Johnson, Fifth street, between I and J.
Jones & Martin, 607 I street.

Physicians.

Dr. G. L. Simmons, J street, between Second and Third.
Dr. W. E. Briggs, 429½ J street.
Dr. Hatch, J street, between Third and Fourth.
Dr. A. B. Nixon, M street, between Ninth and Tenth.
Dr. W. A. Hughson, corner of Seventh and J streets.
Miss Kellogg, M. D., corner of Seventh and I streets.
Dr. W. A. Briggs, in Dr. Simmons' building, J street, between Second and Third.
Dr. Spinney, No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco.
Dr. Mintie, No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco.
Dr. Gibbon, No. 623 Kearny street, San Francisco.
Dr. Salfield, No. 216 Kearny street, San Francisco.

Auctioneers.

Bell & Co., J street, between Ninth and Tenth.
Sherburn & Smith, 87 K street, between Third and Fourth.
D. J. Simmons & Co., Fourth street, between J and K.
M. Pflug & Co., Fourth street, between J and K.

Dentists.

H. H. Pierson, 111 J street, between Fourth and Fifth.
Brewer & Southworth, corner Seventh and J streets.
Hare & Mead, 605 J street.
Dr. Thrailkill, Masonic Temple, Sixth and K streets.
Dr. Wood, Fourth and J streets.

Banking Houses.

D. O. Mills & Co., corner J and Second streets.
Sacramento Bank, northwest corner Fifth and J streets.
People's Savings Bank, southeast corner Fourth and J streets.

Insurance Companies.

Union Insurance Company, Cadwalader & Parsons, Agents; northwest corner Third and J streets.

Miscellaneous.

Pioneer Box Factory, Front and M streets.
Frank Foster, book-binder, No. 83 J street, between Third and Fourth.
J. F. Clark, undertaker, 49 and 51 Fourth street.
A. J. Vermilya, undertaker, J street, between Fourth and Fifth.
C. Schaeffer, cooper, 89 Fourth street.
Neubourg & Lages, mill and malt-house, Fifth street, between J and K.
Carle & Croly, builders, 82 Second street.
Houston & Co., employment office, Fourth and K streets.
W. R. Knights, dealer in hides and tallow, Front and L streets.
Sacramento Planing Mill, corner of Front and Q streets.
Pioneer Livery Stable, Fourth street, between I and J.
Black Diamond Coal Company.
G. Griffith, granite works, Penryn, Cal.
American Laundry, S. B. Cooley, proprietor.
Friend & Terry Lumber Company.
Sacramento Business College, I street, between Seventh and Eighth.
McLane's Liver Pills.
Worcestershire Sauce.
Hostetter's Bitters.
Eureka Baths, K street, between Third and Fourth.
Hall's Balsam.
Sozodont.
Phosphate Soap.
Keystone Pump Works.
Berteling & Watery, opticians, 427 Kearny street, San Francisco.
Madame Charlotte Robert, dressmaker, corner Eighth and I streets.
D. & D. Falconer, builders, corner Seventh and I streets.
Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.
Tropic Fruit Laxative.
Liebig's Coca Beef Tonic.
Confectionery, Peterson, J street, between Sixth and Seventh.
Electro-Magnetic Belt Company.
Davis Sewing Machine Company.
Pacific Gold, Silver and Nickle Plating Works, San Francisco.
Terra cotta and stone ware, Hobby & Smith, 317 J street.
Sacramento Shirt Factory, 809 K street.
California Elastic Truss Company.

Wood-sawing Machine.

S. B. Cooley.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church,

Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. R. M. Chapman, D. D., rector in charge. Divine services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M.

Westminster Presbyterian Church,

Sixth and L streets—The pastor, Rev. H. H. Rice, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

Kingsley Chapel, M. E. Church,

Eleventh street, between H and I—Rev. David Deal, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Praise service at 6:30. Sabbath-school at 12:40.

Sixth-Street Methodist Church,

Between K and L streets—The pastor, Rev. Robert Bentley, will preach a sermon appropriate to the last Sabbath of the year in the morning. Col. N. L. Goulding, of Ohio, will lecture to young men at 7 P. M. The public are cordially invited.

Calvary Baptist Church,

I street, above Twelfth—Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Jay W. Osborn, from Rochester, N. Y. Praise service at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 12:15 P. M.

Congregational Church,

Sixth street, between I and J—There will be a Christmas service to-morrow morning for the Sabbath-school, at which the pastor will preach to the children. All the members of the Sabbath-school are requested to be present. There will be services in the evening beginning at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to be present.

A "SUMMER HORSE."

The blacksmith shops at the head of Griswold street had scarcely opened their doors yesterday morning, when a colored man appeared at one of them leading an equine which slid and walked and hobbled by turns on the slippery snow. If horses ever lived over 100 years this one had that figure. His hair was long, one eye was closed, and he had so many limps that it seemed useless to look for a sound leg.

"What I want to know," began the owner, after he had taken four turns around a hitching-post with the inch rope used as a halter, "am about what it will cost to shoe dis hoss."

"Two dollars," was the prompt reply.

"For de land's sake! But has iron riz up to dat pitch! I'll have to dwell on dat for a few minits."

He dwelt. He walked around his steed, looked him over carefully, and then said to the smith:

"Now, see hyar. If you war me, wouldn't you sort o' keep dis beast fur a summer hoss, an' do your winter haulin' on a handsled?"

"I would."

"Dat's what I war' finkin' 'bout, an' I guess I'il save him over till April, and call myself a horse frew de winter. Seems like 'stravagance to get butes for me and shoes fur him all to once. Hold up dar, Philander; none o' your pulling up hetchin' posts 'round yere!"—[Detroit Free Press.

Montreal's big dry goods merchants have subscribed $40,000 toward establishing a cotton factory in the outskirts of that city.

WE WOULD call attention of readers to Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, said to be a wonderfully efficient remedy.