

Table with columns for various locations and their corresponding prices or values.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the Record-Union is issued each day at 2 p. m. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to this hour.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 113 1/2 for 4% of 1907; 103 1/2 for 3% of 1881; 113 1/2 for 4% sterling; 84 7/8 for 3% silver; 112 1/2 for 4%.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$67,428.61; U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, 150,000.00; U. S. Bonds to secure deposits, 20,000.00; Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, 14,500.00; Due from approved reserve agents, 76,704.57; Real estate, mortgages and fixtures, 1,428.95; Current expenses and taxes paid, 57,109.00; Checks and other cash items, 1,821.18; Bills of other banks on hand, 70,992.10; Specie, 30,370.81; Total, \$2,195,083.90.

LIABILITIES.

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FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS FOR MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

We have already endeavored to demonstrate that the Attorney-General has made a mistake in proposing to institute proceedings for the recovery of the money paid from the State Treasury under the provisions of the Drainage Act. The arguments against the proposed action are however so numerous that it was impossible to marshal them all at one time. The credit and good faith of the State are deeply involved in the maintenance of whatever contracts the State enters into, and it is not permitted to the officers of the State to enter into contracts with one another as a pretext for robbing any portion of the people. It happens in this case that the citizens who finally obtained the State money under the Drainage Act had nothing to do with the work, but they relied upon the less implicitly and directly upon the good faith of the State, and was to them the one sole guarantee for the investment of their money in the warrants. There is not indeed any aspect of the case which does not enforce the obligation of the State to keep its contract faithfully, and which does not show the position of the Attorney-General to be an untenable one.

For example, there remains in the Treasury the sum of about \$300,000 paid in to the Drainage Act Fund. To draw upon that fund for any other purpose than that for which it was deposited would be unlawful. If the Treasurer and Controller should unite to dispose of this money for any other purpose, they would render themselves liable to impeachment. The justification of this is transparently obvious. This money was collected from the people by taxation, for a specific object, the levying of a tax to accomplish which object had been authorized by the people's agents, the Legislature. But the Legislature did not authorize this taxation for any other than the one specified purpose, and therefore to divert the funds to any other use would be tantamount to robbing the people.

And if the money already paid out under the Drainage Act could be recovered, to whom would it belong? It could no more be diverted to another purpose than can the money now in the Treasury. It belongs to the people, or to the perfectly exact, to the taxpayers, and if it is not expended as it was meant to be expended, it ought to be returned to those from whom it was collected. But it would be impossible to return it, and therefore it is clear that Mr. Attorney-General has been unlawfully amended, they can receive compensation by means of payments made to B (the State)? This is a mere juggling with words, and a confounding of names with things. The State is neither more nor less than the People. And in this case the people have been dealing with themselves, and Mr. Attorney-General appears to wish to introduce to all such dealings the objectionable and immoral principle that cheating is permissible, or even obligatory.

There is no decent pretext for an attempt to recover these moneys. The only possible pretext would have been a claim that they had been obtained without valuable consideration. But no such claim can be made. The money has been expended in payment for honest hard work, by which the State has profited in the most evident way. Is the State to receive benefits from its citizens, and then to turn round and propose to swindle them out of the payment it had agreed to make? If an individual did this he would be stigmatized as a scurvy rogue. Shall a great State be less careful of its honor and good name than an individual? The State, moreover, cannot plead the baby act in a case of this kind. It is a corporation, and it is bound by the acts of its authorized agents. When the Legislature enacts a law the people are justified in assuming its validity until that validity is challenged and tested in the Courts. In this case Mr. Attorney-General, who is the law officer of the State, took no steps to have the constitutionality of the Drainage Act tested. It follows from this that he must himself have believed it to be constitutional; for if he doubted its constitutionality, yet suffered it to remain in operation unchallenged, he betrayed his own trust, and in that case a proposition for his impeachment would be far more defensible than that which he has made.

We do not of course think that Mr. Attorney-General doubted the constitutionality of the law. But the fact that he did not show how fully the State is committed to the maintenance of all the contracts entered into under the law before it was declared invalid. The State, through its legislative and executive branches, commended the Drainage Act to the people. It invited contracts, accepted work, and paid for it. It is impossible to put everything back as it was before the Act was passed. With due deference to Mr. Attorney-General that is a nonsensical idea. In order to carry it out the contractors who did the work would have to be repaid the value of their labor, or else a great injustice would result. The plain truth is that it is necessary to hold the past contracts to have been good, and therefore whatever money is still in the treasury to the credit of the Drainage Act ought to be held for the discharge of the unliquidated balance of the debts entered into by the State in carrying out the Act. This is all that should be done. The Attorney-General's proposition is alike unworthy of that officer and of the State he is supposed to represent.

MEDICAL SCIENCE AND POLICE BUSINESS.

An old man living in San Francisco, and following a fairly lucrative business, has recently been arrested three times in succession for indecent exposure of himself. Each time he has been taken before the magistrate, the testimony of the complainants has been taken, and he has been fined or imprisoned, or both. Now the strong probability is that this old man is laboring under the earlier symptoms of the cerebral disease called general paralysis of the insane, and that what he needs is a doctor, and not a policeman. When a man who has lived a sober and law-abiding life, breaks out, in his old age, into indecencies and other vagaries which appear to be utterly foreign to his natural character, it becomes necessary to look to his brain. In nineteen cases out of twenty of this kind there will be found unmistakable evidence of morbid cerebral action. There is far too little attention paid to pathological science in criminal administration, and the results are often deplorable. The common ignorance of the initial symptoms of insanity, and particularly of general paralysis, leads daily to all manner of domestic tragedies. For instance, a merchant who has

all his previous life been noted for his caution and his economy, suddenly becomes a rash and reckless speculator, plunges into every gambling venture, evinces the most unwarrantable confidence in the outcome of enterprises which he has never calculated, and at the same time begins to display a prodigal spirit in his social relations, and to lavish his money prodigally. His family and friends think that his character has changed for the worse. But the truth is that the man is mad, and completely irresponsible. In a few months, if he does not kill himself in a frenzy, his insanity will become too patent for doubt; but meantime he may have ruined a flourishing business, dissipated all his property, and consigned his wife and children to penury. Had his friends been acquainted with the manifestations by which the progress of general paralysis is marked, they might have interfered in time to save his property, and perhaps also in time to give him a chance of recovery. As a rule, however, there is little or no hope in these cases, and the only course is to prevent the sufferers from doing serious mischief while in an irresponsible condition. The San Francisco leather merchant whose actions have brought him into the dock of the Police Court is, we venture to suggest, suffering from incipient insanity, and his friends ought to consult an alienist before they run the risk of permitting him to be at liberty again.

WASHINGTON. A New President of the Senate. DAVIS SUCCEEDS BAYARD. Antecedents of the New President Pro Tem. SCENES IN THE SENATE. The Deposed President Escorts Davis to the Chair.

WASHINGTON, October 13th.—In the Senate Chamber a resolution regarding the Senate to advise the Senate whether any action had been taken by the Government since the last session of the Senate towards protecting the rights and interests of the United States in the Pacific Ocean. The resolution was introduced by Senator Stanford, and was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries and Consular Affairs.

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Grass Valley Tidings: To the United States Government has made a fearful mistake in the Apache war. A lot of soldiers have been sent down to the scene of hostilities, and trained, educated, and experienced officers actually been put in command of the soldiers and in charge of the conduct of the campaign. The San Francisco edition now waiting their lives in ignominious work on the daily newspapers, should have command and should conduct the war against the Indians.

MARRIED. Sacramento, October 4.—By Rev. J. H. D. Wigfield, D. D., LL. D., Rev. E. H. Ward, Rector St. John's Church, Stockton, to Somers, daughter of E. T. Taylor, late of this city.

BORN. Elmira, N. Y., October 11.—Wife of J. S. Fassett, a daughter.

DIED. Sacramento, October 13.—Joseph Schwindman, a native of Germany, 77 years of age and 10 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER AND MECHANIC, a position Address "Engineer," this office.

WANTED—TWO BRIGHT YOUTHS, from 14 to 18 years of age; must write a good hand, and reside with their parents. Apply to E. G. WESSLER, MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 1014 F Street.

WANTED—A GERMAN, ABOUT 20 YEARS of age, wants a situation to take care of horses, work around garden, and make himself useful about the house. Address "W. H. W.," Sacramento, October 13, 1881.

LOST—BETWEEN SIXTH AND J, EIGHTH Streets, N. Y., a gold watch, with initials "H. H. F." Finder will be rewarded by leaving at the Rev. J. H. D. Wigfield, D. D., 1014 F Street.

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MECHANICS' STORE! WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

Our Advertisements Are Changed Daily! FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1881.

TEMPERATURE FOR YESTERDAY: Highest, 58; Lowest, 40. TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1880: Highest, 72; Lowest, 47.

CENTEMERI KID GLOVES, In new shades. All sizes. TYCOON REPS, 10 CENTS A YARD.

DARK FROCK SUITS, of Invisible Plaid Cassimere, with side pockets and flaps, \$13 25. Something plain, and well adapted to business wear.

Here is a material that is selling largely for FANCY HOUSE SACQUES. It is wool, with a sort of rough, pebbly finish that is attractive. There are only a few choice colors to select from; but if the assortment was fuller, we could not sell it at 50 cents per yard.

Below are some TOILET ARTICLES to be found at our stores—not in one or two varieties only, but generally in many kinds. The prices are exceptionally low:

COLOGNES, HAIR BRUSHES, DENTIFRICES, BAY RUM, PERFUMED SOAP, HAND MIRRORS, HAIR OILS, TOOTH BRUSHES, COSMETICS, FACE POWDERS, POWDER PUFFS, VASELINES, CAMPHOR ICES.

The finest PERFUME EXTRACTS, in small bottles. LADIES' KID, BUTTON SHOES, \$3. The piece that laps over to button is French Kid, and the button holes are carefully worked; in fact, every part is carefully made and well finished.

A LADY'S SHOE, slightly differing from the above, and which you may prefer, \$3 50. All widths and sizes in these SHOES, as in the other kinds. FEATHER DUSTERS, from 25 cents to \$3 50. The difference in price is chiefly a difference in size. WHISK BROOMS and CLOTH BRUSHES in abundance. FOR BABIES' CLOAKS, a heavy wool cloth, with a rough honeycomb finish, and in either plain, white or blue; or, white, with pink dots; or, white, with blue dots. Fine grade, \$3 per yard. FABER'S CARPENTER PENCILS, for probably less than ever sold for before in Sacramento.

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