THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 2, 1881

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, December 1, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom'r.	Ther'r.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Character of wind force.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	30.14	32	E.		Gentle.	.....	Clear
Portland	30.14	37	E.		Gentle.	.05	Clear
Roseburg	30.11	36	N. W.		Gentle.	.13	Cloudy
Red Bluff	29.93	44	Calm		Calm.	.01	Fair
Sacramento	30.01	43	S. W.	7	Fresh.	.10	Clear
S. Francisco	30.03	48	N. W.	9	Fresh.	.27	Clear
Visalia	30.01	51	S. E.		Gentle.	.07	Cloudy
Los Angeles	30.09	54	S. E.		Gentle.	.18	Cloudy
San Diego	.....	..	.....		.....	.....	.....

Maximum temperature, 53; minimum, 42.
River above low-water mark, 7 ft. 8 in.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, December 1st—Midnight.—Indications for Pacific coast: Fair weather.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 117½ for 4s of 1907; 114¾ for 4½s; 101¾ for 3½s; sterling, $4 81@4 85; silver bars, 112½.

Silver in London, 51 14-16d; consols, 99 1-16d; 5-per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105¼; 4s, 121; 4½s, 116¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 92½@93c.

Union Consolidated was the feature at the Stock Board in San Francisco yesterday morning. This stock was quite active in both Boards and at both morning sessions, as well as on the street. Sales were made up as high as $14 37½. Other stocks sympathized a little, thus showing the advance to be of a local character, and not due to any improvement in the mine.

The Governor of Washington Territory has called an extra session of the Legislature.

The Irish National Convention is still in session at Chicago.

The Republican candidate for Governor in the recent Wisconsin election received 11,950 plurality.

A marble tablet has been placed on the spot at Washington where Garfield was shot.

During November the public debt was reduced $7,249,126.

The severest earthquake since November, 1880, occurred Wednesday at Agram, Austria.

Dr. Joseph A. Beggs was murdered near Fronton, O., Wednesday night.

Fire at Marysville.

Two women were burned to death yesterday at Scranton, Pa.

A stage was robbed near San Antonio, Tex., yesterday morning, by a "solitary horseman."

The British Government has decided to no longer retain a man-of-war in Tunisian waters.

In the trirl of a Sunday-law violator at Oroville the accused was acquitted.

W. H. Clipperton was found dead in the street at Monterey on Wednesday night.

Two negro murderers were taken from jail at Oxford, N. C., yesterday morning, by a mob, and hanged to a tree.

Antonio Alvarez Delcatilla died suddenly at San Jose yesterday morning.

At Portland, Or., last evening, Tim Wheeler cut Laura Montblaine's throat from ear to ear with a razor.

A boiler explosion at Yazoo, Miss., destroyed a building and wounded several colored men.

Reports of disasters on the Atlantic continue to be received.

A Russian Prince has been exiled and deprived of his rights as a nobleman, for wounding a merchant.

Connection between the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads was effected yesterday.

Two negroes were hanged by citizens near Shepardstown, Miss

The usual entertainment was afforded the spectators at the trial of Guiteau yesterday, the prisoner being the principal performer.

POSTAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Postmaster-General James in his annual report makes some recommendations of interest and importance. He points out that the cost of mail transportation has increased greatly in consequence of the law which makes the Postoffice a common carrier, and he suggests that it might be well to reduce the expense by ceasing to carry the matter which falls under the heads of third and fourth class. This third and fourth-class matter, he states, has not become remunerative, and he does not believe it will be. It takes up a great deal of room, however, and is very costly to the Government. Nevertheless, we are persuaded that the country is not prepared to indorse any change in the law. The convenience afforded by this means of transportation far outweighs the question of outlay. The public have no choice save between the postoffice and the express companies. They are guaranteed low rates in the former, but they have no hold over the latter. And they have become accustomed to the employment of the mails for parcel transportation. The services they render in this connection have already become indispensable. As to the cost, at most it amounts to a couple of millions extra a year, and that is virtually nothing.

The Postmaster-General holds out hopes of a reduction in the rate of letter postage to two cents. He believes that this reduction can be ventured upon safely in three years. It seems difficult to understand why it cannot be introduced sooner than that. Experience has proved that every reduction in the rates of postage increases the volume of the mails, and to such an extent as to more than compensate for the loss of revenue. The success of the postal card has been enormous, and we have no doubt that two cent postage would prove as profitable a change. We have been paying the three cent postage now since 1851, and the general conditions have changed radically since it was introduced. The difference of a cent is of very great importance to a great many people, and it would swell correspondence just as the postal cards did. Why it should require three years more to bring about the proposed reduction we do not quite understand, unless contracts have been made which will not expire before the end of that time. The proposition to curtail the mail facilities, however, is one which ought to meet with general and emphatic disapproval. The public need larger facilities for communication and transportation, not less than they enjoy already.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

It appears that Mr. Thompson, who addressed the New York Tariff Convention the other day, entertains views of his own on the silver question. Or perhaps we should say that he entertains views similar to those which the great financier General Butler enunciated a couple of years ago. Mr. Thompson thinks we cannot have too much silver, and that the sooner we deliver ourselves up to the bounties and blessings of a silver currency the better it will be for us. And this shows how foolish Mr. Burchard, the Director of the Mints, is. For he, though formerly a somewhat bigoted bimetallist, has been so converted by experience, that in his report issued the other day he earnestly recommends the suspension of silver coinage, arguing that no matter what course the silver question may take in the future, we are at present so situated as to be in the wrong in any event. Whether silver is demonetized or remonetized in Europe we shall have to retrace our steps. In the former case we are threatened with an Asiatic currency. In the latter we should have to recoin our dollars on a new ratio. Mr. Thompson thinks silver the best currency in the world. Mr. Burchard takes the perhaps more practical view of preferring gold on the score of its superior value. If Mr. Thompson had his way the Gold Room would have to be re-established, and we should have a depreciated currency, and we doubt if the country really hungers after such a change.

A HARD NUT TO CRACK.

Now that the Southern question is in a fair way to settlement through the adoption by Republicans of Democratic doctrine in that part of the country, leisure will be afforded to consider the Mormon problem, which has for so long a time been a source of irritation, and which has refused to yield to any of the specifics applied to it thus far. Governor Neal, of Idaho, evidently takes an alarmist view of the situation. He believes that the Mormons are reaching out for the control of the Pacific slope, and that they are planting colonies in Idaho and Montana with this end in view. We cannot go as far as this with Governor Neal. We are not afraid that the Mormons will ever be strong enough to obtain control of the Pacific slope, though it might be too much to say that they would not do so if they had the power. It is, however, plain enough that the increase of this people cannot be regarded as the growth of an American community, and this is serious enough. The Mormons are virtually a foreign organization, and a foreign organization of a very undesirable character. As to what has been so often said about their industry and thrift, in the first place it has been exaggerated, and in the second place there is nothing satisfactory in industry and thrift which are devoted to the establishment of a gross and degrading superstition, entwined with a social system which is incompatible with any progress in civilization, and a political system which is more in conflict with democratic ideas than the most bigoted Ultramontanism. Industry and thrift are good things when they are the agencies of worthy objects. Industry and thrift as displayed by the victims of slavery, however, are mockeries, and the Mormons are in many respects little better than slaves.

The system of proselytism by which their numbers are recruited, is such as to winnow from the population of Europe the least desirable elements. Mormon proselytes must be fools, to begin with, if they believe the despicable nonsense preached by the Mormon missionaries. If they are not fools enough to believe that stuff, then they are allured by the prospect of indulgence in animal sensuality held out to them. They are as a rule men and women of a very low order of intelligence, and fitted therefore to become the dupes and thralls of the band of shrewd knaves who rule the Church, and who in virtue of their authority appropriate to themselves all the plums in the porridge. The Mormon immigration consequently is a most undesirable element, and even if Mormonism was abolished it would continue to be a clog upon national progress because of its mental inferiority. There is, in fact, no single reason why Americans should look upon the Mormons with favor or satisfaction. They are an eyesore to the country, and their continued presence has become a discredit to our boasted civilization. It must, however, be admitted that the difficulty of dealing with the Mormon problem arises chiefly from the breadth and liberalism of American institutions. It is hard to manage these people because the spirit of American government is diametrically opposed to everything in the form of arbitrary interference with the freedom of the citizen. Every effort to put the laws of the United States in force in Utah has failed, because public opinion was against them, and because when that is the case, as we found long ago by our Southern experience, trial by jury and the administration of criminal law become futile.

When a whole community is opposed to a law it can never be enforced according to the normal methods. In such a case it is necessary to choose between abandoning the purpose aimed at by the law, and going outside of the normal methods for relief. There have been many who believed that if the Southern States had not been "reconstructed" nominally when they were, but had been kept under military government until the changes consequent upon the war had had time to become familiar, the long period of semi-anarchy and corruption which ensued would have been avoided, and the time of reconciliation would have been hastened. The same kind of question now confronts the nation in Utah. With our Southern experience we have no excuse for committing the same mistake twice. We have demonstrated the fact that it is useless for Congress to enact laws for the government of a community which, after all, must have the last word as to their execution. All that Congress has done in the way of Mormon legislation is a dead-letter, and all further experiments of the kind are certain to produce similar results. It is therefore necessary to determine whether the United States is prepared to acknowledge itself worsted by the Mormons, or whether it is resolved to change its *modus operandi*, and adopt measures the success of which will not be dependent upon the will of those upon whom they are to be enforced.

The *suaviter in modo* has been tried, and has proved to be anything but *fortiter in re*. It would be a mere waste of time to go on in that line, and it is evident that so long as the application of the laws depends upon Mormon concurrence, they will fail of effect. There is, however, but one other way of solving this problem. It is by depriving Utah of her Territorial Government, and putting her under an arbitrary one. No doubt such a step is, abstractly, obnoxious to American ideas. Just so salutary medicines are often repugnant to the taste. But unless this is done it seems impossible to expect any reform in Utah, and that means the practical triumph of polygamy and priestly government over the United States and the democratic principle. Nor is it as though such drastic treatment was proposed for an American community. The Mormons, as we have said before, are not Americans in either their social or political system. They do not enjoy liberty now, and therefore if even a military government was substituted for the present one they would only exchange the rule of their bishops and elders for a far milder and more liberal one. But the strongest argument in favor of the measure we have suggested is that all others have failed, and that the country cannot afford to surrender to the Mormons. Ultimately there can be no doubt that it will be necessary to bring them into subjection, and to extirpate polygamy, no matter at what cost, and it is far wiser to crush the serpent in the egg than to allow it to attain its full growth and venom before attacking it.

JUDGE COX'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is impossible to perceive the object of Judge Cox's indulgent course towards Guiteau. The latter is either sane or insane. If he is sane then he ought not to be permitted to obstruct the course of justice as he has done. If he is insane, then he ought not to be put on trial at all. The question as to his *present* sanity is, it must be understood, distinct from the question of his sanity when he shot the President. He might have been sane when he committed the murder, yet be insane now. But the effect of allowing him to simulate insanity during his trial must be to create in the minds of the jury an impression that he has been insane throughout. For this reason Judge Cox's peculiar indulgence towards the prisoner is actually operating in aid of the defense, and it is not producing the effect of that impartiality which no doubt the Judge intends to exhibit. The question as to the prisoner's present sanity, however, is one which the Court might insist very properly upon having determined at once, and to that end a special jury might be impaneled, and the trial be suspended until the fact had been settled. Or the Court might refer the question to the trial jury, and call expert witnesses. This would clear the way, and prevent the prejudicial effect of Guiteau's behavior from influencing the final verdict. As the case is proceeding, however, it is impossible to tell upon what hypothesis the Court is acting. If Judge Cox believes in the sanity of the prisoner he ought to force him to conduct himself properly. There is no precedent for such behavior as Guiteau daily is guilty of, and such license has never before been so much as heard of, unless perhaps in some improvised Lynch Court on the frontiers. Guiteau is availing himself of this license to create the impression that he is mad now. If the Court believes that he is mad it ought to stop the trial, for to try a madman for his life is assuredly equivalent to trying a man for his life in his absence. In fact, whichever view is taken of the motive of the Court it is equally indefensible, while it is clear that the general situation is doing Guiteau more good than harm. Indeed it really looks as though he was being permitted to bulldoze the Court, even where the effect of this bulldozing is to assist the defense against all the interests of justice. It follows that Judge Cox is taking a heavy responsibility upon himself in permitting the prisoner so unprecedented a license, and that this responsibility extends very close to the border of partiality. The Court has a right to inform its conscience by determining the question of the prisoner's present mental condition, and this, moreover, would counteract the plan of the defense, in which Judge Cox appears to have unconsciously entangled himself. Whatever he has done, however, he cannot justify the abrogation of all judicial functions which he has committed, nor can he satisfactorily defend the extension to Guiteau of privileges which certainly do not belong to his position, and which he has thus far employed persistently to the delay of the proceedings and the defeat of justice. Judge Cox has heretofore borne a high character for ability, but he has not evinced it on this trial, and he has behaved in such a way to the prisoner as almost to compel the conclusion that he regards him as insane. Decidedly this is a very remarkable judicial policy.

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

CALIFORNIA.

The Auburn Trial.

AUBURN, December 1st.—In the Superior Court this morning General Hamilton took up the thread of his argument, and spoke until half-past 3. As Mr. Craig did not wish to commence his argument so late, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, when he will close for the prosecution, and the case may be given to the jury to-morrow evening.

Small Fire at Marysville.

MARYSVILLE, December 1st.—A fire last night destroyed two shanties outside of the levee, used as wash-houses by Chinese. The loss is very slight, with no insurance.

The Theater at Grass Valley in Flames.

GRASS VALLEY, December 2d—1:15 A. M.—At 1 o'clock this morning the theater and building known as Hamilton Hall was discovered to be on fire. At the present writing the theater is still burning, and it is very doubtful if Dr. W. McCormick's and G. Hamilton's (immediately adjoining) private residences can be saved, with other probable losses. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The theater belongs to G. Hamilton. This leaves Grass Valley without a theater. The loss is about $3,000; insured.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1st.—During November property to the value of $677,644 was sold in this city.

Harris Lewis, against whom judgment has been obtained by Herrman Shainwald, assignee in bankruptcy of Shoenwold, Cohen & Co., has been arrested by the United States Marshal on attachment against his person issued out of the District Court, and bail has been fixed at $130,000 by Judge Hoffman.

Ralph Dixon has sued Mayor Kalloch for $150, alleging in his complaint that he lost his position in the C. P. R. R. freight department by consenting to testify in the Kalloch-De Young murder trial to the receipt of a box of pamphlets, and that Kalloch agreed to pay him a reasonable sum for his time and secure for him another situation.

The Rainfall.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1st.—Dispatches from the interior announce that rain fell copiously Wednesday night and yesterday at Shasta, San Buenaventura, Oroville, North San Juan, Marysville, Downieville, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Merced, Placerville, Galt, Visalia, Stockton, Auburn and other points.

A Heavy Job—Serious Fall.

STOCKTON, December 1st.—Turton & Knox have about completed the filling of the trestle-work across the low lands leading to the San Joaquin bridge near Lathrop. The work is one mile and a half long.

A few days since a man employed by Turton & Knox went to Bantas, and on becoming full of whisky fell off the Baridiso-cut trestle, a distance of eight feet, and struck on his head. He laid there till morning. When found by the workmen his neck was as large as his head. He was sent to a San Francisco hospital, and will probably die.

Saloon Burglarized—Relief for the Michigan Sufferers.

STOCKTON, December 1st.—Seth Reyton's saloon was burglarized last night, and a seven-shooter and some money were taken. The safe was not molested. No arrests were made.

Three hundred and sixty dollars was forwarded to-day to the Mayor of Port Huron for the relief of the Michigan sufferers.

An Oroville Jury Reverses a Supreme Court Decision.

OROVILLE, December 1st.—In the trial of a saloon-keeper of this place in the Justice's Court yesterday, where the evidence was clear and undisputed, six intelligent jurors reversed the decision of Chief Justice Morrison, of the Supreme Court, on the Sunday-law question. Public opinion is very much divided on the subject, but it is thought that no further prosecutions will be instituted at present.

Found Dead in the Street.

MONTEREY, December 1st.—W. H. Clipperton, editor of the Monterey *Californian* of this place, was found dead on the street last night at 11 o'clock. Deceased had been complaining of a pain in his left breast for the last two weeks. It is supposed that he died of heart disease.

Delirium Tremens—Mass Meeting.

SAN JOSE, December 1st.—This morning at 2 o'clock Antonio Alvarez Dalcatilla, 29 years of age, son of a Mexican millionaire, died suddenly at the Auzerais House. His mother and sister left for Mexico on the last steamer, and his only attendant was his wife, to whom he was married but two weeks ago. The business agents of deceased's father demanded an inquest, and it was commenced this afternoon. All the testimony introduced went to show that he died of delirium tremens. He had been a hard drinker for years, and his mother urged his marriage in the hope of reforming him. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow.

This evening at Music Hall a mass meeting of citizens was held in the interest of the Veterans' Home fund. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm.

OREGON.

Items from Portland.

PORTLAND, December 1st.—The Washington Territory Legislature yesterday passed the following laws: Creating a new county of Garfield from the eastern half of Columbia county—Palaha City being the county seat till the residents choose a permanent one; refusing to exempt churches and societies' property from taxation; making it a misdemeanor to keep open places of business, except drug stores, on Sunday, and punishable by a heavy fine; providing, also, that officers failing to notice the violation of this law be not only liable to prosecution, but the loss of position. It goes into effect on the 31st. The bill to tax mortgages was lost after a strong fight on the part of the House, which was opposed by the Council.

Governor Newell has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of twenty days, for the purpose of revising and finishing up the code of Territorial laws. It is thought, however, that ten days will finish up the work.

City Surveyor Chapman refused to surrender his office upon the demand of the Commissioner of Streets and Public Property, and was served with a mandate from the State Circuit Court, requiring him to show cause for such action. The writ is returnable Saturday evening.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PORTLAND, December 1st.—Robert Roden, a well-known restaurateur of Salem, has lef town, leaving a large number of debts unpaid.

There is a growing suspicion that G. W. Tiller, of Dallas, Polk county, who died suddenly Wednesday, was poisoned. For years past he has lived on very unfriendly terms with his wife. The result of the post-mortem examination will not be made known for two or three days.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners to-day revoked the license of pilot E. J. Moody, who was drunk, and allowed the British ship Canton to run aground in the Columbia November 8th, entailing a loss of $1,000, which was charged against Moody.

A case of varioloid made its appearance here to-day, the first new case in ten days. The only case so far reported in Willamette valley outside of Portland is at McMinnville, Yamhill county, but is not serious. It was brought from Umatilla county by a college student. As a precautionary measure the schools there were closed.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

PORTLAND, December 1st.—About 9:30 tonight Tim. Wheelan became involved in a quarrel in a house of ill-fame on Yamhill street, with an inmate—a French girl named Laura Montblaine, to whom he had given a $100 gold note in payment of a wine bill, and who refused to return the change. The girl's "friend" appeared on the scene and drew a revolver. Wheelan pulled a razor out of his coat pocket and cut the woman's throat from ear to ear, making three gashes. The jugular vein was not cut, and it is thought she will not die. Wheelan is under arrest. He came here by the last steamer from San Francisco, with letters of recommendation to several prominent merchants. He was formerly a teacher at San Rafael.

DAKOTA.—Dakota Territory will apply for admission to the Union as a State during the next Congress. The Territory is rapidly filling up at the present time. In 1880 it had a population of 135,180, which has increased since that time to 154,000 or 170,000. Arkansas, Florida, California, Oregon, Kansas, Nevada and Nebraska were admitted to the Union with a population ranging from 50,000 to 123,000 less than that of Dakota.—[Ex.

Big Meadows farmers are now shipping potatoes to California. The Meadows produce the finest potatoes on the coast, and as more than enough to supply the home demand were raised here, they ship the surplus to California. The price paid for the potatoes delivered on the cars is about $15 per ton. The *Silver State* adds that there is quite a demand for barley to ship to Reno and other places in the western part of the State, but wheat is unsalable at present. Some of the well-to-do ranchers are utilizing their alfalfa fattening cattle.—[Reno Journal.

KIDNEY-WORT has cured thousands. Try it and you will add one more to their number.

THE morning sun shines brightly for that man cured of that relentless tyrant, dyspepsia. King of the Blood never fails when faithfully used.

THE quieting, rest-procuring qualities, as well as the far-reaching and powerful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, render it the very best remedy known for lung diseases.

HAMMER'S Glycerole of Tar cures all diseases of the throat and lungs. Ask your druggist for it.

STOP THAT COUGH.—Use Hammer's Glycerole of Tar. Fourth and K streets, Sacramento.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, December 1—By Thomas W. Gilmer, Justice of the Peace, Robert Kepler to Katie Ahlsted, both of San Francisco.
Sacramento, December 1—By Rev. David Deal, at the residence of John McGraw, Irving G. Rodgers to Ida Bloss, both of this city.
Roseville, November 30—By Justice Samuel J. Pullen, William Cavitt, of Sacramento county, to Frances C. Byrne, of Roseville.
San Francisco, November 23—Harold T. Bower to Mary V. Sweeney.
Near Tomales—Patrick C. Carmody to Mary F. Woodson.

BORN.

Windsor, November 20—Wife of Cyrus Geer, a son.
Susanville, November 16—Wife of George B. Long, a son.
Hooker Creek, November 21—Wife of Richard M. Stockton, a daughter.
Salinas City, November 23—Wife of Dr. G. B. Lemon, a daughter.
Salinas City, November 20—Wife of H. Wiebcke, a son.
Chico, November 27—Wife of Thomas Walsh, a daughter.
Sonora, November 14—Wife of Joseph M. Hampton, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, November 30—Charles C. Burns, a native of Ireland, 66 years and 3 months.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, Jibboom street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock; thence to St. Rose Church, corner Seventh and K streets, where funeral services will be held.]
Sacramento, November 30—Sarah, wife of Jacob Murbach, a native of Ireland, 31 years.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, D street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, this afternoon at 2 o'clock; thence to St. Rose Church, corner of Seventh and K streets, where funeral services will be held.]
Near Cedarville, Modoc county, November 9—Andrew Gromer, 60 years.
Santa Rosa, November 26—Agnes Tully, 34 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1881.

SACRAMENTO TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:		TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1880.	
Highest,	53	Highest,	53
Lowest,	42	Lowest,	45

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

[Special by Telegraph—Courtesy of the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK.		CHICAGO.	
Highest,	54	Highest,	39
Lowest,	42	Lowest,	31

This is the day on which the selection of low-priced Shoes heretofore mentioned will be placed in stock.

THOSE WHO HAVE BUT LITTLE MONEY TO EXPEND SHOULD BE INTERESTED IN THESE LINES, EVEN IF WE SAY THAT THEY ARE NOT FIRST GRADES; FOR THE REASON THAT THOUGH THEY BE SECOND AND THIRD GRADES THEY COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH WHAT ARE SOLD IN MANY STORES FOR FIRST QUALITIES. THE ASSORTMENT IS AS FOLLOWS:

Children's Buff School Shoes; sizes, 6 to 10; second grade, ... 65 cents a pair.
Children's Buff School Shoes; sizes, 6 to 10; third grade, ... 45 cents a pair.
Misses' Buff School Shoes; sizes, 13 to 2; second grade, ... 80 cents a pair.
Women's Buff Shoes; sizes, 2 to 6; second grade, ... $1 05 a pair.
Women's Buff Shoes; sizes, 2 to 6; third grade, ... 85 cents a pair.
Women's Kid and Cloth Lace Shoes; sizes, 2 to 6; third grade, ... 85 cents a pair.
Ladies' Kid and Cloth Button Shoes; sizes, 2 to 6; second grade, ... $1 55 a pair.
Men's Brogans, second grade, ... 75 cents a pair.
Ladies' Goat Lace Shoes, fair quality, $1 40 a pair.

Yesterday, we spoke about having a LOT OF DRESS LENGTHS in store, suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS; we shall be ready to say more about them in a few days.

To-morrow, we will say something concerning KID GLOVES, which, we believe, will prove of much interest to wearers.

MECHANICS' STORE,

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K st., Sacramento.

ONE PRICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attention, Sacramento Hussars. Regular monthly meeting—You are hereby requested to attend the regular monthly meeting at your new Armory, 1 street, between Seventh and Eighth, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp. By order of
FRANK RUHSTALLER, Captain.
JOHN PALM, Clerk. d2-1t*

The Annual Meeting of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., will be held at Masonic Temple, THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 2d, at 7 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other important business. Members please take notice. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. By order.
E. C. ATKINSON, W. M.
R. C. IRVINE, Secretary. [B. C.] d2-1t

WANTED—PROTESTANT WOMAN (MIDDLE-aged), to do general housework; must be a good cook. Reference required. Good wages will be paid. Apply at this office. d2 3t*

FARM TO LET FOR $200, CASH IN ADVANCE—Fifty acres, good house and barn, small orchard and vineyard, strawberry patch and garden. Five miles from here. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. d2-1t*

FOR SALE—CINNAMON SHEBEAR, 16 MONTHS old, very tame and fat; weight, 175 to 200 pounds. The owner has raised it from two weeks old up. Price, $40, C. O. D. F. M. SCHMIDT, Nevada City. d2-1w*

CITIZENS' MEETING TO-NIGHT!

ALL CITIZENS WHO FAVOR NON-PARTISAN nominations for School Superintendent and Directors are requested to meet at the Court-house
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.
d2-1t

AUCTION SALE
—OF TWELVE ROOMS OF—
NEW FURNITURE, CARPETS,
Etc., over O'Brien's New Market,
721 J ST., BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH,
—ON—
MONDAY MORNING, December 5th,
At 10:30 o'clock, comprising:
TWO NEW PARLOR SETS, WALNUT FRAMES, upholstered in Raw Silk and Scarlet Plush; Marble-top Center Tables; seven pairs Lace Curtains and Cornices; Brussels Carpets; Mirrors; two handsome new Walnut Chamber Sets, Dressing-cases, with Egyptian Marble-tops; new Cottage Chamber Sets, with best Clipper Spring Beds; White Blankets, Comforters, Feather Pillows, White Spreads, Sheets and Pillow-cases; nine new, heavy Ingrain Carpets; Stair and Hall Matting; Chamber Crockery, Spittoons, etc.
☞ House now open for inspection. Will be sold as a whole if a satisfactory bid is offered.
NOTE.—We would call the attention of all buyers to this sale, as the Furniture, Carpets and Bedding are all new, having only been in use two months.
Sale Positive. Terms Cash.
d2-3t SHERBURN & SMITH, Auctioneers.

A. MOOSER. S. GERSON.
S. GERSON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, Etc.,
No. 220 J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento. d2-1m

JAMES LAWRENCE ENGLISH,
BANKER,
SOUTHWEST CORNER J AND FOURTH streets, Sacramento.
☞ Commercial and Savings Deposits received, and a general banking business done.
Exchange on San Francisco and the East.
Interest was paid on Savings Deposits in this Bank, for the Semi-Annual Term ending JUNE 30th at the rate of 6⅔ per cent. per annum. d1-4p1m

$50,000 TO LOAN.
In Sums to Suit, at Lowest Rates.
APPLY TO
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
d1-4ptf WM. F. HUNTOON, Cashier.

Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe
ARE FIRE-PROOF.
ARE EASILY PUT UP—ARE LIGHT IN weight; draft is perfect. Soot does not stick to them; hence do not burn out. Can be placed anywhere in the house. Cost less than any other.
—FOR SALE BY—
HOBBY & SMITH,
No. 317 J street, bet. Third and Fourth, Sacramento. d1-4p1m

JOHN EITEL,
ASSAYER AND CHEMIST, No. 317 J STREET, Sacramento, Cal. All Assays and Chemical Analysis accurately carried out at short notice and moderate rates. Mining Property Sold and Gold Purchased. Instructions given in Blow-pipe Assaying. (SEND FOR CIRCULAR.) d2-4p1m

A. PURVES GRANT,
BRASS FOUNDER AND FINISHER, MANUfacturer of all kinds of Brass Goods, 918 Third street, between I and J, Sacramento. All work warranted. On hand Mower Boxes, all kinds. Large reduction of all classes of work from former prices. d2-4p1m

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.
SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF SACRAmento, State of California.—In the matter of the estate of J. M. BURTON, deceased. Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made. It appearing to the said Court, by the petition this day presented and filed by George F. Bronner, the administrator of the estate of J. M. BURTON, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate to pay the debts outstanding against the deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of administration; it is therefore ordered by the said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of said Superior Court, at the Court-house in said county of Sacramento, city of Sacramento, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary. And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week, for four successive weeks, in the DAILY RECORD UNION, a newspaper published and printed in said county.
Dated December 1, 1881.
FRANK D. RYAN,
Court Commissioner Sacramento county.
CHENEY & BRUNER, Att'ys for Adm'r.
d2-1aw4wF

SHERIFF'S SALE.
UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF sale issued out of the Superior Court held in and for the county of Sacramento, State of California, on the 29th day of November, 1881, upon a judgment and decree entered therein on the 30th day of September, 1881, in favor of MARY J. McCABE, Executrix of the Estate of JOHN McCABE, deceased, and against J. H. CUMMINGS et al., for the sum of $1,297, with interest on said sum from the 30th day of September, 1881, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, together with $15 85, costs taxed, and $8 clerk's accruing costs, besides costs to accrue, by which I was commanded to sell for cash, in the manner prescribed by law, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Sacramento, State of California, to wit: The undivided half of Lots 8 and 9, of the southeast quarter of section 4, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 9, all in township 7 north, range 8 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, to satisfy said debt and costs. In obedience to such command, notice is hereby given that I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of DECEMBER, 1881, in front of the Court-house, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the foregoing described real estate, to satisfy said debt and costs.
d2-1aw4wF A. HEILBRON, Sheriff.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,
CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worm, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organs into action, and they impart health, and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every-day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed, and of great benefits derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
H. C. KIRK & CO.
Wholesale Agents.....Sacramento.
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PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.
T. D. SCRIVER.....Proprietor
HACKS ON CALL AT ANY HOUR, day or night. Coupes, Phaetons, Hackaways, Barouches, Buggies, with the best roadsters to be found in any livery stable on the coast, for hire. Horses kept in livery at reasonable rates. Livery Stables on Fourth street, between I and J. a7-4pt

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. C. MONTFORT. R. C. IRVINE. A. A. VAN VOORHIES.
A. A. VAN VOORHIES & CO.
(Successors to R. STONE & CO.),
322 AND 324 J STREET,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND Jobbers of all kinds of
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
—AND—
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.
Keep constantly on hand a full stock of imported and domestic Harness, Saddles, Collars, etc.
Our manufactures warranted unsurpassed by any house on the coast. d2-4p1m

CARRIAGES
Nevada's Grand Gold Medals for 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1881.

EIGHT GOLD AND EIGHT SILVER MEDALS, 118 First Class Premiums for the best work from the Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco, and the different State Fairs held in this State and Nevada. ☞ One of my Buggies is worth Six Cheap Eastern Buggies.
HARRY BERNARD,
MANUFACTURER, COR. SIXTH AND L STREETS,
SACRAMENTO.
☞ I have on hand and for sale at the lowest possible prices, the new style of PONY PHAETONS, the handsomest in the State. Family Carriages, latest patterns. Neatest Open Buggies in the State. Light Top Buggies. Heavy Top Buggies for mountain use. Farmers' Carriages. Trotting Wagons and Sulkies, all of my own make. Carriage Painting and Trimming done at the lowest price. None but the most experienced workmen employed. Repairing neatly done, and all work is warranted. Call at the Factory and see for yourself. d1-4ptf

GENERAL NOTICES.

White and French Cheviot and Percales Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc., made to order at SACRAMENTO SHIRT FAC