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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 28, 1881

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

SACRAMENTO, December 27, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom...	Thermom...	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of wind.	Force...	Rain in 24 hours..	State of the weather
Olympia	30.01	28	S. E.	Gentle.	Calm	0.53		Fair
Portland	30.12	42	Calm	Calm	Calm	0.20		Cloudy
Roseburg	30.15	43	S. E.	Gentle	Calm	0.27		L't. rain
Red Bluff	30.16	47	Calm	Calm	Calm	0.43		Cloudy
Sacramento	30.22	55	S. E.	8	Fresh.	0.12		Fair
S. Francisco	30.24	54	W.		Gentle.	0.18		Foggy
Visalia	30.18	54	N. W.		Gentle.			Clear
Los Angeles	30.14	49	N.		Gentle.			Clear
San Diego	30.11	55	W.		Gentle.			Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 61; minimum, 47.

River above low-water mark, 9 ft. 11 in.

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

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 118½ for 4s of 1907; 114¾ for 4½s; 100¾ for 3½s; sterling, $4 80½@4 81½; silver bars, 112½.

Silver in London, 51 14-16d; consols, 99 5-16d; 5-per cent. United States bonds, extended, 103½; 4s, 120½; 4½s, 117½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@92c.

The Bulwer Mining Company yesterday declared a dividend of ten cents.

There was an unusually light business in mining stocks at the Board at San Francisco yesterday morning, and values were generally weak.

Fire at Attleboro, Mass.; also at Gold Hill, Nev.

The trial of Guiteau was resumed at Washington yesterday, but nothing out of the usual course occurred.

The Russian expedition to take scientific observations at the mouth of the Lena river left St. Petersburg yesterday.

The steamer City of Sydney, from Australia, arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

The State Teachers' Association is in session at San Francisco.

Viscount Helmsley, a member of the British Parliament, is dead.

The difficulty between Austria and Roumania has been settled.

The North San Juan stage was robbed by a single highwayman near Smartsville, Yuba county, yesterday.

A terrible disaster occurred yesterday at West Point, on the York river, in Virginia, in which nineteen lives were lost.

The gunboat Essex starts for the Pacific coast January 1st.

Further details of the depredations of the Apaches in Sonora are given this morning.

A verdict of suicide has been rendered in the case of young Butler, who was found dead recently near Yountville, Napa county.

The entire town of Durand, Wis., with the exception of three buildings, has been destroyed by fire.

Professor George A. Kirn, who was accidentally shot at Colusa on Monday, died yesterday.

The southern overland railroad will be opened as a complete through line on the 1st of January.

A man named Scott was recently murdered by escaped convicts at Charleston, A. T.

Small-pox is raging among the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, and vaccine matter is urgently called for.

A fire at Martin, Texas, caused damage to the amount of $60,000.

Guiteau's Christmas greeting to the American people is given this morning in our dispatches.

St. John's Day was specially observed at San Francisco yesterday by the Masonic Fraternity.

MORMOM PROSELYTISM.

It is very difficult to assent to the proposition that men must be left to decide for themselves even when their ignorance incapacitates them from deciding wisely, and when also the effects of unwise decisions may extend to others. Yet if this doctrine is infringed the arguments which are allowed to justify the infraction may be made to do the same for almost any deprivation of liberties, and therefore many such abuses must be tolerated for the sake of the general outcome. Such reflections are suggested by the question of Mormon proselytism. The Mormon missionaries are sent to Europe and there most literally seduce the most ignorant into accepting their gross travestie upon religion. The result is not only bad for the proselytes, but for others. A dangerous and hostile and alien power is being built up within the United States in this way, and thousands of European peasants are being mentally enslaved by a debasing superstition. Yet, as Mr. Gladstone said the other day, these Mormon proselytes go voluntarily, and therefore, in England at least, it is impossible for the Government to interfere with the matter. Of course toleration must be practically unlimited, or it ceases to be toleration, and of this fact the Mormons have always taken advantage. And so shrewd are their methods and so complete their arrangements that they secure a steady stream of immigration, and are building up their community with a rapidity which should convince Congress of the necessity of dealing with polygamy before the evil has become unmanageable.

JUDGE COX'S EXPLANATION.

Judge Cox says that the issue of the Guiteau case will vindicate him, and that when it becomes possible for him to speak he will have something to say to the American people in regard to his conduct of the trial. It does not seem to us possible that he can vindicate himself from the charge of having allowed Guiteau to behave as no prisoner has ever been allowed to behave before in a Court of Justice. Making every allowance for Guiteau's dual position, and for the presumptive desire of the Judge to prevent an appeal from an adverse verdict, it is still inexplicable that this man should have been permitted to conduct himself as he has done. He has certainly transcended the privileges of counsel quite as much as the decencies of his other position. He has every day been allowed to insult the witnesses with a grossness which would have secured instant arrest for any counsel who should have done the same thing. In short Judge Cox has imposed so little restraint upon the prisoner that the latter has practically been running the Court, and has evidently come to think that he (and the Deity) are controlling the whole proceedings. It is this which we doubt Judge Cox's ability to justify. No doubt the case is in some respects an unprecedented one. But that is no reason why every custom of criminal practice devised for the protection of the dignity and decorum of Courts should have been ignored on this occasion.

THE JEANNETTE PARTY.

The more that is learned concerning the region where the two boats of the Jeannette landed, the stronger becomes the fear that the gallant survivors of the exploring party may have encountered serious hardships after being nominally rescued. The natives among whom they are supposed to be are not likely to have much other provision than seal, whale and walrus, and though no doubt life may be sustained on this kind of food, it takes practice to get used to it, and sick men would be apt to revolt at it unless they were starving. In addition to the doubt about the quality of the food to be obtained at the mouth of the Lena river, there are the difficulties of travel. The region is a desolate and almost uninhabited one, and a thousand miles must be traversed before even comparative civilization is reached. It is to be hoped that the Jeannette party will at least be enabled to strengthen themselves for this trying and tedious journey, before they start for Irkutsk.

The late Mr. Carlyle, Scotchman though he was, detested oatmeal porridge.

PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY

The difficulty of determining this question appears more conspicuously as it is examined in detail. Thus in the debate in the Senate last week Senator Jones of Florida "held that under the Constitution "there was no such thing as temporary inability. He asserted emphatically that "when once the Vice-President entered "the President's office in case of such a "grave inability as to justify that step, "he held it irrevocably for the balance of "the term." Senator Jones had no justification for dogmatizing upon the question, for if anything about it is obvious, it is that the Constitution does *not* make any definite provision in the premises. It is impossible to derive from that instrument any such clear-cut theory as the Senator from Florida has propounded. Under the Constitution there is no definition of Presidential inability, nor is there any settlement of the vexed question of temporary or permanent inability. Nor can it be said that the most reasonable view is that which Senator Jones has taken. It may on the contrary be fairly assumed that the object of the Constitution is to guard against any lapse in the Presidential office, but that no other object was contemplated when the Constitution was framed. If, for instance, the framers of the Constitution had been asked what their intention was, it must be supposed that they would have answered: "To provide for the continuous "performance of the Executive functions." But if a President should be temporarily disabled, as for example by an attack of brain fever, and if during his inability the Vice-President should take his place, and if presently the President should recover fully and completely, it would certainly not be in accordance with reason that he should be prohibited from the resumption of the office to which the people had chosen him. To assert that there is no such thing as temporary inability under the Constitution is not admissible. The Constitution does not touch upon that question at all. It is silent regarding it. And it would have been very remarkable had the fact been otherwise, for we can conceive of no reason why the framers of the Constitution should have gone out of their way to insert a provision so irrational and fantastic.

The rational presumption is that since a President is elected for four years, he must hold office during the whole of that period; and that if he is disabled from any cause the Vice-President shall take his place so long as he is laboring under such disability; but that if his disability ceases, he shall return to his duties and perform them to the end of his term. But Senator Jones' proposition, though not justified either by the language of the Constitution or of commonsense, is less likely to be mischievous than at first appears, because the really crucial question is that of the determination of inability. If the Florida Senator's point of view were adopted, and if it became the law that the Vice-President, being once called upon to exercise Presidential functions, thereby became President, the only effect would be to surround the determination of Presidential inability with more difficulties than ever. In such a case no President would ever admit his inability unless he was indubitably dying, for he would know that such an admission was the exact equivalent of resignation. Nor would it be possible to supersede the President unless he was absolutely unconscious, or had become unmistakably insane. In such a case as President Garfield's, it is quite apparent that the nation would not have tolerated such a deposition as Senator Jones contemplates. It would have insisted that he should retain the office so long as there was the faintest possibility of his recovery, and it would certainly not have brooked any attempt to oust him by a Vice-President whose relations to him were known to be antagonistic.

Had President Garfield known that his case was hopeless he might himself have surrendered his office, but assuredly the people would not have required him to do so. And it is further apparent that a very serious danger would be created by Senator Jones' plan. For if the President and Vice-President were enemies there would be a constant temptation to the baser and weaker minds among the Vice-President's supporters to remove the President by assassination, or by the infliction at least of such physical injuries upon him as would afford an excuse for supplanting him. The events of the past year have shown what awful consequences may spring from factional quarrels, and it would be fatuous in the extreme to incorporate in the Constitution anything that might, directly or indirectly, lead to similar calamities in the future. It would be wiser to abolish the office of Vice-President altogether than to give that official an increased interest in the death or disability of the President. Nor is there any warrant for the introduction of such an innovation as Senator Jones proposes. The cases in which the disability of the President are likely to embarrass the country seriously are very few. For the most part inability will be either so ephemeral as to call for no special procedure, or so decisive as to leave no room for doubt as to what shall be done.

And it does not seem possible to take from the President the final determination of the question of inability, so long as he is capable of exercising his judgment. To give that power to any other than the President, or to vest it in a Commission, would be to open the door to usurpations and abuses which might under conceivable circumstances entirely change the form of government. For to do this would be to empower a person or persons to decide who should be President of at least two men; and as the possession of power is invariably an incitement to its abuse, we must take into consideration the possibility that this authority might at some time be exercised wrongfully. And this is a danger far greater than can ever come from the inability of any President, even if there was no way by which that inability could be supplemented. Senator Jones has made a serious mistake, in fact. His premises and his conclusions are alike faulty. The Constitution contains no warrant for such deductions as he has drawn from it, nor is there anything outside of the Constitution which can justify the course he advocates. To say that there is no such thing as temporary inability is much the same as to say that there is no such thing as temporary indisposition. According to the gentleman from Florida, the President of the United States never can be sick. He must be perfectly well; or he must be stark dead.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

It is evident that in appointing M. Paul Bert Minister of Instruction and Public Worship, Gambetta has rendered something in the nature of a clerical crisis unavoidable, and this appointment promises to result in the clearest exposition yet made of the real condition of religion in France. For M. Paul Bert is not merely an indifferentist in these matters. He has a positive theory, and it is to the effect that the priest is always and everywhere an enemy to civilization. He is as pronounced in his anti religious opinions as are his opponents, and he is prepared to apply to ecclesiastical matters generally the utmost rigor of his views. Yet in his first public utterance he has said some things which will sound much stranger in France than here. Thus he observes that "The Minister of Public Worship, in his "functions as Minister, must be neither "religious nor anti-religious. The department which I control is simply a Ministry of the general police of worship, if "we give to the term 'police' its loftiest "meaning." This is really a very moderate statement of the case, and will not appear unreasonable in a country where State and Church have always been separated. But it must be remembered that M. Bert is applying the American principle to a country where it has never been applied before, and which has until very recently been under a separate ecclesiastical government, practically responsible only to the Pope. M. Bert, however, has not flinched from the logical consequences of his position. He declares that neither Catholic nor Protestant Churches can expect any favors from his department, but that he intends to make all Churches fulfill their obligations to the State.

But he does not stop here, though he might very well have done so. He proceeds to express the opinion that all ecclesiastical systems are in the nature of excrescences on the body politic, which it may be advisable to tolerate for a time, until they can be removed without danger, but which must be regarded by all enlightened statesmen as evils which ought to be got rid of as soon as possible. He further intimates that his department is more concerned with the supervision and restraint of the Churches than with anything else. In fact he makes it clear that he looks upon the Churches as inimical to the republic, and as requiring the sharpest and most vigilant scrutiny to keep them from doing mischief. It is this uncompromisingly hostile attitude towards the clergy that seems certain to produce decided results. M. Paul Bert tells the clerical party plainly that he believes them to be impostors and rogues, and that he intends to watch them carefully, and curtail their privileges in every possible way. If by this policy he does not produce a contest it can only be because the Gallican clergy concludes the situation to be desperate. But we have no reason as yet to suppose that they are prepared to surrender on the first summons. It is true that they can expect no help from Rome, and perhaps they can obtain none elsewhere, though that is not so certain. Bismarck has been coquetting with the Vatican of late, and if he thought the matter worth his while he might take the part of the French clericalists, of course not in an open way, but nevertheless effectively.

But M. Paul Bert is really trying an experiment on the French people. No doubt his purpose is to pave the way for the dissolution of all bonds between Church and State, and there can be no doubt that Gambetta favors that policy. It is indeed necessary to the stability of the French Republic, for all history shows that the effect of the union between Church and State is demoralizing to both, and prejudicial to the development of liberal institutions. And in France the revolutions of the last hundred years have nearly destroyed popular regard for the Church. The city communities may be said to have fully emancipated themselves from priestly control, and it is only in some of the remoter rural districts that the Church retains any real hold upon the minds of the people. And it is only by working upon public opinion that the clericalists can now hope to defend themselves. The tendency of public sentiment in France is against clericalism, and not for it. There exists no longer any powerful emotional element. The peasantry are either skeptical or indifferent. The women alone continue to go to mass and attend confession. The priests cannot any longer control the husbands through the wives, and under the new regime they will be prevented from gaining the confidence of the rising generation. The Government has taken the schools into its own charge, and has ousted the priests, and this, too, has been done without causing anything more than a comparatively feeble and ephemeral protest from a small minority.

In fact the general situation is such as to give M. Paul Bert reason for thinking that his experiment is likely to succeed. The probability that any new access of religious sentiment will spring up is very slight. The mass of the French people do not seem to care what becomes of the Church. A few months of the new measures, however, will no doubt solve the problem. The indications are that Gambetta will not find it difficult to effect a complete separation between Church and State. But when that is done it will be necessary to allow equal freedom to all religions, and that is a kind of policy which will not suit the new Minister of Public Worship. That, however, must evidently be the next step; for however skeptical France may have become she will not be willing to surrender the right of worshiping as she may please. Perhaps M. Bert is right, but until he has convinced his countrymen that he is right he cannot be justified in undertaking to settle for them matters in regard to which they properly claim the fullest liberty. And he should also remember that though there may be no present sign of a revival of religious feeling, the surest way to bring such a revival about would be to adopt an anti-religious programme which should have the religious vice of intolerance.

SMALL-POX SPREADING.

It is evident that small-pox is spreading quite steadily in and about Chicago. So little care has been taken to prevent this that it is a wonder it has not gone further already. But it has been allowed to get so firm a hold now that it will be very difficult to keep it within bounds, and it will be all the more necessary to enforce strict quarantine regulations at the State line of California. Thus far we have escaped the epidemic, but we certainly shall not succeed in doing so much longer if we do not put up the bars at once.

THE CHRISTMAS BEE.—The publishers of the *Bee* issued a very handsome Christmas edition of sixteen pages. It contained several papers on topics of public interest prepared specially by well-known persons, and was also well supplied with the literary matter usually furnished at this season. The Christmas *Bee* was in short another evidence of the enterprise and pluck of our evening contemporary, and the publication of so large an issue was not less a compliment and a credit to the community whose liberal support renders such undertakings possible.

THE kidneys are Nature's sluice-ways. Kidney-Wort keeps them healthy and active.

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

ANOTHER STAGE COACH HALTED.

A Single Highwayman Captures the Express-Box and Mail.

THE APACHE DEPREDATIONS IN SONORA

Sad Death of a Colusa County School Teacher

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Meeting of the State Teachers' Association at San Francisco.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

CALIFORNIA.

Foreign Coin and Bullion—State Teachers' Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27th.—The Australian steamer which arrived to-day brings about $415,000 in gold coin and bullion, which goes to the Mint. She brought a still greater amount consigned to Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

The State Teachers' Association met to-day. Many prominent educators and a large number of teachers were present. James Denman presided, and J. S. C. Stubbs, President of the Board of Education, read a short address.

The Question of Immigration.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27th.—The Honolulu *Press* of December 10th publishes the report of W. A. Armstrong, Commissioner of Immigration, who accompanied King Kalakaua in his recent tour of the world, with a view of studying the immigration problem. The report treats the question of East Indian immigration at great length, but decides against it, mainly on account of the debased, moral and religious condition of the lower order of Indians, and the lack of stamina in the race. Japanese immigration, he thinks, might be of value, but the Japanese are not an emigrating people. The Malays are good for nothing as laborers. The question of Chinese immigration will be made the subject of a separate report. Portuguese immigration from the Azores is considered the best that can be obtained in sufficient quantity, and the appointment of a Commissioner is recommended to reside at the Azores and look after immigration matters. General European immigration would be highly desirable, but cannot be expected, as immigrants of that class seek homesteads, while Hawaii has nothing to offer them but contract labor. The island press editorials are devoted to a considerable extent to refutation of the charges made by American journals against the contract labor system and the workings of the reciprocity treaty.

St. John's Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27th.—To-day being St. John's Day, it was specially observed by the Masonic fraternity.

The Order of Chosen Friends.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27th.—E. J. Kennedy, Supreme Treasurer of the Order of Chosen Friends, has received the following dispatch, under date of December 26th, from Indianapolis: "All Councils of Chosen Friends in California will be held liable for moneys paid other than to the Supreme Recorder and Treasurer. Twelve thousand dollars more death losses in California than money received from that jurisdiction. False reports have been circulated. Full explanations to Councils by mail. By order of the Supreme Council." A dispatch received by the Grand Recorder of the Grand Council of this State announces that a special session of the Supreme Council has been called to indorse the action of the Executive Committee in granting this State a separate jurisdiction.

Stabbing Affray.

SAN JOSE, December 27th.—Frank Nolan, a laborer on McKissick's ranch, Barnett township, was stabbed at 8:30 this evening by one Smith, a section-hand on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Nolan was the aggressor, and struck Smith in the face. The affray was the result of an old grudge. Nolan was wounded in two places, the left breast and back. The first is dangerous, as the lung was penetrated.

Three Years' Imprisonment.

NEVADA, December 27th.—G. A. Cantine, convicted of grand larceny for stealing three valuable rings, was to-day sentenced by Judge Caldwell to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Folsom.

Died of His Wound.

COLUSA, December 27th.—Professor Geo. A. Kern, who was accidentally shot yesterday by a pistol falling from a shelf in his room, died this morning about 11 o'clock. Professor Kern has been Principal of the public school here for several years. He was a young man of excellent moral character, and highly respected by all who knew him. His death has cast a gloom over the whole town, and teachers, parents and scholars mourn alike his untimely departure across the silent river.

Death of an Old Resident.

SONORA, December 27th.—Adam Hoag, an old and respected resident and member of the Board of City Trustees of this place, died this morning after a brief illness.

Another Solitary Highwayman Gets Away with a Stage.

SMARTSVILLE, December 27th.—The North San Juan stage was stopped six miles from here to-day by one masked man, armed with a shotgun, who took Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box and the mail-bag. The box was broken open, but nothing of value found in it. He then cut open the mail-bag and took the contents. Several persons have started in pursuit.

The Attempted Suicide in Mariposa County.

MERCED, December 27th.—Samuel Lord, who was mentioned in your dispatches yesterday as having made an attempt at suicide is reported by the physicians in attendance as in a very critical condition, with a very slim chance of recovery. He had been under the surveillance of his family for some days, but eluding his watchers, he stepped into the kitchen, procured a butcher knife and went down to the creek, a short distance from the house, where he inflicted the wound. The wound is in the region of the pit of the stomach, and it appears as if the knife had been turned in the wound. A neighbor who visited the injured man states that he objected to the family's sending for a doctor, and threatened to kill himself at the first opportunity if he recovered from his present injury.

Held to Answer.

SPANISHTOWN (San Mateo county), December 27th.—Michael Larkin, who was arrested December 22d for the murder of Edward Cherrington, had a preliminary examination before Justice Pringle to-day, and was held to answer, with bail set at $3,000.

Verdict of Suicide.

ST. HELENA, December 27th.—An inquest under the direction of F. W. Colman, Coroner, on the remains of Charles E. Butler, deceased, which commenced last Thursday, and has continued with long daily sessions up to the present, terminated this evening. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased was 22 years of age, a native of Wasco county, Oregon, and that he came to his death by a pistol shot fired by his own hand, while acting under an irresistible impulse, at the Occidental wine cellar, near Yountville. Intense interest was manifested in the case from the beginning to the close, murder being bruited about quite freely.

The Weather.

NEVADA CITY, December 27th.—A drizzling rain-storm, with frequent showers, has prevailed here since early yesterday morning. It is still raining. Reports received here show that the rain extends far up in the mountains.

NEVADA.

Fire at Gold Hill.

VIRGINIA, December 27th.—The house of W. P. Bennett, brother-in-law of W. Hank Smith, was destroyed by fire at Gold Hill last night. Loss, $4,000; insured for $1,000

ARIZONA.

The Work of the Apaches.

TOMBSTONE, December 27th.—Captain T. Blair, bearer of the *Epitaph's* special correspondence from Oposcens, Sonora, was interviewed last evening by an *Epitaph* reporter. Captain Blair said that on Sunday night, December 18th, the Indians stole two horses at Ojo de Aquia, three miles north of Compas. On Wednesday morning they left Compas for Tombstone. When four and a half miles out he met Don Pancho Escasga, who informed him of the danger of proceeding alone, and persuaded him to return to Ojo de Aquia, in hopes of finding parties with whom to travel. During the afternoon parties passed, and early next morning he started and hoped to overtake them. He traveled all day, and at night went off the road. He camped without fire or supper, and next morning started at daylight, and in about a mile came on the camp of the parties he was following, and found they had had one horse stolen the night before. The horse was picketed with a rawhide lariat 100 yards from the camp, and the lariat had been cut with a knife, and Indian tracks were visible. At 11 o'clock this morning he met five companies of troops—about 150 men all told—with a large pack-train, in pursuit of the hostiles. The militia have been ordered out. The Indians seem to be moving in a north and west direction. Becuachi and Nacasari are probably making for the Sierra Madres. Captain Blair says that both the Mexicans and Americans are very bitter at General Willcox for letting the Indians escape, or rather for driving them into Sonora. There is no danger of the Indians coming back near the Custom-house at San Pedro or Tombstone. They will work further east, and either get into the Sierra Madres or the Chiricahuas, and thence back to the White Mountains. Our troops ought to be on the frontier to co-operate with the Mexicans in crushing this band.

Further Items from Tombstone.

TOMBSTONE, December 27th.—A man by the name of Scott, a resident of Charleston, A. T., was murdered by some convicts who had escaped from Arispe, on the night of December 23d, about eighteen miles southeast from Bacuachi.

The officers at the Custom-house at San Pedro do all they can to facilitate the immigration of Americans.

OREGON.

A Family Fracas.

THE DALLES, December 27th.—A. T. Boynton was shot by his brother-in-law, I. N. Moore, seven miles east of Sheerer's bridge, over the Deschutes, last Friday morning, the ball taking effect about two inches below the breast bone, and ranging to the right and then inward to the abdomen. There has been a feud between the parties for over a year, and on Friday morning Moore says Boynton attacked him with a club and he fired in self-defense. Boynton is very dangerously, if not fatally, wounded.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Criminal Negligence.

SPOKAN FALLS, December 27th.—The Coroner's jury to-day found conductor Joseph Ellis and engineer George Ellis, of Engine No. 18, guilty of criminal negligence in occasioning the collision on the railroad near this city December 24th.

FREIGHT REPORTS.

From J. C. Stubbs, General Freight Agent, we have the following reports of Eastbound freight per Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads for November, 1881:

STATEMENT OF EAST-BOUND FREIGHT PER CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO.		Brandy	10,690
Barley	1,455,000	Canned fruit	470
Beans	381,100	Drugs	440
Beans, Lima	302,940	Flour	100,000
Blankets	1,100	Fruit, dry	6,760
Books	4,950	Fruit, green	127,690
Borax	175,620	Honey	60
Brandy	46,640	H. H. goods	7,090
Brick	43,200	Leather	22,810
Candles	21,000	Lumber	22,400
Canned fruit	176,950	Miscellaneous	4,260
Canned goods	364,650	Nuts	15,470
Cement	84,940	Personal effects	3,200
China mdse	76,200	Raisins	480,060
Chocolate	19,200	Salmon, can	257,540
Cigars	52,220	Shingles	85,800
Clothing	34,170	Skins, bear	520
Coffee	133,900	Vegetables	44,060
Copper cement	22,210	Wine	45,890
Curios	87,910	Wool	81,090
Drugs	8,760		
Flour	67,500	Total, pounds	1,320,990
Fruit, dry	69,860		
Fruit, green	48,200	SAN JOSE.	
Glue	39,860	Barley	1,425,900
Iron pipe	59,730	Canned fruit	28,150
Hats	10,340	Canned goods	168,410
Hides	187,630	Fruit, dry	93,020
Honey	45,300	Fruit, green	60,000
Hops	337,520	Leather	43,290
H. H. goods	27,350	Miscellaneous	2,240
Leather	212,970	Nuts	24,000
Lumber	50,150	Paper	27,710
Machinery	192,930	Personal effects	830
Miscellaneous	25,810	Quicksilver	20,250
Mohair	3,520	Shingles	60,000
Mustard seed	136,560	Vegetables	46,390
Nuts	44,000	Wine	2,340
Oil, coal	95,720	Wool	13,080
Orchilla	97,070		
Ord. stores	48,690	Total, pounds	2,015,580
Peas	27,440		
Pelts	7,100	OAKLAND.	
Personal effects	19,530	Antimony	43,160
Powder	21,130	Books	1,000
Raisins	43,000	Canned fruit	48,240
Rice	198,970	Canned goods	326,51
Salmon, can	1,015,280	Miscellaneous	1,680
Salmon, pickled	230,490	Personal effects	4,100
Seal fur	476,960	Soap	28,250
Shells	33,586		
Shingles	110,550	Total, pounds	452,940
Silk	271,530		
Sk worm eggs	12,340	STOCKTON.	
Skins and furs—		Canned fruit	100
Assorted	70	Fruit, dry	360
Bear	2,120	Leather	2,090
Beaver	1,910	Miscellaneous	200
Buck	38	Personal effects	180
Deer	2,760	Wine	5,550
Elk	3,740		
Fox, red	610	Total, pounds	8,480
Fox, white	370		
Goat	1,150	MARYSVILLE.	
Kangaroo	1,660	Canned fruit	100
Otter, land	260	Flour	40,090
Otter, sea	2,740	Fruit, dry	680
Seal hair	2,040	Machinery	700
Sugar	332,800	Miscellaneous	100
Staves and H	49,420	Personal effects	960
Tea	880,960	Raisins	22,000
Tea dust	20,920	Skins, deer	3,480
Vegetables	51,410	Wine	360
Whalebone	297,410		
Wine	498,920	Total, pounds	68,470
Wood pipe	43,740		
Wool	1,007,310	RECAPITULATION.	
Pulled	158,000	San Francisco	11,637,120
Scoured	510,990	Sacramento	1,320,990
Wool goods	1,760	San Jose	2,015,580
		Oakland	452,940
Total, pounds	11,637,120	Stockton	8,480
		Marysville	68,470
SACRAMENTO.			
Beans	2,790	Grand total	15,503,580
Books	970		

STATEMENT OF EAST-BOUND FREIGHT PER SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO.		Powder	20,630
Beans	311,460		
" Lima	66,040	Total, pounds	175,600
Blankets	360		
Books	340	LOS ANGELES.	
Borax	43,430	Barley	113,740
Brandy	16,110	Books	100
Canned fruit	116,520	Brandy	33,430
Canned goods	288,710	Canned fruit	100
China mdse	12,640	Canned goods	8,500
Chocolate	15,400	Corn	28,100
Cigars	38,510	Flour	120,000
Clothing	25,990	Fruit, dry	6,220
Coffee	146,400	" green	44,681
Drugs	250	Hides	40,830
Fruit, dry	110,490	Honey	920
Honey	10,770	H. H. goods	1,150
Hops	25,910	Miscellaneous	2,910
Hous hold goods	5,000	Nuts	205,870
Leather	8,660	Personal effects	90
Lumber	89,560	Potatoes	22,350
Miscellaneous	7,470	Raisins	171,120
Mustard seed	20,080	Sheep (135)	40,000
Nuts	31,700	Wine	211,040
Personal effects	1,960	Wool	18,480
Pickles	40,320		
Potatoes	69,360	Total pounds	1,109,640
Raisins	43,100		
Rice	63,960	OAKLAND.	
Salmon, canned	160,040	Canned fruit	41,540
Sugar	136,880	Canned goods	44,950
Tea	11,840	H. H. goods	1,500
Vegetables	210		
Whisky	630	Total, pounds	87,940
Wine	611,420		
Wool goods	3,250	STOCKTON.	
		Fruit, dry	100
Total, pounds	2,533,360	Household goods	520
		Leather	2,100
SACRAMENTO.		Lumber	20,000
		Miscellaneous	200
Books	880	Personal effects	420
Flour	49,000	Wine	2,510
Fruit, dry	4,870		
Fruit, green	250	Total, pounds	25,860
Household goods	1,770		
Leather	340	MARYSVILLE	
Lumber	43,330	Flour	49,000
Miscellaneous	730	H. H. goods	1,370
Raisins	43,200	Personal effects	1,470
Vegetables	21,650		
Wine	21,300	Total, pounds	51,840
Total, pounds	187,340	RECAPITULATION.	
		San Francisco	2,533,360
SAN JOSE.		Sacramento	187,340
		San Jose	175,600
Canned goods	128,390	Stockton	25,860
Honey	2,130	Marysville	51,840
Household goods	21,220	Los Angeles	1,109,640
Leather	1,000	Oakland	87,940
Miscellaneous	230		
Personal effects	1,990	Grand total	4,171,580

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

GRAND

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

—TENDERED TO—

D. J. Simmons!

—BY THE—

Alice Oates Comic Opera Company.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, 1881.

GRAND TRIPLE BILL, and first production of

THE LITTLE DUKE!

—ALSO—

Wine Scene from GIROFLE-GIROFLA!

And Grand Duo Scene and Song from

LA MASCOTTE!

Box plan now open, where seats can be secured without extra charge. [B. C.] d28-td

MARRIED.

Sacramento, December 27—By Rev. I. E. Dwinell, Timothy F. Shattuck to Adelia Beaver, both of Clayton's Ranch, New York township, Yuba county.

Sacramento, December 27—By Rev. T. S. Dunn, at the Methodist Parsonage, Hiram Shepherd Hunt to H. Gracie Jordan, both of this city. (No cards.)

BORN.

Sacramento, December 13—Wife of George Woodall, a daughter.

San Francisco, December 22—Wife of E. A. Gervin, a son.

Michigan Bar, December 26—Wife of John Heath, a daughter.

Michigan Bar, December 26—Wife of Homer Talbot, a daughter.

Big Meadows, December 10—Wife of Grey Utley, a daughter.

Greenville, December 14—Wife of E. C. Bigelow, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, December 26—Mary Jane, wife of Reuben Johnson, a native of Missouri, 43 years, 5 months and 28 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, No. 1023 Sixth street, between P and Q, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Sacramento, December 27—J. C Jurgenson, a native of Denmark, 24 years.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Owosso.—Semi-annual Election of officers of Owosso Tribe, No. 39, Imp. O. R. M. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Council fire kindled at 7:30. Full attendance is requested. By order.

M. W. HANRAHAN, S.
P. J. SPECHER, C. of R. [B. C.] d28-1t

FOR SALE AT ROSEVILLE (18 MILES from Sacramento)—The Taylor place; a six-room house; four acres of land inclosed with a picket fence; one acre in vineyard; fine well of water, fruit trees, etc.; fine place for chicken ranch. For terms, etc., address GEO. T. WEEKS, Sacramento. d28 1w*

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

INFALLIBLY CURES

Itching and Scaly Diseases, Scrofulous Humors, Ulcers, Old Sores and Mercurial Affections.

THE CUTICURA TREATMENT, FOR THE cure of Skin, Scalp and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures.

For Sunburn, Tan and Greasy Skin use CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite toilet, bath and nursery sanative, fragrant with delicious flower odors and healing balsams.

SALT RHEUM.

Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally.

PSORIASIS.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis, or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally. The most wonderful case on record. Cure certified to before a Justice of the Peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with itching and scaly diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SKIN DISEASE.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and was cured, and has remained perfectly well to this day.

SKIN HUMORS.

Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head and some parts of her body were almost raw; head covered with scabs and sores; suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures).

CUTICURA

Remedies are for sale by