THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 31, 1881

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

SACRAMENTO, December 30, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Bight of barom'r	Ther'r	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Character of wind	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	30.06	43	Calm	Calm	.....	.....	Cloudy
Portland	30.16	44	Calm	Calm	.....	.....	Foggy
Roseburg	30.15	46	E	Light	.....	.....	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.24	47	Calm	Calm	.....	.....	Cloudy
Sacramento	30.28	47	Calm	Calm	.....	.....	Cloudy
S. Francisco	30.23	50	N. W.	6	Fresh	.....	Cloudy
Visalia	30.26	43	N. E.		Light	.....	Foggy
Los Angeles	30.15	63	N. E.	7	Fresh	.....	Clear
San Diego	30.10	57	E.		Light	.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 51; minimum, 46.
River above low-water mark, 12 ft. 7 in.

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

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The WEEKLY UNION is issued in semi-weekly parts, and thus goes out to its subscribers oftener, and and brings to them the news fresher, than any weekly journal competing with it. The WEEKLY UNION for the first week in January, 1882, will be the annual holiday paper of the volume, and will be especially valuable to all for the variety and extent of its matter, for its commercial, historical and statistical data, and for its elaborate treatment of some of the most prominent social and industrial topics of the day.

The WEEKLY UNION is mailed, post-paid, to subscribers one year for $2 50, payable in advance.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 118½ for 4s of 1907; 114¾ for 4½s; 101¾ for 3½s; sterling, $4 80½@4 84½; silver bars, 112¾.

Silver in London, 51 14-16d; consols, 99 7-16d; 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.

Sierra Nevada levies an assessment of $1 per share.

Mining stocks were firmer in San Francisco yesterday, and there was an advance from Thursday in several Comstock descriptions. Union Consolidated sold up to $15 37½ at the informal session, a gain of $1 87½ over the best price on Thursday, but at the close there were sales at $14 87½. There was rather more business.

A stupendous fraud has been brought to the surface in southern Dakota.

The ice question in Chicago is beginning to agitate the citizens.

The trouble at Plymouth, N. C., still continues serious.

The expenses of the Guiteau trial are estimated at from $100,000 to $300,000.

At Bentonville, Ark., Edson Bolin was killed by his wife, who upon being taken to jail, killed herself.

George Berry shot and fatally wounded John Smith at Texarkana, Ark., yesterday.

Small-pox is causing considerable excitement at Keokuk, Ia.

Further litigation has been commenced in San Francisco in connection with the settlement of the Lick estate.

The old officers of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Arizona have been re-elected.

Henry Grigsby was assassinated in the presence of his family at Vicksburg, Miss., Thursday night.

At Yazoo City, Miss., William Chivers and Nicholas Cubit have been sentenced to be hanged for murder.

A serious accident occurred yesterday at Christiana, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, several being killed and injured.

One man was killed and three others seriously wounded in a railroad accident at Newburg, Ill., Thursday night.

Small-pox exists in thirty-seven places in Illinois.

In the November gales 110 lives were lost by the foundering of vessels engaged in the Mediterranean trade.

In a fight with cowboys at Trinidad, Col., last evening, Marshal Kroger succeeded in wounding one, arresting another and putting the rest to flight.

Senator Hoar delivered a eulogy on the late President Garfield at Worcester, Mass., last night.

The steamer Rosa B. was destroyed by fire yesterday near Monroe, La.

During December there were 176 cases of small-pox reported at Jersey City.

A fire near Springfield, Ill., last night, caused considerable damage to a coal mine.

THE LETTER TO CAMERON.

Scoville thought that Guiteau's letter to Cameron was good evidence of the writer's insanity. But it really suggested nothing of the kind. What it did suggest was the instinct of a chronic mendicant and impostor, with whom a mixture of effrontery and servility had become second nature, and whose egotism was so inordinate as to make him regard as quite a commonplace and natural proposition, that which others would look upon as alike impudent and foolish. Given Guiteau's mental point of view, and it was perfectly natural that he should write to Senator Cameron and demand five hundred dollars from him. For, as we have several times pointed out, the distinguishing feature in Guiteau's character is the entire absence of moral perception. In his mind there has never been any feeling of remorse for the murder of President Garfield. From the first the sense of having at last achieved notoriety has been the dominant impression with him. He has at times been disturbed by fear, but never by regret, and though he has said that he would not commit the deed if it was to do again, it is certain that the consequences of that crime have brought him the most complete satisfaction and enjoyment he has ever known. At present he only looks upon himself as one who is celebrated, and who has deserved the gratitude of the "stalwarts." He believes that they are deeply indebted to him. The only wonder is that he did not send his letter to President Arthur instead of to Senator Cameron, for he holds that he made Arthur President, and that the latter ought to be at his service. And he has gone through life doing just the same kind of things. He has always been trying to make the world reward him at his own estimate of his services, and he has never admitted the value of any other estimate. This is precisely what he did when, having written a silly and pithless political speech, he wanted to be paid to deliver it in New York, and next demanded a foreign mission or a consulship for his services. But this is not evidence of insanity. It is merely evidence that Guiteau is a somewhat exaggerated type of that class of men who go through life grasping at every thing, like hogs at a trough; who push and trample and thrust their worthless carcasses to the front, always demanding the best of what is going, and always entertaining the profoundest conviction that their merits entitle them to the best. We have all met many such men. They are very disagreeable and repulsive, but they are not irresponsible, and neither is he. He possesses indeed a kind of impish shrewdness which has nothing in common with the madness which can alone make its victims irresponsible. His letter was thoroughly consistent with all that is known of him. He is just the man to write begging-letters, and to write them to the most unlikely persons. There is nothing at all remarkable in this, and Scoville made a mistake in trying to make a point.

A SINGLE-SHEET ISSUE.—The RECORD-UNION of to-day appears as a single sheet, because on Monday our New Year edition will be published, and while we do not wish to embarrass our readers with a mass of matter such as they could by no means handle, we are also moved in consideration for the extra labor of our mechanical force to accord them so much relief as this change will afford. Even as it is they will have fully earned their annual holiday when Monday's issue has been put to press and worked off.

THE DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO.

We are glad to see that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is at last waking up to the importance of the question of improving the defenses of that city. And it is all the more necessary that some energetic representation on this subject should be made to Congress, because San Francisco is so far from Washington that it will probably take a long time to get anything done. In matters of this kind it is impossible not to feel sometimes that the country is too large. There are so many interests to be attended to, they are all so greedy, and every public affair is so governed by political considerations, that it is very difficult to secure attention for a matter even of the first importance, if the locality is far away. Moreover, the defenselessness of ports much nearer the seat of Government is against us. So long as Boston and New York are without adequate defenses it will be extremely difficult to induce Congress to take the necessary steps for protecting San Francisco. And yet it is an undoubted fact that in the event of war an enemy possessing ironclads could, as the case stands, capture San Francisco in two hours, and either sack it or hold it to ransom. At the same time he could destroy the navy yard at Mare Island, and thus make it difficult to secure adequate protection to the Pacific coast for years to come. And it must be regarded as certain that all this is thoroughly understood outside of the United States, and that it would be acted upon in the event of war. We talk about the Monroe doctrine, and the "manifest "destiny" of the United States, but if ever there was a case of manifest destiny it is the destiny of San Francisco to become the prey of the first foreign power with which we may quarrel.

There are always plenty of foolish people who think that because a thing has not occurred it never will occur. But in this case the incitements to action are such as no enemy either would or could resist. Here is a great city, abounding in wealth; an important naval station, the destruction of which would count for more than the gaining of a pitched battle; unlimited prize money; and little or no danger. There is no question of serious fighting with stone forts and heavy guns. We possess no fortifications which could resist the kind of naval artillery carried by most modern war-ships, and our heaviest guns will only carry a hundred and eighty pound ball. An enemy, therefore, could knock all our forts about the ears of their defenders without putting himself in range of their guns, or losing a man, and when he had done this he could sail into the Golden Gate, and take or destroy whatever he pleased. This is the literal truth of the situation, and since it is folly to suppose that we shall always escape war, and since San Francisco is growing richer year by year, we must realize that unless her defenses are improved before long her sack or ransom is as certain as anything in the future can be.

At a meeting of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce the other evening, to consider the question, a communication from Colonel MacAllister, of the United States Army, was read. The Colonel is fully alive to the dangers of the present situation. He points out that he called attention to it two years ago, but that since then the only change made has been the mounting of 16 eight-inch converted rifle guns in casemates at Fort Point. "These guns," he says, "with charges of "35 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 180 pounds, are capable of piercing "seven inches of plate at a distance of "three-fourths of a mile." But inasmuch as the enemy's guns would be capable of demolishing the casemates at a distance of five miles, it is not probable that these eight-inch converted rifles would come into play at all in the event of an attack on the city. Colonel MacAllister thinks they would prove excellent auxiliaries to guns of large caliber, which he would have mounted in a battery facing seaward, above Fort Point. At present he is of the opinion that "the bar could not be relied on "as a means of defense; that we could not "depend entirely on torpedocs to prevent "a hostile fleet from entering the harbor "and mulcting both San Francisco and "Oakland; that it would not be necessary for a vessel to enter the Golden "Gate in order to throw a shell into the "center of the very room where your "Board is now deliberating; and that we "have no guns of sufficient caliber to defend these cities from paying tribute to "England, Japan or China in case of a "war." In the event of a war with China San Francisco would perhaps have to expect some retaliation for the brutalities practiced with impunity by her "hoodlums" upon the defenseless and peaceful immigrants who have had for twenty years to run the gauntlet through her streets on landing.

The idea of a great American city being at the mercy of China or Japan is not pleasing, but it is a sober truth, and it must be faced. Even little Chile could hold San Francisco to ransom to-morrow, and in case of war would no doubt do it. Colonel MacAllister believes that the harbor can be made impregnable by erecting suitably armed batteries at the following points, viz: "On the cliff above Fort Point, "facing to sea; at Lime Point, Alcatraz "Island, Peninsular Point, Angel Island, "Black Point and Yerba Buena Island." But he goes on to say that there are at present only two foundries in the country capable of casting the kind of guns which would be required, and remarks that if both of them "were employed continuously "and in their full capacity for one year "they might manufacture a sufficient number of guns for this one harbor." Of the 12½ inch guns, throwing a 700 pound shot, which could alone serve the purpose of efficient defense, the Colonel says there are only two in the United States to-day, "and they are simply experimental." It is evident from these statements that it will be necessary to educate Congress up to the necessity of defending San Francisco, and such education is always a tedious business. But the merchants and capitalists of San Francisco must put their shoulders to the wheel. They must remember that in these times wars break out very quickly, and that if a war finds us without either guns or foundries it will be too late to begin preparations for defenses. So rich a prize, and so easy a one, as their city, would not be left one month untried for, and in the absence of any better fortifications than it now possesses the first enemy that came to hand would take it without any trouble. We have no doubt that General Miller will give the petition of the Chamber of Commerce all the impetus his energy can impart to it, but it will not do to sleep upon the matter, and if one appeal fails another will have to be made with increased emphasis at once.

At St. Johns, Apache county, A. T., snow fell the other day to the depth of one foot.

THE TROUBLE AT TUCSON.

Tucson appears to be passing through the same kind of fiery trial which nearly all our frontier mining towns have undergone. The history of this coast abounds with illustrations of what we mean. There comes a time in the existence of every one of these places, when it has to be settled whether law or lawlessness shall govern. The ruffianly element has grown strong and daring. At last some intrepid Sheriff or Marshal or Constable makes a stand against the thieves and murderers. As soon as he does this he attracts to his side the bolder spirits among the law-abiding people, and then a fierce contest begins. This is what has happened over and over again in Pacific coast mining towns and camps, but it is significant that there has never been but one kind of end to the struggle. Law has always triumphed at last. Often there has been much bloodshed, and many brave and honest men have fallen before the knife and pistol of the desperado class. But each death of this kind has made the survivors more resolute and determined, and the lawbreakers have every time been driven out or killed off. In Tucson they have had a Deputy Marshal named Earp who has been a terror to the assassin element. Many of their number have been killed by him and his equally brave brothers. A month or two ago he and his brothers met and slew three of the worst "cowboys," and ever since the ruffians have been plotting his murder. At last they have shot him from an ambush, though perhaps not fatally, but it is very certain that they have not by putting him out of the way made their own prospects any better. His brothers still live, and behind and with them is the whole weight of the respect for law and order of the community. It is by no means improbable that this foul assassination may inspire the citizens to rise and purify Tucson of the human vermin that infest the place. There are occasions when the slow process of the law proves inadequate to the administration of justice, and this is one of them. Lynch law was necessitated by the occurrence of just such crimes as the assassination of Virgil Earp, and if it had been confined to the punishment of that class of crimes there would have been little reason for deprecating the resort to it. The law-abiding citizens of Tucson evidently cannot afford to hold back at such a juncture. The cause of the officers of the law is their own cause, and they must defend it. That they will do so, and successfully, none can doubt who are at all familiar with the history of the coast.

THE EXPULSION OF JUSTUS SCHWAB

It seems that there are actually degrees among the New York Socialists. They have concluded that they cannot longer associate with Justus Schwab and his immediate followers, and so they have formally expelled those persons. It is very difficult for the outside observer to understand how Justus Schwab can be too bad for a body which has just expressed its hearty approval of assassination, and its indorsement of wholesale robbery. If there be any lower deep in the depths of Socialism, however, we suppose that Justus Schwab has sounded it with his plummet. To the world the distinction which is sought to be set up by his former colleagues will doubtless seem fanciful, but it must be borne in mind that in the humble barber's shop to which the professional beggar, and eke the humble journeyman butcher and baker repaired, it was found necessary to "draw the line" at coal-heavers; and just so there may be fine distinctions between these Socialists which the uneducated eye is incapable of perceiving. Whether Justus Schwab, or the people who expelled him, should be congratulated on the event, however, we are quite unable to determine. If the whole body of Socialists had been expelled by Society, there would be less doubt about the matter.

THE SUPPRESSED SEX VINDICATING ITSELF.

A stage robbery was perpetrated in Texas the other day, and it is stated that the robbers were "young ladies." It would appear from this that in Texas what John Stuart Mill used to call the "suppressed sex," has made up its mind to be suppressed no longer, and that it is in fact quite crowding the men to the wall in regard to the most desirable occupations. What the Texas men will do if the women deprive them of the pastime of robbing the mails, indeed, it is impossible to conjecture. They may be compelled to go to work.

RITUALISTIC TROUBLES.

One of the most popular and gifted of the rising preachers of the day in connection with the less pronounced section of the ritualists in the Church of England is the Rev. W. I. Knox Little. In Manchester his services are attended by large and admiring crowds, and in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, where he frequently officiates, he is greatly admired. Mr. Knox Little has for some time been under the same episcopal jurisdiction as the Rev. Mr. Green, now in Lancaster Jail for his persistence in ritualistic practices, and it has been the subject of frequent comment that while Mr. Green languishes in prison Mr. Knox Little is followed by admiring crowds and high in Government favor. The difference between the two men, however, is very marked. Mr. Knox Little makes the service, which is unquestionably ritualistic in the sense in which that word has become an offense, subordinate to the sermon. Mr. Green makes the service the all in all. Mr. Green's congregation were treated to a ritualistic performance. Mr. Knox Little's audiences are fascinated by chaste, brilliant and commanding eloquence. The latter gentleman has just been promoted to a vacant canonry in the brotherhood of Worcester. The appointment has given offence to the anti-ritualists, and the Wolverhampton branch of the Church Association has just forwarded a memorial to Mr. Gladstone on the subject. Mr. Knox Little is charged with having publicly avowed his approval of the use and practice of sacramental confession; and the memorialists "express the conviction which they entertain of the very serious consequences which must result to the Church from the preferment by the royal favor of clergymen who in their teaching disregard the doctrinal standards of the Church, and who in their practice, by treating with contempt the decision of the Queen's Courts, set at defiance the supremacy of the Crown."

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.—Raffaele Rubattino, to whom Italy is deeply indebted for what he did to restore her ancient enterprise on the sea, is dead at Genoa, his native place. Beginning trade in an humble way, he brought to his life-work in his best years an extraordinary industry, and was always more of a patriot than a man of personal ambition to succeed in commercial pursuits. In 1859 he was at the head of a company which ran boats from Genoa to Sardinia, but he gradually extended his lines until they included all the Mediterranean ports, the Black Sea, the Red Sea, and even ports in India. The fortune he left was a modest one. It was with two of his steamers—the Piedmont and the Lombardo—that Garibaldi, in 1860, transported his men to Marsala.

"I was confined to my bed for four months," says Mr. Charles Lowe, 508 East Eighteenth street, New York, "with the rheumatism, and can say that the use of three bottles of St. Jacobs Oil made me a sound man. It is regarded here as the greatest remedy of the age."

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC.

The Trouble in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, December 30th.—The Pasquotank Rifles, of Elizabeth City, have been ordered to Plymouth by special steamer, and have doubtless reached there. The Edgecombe Guards have gone from Tarboro. The military will be under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Colton, of the First Regiment of State troops. The rioters are thought to be from the immense shingle swamps of that section. Governor Jarvis is at Greenville. There is no telegraph line to Plymouth.

NORFOLK (Va.), December 30th.—No further reports are received of violence from the riot at Plymouth, N. C., but the town is still in a state of excitement and apprehension. Governor Jarvis is en route thither, and has telegraphed to the proper officers of that section to repair to the town and institute an immediate and thorough investigation. The services of the rifle company of Elizabeth City has been tendered and accepted to aid in suppressing the trouble. This company and the other military will arrive to-day.

RALEIGH, December 30th.—A dispatch to the *News-Observer* says: Troops have arrived at Plymouth. The Sheriff yesterday, with 200 men, restored quiet. Five arrests were made, and the parties sent to Edentown to jail. Other arrests will follow. The murderer of Butler is at large. No further trouble is anticipated. The Governor has gone to Plymouth.

Horrible Tragedy in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), December 30th.—A horrible murder has occurred at Bentonville—that of Eson Bolin by his wife. She used a pistol. She claims that her husband was a horsethief, had killed two men, had threatened her life several times, and had drawn a knife on her. She has four little children, and took the youngest with her to jail. After being there two days she borrowed a knife, on some pretense, and cut her throat from ear to ear, severing the jugular vein.

Cowboys Brought up with a Round Turn.

DENVER (Col.), December 30th.—The *Republican's* Trinidad special says: This evening four cowboys attempted to run this town. Marshal Kroger interfered, and the cowboys opened fire on him. He returned the fire, fatally wounding a cowboy named Brown and killing his horse. One cowboy was arrested, and the two others escaped. The Marshal was unhurt. The fight resulted from an old feud and a big drunk. The cowboys had threatened Kroger's life.

Small-Pox at Keokuk.

KEOKUK (Ia.), December 30th.—Forty cases of small-pox have been discovered in the Medical College, all being students. It is said that a small-pox subject was received at the college from Chicago, and that the students, having worked on this, were infected. The college has been partly quarantined and isolated.

KEOKUK (Ia.), December 30th.—The city is considerably excited over the small-pox at the Medical College. Four of the five cases which have been reported to the President of the Board of Health the physicians and the College Faculty declare to be genuine small-pox. There is no epidemic here, and all rumors to that effect are false. The people have been generally vaccinated, and the Board of Health is confident that the disease can be easily controlled.

KEOKUK, December 30th.—It is impossible to learn the facts in the matter relative to the origin of the small-pox in this city. The faculty of the College refuse to give any information whatever, the other source of information being the students.

KEOKUK, December 30th.—This afternoon one of the students of the Medical College, named Hubermus, and who resides in New York, died of small-pox in Esti's building, and will be interred in the potter's field at midnight. The remaining cases present a more favorable aspect this evening.

Small-pox in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, December 30th.—Dr. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, is informed that there is small-pox in thirty-seven places in Illinois, although in about two-thirds of them it is under control.

Small-pox at Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, December 30th.—One hundred and seventy-six cases of small-pox were reported here during December. There were two new cases to-day.

The Small-pox Epidemic.

NEW YORK, December 30th.—Five cases of small-pox were reported here to day.

BUFFALO, December 30th.—Fifteen cases of small-pox were reported here to-day, and the disase is still spreading.

Railroad Accidents.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30th.—At Christiana, on the Pennsylvania road, this morning, a freight train parted, and following the train ran into the rear portion, causing a general smash-up. Soon after there came another freight train along and ran into the wreck, when the whole mass took fire. Two men were burned to death and two or three were badly injured—one beyond recovery. Another man is missing, and is supposed to be somewhere in the wreck. The authorities sent to Lancaster for engines.

ST. LOUIS, December 30th.—A caboose was ditched near Newburn, Ill., last night, on the St. Louis, Jerseyville and Springfield Railroad. John Beerharry, alias Kelly, was killed and three persons seriously and others slightly injured.

The Ice Question at Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 30th.—Although there has been no ice made this winter by any Chicago firms, the ice dealers say they are not alarmed, as two winter months yet remain, and the chances are good for harvesting a fine crop yet. In case these hopes should prove fallacious, however, they acknowledge that they are in a very bad shape—worse than ever before. One company at the Washington has an immense surplus, but would not be able to avert an ice famine if the weather continues mild.

A Palpable Swindle.

YANKTON, December 30th.—Last winter the county of Douglas was organized in southern Dakota through the grossest perjury. It has only about forty voters, and the total value of its taxable property will not exceed $12,000 or $15,000; yet the banking firm of Jesup, Paton & Co., of New York, telegraphed yesterday that $200,000 in Douglas county bonds are on the market there. They were informed that the county had neither a school-house nor an authorized school district. The securities named are absolutely worthless, as the entire organization of the county is illegal. Char. F. McCoy, Clerk of the District Court, and candidate for the Marshalship of this Territory, has been removed because of certain suspicions against him in this connection. He is a prominent politician of Bon Homme county.

That Confederate Treasure.

WASHINGTON, December 30th.—Judge E. K. Reagan, member from Texas, and the last Treasurer of the Confederate States, denies the story that Jefferson Davis, in his flight from Richmond, took away a large quantity of gold belonging to the Confederacy. Judge Reagan, who was of the party, says: "The funds consisted of $600,000 in new Confederate bonds, $86,000 in gold coin and bullion, $35,000 in silver coin, and $36,000 in silver bullion—making a total amount of $157,000, exclusive of the paper, which was worth nothing to anybody. The coin was subsequently distributed among the soldiers at Charlotte, S. C., and the paper money was burned. Reagan said Davis got none of the money; that even his worst enemies had never accused him of dishonesty.

Steamer Destroyed by Fire.

MONROE (La.), December 30th.—The steamer Rosa B., with about 800 bales of cotton, was totally destroyed by fire to-day in Bayou D'Arabourne, five miles from Morrai. The boat was valued at $9,000; insured for $6,000. The cook was drowned.

Probably Race Prejudice.

BALTIMORE, December 30th.—The standing committee of the Episcopal Church of Maryland declined to recommend for ordination C. Bishop, of Baltimore, the first colored graduate of the General Theological Seminary at New York. The reason is not made public.

Hanged for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, December 30th.—William H. Erb, a German, who murdered his former wife, was executed this morning in the City Jail, in the presence of nearly 300 persons. He showed no signs of fear. His crime was committed June 19th, and was the murder of Rose Mion, a French washerwoman, at the washtub. He stabbed her in the back with a long knife, then walked leisurely away, and was soon arrested. She was his divorced wife. His drunkenness had wrecked both their lives.

Gave Himself Up.

MILWAUKEE, December 30th.—Gottlieb Zngelth, the young lawyer accused of various irregularities, gave himself up to-day to the authorities. His arrest was on a criminal complaint charging him with forgery.

Building at Denver.

DENVER (Col.), December 30th.—Four million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been expended this year in buildings in this city.

A Coal Mine Fire.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), December 30th.—The woodwork in the shaft of Sterne, Dresser & Co.'s coal mine, east of this city, caught fire by accident to-night, and was consumed, together with the engine house. The loss by fire will amount to $10,000, and the loss occasioned by the stoppage of work will be very heavy. About 125 men in the shaft escaped unharmed, and will be temporarily out of employment.

A Candidate for Judge Lynch.

TEXARKANA (Ark.), December 30th.—Geo. Berry shot and probably killed John Smith to-day. Berry is a bad character, and will probably be lynched.

Sargent Still on Top.

NEW YORK, December 30th.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says: The Iowa delegation are working as hard as possible for the nomination of ex-Land Commissioner Williamson for Secretary of the Interior. Persons who have seen the President since he has been in New York are inclined to the belief that Sargent will be nominated.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

YAZOO CITY (Miss.), December 30th.—Wm. Chivers, who murdered his wife, and Nicholas Cubit, for the murder of his mother-in-law, have both been sentenced to be hanged.

More Assassination.

VICKSBURG (Miss.), December 30th.—Henry Gregsby (colored), while sitting at his fireside with his family last night, was killed. His assassin pushed a gun through a chink in the cabin and blew Gregsby's head off. William Jennings has been arrested for the crime.

The Burbridge-Blackburn Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30th.—General Burbridge, who figures in the contemplated duel with Congressman Blackburn, is employed in the postoffice in this city. Being interviewed to-day, he would say only that the entire matter will come to a point in a few days.

Eulogy on the Late President.

WORCESTER (Mass.), December 30th.—Senator Hoar to-night delivered an eloquent and lengthy eulogy on Garfield, which was attentively listened to by a large audience.

Hanged for Murder.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), December 30th.—Gabriel White (colored) was hanged to-day for the murder of a negro.

FOREIGN.

Perished at Sea.

LONDON, December 30th.—One coasting steamer and two steamers engaged in the Mediterranean trade are finally given up as having foundered during the November gales. The loss of life is 110.

The St. Gothard Tunnel.

GENEVA, December 30th.—The trial trip through the St. Gothard tunnel was highly successful. The time occupied in the passage of the train was fifty minutes one way and thirty-three minutes the other way.

The Warsaw Riots.

LONDON, December 30th.—A Vienna dispatch says the outrages in Warsaw on Sunday last were prearranged. An alarm of fire was raised simultaneously in four churches. The majority of persons arrested have been released.

Surprise at Berlin.

BERLIN, December 30th.—Surprise is felt that no successor to White, United States Minister, has yet been appointed.

Warlike Expedition Disbanded.

BUENOS AYRES, December 30th.—An expedition which was organizing at Valparaiso for the capture of Arequipa, Peru, has been countermanded.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, December 23—By Rev. Father Grace, John H. Duffy to Kate Montgomery, both of this city.
Upper Placerville, December 26—Warren C. Green to Mary W. Hoxie.
Nevada City, December 29—Henry Bush to Mrs. Hattie Pockman.
Bangor, Butte county, December 25—George N. Osgood to Mary E. Robinson.
Yuba county, December 27—William Nellis to Mary A. Cuddeback.
Oroville, December 25—John M. Sparks to Lizzie L. McCloud.

BORN.

Willows, December 26—Wife of Joseph Rainville, a son.
Willows, December 26—Wife of Zeal Eates, a daughter.
Nevada City, December 29—Wife of James White, a son.
Chico, December 28—Wife of R. H. Dunn, a son.
Oroville, December 27—Wife of Max Anthony, a son.

DIED.

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

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the undertaking rooms of J. Frank Clark, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.]

Near Berry Creek, Butte county, December 29—Benjamin Rucker, about 75 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pioneers, Attention!—Please attend your regular monthly meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, December 31, 1881.
JAMES McGUIRE, President.
JAMES MCCLEERY, Secretary. [B. C.] d31-1t

A. O. U. W.—Union Lodge, No. 21, will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, December 31st, at Red Men's Hall, Masonic Temple, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. Election of officers will take place.
H. J. NORTON, M. W.
CHAS. COOLEY, Recorder. [B. C.] d31-1t

Attention, Company A, First Artillery Regiment.—All members are hereby ordered to be present at the regular monthly meeting to be held at the Armory, at 7:30 P. M., on TUESDAY, January 3, 1882. Fines will be imposed on absentees, and a full and prompt attendance is desired. Business of importance.
M. J. BURKE, Captain Commanding.
W. A. COATES, O. S. d31-1t

Lecture.—Hon. J. L. York will lecture in Pioneer Hall TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, January 1st, at 7 o'clock. Subject, "Individuality, Love and Marriage." d32-1t*

Notice—Land League Meeting.—An Important meeting of the Sacramento Branch, Irish National Land League, will be held at Grand Army Hall, K street, between Fifth and Sixth, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, January 1, 1882, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance of all members is earnestly requested. The election of officers to serve for the ensuing year and other important business will be transacted. All members in arrears for dues six months and over are hereby notified that unless they pay up immediately, their names will be announced in open meeting and stricken from the roll. Parties who received tickets for the late entertainment are requested to settle for the same immediately, in order to enable the Committee to make a final report. By order of
J. P. DALTON, President.
DANIEL FLYNN, Secretary. [B. C.] d31-1t

BUILDING AND LOAN.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE SACRAMENTO Building and Loan Association, for the payment of dues and interest, TUESDAY EVENING, January 3, 1882, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Money to loan and shares in new series furnished to borrowers.
J. R. WATSON, President.
A. LEONARD, Secretary. [B. C.] d31-1d

GRAND CONCERT,

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ON TUESDAY, January 10th—Choruses, quintets, quartets, duets, solos, orchestra. Look for programme in next Tuesday's RECORD-UNION. J. L. SKINNER.
d31-1t

GREAT REDUCTION
—IN PRICES OF—
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,
AT J. HYMAN'S, JR., No. 506 J STREET.
CALL AND EXAMINE. d31-3p1m

TUTT'S PILLS
INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS CHANGED TO GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

SACRAMENTO TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:		TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1880.	
Highest,	51	Highest,	55
Lowest,	46	Lowest,	45

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
[Special by Telegraph—Courtesy of the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK.		CHICAGO.	
Highest,	42	Highest,	27
Lowest,	35	Lowest,	16

The Annual Clearing out of Odds and Ends will take place after Stock-Taking Time, which will soon be here.

Ladies' Cloth and Leather Button Shoes, Full Scolloped, $2.

Children's Pebble Goat, Button Shoes; sizes, 7 to 10½. Price, $1 25.

Same as above, in Lace, for $1. We have them in all widths.

Ladies' Kid Shoes, with the piece which laps over to button of French Kid; Worked Button-holes; Satin Finished. Price, $2 25. (Neat and Stylish.)

Men's Buff Shoes, in several variations of the "Alexis" Style, $2.

Misses' Fine Pebble Goat, Button Shoes, $1 50; Ladies' Sizes, $2.

Misses' Shoes, with Goat Leather Tops and lower part of Fine Calf, $2. Have Worked Button Holes and Projecting Soles.

"Newport" Buckle Ties of French Kid, $2.

Ladies' Button Shoes, of Fine Selected Kid, $3 25. (Splendid Value.)

Newport Ties of Curacoa Kid, $1 65.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Plush Slippers, 60 and 65 cents.

Ladies' High Cut, Full Scolloped, French Kid Lace Shoes; Medium High Heel. Price, $3.

Misses' Kip Lace Shoes; Seamless Vamp; Unlined. Price, $1 25. Sizes, 11 to 2.

Same in Children, $1.

MECHANICS' STORE,
Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K st., Sacramento.
ONE PRICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS, McNEILL & CO.,
JOBBERS
—AND—
WHOLESALERS
—IN—
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
WINES and LIQUORS,
Cigars & Tobacco
Dairy and Hog Products,
GROCERS' SUNDRIES, ETC.

We carry a large stock, and have in great variety of style and character the following classes of goods:

Axle Grease,	Lard,
Ammonia,	Lemon Peel,
Alcohol,	Lobsters,
Baking Powders,	Matches,
Bay Rum,	Mats,
Butter,	Mince Meats,
Brandy,	Meats,
Brooms,	Mace,
Beans,	Molasses,
Beef,	Mackerel,
Bitters,	Milk,
Bath Brick,	Nutmegs,
Beer,	Olive Oil,
Boot Blacking,	Olives,
Blueing,	Onions,
Bacon,	Oats,
Blueberries,	Oysters,
Barley,	Prunes,
Buhac Powders,	Peas,
Cigars,	Pie Fruits,
Cigarettes,	Paper,
Cigarette Papers,	Pickles,
Coffee,	Potash,
Codfish,	Pork and Beans,
Currants,	Pork,
Cranberries,	Potatoes,
Citron,	Pipes,
Corn,	Peppersauce,
Clams,	Peppermint,
Cider,	Pine Apple,
Cocoa,	Paste,
Chocolate,	Paper Bags,
Crab Meat,	Rice,
Chicory,	Raisins,
Crackers,	Syrups,
Curry Powders,	Sal-soda,
Cords,	Sago,
Cheese,	Sauces,
Coal Oils,	Salt,
Capers,	Soaps,
Cocoanut,	Soda,
Chicken,	Spices,
Cream Tartar,	Saleratus,
Candies,	Shrimp,
Demijohns,	Stove Polish,
Dessert Fruits,	Salmon,
Envelopes,	Sardines,
Extracts,	Seeds,
Cologne,	Sugar Lemon,
Fruit Wax,	Sugars,
Flour,	Starches,
Grits,	Table Fruits,
Gin,	Teas,
Grapes,	Tapioca,
Gellatine,	Tomatoes,
Hominy,	Twine,
Hops,	Turkey,
Hams,	Tobaccos,
Honey,	Vinegar,
Herring,	Woodenware,
Ink,	White Fish,
Insulators,	Wheat,
Jelly,	Wash Powders,
Jams,	Whiskies,
Ketchup,	Yeast Powders.
Lye,	

Our goods are new and bright. We deliver all goods F. O. B. Orders filled the