THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 25, 1882.

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

SACRAMENTO, January 24, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height barom.	Temp.	Direction of wind	Force of wind	Character of weather	Rainfall 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	29.56	38	S. 6	Fresh		.16	Lt. rain
Portland	29.70	37	N.W. 11	Fresh		.0	Clear
Roseburg	29.81	25	Calm	Calm		.02	Cloudy
Red Bluff	29.80	41	N. W.	Light		.06	Clear
Sacramento	29.79	46	W. 8	Fresh		.16	Clear
S. Francisco	29.82	46	W. 10	Fresh		.17	Clear
Visalia	29.78	45	N. W.	Light		.41	Lt. rain
Los Angeles	29.83	56	N.W 12	Fresh		.51	Lt. rain
San Diego	29.77	55	S. 18	Brisk		.06	Lt. rain

Maximum temperature, 56; minimum, 43.
River above low-water mark, 11 ft. 7 in.

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 24th—Midnight.—Indications for Pacific coast regions: Partly cloudy weather and light rain.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 118⅜ for 4s of 1907; 114⅞ for 4½s; 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 85@4 90; silver bars, 113⅛.

Silver in London, 51¾d; consols, 99 15-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 120⅞; 4½s, 117.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 89½c.

The stock market was not as strong in San Francisco yesterday as on Monday, and values of nearly all Comstock descriptions showed a decline of 5c to 75c per share.

One of the perpetrators of the Ashland murder in Kentucky has been found guilty, with hanging fixed as the penalty.

March 24th has been fixed by the Governor of Pennsylvania for the execution of eight murderers.

Fire at Aurora, Ill.; also at Terre Haute, Ind.

Bullion to the amount of £75,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for Paris.

Porter resumed his argument in the Guiteau case yesterday, being frequently interrupted by the prisoner and his counsel.

The skeletons of nine Confederate soldiers, who died in prison of contagious diseases, have been unearthed in Chicago and decently interred.

A boiler explosion at Haverstraw, N. J., killed three men and injured several others.

The public school at Hartford, Conn., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Intensely cold weather is reported from the East.

Two respectable young men have been arrested at Laredo, Tex., for robbing the mails.

Dillon, the Irish agitator, is very ill at Dublin.

In a land quarrel near Princeton, Colusa county, yesterday, between Fred. Loux and Joseph McConnell, the latter was fatally shot.

Thomas Maxwell, an old citizen of Stanislaus county, committed suicide at Oakdale yesterday.

John Gales pleaded guilty of murder in a Chicago Court yesterday.

It is thought at Washington that if the jury find Guiteau guilty he will be hanged within sixty days.

The Sproul murder case is in progress at Oroville.

Manfred Burrel has been appointed Storekeeper for the First District of California.

The compulsory education law is being enforced in Sonora, Mexico.

The anniversary of Tom Paine's birth is to be celebrated by the infidels of Stockton.

Fleta Gillespie, recently shot near Lodi, San Joaquin county, is failing rapidly.

Coroner Ring, of Stockton, is at the point of death.

David Miller has been held for trial without bail at Santa Rosa, for the murder of Frederick Rousseau.

A serious disturbance has occurred among the peasants near Drinaburg, in the government of Vitebsk, Russia.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will not permit the presentation of the freedom of the city of Dublin to Parnell and Dillon.

John Powell, ex District Attorney of Lyon county, Nevada, was killed at Dayton yesterday by falling into a well.

Prospects are good in Arizona for a bloody combat between a party of cowboys and a United States Marshal's posse.

Mrs. Jesse Lisson and James Lockhart, pioneers of the province, died at Victoria, B. C., Monday.

The bark Twenty-first of May, stranded near Victoria, P. C., has gone to pieces.

Twenty-one new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday at Pittsburg and Alleghany City.

THE WILLIS CHINESE BILL.

The Willis Chinese Immigration bill declares it unlawful for Chinese laborers to come into or reside in the United States; provides that the Chinese (apparently excepting laborers) who were in the country on the 17th of November, 1880, shall be permitted to go or stay as they please, and shall be accorded "the most favored na-"tion" privileges; instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to have all the Chinese referred to in the second section registered, at a charge of five dollars; and provides that "masters of vessels cannot carry a "greater number than five Chinese labor-"ers to the United States, under penalty "of a fine of $500, and imprisonment for "one year." There are several anomalies in the bill as reported. In the first place, the first section declares that no Chinese laborers shall be allowed to come into the country; but the third section permits masters of vessels to bring Chinese laborers five at a time. Now if the first section means anything, the third nullifies it, and *vice versa*. Certainly the two provisions are not compatible. Again, the bill provides that the Chinese now in the country shall be entitled to all the privileges accorded the most favored nations. But immediately after this it provides that they shall all be made to pay a registration tax of five dollars. It is evident that either the same treatment would have to be extended to all foreigners to whom the most favored nation clause applied, or it could not be applied to the Chinese. Such a registration law would constitute an unmistakably invidious distinction in their case, and we think there can be no question that it would be in contravention of the treaty stipulations between the United States and China. A similar objection indeed may apply to the first section of the bill, though it is more probable that that section would fail through the impracticability of ascertaining who were or were not "laborers." If laborers are excluded by law, it does not follow that the Chinese will cease to come here, but it is certain that none of those who wish to come will represent themselves to be laborers. And in the case of a people who dress so much alike, and who, to foreign eyes, seem to bear so close a resemblance to one another, it would be found almost impossible to detect impositions practiced in this way. On the whole we are afraid that this bill of Mr. Willis is not the model anti-Chinese bill which, like the ideal American novel, appears to be so long a time in coming, and is awaited so eagerly and impatiently.

CANNON'S CASE.

The indications now are that the House Committee to which the subject was referred will report in favor of admitting Cannon to a seat. It is difficult to perceive what other conclusion the committee can come to so far as his political qualifications are concerned. The question of his naturalization has already been decided by one Congress in his favor. Of his election no possible doubt can exist. Nothing is more certain than that Governor Murray acted without color of law in refusing him a certificate, and in giving one to Campbell. Of course this has nothing to do with the question of his polygamy. This latter is a question which the House must consider from quite a different standpoint. No doubt it can refuse him his seat upon the ground that he is a systematic law-breaker in that respect, but whether it will have the courage to adopt that position we think very doubtful.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY MOVEMENT.

At last there is evidence of a quite general popular agitation against polygamy. Mass meetings were simultaneously held in several cities on Monday evening, and resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to deal with the question at once. There may be an inner side to this movement which has a closer connection with politics than with morals, but it is nevertheless the one form of agitation which Congress cannot resist. Of course the expression of a popular demand does not make the work to be done less difficult, and perhaps it might have been as well that some of the fervent opponents of Mormon polygamy had not undertaken to formulate their position quite so distinctly. For instance, the fourth resolution adopted at the Chicago meeting contains, when analyzed, and divested of verbiage, the following anomalous proposition: "Re-"solved, That while disavowing any pur-"pose of interfering with the religious "rights and liberty of the Mormons, we "demand that the central figure of their "religion be extirpated." This is a very remarkable proposition, but it is most unquestionably in the resolution cited. The embarrassment which leads to such incongruities may be traced to the extreme difficulty, even in these days, of drawing a well-defined line between the permissible and the non-permissible, where religious opinions are concerned. Polygamy is very plainly illegal in all parts of the United States, and it cannot be legalized by adopting it as one of the tenets of a religious creed. But, on the other hand, the term religious liberty has been given a very broad interpretation in this country, and the feeling in favor of the utmost toleration has been so general and strong for many years that when men are confronted with a case of this kind they find themselves exceedingly perplexed.

It might be said that the best way to settle such a matter would be to declare at once that whatever religious observances, or quasi-religious observances, conflict with the laws, must be abandoned. But to take that position would be to put in the hands of the irreligious a power which would enable them to legislate religion out of existence. Outside of Utah, and even there outside of one party in the Mormon Church, polygamy is universally condemned in this country; but it is becoming plainer every day that in order to get rid of it the question of religious liberty will have to be shelved for a time, or that question will prove very embarrassing. Polygamy may be regarded as the opposite pole from Celibacy. There are many good men and women who believe that to devote young girls to a celibate life is altogether wrong. But there are many good men and women who hold that such a life is the most exalted that can be chosen, and no attempt is made to interfere with such disposition of those who believe that a recluse existence will suit them best. The Mormons go to the opposite extreme. Instead of preaching celibacy they preach plural marriages, and they pretend to base their doctrine on religious grounds. Thus if we once get entangled in the meshes of the religious liberty question we shall find it very difficult to reach a rational justification for the suppression of polygamy. Yet there certainly is a rational justification for that measure, and the way to reach it is by a substitution of State and Social for religious considerations.

Polygamy is repugnant to the form of civilization which has obtained in this country. It is an exotic, which has never flourished save among Oriental races contemporaneously with any stage of positive enlightenment. It is no doubt true that both polygamy and polyandry existed at one time in many parts of Europe, but that was when Europe was peopled by barbarians. The family is the unit of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and polygamy therefore changes the whole system. It is a more potent agency for building up an entirely alien community than any other that could be named. It destroys the home at one blow. It deprives the children of that fostering parental care which is so indispensable to progress. It degrades woman hopelessly, outrages her most powerful tendencies, denies to her that completeness and absoluteness of marital love and sovereignty which is her right, disturbs all her social functions, and brutalizes her by enforced familiarity with a system which is neither more nor less than open concubinage. The Mormons have always tried to defend themselves on this head by citing the prevalence of prostitution in monogamic communities. But the parallel cannot be shown. Prostitution is an admitted evil. It exists, but it is branded. It is practiced, but under terrible penalties. And at all events it is never flaunted in the faces of virtuous wives, nor are they compelled to descend to its level. That argument, therefore, has no force.

The evils of polygamy are so manifold socially, moreover, that the Mormons have found it impossible, save by the exercise of brute force, to make educated women submit to it. They have been compelled to seek among the most uncivilized and uneducated of the lowest classes of Europe for recruits to their system. They have been obliged to go to communities where morality is virtually unknown, to find women who were willing to consent to the degradation proffered them. And thus they have hastened the descent of their own system, for they have gradually been abandoned by all the more intelligent members of their Church, excepting the few who saw the means of aggrandizement in adhering to the Church, and they have injured their common country by introducing to it a class of immigrants whose dense ignorance makes them the easy prey of every plausible and fluent knave, whether in religion or politics. The knowledge that their whole system was antagonistic to that of the United States has also made them rebels at heart. They are thus become a festering sore upon the body politic, and they ought to be dealt with sternly and promptly, and without the least regard to their pretenses of religious authority for the customs they have adopted. To leave any part of the decision within their jurisdiction would be absurd. They should be treated as if they were in rebellion against the United States. They should be deprived of all political power: be disfranchised, disqualified for jury duty, made ineligible to hold any public office, and then pursued criminally as regards their concubinage system, until it has been rooted out. Absolutism does do a few things better than Democracy. It would have so dealt with this Mormon cancer that the knife would only have had to be applied once.

USELESS TERGIVERSATION.

The shameless *Chronicle*, though convicted of the most deliberate falsehood in its statements concerning Mr. Sargent and the Sobrante case, still struggles to show the same front to the public, and reiterates the lies which a dozen settlers have exposed one by one. Nothing is more certain than that Mr. Sargent has been engaged on the side of the *bona fide* settlers, and against the land-thieves, represented by H. Carpentier. The *Chronicle*, however, has sought to deceive the public by asserting that he filed a brief with F. A. Hyde, of the firm of Mullan & Hyde, who are land attorneys. This is how a soldier settler settles the *Chronicle* on that point, in a letter to the *Call*: "The *Chronicle* well knows that "Mr. Sargent is not so associated (with "Hyde). Mr. Sargent filed a brief with "F. A. Hyde, defending the Del Hambre "Rancho from the same rapacious Carpen-"tier *et al.* The Del Hambre was "patented long ago to one Theodore Sota, "and had nothing to do with the Sobrante "case, farther than that Carpentier *et al.* "tried to float their Sobrante over it." Of course the *Chronicle* knew that it was lying, but it had been hired to do the dirty work, and it was going to fulfill its engagement, no matter how the truth suffered. And yet it seems hardly worth the while of even such a paper to voluntarily bemire itself in this way when the absolute impossibility of sustaining the position it has taken is patent to everyone.

THE JEANNETTE SEARCH.

The latest dispatches from the Lena show that a great deal remains to be done in regard to the rescue of the crew of the Jeannette. Nothing has been heard from Lieutenant De Long and his party, or from the people of the other boat. Thus two-thirds of the crew are still practically unaccounted for, since though the first accounts represented De Long and his party as having been picked up at the north mouth of the Lena, nothing has been received subsequently in confirmation of that report. This sustained silence on the part of the leader of the expedition appears to us to be ominous. Had he been in a condition to travel, or even to dispatch a message, he would almost certainly have succeeded in communicating with his friends before this. The supposition at first was that he had fallen in with a village of natives, who would supply him with provisions. Some positive news concerning him would seem to have been received before the first dispatches were sent off, but since then a new cloud of obscurity has settled over him. If it was then known that he was at the northern mouth of the Lena, why should it be necessary to search for him? If he was safe at the northern mouth of the Lena, why could he not send any message? All these considerations are discouraging, and we greatly fear that the worst has yet to be learned concerning this most ill-fated expedition. It went forth so confidently, and so well-equipped, and it never succeeded in extricating itself from the icy arms which were thrown around the ship within a month of the time she was last spoken. Thus, for a year and three-quarters nearly, she drifted slowly, and then it was found necessary to abandon her. She carried the flag no farther north. She seems to have made no discoveries of any kind. She was in fact as uselessly employed during all these months as though she had been laid up in dock at San Francisco. All that the expedition has made is a record of terrible suffering, and of the actual extent of that we have as yet only the most fragmentary account. The probability is that those of the crew and officers who reached land were then almost dead of cold, confinement, and scarcity of food. Some, like Danenhauer, were blinded by the snow-glare. Others were dangerously frost-bitten. And even when they had reached land they would have very little to depend on but seal and walrus meat and blubber, with perhaps an occasional taste of whale meat. In short their deprivations must have been so great that it will be very remarkable if all of them return to civilization. We hope for the best in the case of the gallant commander; but we must confess that the news thus far received concerning him and his boat's crew is not reassuring, while the absence of all intelligence regarding the crew of the third boat is really almost equivalent to knowledge of their death.

ROBINSON'S HIGHER GROUND.

Congressman Orth, of Indiana, having reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a resolution requesting the President to obtain from the British Government an account of all American citizens under arrest or imprisonment in Great Britain, Congressman Robinson, of New York, said that "he was going to move an amendment "to that report, and was going to take "higher ground than was there taken. Not "only had the United States a right to in-"terfere on behalf of American citizens in "British prisons, but it had the right and "it was its duty to demand the release of "the members of Parliament elected by "the people of Great Britain, and whom "the British Government had imprisoned." All of which shows that Congressman Robinson must have been chosen by his constituents for some other reason than because of his superior intelligence. In the first place the United States has not the right to "interfere" on behalf of American citizens in British prisons. All it can do is to inquire what they are imprisoned for. It will then be informed that they are imprisoned because they violated the laws of Great Britain, and on receiving that information the United States will have nothing more to say. When English men come to the United States and break the laws, they are imprisoned as a matter of course, and punished precisely the same as all other lawbreakers. If American citizens choose to go to England or Ireland, and break the laws there, they will be punished in the same way, and the United States will have no ground for protest in the premises. As to what Congressman Robinson says about the members of Parliament, it is not worth while to treat it seriously, since no man, either in or out of Congress, with the exception of himself, has ever so much as dreamed of such an absurdity.

Violent Measures Fail

When adopted to reform irregularity of the stomach and bowels. The medicine whose action most closely assimilates to that of Nature in her benignest moods is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This sovereign remedy for indigestion and costiveness contains no griping or drastic ingredients, and is a stomachic and laxative of well ascertained efficacy. It is also used with signal and attested success in cases of rheumatism, fever and ague, and weakness of the kidneys and bladder. It is a reliable means of cultivating vigor, and is commended as a medicinal stimulant and corrective by physicians of eminence. Its basis of pure spirits is modified by remedial constituents, which pre-eminently fit it to exert a tonic and reformatory influence upon a weakened or disordered system. It is a medicine which has widely commended itself by the decisiveness and promptitude of its effects.

AYER'S PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are pleasant, safe and sure, and excel all other pills in healing and curative qualities.

Charles Martell, Pleasant Valley, Solano county, has a grove of 250 bearing orange trees.

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

CALIFORNIA.

The Weather—Crop Outlook.

YREKA, January 24th.—Snow has fallen most of the time for the past two days—about five inches in town and twenty-two inches in the surrounding hills. The sleighing supersedes skating. The weather is cold and clear, the mercury now marking 22°.

MARYSVILLE, January 24th.—Seven hundredths of an inch of rain fell last night, and there is a prospect of more to-day. The crops are all right.

EUREKA (Humboldt county), January 24th. It commenced to blow here from the south on Sunday morning, and rained quite hard Sunday night. Yesterday was fair, but to-day is squally, with sleet and rain. Snow has fallen as low down as Kneeland Prairie and Liscom Hill, and appearances indicate a cold, severe storm.

EMIGRANT GAP, January 24th—2 P. M.—The snow is two feet deep. The wind is southwest, with indications of more snow. The snow-plows have been running all night.

IONE, January 24th.—One inch of rain has fallen since yesterday morning, making seven inches for the season. The dry-winter theory is now about exploded. Barley and wheat is nearly all in, and everything is favorable for a good crop in this county.

SONORA, January 24th.—The weather yesterday was showery. At 10 o'clock P. M. a heavy rain set in, and continued till this morning. At 10 to-day more commenced falling, and continued for two hours. This evening it is clear and cold, with a north wind.

STOCKTON, January 24th.—The rainfall to date for the season is 3.49 inches; corresponding period last year, 8 42 inches. Total for this month, .84 of an inch. The farmers from all parts of the county are jubilant, and feel secure on summer fallow. With an equal amount for each of the next two months a good harvest is insured.

PLEASANTON (Alameda county), January 24th.—During the last twenty-four hours we have had half an inch of rainfall, making 5 10 inches for the season. Now (8 P. M.) it is perfectly clear and calm. The crops look well.

MISSION SAN JOSE, January 24th.—Last night we had quite a heavy rain, which lasted about three hours. To-day the wind is from the south, and we may expect some more rain to-night. This rain comes in good season, especially for parties in this section of the country who have planted new vineyards. Mr. Gallegosh has just finished planting 400 acres in grapevines on the old Beard place.

SAN JOSE, January 24th.—Rain began to fall at 4 A. M., and continued until 9. Total rainfall for the last twenty-four hours, .45 of an inch. The farmers are feeling 100 per cent. better, and the rain has been worth a million dollars to the county. It is clear at present, and cold.

SALINAS CITY, January 24th.—Half an inch of rain fell here last night, and about as much more this forenoon. The indications are that we shall have some more this afternoon and to-night. The rain appears to have been general throughout the Salinas valley and surrounding mountains. Farmers and stock men, and everybody else, are jubilant over the prospects.

VISALIA, January 24th.—Thirty-five hundredths of an inch of rain fell here last night. It came from the southeast. It is sprinkling slightly this afternoon, but the wind has shifted to the northwest and is blowing cold, with a prospect of clearing off. The present rain does little or no good.

BAKERSFIELD, January 24th.—It commenced raining here this morning at about 3 o'clock, and has continued, most of the time, raining hard ever since. This is the first good rain of the season. The temperature is mild. There is no wind, and it is an unalloyed benefit. The grass will be good. It will assist the growing crops, and remove the feeling of despondency growing upon our stock men.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, January 24th.—Early this morning a warm, welcome rain began falling, which still continues in showers. At the present time about half an inch has fallen, with good prospects of a big storm. The weather is warm; wind south.

SANTA BARBARA, January 24th.—One inch of rain has fallen this morning, causing heartfelt rejoicing among all classes of the community. The weather is warm and cloudy, with indications of further rain.

SANTA BARBARA, January 24th.—It rained steadily for two hours this evening, and it looks as if more would fall before morning.

LOS ANGELES, January 24th.—A gentle, steady rain commenced at 10:45 this morning, and continued until 3 P. M., .51 of an inch falling. It is still cloudy and lowering, with indications of more rain to-night. Everybody is rejoiced, the sheep men especially, over the bright prospect.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, January 24th.—At 8 o'clock this evening the glorious rain continues to descend, with every prospect for a continuance. Wind light southwest.

Suicide in Stanislaus County.

OAKDALE, January 22th.—Thomas Maxwell, aged about 68, an old and respected citizen of Stanislaus county, residing about fifteen miles southeast of Oakdale, committed suicide to-day at his home by blowing out his brains with a pistol. The bad conduct of some of his sons is thought to be the cause.

The Colusa County Shooting Affair.

PRISCETON, January 24th.—The physicians now report that Joseph McConnell, shot at 11 o'clock to-day, will not recover, the ball having apparently passed through his bowels.

Murder Case at Oroville.

OROVILLE, January 24th.—The Superior Court opened yesterday morning, with the Sproul murder case first on the docket. The prosecution is represented by District Attorney Gale, assisted by Major A. T. Jones; the defense by Laura De Force Gordon, Messrs. Reardon and Freer, and T. F. Carnduff. On account of the peculiar circumstances of the case, the defendant having killed the wrong man by mistake in the dark, the case excites much interest. The plea of insanity is announced as their defense. The regular panel of fifty jurors was exhausted at 11 o'clock to-day, and a special venire for forty more was issued, returnable at 10 o'clock to-morrow, to which the Court adjourned. The examination of the jurors is conducted by Mrs. Gordon on the part of the defense.

Items from Stockton.

STOCKTON, January 24th.—A complaint was filed to-day against Hi James, charging him with the murder of Frank Pygall.

The Liberals will celebrate the anniversary of Tom Paine's birth, in this city. Hon. J. L. York will deliver the oration.

F. M. Riley's house at Peters was burglarized on Sunday morning. On the evening of that day, policeman Cohn saw a rough-looking man named Flynn trying to sell a new homemade quilt to a Chinaman for a dollar. He arrested him, and in answer to a notice of "Owner wanted for a quilt," Mr. Riley come in to-day and identified his property. Flynn was arraigned to-day, and held in $600 bail for burglary.

Tuckerman, arrested for burglary at Ripon, will plead guilty, and to four prior convictions.

Miss Fleta Gillespie is failing rapidly.

Coroner Ring, of this city, is at the point of death.

The three young footpads—Kelley, Wallis and Webster—were arraigned to-day. They will be examined on Saturday.

Verdict of a Coroner's Jury.

PETALUMA, January 24th.—In the case of F. M. Lewis, who came to his death on Sunday morning from injuries received about the head, the Coroner's jury, after a prolonged investigation, brought in a verdict last night of death from a fracture of the skull, produced from causes unknown to the jury.

Committed Without Bail.

SANTA ROSA, January 24th.—Upon examination to-day before Judge Laughton, David Miller, charged with the murder of Frederick Rousseau, above Stewart's Point, December 24th, was committed to await trial without bail. Miller is 30 years old, and is separated from his wife. Rousseau's wife and five small children are left destitute.

Accidentally Shot.

YREKA, January 24th.—In Scott Valley, yesterday, a son of J. K. Kenyon, aged 16, had his hand badly injured by the accidental discharge of a shotgun while hunting, the entire charge passing through the hand.

ARIZONA.

Items from Tucson.

TUCSON, January 24th.—O. C. Wheeler, of San Francisco, delivered a lecture last night to a large audience, on the history of music.

The typos of the *Citizen* are on a strike, but the paper makes its appearance all the same.

The Papago Indians have been stealing cattle for some time. Eleven were arrested yesterday and lodged in jail.

Gas pipe is being laid and the city will be illuminated in sixty days.

The weather is still murky, and there are signs of more rain. We have had already an unusual supply for this season of the year.

Prospect of a Bloody Combat.

TUCSON, January 24th.—The Tombstone *Nugget* publishes the following: There was considerable excitement on the streets yesterday, occasioned by the departure from town of Wyatt and Morgan Earp, Doc. Holliday, Texas Jack and three of their retainers, whose names we did not learn. They rode up Allen street, going east, while the sidewalks were crowded with throngs of citizens speculating upon their probable destination. Each of the horsemen were armed with a shotgun, Winchester rifle and two revolvers, and at least 100 rounds of ammunition. All sorts of rumors were rife upon the streets during the afternoon and evening, but until 6 o'clock no one knew to a certainty which direction, after leaving the city, the horsemen had taken. At that hour, however, a boy came in from Helm's ranch, who stated that he met the Earp party fifteen miles from town, riding hard in the direction of the ranch. About one and a half miles behind the Earps was a company of from fifteen to twenty cowboys, all heavily armed, riding furiously in pursuit, with every probability in favor of their soon coming up with the foremost party. If the boy's statements are true, and there seems no reason to doubt them, a bloody combat will surely be the result. The cowboys, in addition to their well-known fighting proclivities, are in this instance animated by a thirst for revenge, and the Earp party is composed of desperate men, who will each fight to the death, and it is stated that they have all been sworn in as Deputy United States Marshals, in which case they will have the color of law under which to act. The ultimate destination of the Earp party yet remains unknown to the majority of our citizens. Some think they went out as a United States Marshal's posse comitatus in search of lawless characters, while others are of the opinion that they are making an attempt to leave the country, the latter class being in a large majority.

Compulsory Education—Railroad Matters.

TUCSON, January 24th.—The *Star* has received the following:

MAGDALENA (Sonora), January 19th.—The Prefect of this district received to-day from the Governor an attested copy of the new compulsory education law, with instructions to enforce it. It compels each parent or guardian to send those under their control between the ages of six and sixteen to school at least six months in the year. It compels the local representatives of the State government to see that schools are maintained in each of the city districts, sufficient to accommodate all.

Davenport, one of the Guaymas Railroad contractors, arrived here this morning from the frontier, and reports the graders within 60 miles of this place. The track is laid and construction trains are running 29 miles north of Hermosillo, and advancing at the rate of one and one-half miles per day.

NEVADA.

Killed by Falling Into a Well.

VIRGINIA, January 24th.—John Powell, ex-District Attorney of Lyon county, lost his life this evening at Dayton by falling into a well. He slipped while in the act of drawing water, and went down head first. He was still alive when brought to the surface, but died in a few minutes.

OREGON.

Portland Upper Tendom Excited.

PORTLAND, January 24th.—An elopement which has excited the upper circles of society has became known to-day. James Lawrence, a man who has been married three years, left for San Francisco by the Sate of California on Monday of last week, in company with Miss Nellie Sloan, the only daughter of Joseph Sloan, ex-Captain of Police. At Asteria he married her, assuming the name of Squire. Lawrence was formerly a teacher in Bishop Scott's grammar school, and organist at Trinity Church for the past year. He was chief clerk in the United States Engineer's office, and is a descendant of a fine New York family, and Mrs. Lawrence is of noble German birth. Their social position was high, and their marital relations of the most happy character. Miss Sloan has been a member of their household for a year, and was the bosom-friend of Mrs. Lawrence, who is the personification of nobleness and modesty. Lawrence took with him $300, which Mrs. Lawrence's mother, who is visiting her from London, England, gave her as a New Year's present. Miss Sloan took $3,000, the proceeds of the sale of a piece of property, half of which belonged to her father. She was always regarded as a sensitive, modest girl, and had been out of school only two years. To make the case still more distressing for Mrs. Lawrence, the jeweler from whom Lawrence bought a diamond ring and other jewelry for Miss Sloan has attached the furniture for the debt.

The Duniway brothers waived examination in the Police Court to-day, and were bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Advices from Victoria.

VICTORIA, January 24th.—Mrs. Jesse Lison and James Lockhart, pioneers of the province, died yesterday morning.

The Supreme Court has decided that the monthly hire of a telephone by the city corporation is not a contract. Two members of the City Council are share-holders in the telephone company, and the action was brought to prevent them taking their seats. They took the oath and were admitted yesterday afternoon.

The stranded bark Twenty-first of May went to pieces Saturday night during the severe gale, just as preparations were completed for raising her.

The weather is mild with no snow or ice.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, January 24th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: M. W. Fredy, Ogden; S. Desbeck, J. Desbeck, William Alexander, San Francisco; F. M. Bernett, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Mary Wolf, Chicago; A. M. Bryson, Blackfoot, Idaho; R. S. Dunphy, Vallejo; H. C. Smith, William McGrath, Mrs. Delon and two children, Stockton; Richard Fitzgerald, Mary Fitzgerald, New Jersey; Mrs. I. B. Baker, Cincinnati; D. W. Stevens, Massachusetts; 44 emigrant passengers, including 33 males, to arrive at Sacramento January 26th.

NEWHALL, January 24th:—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: Wm. Crayton, Tombstone; F. Cooney, San Francisco; W. J. Wilry, B. Curl and wife, Nebraska; H. Williams, New York; Wm. Anderson, U. S. N.; J. B. Miller, Little Rock; J. V. Kelly, Chicago; F. Kemh, Denver; T. P. Monkley, San Diego; W. D. Vail, Arizona; F. Coblentz, H. L. Williams, Tucson; T. C. Logan, Prescott; Mrs. Meyers, Colorado; W. W. Bartlett, T. P. Bond, H. Piley, Wallace Leach, A. Rice, San Diego; Mrs. H. Randall, W. B. Parker and family, Oakland; W. B. Hutchins, T. E. Pope, J. Massad and wife, San Francisco; John H. Cotton, John Kearney, J. J. Millar, C. F. Webery, Mrs. Zeibeck, Los Angeles; Mrs. J. B. Door, Napa; John Catle, Salt Lake; G. H. Pike, San Francisco; Fred Myers, Colorado: M. Lownstern, San Francisco.

OMAHA, January 24th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento January 28th: S. P. Stewart, Northfield, Minn.; J. A. Robertson, San Francisco; Mrs. M. B. Adams, Boston: L. Meyerskin Lavignaon, San Francisco; T. W. Burnham, Baltimore; W. Sadlier, Buffalo; Henry W. Humstone, Rochester, N. Y.; Clarence E. Butler, New York.

WOMEN that have been given up by their dearest friends as beyond help have been permanently cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

WHEN you are all played out be careful what you eat, but take Kidney-Wort.

MARRIED.

San Francisco, January 21—Henry F. Ascheck to Mianna B. Domann.
San Francisco, January 21—Ernest R. Hermes to Ida M. E. Kuner.
San Francisco, January 15—Hubert M. Kingsbury to Marrietta A. Hancock.
San Francisco, January 22—Patrick Martin to Sarah A. McNamee.
San Francisco, January 22—Mark B. Silver to Hattie A. Pike.
San Francisco, January 14—Wm. J. Thomas to Florence M. Kipp.
Fresno, January 15—C. A. Stevens to Phoebe C. Shanklin.
Fresno, January 16—S. B. Breese to Mrs. L. J. Owen.
Santa Clara, January 15—Cornelius McHugh to Sarah F. Kidder.
Jackson, December 31—James Toop to Mrs J. E. Holsten.
Jackson, January 15—W. D. Lasswell to Teresa F. Pitols.

BORN.

Sacramento, January 19—Wife of E. L. Aiken, a son.
Emigrant Gap (Cal.), January 21—Wife of J. J. Woodbury, a son.
Near Linden, January 10—Wife of C. W. Mesick, a daughter.
Woodland, January 22—Wife of Abe Haines, a son.
Woodland, January 20—Wife of C. H. Garoutte, a daughter.
San Jose, January 21—Wife of Charles F. Wilcox, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, January 25—Minnie Jane, only child of John and L. Mullins, 2 years, 9 months and 18 days.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

Baltimore (Md.), December 13—Mrs. Emily Ayers (mother of Rachel Johnson, of Sacramento), 104 years.

San Francisco, January 23—Abram D. Rightmire, a native of Ohio, 59 years and 10 months.

Mortality Report.

For the week ending January 21, 1882, made by S. R. CALDWELL, Superintendent of the City Cemetery. Office at the Chapel, City Cemetery:

January 7—Eliza Adelia M. Welty, 62 years, 11 months and 27 days; New York.
January 9—Robert H. Small, 19 years, 5 months and 4 days; California. Infant of Miss McAlister, 7 days; California.
January 13—Jew Sing, 40 years; China.
January 14—Ah Tong, 21 years; China.
January 15—Herschel S. McNay, 20 years and 6 months; Illinois.
January 16—Ida F. Blanchard, 24 years, 11 months and 7 days; Michigan. Robt. Loosmore, 27 years; England. Wm. O'Brien, 46 years, 8 months and 6 days; Ireland. Lewis F Fredericks, 1 year, 9 months and 27 days; California.

Besides the above there were brought here for interment the following:

January 13—Wm. Turner, 82 years; England.
January 15—W. L. Messinger, 68 years; Massachusetts.
January 17—James DuBose, 52 years; Alabama.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gospel Meeting To-night, in Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sixth and L streets. The Pastor, REV. H. H. RICE, will preach a sermon to YOUNG PEOPLE. Come and welcome. [B. C.] j25-1t

FOR SALE—FULL LOT CORNER OF TWENTY-third and Twelfth streets; also, part of Lot 1, Fourteenth and J streets. Best locations in this city. Apply to H. LONGTON, Fifth and K streets. j25-3t

EVENING SCHOOL,

AT THE GERMAN SCHOOL, CORNER K and Twelfth streets. All branches taught. **Fee, $2 per month.** K. HENRICH. j25-4plw*

MASQUERS,

APPLY AT ONCE FOR CARRIAGES TO **L. J. LITHAUER, Sixth and J sts.,**

—FOR—

EUREKA BAL MASQUE! j25-1t

CARD OF THANKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO EXPRESS their sincere thanks to the members of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F.; also to Sacramento Lodge, No 80, A. O. U. W.; also to Rising Star Rebekah Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.; also to the General Relief Committee, I. O. O. F.; to the Hebrew Congregation of Sacramento, and to the many friends for their kindness and friendly aid during the last sickness and at the funeral of their husband and father, Solomon Moose.
j25-1t* [B.C.] RICKA MOOSE AND CHILDREN.

LONGTON & MAY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Poultry, Fish, Game, Butter,

EGGS and MARKET PRODUCE.

☞ Country orders a specialty. ☜

FULTON MARKET, FIFTH AND K STS.
j25-1plm

Cuticura

Scrofulous, Itching and Scaly Humors of the Skin, Scalp and Blood Cured.

MIRACULOUS CURE.

I will now state that I made a miraculous cure of one of the worst cases of skin disease known. The patient is a man forty years old; had suffered fifteen years. His eyes, scalp and nearly his whole body presented a frightful appearance. Had had the attention of twelve different physicians, who prescribed the best remedies known to the profession, such as iodide potassium, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sarsaparilla, etc. Had paid $560 for medical treatment with but little relief. I prevailed upon him to use the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. He did so, and was "completely cured." The skin on his head, face and many other parts of the body, which presented a most loathsome appearance, is now as soft and smooth as an infant's, with no scar or trace of the disease left behind. He has now been cured twelve months. Reported by

P. H. BROWN, Esq., Barnwell, S. C.

Reference: DR. H. BARR, Charleston, S. C.

SCROFULA SORE.

REV. DR. —, in detailing his experience with the Cuticura Remedies, said that through Divine Providence one of his parishioners was cured of a scrofulous sore, which was slowly draining away his life, by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. The poison that had fed the disease was completely driven out.

ECZEMA.

Sixteen months since an eruption broke out on my leg and both feet, which turned out to be Eczema, and caused me great pain and annoyance. I tried various remedies with no good results, until I used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, which entirely cured me, so that my skin is as smooth and natural as ever.

LEN. M. FRAILEY, 64 South st., Baltimore.

POISONOUS SKIN REMEDIES.

Every day we have some new skin cure (so-called) which is warranted (?) to cure everything, but which is found on analysis to be the same old poisons—Fowler's solution of arsenic for internal use, and solution of corrosive sublimate (bedbug poison) for external use. When tired of such deadly poisons, try the C