THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 2, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height barom.	Thermom.	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Character of wind	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	30.34	38	S. 10	Fresh		.01	Lt. Rain
Portland	30.46	39	Calm	Calm			Cloudy
Roseburg	30.42	35	Calm	Calm			Clear
Red Bluff	30.34	46	N. 10	Fresh			Clear
Sacramento	30.24	46	N. 12	Fresh			Clear
S. Francisco	30.25	50	N.	Light			Clear
Visalia	30.25	46	S. E.	Light		.10	Clear
Los Angeles	30.14	59	N. W.	Light			Clear
San Diego	30.15	60	N. 8	Fresh		.16	Clear

Maximum temperature, 54; minimum, 38.

River above low-water mark, 12 ft. 2 in.

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

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 117⅞ for 4s of 1907; 114½ for 4½s; 100¼ for 3½s; sterling, $4 85@4 90½; silver bars, 114.

Silver in London, 52½; consols, 99 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 103½; 4s, 119½; 4½s, 116½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 89@89½c.

The demand for mining stocks in San Francisco yesterday morning was very quiet. The record shows light sales all round, and very little change in values. There is literally nothing in the market, and nothing outside of the market upon which to build up a demand.

A verdict of not guilty has been rendered at Oroville in the case of John Boyles, on trial for the killing of Hugh Galway.

Only $200,000 in gold left New York yesterday for Europe.

During December the coinage of the United States Mints aggregated $10,450,000.

William H. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the President to be Commissioner of Pacific Railroads.

In a fight near Danville, Va., Tuesday, two women and a man were badly wounded.

At Kingstree, S. C., Tuesday, Phœbe Tisdale was brutally murdered by her sister Lucinda and Anderson Singleton.

Thomas Backins, a prominent young man of Lancaster, S. C., was found murdered near that place yesterday.

The first annual Convention of the American Agricultural Association met at New York yesterday.

The legislative deadlock remains unbroken at Albany, N. Y.

Bullion to the amount of £209,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for Paris.

A leading banker of Hanover has committed suicide on account of the financial crisis.

On the 1st of January there were 73,806,914 gallons of taxable spirits in United States distillery warehouses—10,000,000 in excess of last year.

The Government of Russia contemplates the annexation of Corea.

Fire at Lockport, N. Y.; also at Colusa, Cal.

Heavy snow covers the ground in New York and throughout New England.

Three young ladies were drowned yesterday at Broadway Depot, Va.

The Land League lost no money by the failure of the Union Generale Bank in Paris.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount to 6 and interest to 7.

Snowslides are doing considerable damage near Cisco and Emigrant Gap.

The public schools have been closed at San Buenaventura owing to the prevalence of measles.

The public debt during January was reduced $12,978,836.

The sale of seats at Chicago yesterday for the coming Patti concert brought nearly $4,000.

Mrs. Scoville denies that Guiteau's body is to be exhibited through the country after death.

The customs collections at Victoria, B. C., during January amounted to $29,000—an increase of $9,000 over January of last year.

A large meeting was held in London yesterday to protest against the treatment of Jews in Russia.

Ex-Secretary Blaine publishes a statement this morning in regard to the controversy over his South American policy.

THE NEW YORK FIRE.

The New York fire in Printing House Square has once more illustrated the small degree of intelligence that goes to the designing of the huge blocks with which modern business quarters are filled. Here was a building in which some five hundred people worked all day, yet it was so constructed that a fire starting in the basement would instantly be drawn up both the elevator shaft and the staircase, in such a manner as to cut off all hope of escape. The danger which elevator shafts entail upon buildings has been emphasized so frequently by disastrous fires that it might be thought architects would by this time have devised some means of shutting off the draught. But they go on building precisely the same kind of air-tubes in all large structures, and when fires occur they are probably surprised at the results of their own handiwork. In the New York fire something else than the stupidity of architects was shown, however. We refer to the imbecility of the public, as represented by the crowd that yelled to the people in danger to "jump!"—from fourth and fifth story windows, down on the stone pavement. One poor woman was actually so bewildered by the mad cries of these idiots that she did jump from a fourth-story window, and was of course taken up dead. What the crazy mob thought of this result of its advice must be left to the imagination, but we should think that many of those who were present must have wished they had been dumb. The same excited lunatics were very clamorous to have an old gentleman jump sixty feet on the chance of being caught in a tarpaulin which some energetic but ignorant people were holding about eighteen inches above the stones. Had the old man obeyed their instructions there can be no doubt that he, too, would have been killed, for the impetus of his descent would have much more than overcome the resistance of the tarpaulin holders, and when he struck the tarpaulin it would have yielded quite enough to let him down on the pavement with fatal force. The firemen worked with characteristic bravery, however, and by their agility and skill succeeded in saving many persons who must otherwise have perished. The most serious consideration is that there are hundreds of business blocks exactly like the one burned, and all equally fitted to roast their occupants in the event of a fire beginning in the basement.

VACCINATION.

Whenever small-pox appears in an epidemic form a controversy arises over the efficiency of vaccination. At such times there is always a certain school which professes to doubt the value of vaccination, and which makes large use of statistics showing what percentage of patients under the disease had been vaccinated previously. But all these statistics are fallacious. The only fact requiring to be kept in mind is that small-pox has become very much less virulent and fatal since vaccination was introduced. Formerly it was a disease which killed twice out of three times. Now the deaths are not five per cent. of the cases. Again, it is impossible to judge from the number of persons who have had the disease after vaccination whether they had given vaccination a fair chance. They may have been impregnated with inefficient vaccine virus; or their vaccination may have been outgrown. These cases in short prove nothing, whereas it is an incontestable fact that vaccination does protect thousands, and that it has ameliorated the disease so as to take from it almost all its terrors. All sensible people will continue to believe in vaccination, and continue to practice it, no matter what frivolous objections may be urged against it.

THE EXPORT OF GOLD.

A dispatch yesterday stated that the steamer Bothnia would take $1,500,000 of gold to England. There is ground for believing that this is the beginning of a drain of gold which may become a serious matter. In the present case the demand has no doubt arisen directly from the French financial stringency, which acts upon the New York money market through that of London. It happens, however, that the state of trade and of the exchanges in the United States at this time favors the new conditions which are being set up, and this state of trade is due largely if not altogether to the fiscal and financial policy of our own Government. Speculation in products has no doubt operated to weaken the markets, and it is significant that this is one of the agencies which the journalistic cappers for the gamblers of San Francisco are just now endeavoring to naturalize upon the Pacific coast. Wheat gambling tends to obstruct the free transfer of products. It often causes the locking up of large quantities of wheat and other produce. It unsettles values, encourages inflation, and in many ways hastens commercial crises. The folly and obstinacy of Congress in regard to the silver question has been another influential factor in the situation. It has been proved by a careful comparison of prices for several years past that during the last two years they have been rising in a way which can only be explained by the assumption that an inflation of the currency has taken place. The issue of silver dollars and silver certificates fully accounts for this, for whenever the volume of currency is in excess of the needs of a country, its value begins to decline, and this decline is marked by a rise in prices. But this is not the sole cause of the commercial troubles which have been gradually increasing for some time past.

As usual when the prospects appear good for trade, there is a tendency to discount them, and at the same time there is a disposition to overdo production. Now in a country which has of its own free will shut itself out from foreign markets by a system of Protection, over-production must always be more easily brought about than in countries which have the whole world for their market. Protection, too, may overreach itself, and this also has been the case with many of our manufacturers. Prosperity and the tariff have encouraged them to raise their prices so high that in many instances it has become possible to foreign manufacturers to import goods to the United States in spite of the tariff, and thus to compete successfully with American makers. And as American manufactures are excluded from foreign markets they are the less able to stand competition at home, and thus the manufacturers find themselves exposed to losses, not merely despite, but actually because of, the system which they thought had secured the home field to them completely. The increase of imports of late shows that this is no fanciful cause of apprehension, while the corresponding decrease of exports shows how much speculation has done to paralyze commerce.

It is possible that the French panic may have a sobering effect even in this country. Certainly it is to be hoped so, for the conditions at present are by no means reassuring. Speculation and over-production, assisted by currency inflation and Protection, are capable of bringing about very serious results in a comparatively brief period. If to these agencies is added a foreign financial stringency so great as to set up a steady drain of gold to Europe, we shall have a general condition of things requiring the most careful treatment. And it must be confessed that it seems useless to look to Congress for any help or relief in the premises. The silver coinage still goes on at the rate of two million dollars a month, the silver certificates are still issued to swell the already redundant currency, and tariff reform seems as far as ever from realization. Now if the drain of gold continues for any length of time we are liable to have the silver question brought to the front with startling emphasis, and we may be compelled to determine without further delay whether we are prepared to give up gold altogether, and fall back upon the currency of China and Hindostan. For with the exchanges against us, with the paralysis of over-production afflicting us, and with an inferior currency ready to our hands, it will not require a very long continued pressure to bring us down to the single silver standard.

The French panic has happened at a bad time for us, though if the warning is seriously accepted it may be the means of postponing a similar misfortune on this side of the water. But so long as the present drawbacks to the freedom of commerce are permitted to exist we shall always labor under disadvantages. We are in fact heavily handicapped by the measures which were adopted under the delusion that they would give us special advantages, and so long as we continue to pin our faith upon that delusion we shall of course suffer from those evils. If the currency were in a thoroughly healthy condition, indeed, a slight drain of gold would do more good than harm, by relieving the country of the inflation which now upholds prices, by bringing them down to their normal level, and by discouraging speculation. But as it is we are continually putting in silver where the gold is taken out, and if this process is maintained long enough we shall some day have got rid of all the gold, and retain nothing but silver. That is the tendency of our financial policy. While the exchanges and trade were favorable and everything went swimmingly, nobody noticed or paid attention to this state of things; but now that reverses have set in, and trade is out of gear, and the exchanges are against us, and gold is beginning to flow out, it will be impossible to preserve the attitude of indifference, and it will become imperatively necessary that the country should make up its mind in regard to that currency question which Congress appears afraid to touch, even for the purpose of abating the most evident mischief.

HOW THE CZAR TRAVELS.

Nihilism has compelled the Czar to relinquish many of the comforts and conveniences of modern civilization. It appears that notwithstanding the skill and vigilance and numbers of the Russian police, it is considered too dangerous for him to travel by railway in proceeding to his coronation. It has therefore been arranged that he shall go by an ordinary road, but even then it will not do to let the people approach him, and in order to keep them at a safe distance it is thought necessary to dig trenches along both sides of the road. The trenches will keep his subjects far enough from his imperial person, but Nihilists can throw bombs even over trenches, and therefore some other barrier must be interposed between the Emperor and his loving people. Troops are consequently to line both sides of the road all the way, and between the trenches and the troops, and rapid driving and a large escort, it is hoped that the Czar may succeed in reaching his destination alive. The precautions which it is deemed necessary to take for his safety conclusively show that the apprehension of Nihilism has not by any means passed away. Indeed the Nihilists have quite recently published a statement to the effect that Alexander will never be crowned, and that therefore it is needless to go to any trouble in preparing for that ceremony. Of course this may be only an empty threat, but then it may be a perfectly serious menace, and after what the Nihilists have already done it will not do to put any confidence in their passivity. No doubt what makes the authorities so uneasy is that it is quite impossible to know who are and are not Nihilists. The very men who are chosen to guard the Emperor's body with their own may bring the dreaded bombs with them. The very coachman who drives him may be one of his deadly enemies. Nay, it has already been whispered that the Third Section, the great machinery for the tracing out of conspiracies, is believed to be honeycombed with them, and even the chiefs of the department have not escaped suspicion. In fact the Czar moves in so extremely volcanic a world that we should think it quite as safe as any other course for him to abandon all precautions whatever. He could not take any more risks than he does, or suffer from any more alarms, and it is possible that if he showed some confidence in the people they might return the compliment by preserving him from his enemies. It is true that another Romanoff more or less is of very little account, but if he thinks it worth while to live at all he might as well live quietly until his time comes.

BLAINE AND ARTHUR.

Just now there appears to be a conflict of veracity between ex-Secretary Blaine and President Arthur. It is true that the latter has not spoken directly, but unless he is misrepresented he has authorized a friend to say for him that he really never saw the instructions sent to Trescott in the Chile-Peru matter by Mr. Blaine. Now, Mr. Blaine has very positively asserted, not only that President Arthur saw those instructions, but that he fully approved them. To this, however, President Arthur is understood as replying that while he did see the original instructions, he proposed certain changes in them which Mr. Blaine omitted to incorporate, and that consequently he cannot be said to have indorsed what was actually sent to Trescott. It is to be hoped that this question will be cleared up in a more satisfactory way than this. At present there is not enough known to the country to enable it to comprehend President Arthur's apparent sudden change of views. For while it is clear enough that he would have been wrong to indorse Mr. Blaine's view of the case, it seems that at first he must have gone very far towards such an indorsement; so far, in fact, that his subsequent approval of Secretary Frelinghuysen's policy is not to be understood without further explanation. Indeed at this moment the President's defense appears to involve the very serious charge against Mr. Blaine that he altered an important dispatch so as to change its scope and effect, after the President had agreed to quite another line of action. Plainly the controversy cannot be allowed to remain here, for neither the President nor Mr. Blaine can afford to occupy the anomalous positions in which it thus far places them.

MOTHER SHIPTON.

It seems very difficult to get even the very simple story of Mother Shipton's so-called prophesy right. Thus, at this late day, we find the *Bulletin* observing that "Mother Shipton's doggerel, 'The world "'unto an end will come, in eighteen hun-"'dred and eighty-one,' was written sev-"eral centuries ago, nobody exactly "knows when." Now it happens that the "exact when" of this prediction is very precisely known. In the first place it was not written by Mother Shipton at all. The prophesies ascribed to the latter, and which date from the period of the Wars of the Roses, contain no such specific and intelligible statements, but are filled with vague and enigmatical stuff such as Nostradamus used to write. The couplet which has been so much quoted during the last two years was the invention of one Charles Hindley, of Brighton, England, and was put forth by him in 1865 as a mild hoax upon some antiquarian friends. Mr. Hindley long ago confessed to the authorship of the lines, however, and his acknowledgment ought to give the ghost of Mother Shipton a final release from the baiting to which it has been subjected.

CAN BE PREVENTED.

If it be true that a Yankee druggist proposes to exhibit the body of Guiteau after his execution, the Government can and ought to prevent the indecency. It is not obliged to surrender the body to the relatives of the deceased, but may take charge of and bury it where it pleases. Under the circumstances it would be advisable that the remains of Guiteau should be cremated, however, since if he was merely buried there would for a long time be sensational talk about stealing the corpse for exhibition purposes. The shortest way out of any such difficulty is to burn the body to ashes, and disperse the ashes completely. It will then puzzle even a Yankee to make a show of the wretch in any way.

A REMARKABLE GUN.—In the late war between Chile and Peru a curious accident befell an 8-inch Armstrong gun on board the Chilean warship Angamos. The last time it was fired the gun which was on deck slipped out of the trunnion ring, flew backwards across the ship, and leaped into the sea. This was the singular end of a rather remarkable history. The gun was supplied to the Chileans before the war by Sir William Armstrong's firm, and proved a formidable terror to Peru. The Angamos was previously an Irish pig-boat, and was acquired by Chile for the purpose of carrying this one gun, which, standing off at long ranges of 10,000 yards or so, she could do with impunity. The Peruvians at length sent out their fleet of gunboats to destroy their waspish antagonist, when the other Chilean ships with their short rangers came into action, and drew off the gunboats all but one, which was sent to engage the Angamos at close quarters. The Armstrong gun, however, sent a shower of shrapnel bullets on her decks, and the gunboat retreated. As she was nearing port, a pot shot from the 8-inch gun, fired at long range and high elevation, managed to hit and sink her. The gun therefore did plenty of hard work and valuable service before it finally gave way and was lost in the sea.

Another great engineering project is contemplated—the closing of the northerly outlet of the valley of the Mackenzie river at the line of 68° north, and storing up the water of 1,260 000 miles square; to this could be added the water of other large areas, and thus a lake would be formed of about 2,000 miles in length and some 200 average width.

DO NOT GIVE UP!—Hundreds that have suffered for years from kidney diseases have been cured by Kidney-Wort.

IN THE ISLANDS.

Three Hundred Earthquakes—A Trip with a King and a Queen.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD UNION.]

HONOLULU, H. I., January 16, 1882.

The King's party has returned here from a tour of Hawaii, where I accompanied it part of the way. Heavy rains prevailed during the first part of the trip, and little enjoyment was derived, unless the traveler could ignore drenching to the skin, and abandon himself to the romance of his surroundings as he galloped in the royal cavalcade through wild tropic scenery and amid mountains capped with the glare of volcanic fire or Arctic snow—fitting accessories of weird and more immediate environment, where every intermediate shade of green, from shades that were white to shades that were black, abound in mosses, grasses, shrubs, and ferns that were fragile weeds to ferns that were lofty trees, and other trees, from tender twigs to forest kings—a sylvan medley of loveliness.

At Laupahoehoe, some thirty miles north of Hilo, the chief city of the island, mountain torrents barred the way to farther progress for a week. A schooner was finally chartered at Hilo and sent for the royal party. The King and Queen, however, with a few friends, made the trip in a whale boat, sailing the distance in four hours in waves feather white, a trifle sportive and too familiar. A seat upon a whale's back could not have been wetter, nor perhaps more exciting. From Hilo the party crossed the island westward, and then sailed round the southern cape, formed, in part, by the lava flow of 1868—the upshot of several hundred earthquakes, of which a plantation manager told me he counted 300, and then got so scared he could count no more. Here they entered Kau district, where a generous reception was extended.

The managers of two of the largest plantations turned out personally to meet his Majesty, while others contributed liberally toward defraying the expenses of the occasion. A cavalry company had been organized, the men being chiefly Naalehu plantation hands, who for some time previous to the reception were allowed to quit work early every afternoon to drill. The evening before Kalakaua's expected arrival they went down to the beach, seven miles away, and camped. Toward morning they were followed by a few ladies and gentlemen, who were only partially repaid by a sunrise of prismatic grandeur. The King did not come that day, and several returned home. Those remaining spent the night in amusing themselves at the Sheriff's expense. That functionary, who lacks but a few inches of being seven cadaverous feet high, and possesses the physiognomy of a very intelligent quadruman, would hesitate at nothing in the line of duty, if he only knew how to perform it. The King's advent was an overwhelming event, and being confessedly ignorant of even the rudiments of court etiquette, he longed for information, and the "boys" were only too willing to oblige him. One sat enthroned representing the King, who he addressed most devoutly as "your Majesty;" "your august Majesty;" "your most august Majesty," etc., while he bowed profoundly, being careful always to face the King, even though he walked sideways or backward in so doing, and his salutations grew in extravagance as he receded from the presumed royal presence. Much time was devoted to the elaboration of this proceeding, which was conducted with utmost solemnity. His first words to Kalakaua were: "Your most gracious Majesty, I, your unworthy servant, am at the head of the district police, and anything your most august Majesty may demand at their hands shall be done instantly. With profoundest humiliation, I am your most exalted Majesty's most loyal and devoted servant to command," all of which was accompanied by an amount and variety of salaming unequaled in uniqueness and originality. In the evening he handed Kalakaua a cigar stump he had been smoking, saying: "Will your sovereign majesty deign to accept this cigar which I, your most unworthy subject, have aspired to light for your most sublime majesty?" and Kalahaua was too happy to see the fraud. Subsequently the poor fellow was enticed into a room to play poker, "just for fun." He won and was easily induced to bet two "bits," when, according to arrangement, one of his own officers entered, arrested him for gambling, and locked him up in his own jail. When the King had put out in his boat for the steamer for Kona district, the Sheriff rushed to the landing breathless and shouting, "King, King! Here's a letter for you." His Majesty, smiling, put about, but before he reached the shore his excited subject had dropped the letter into the bay, and, losing his balance, followed after. Both were fished out. The Sheriff's first audible words were: "O, King! I'm late."

On the eve of his departure from Kau, Kalakaua conferred the honor of knighthood upon J. A. Buck, of Orlandt & Buck, San Francisco, who hereafter is to be known and designated as Sir John A. Buck, First Knight of the Royal Order of the Golden Crown of Hawaii. Kalakaua being a crownless King, will not affect the title of Sir John. The event was celebrated by a royal dog feast. RECORD UNION readers may be gratified to learn that this dish tastes more like rabbit than anything else I know. The King says it resembles roast young pig. Natives abhor rabbit, and would as soon think of eating a cat.

The King and Queen, with a few others, were escorted to Waiohinu springs, the mountain source of Mr. Buck's plantation water supply. Queen Kapiolani slaked her thirst at these cold perennial streams as they gurgled from the solid rock, her cup being a primitive vessel, made from a banana leaf. She also sprinkled some upon her royal crown, and carried away several bottlesful for good luck. Natives entertain many superstitions about these enchanted waters. Hence the party sailed to Kona district and home, where they settled quietly down. There is a good deal of electioneering in progress. The election for legislative representatives will take place on February 1st, and they will be called to deliberate upon the nation's affairs toward the end of April. POU.

PARISIAN HOLIDAY SCENES.

The Paris correspondent of the RECORD-UNION, referring to the strange scenes to be witnessed in the Parisian bazars and streets at Christmas time, says:

One poor man, rather advanced in years for his business, had succeeded in attracting the public attention by placing on his head a peculiar fur cap and around his shoulders a bright red curtain; his fingers were completely covered with silver looking rings, and on his face was a stereotype smile which never degenerated into the least expression of displeasure or confusion when his assertions were contradicted. He sold the only genuine electric ring warranted to cure the migraine within a few seconds time, two rings for two sous, and he distributed them in numbers among the crowd to be tried. All waited in patient silence for the expected effect, not that they all had the migraine, but to feel the electric current announced. In the mean time the merchant agitated his fifty rings in the sun light, so as to give more importance to his words through gesticulation, and to the assertion of the gamin that he felt nothing at all he answered with the same smile he greeted the numerous purchasers who avowed they felt the current and could scarcely wait to come into possession of the magic ring. On the Place du Chatelet each year is to be seen the same man, on an extremely elevated estrade, dressed somewhat as the harlequin of the fairy pantomimes, with, besides a high golden crown, from which float high into the air a mass of gayly colored plumes. Before a large crowd constantly in attendance he cuts forms and portraits out of paper by aid of a saber. That is for the amusement of the spectators, for he sells razors, and owing either to his address and wit or to his imposing costume, he disposes of a goodly number—and to bearded men. I heard a little girl ask her mother if he were not *le bon Dieu*, for, said she, "no one but God could be so magnificent."

"I HAVE had St. Jacobs Oil in my family—my wife using it for pains in her back, my children for stiffness of the neck, and myself for my feet, which were frozen—and I must admit that it is the best remedy for bodily ailments I have ever used," writes Wm. Roberts, Avenue L and Thirty-second street, Galveston, Texas.

COAST AND STATE.

The people of Red Bluff are moving in the matter of establishing a public library.

The Stockton *Independent* yesterday entered upon its forty-second volume. It is one of the most newsy and vigorous papers of the interior.

Banged hair has almost completely gone out of style, but cases of wife-beating in Eureka prove that banged women have not.—[Elko Independent.

The *Journal* says it is rumored that a new daily paper will be started in Reno in a few days. It will be Democratic in politics, and expects to receive its support from that party.

The Carson *Appeal* regrets to state it has information to the effect that the condition of Judge Hillyer is steadily growing worse. It is said that he is now unable to recognize anyone.

The Nevada City Chess Club still booms, and each individual member claims to be the crack player of it. The members threaten to soon take the conceit out of the Grass Valley players.

The Chico *Record*, a lively and newsy daily journal, entered on its eleventh volume on Monday. The *Record* is thoroughly devoted to the interests of its section, and awake to all that will forward them.

Grass Valley is having a religious revival. A band of singing women parade the streets each evening. They give the public sacred songs and brief addresses. They appear to be led by a Rev. Mr. Newton.

John Robinson, while working at Lundaford's shingle mill at Guerneville, while clearing out sawdust behind the saw inadvertently got too near, losing all the fingers and part of the thumb of his left hand.

A confidence man, giving the name of Louis D. Cole, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Aurora. He issued bogus checks on San Francisco. He obtained $200 from F. A. Angell & Co., at Hawthorne, under false pretenses.

During the storm of last week Howell and St. Helena mountains were covered with snow. At the toll-house snow fell to the depth of two inches, and on the mountains above Etna Springs a mantle of snow three-fourths of an inch in depth whitened the ground.

About 12 o'clock on Friday night a fire in Reno broke out in the rear of John Wilkie's saloon on Virginia street. The fire destroyed Wilkie's saloon and Brookie's store, next adjoining. Wilkie's loss was $1,200; insurance, $700. Brookie's loss was $3,600; insurance, $2,000.

From the *Calistogian*: A couple of trips the past week through the hills in the portion of the district where most of the mining claims are located, convinced us that an immense amount of digging and shoveling has been done here during the past three years, and particularly within the past eighteen months. As the traveler passes over the hills, and through canyons and ravines, his attention is attracted on every hand by "gopher holes" that have been excavated by prospectors.

The latest news from Ivanpah, says the San Bernardino *Index*, is that the mines there are being worked with very good results. The last strike in the Alley mine was a very good one. Several tons have been taken out that work $2,000 to the ton. They are now taking out a lot of ore from the old works that was not considered worth doing anything with when it had to be shipped away to be worked, but it can be worked now to very good advantage, as it is very easily got out. About a hundred tons of it can be taken out at a little cost, and works $175 per ton.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE LAW EXPLAINED BY A VICTIM.

"I hate to live in a new country," said Jones, "where there is no law."

"Yer bet yer," chimed in Thompson. "Law is the only thing that keeps us out of everlasting chaos."

"Yes, indeed," said a legal gentleman present. "It is the bulwark of the poor man's liberty, the shield which the strong arm of justice throws over the weak, the solace and balsam of the unfortunate and wronged, the—"

"Oh, stop 'er," remarked a man with one eye. "I won't have it that way. Law is the boss invention for rascals of all grades. Give me a country where there is no law, and I can take care of myself every time.

LAW IN THE EAST.

"Now for instance when I lived in Ohio I got a dose of law that I will never forget. I was in partnership with a man named Butler, and one morning we found our cashier missing with $3,000. He had dragged the safe and put out. Well, I started after him and caught him in Chicago, where he was splurging around on the money. I got him arrested and there was an examination. Well, all the facts were brought out and the defense moved that the case be dismissed, as the prosecution did not make out a case in the name of the firm, and that if there was a firm the copartnership had not been shown by any evidence before the Court. To my astonishment the Court said the plea was O. K., and dismissed the case. Before I could realize what was up the thief had walked off. Well, I followed him to St. Louis, and there I tackled him again. I sent for my partner and we made a complete case, going for him in the name of the commonwealth and Smith, Butler & Co. Well, the lawyer for the defense claimed that the money being taken from a private drawer in the safe was my money exclusively, and that my partner had nothing to do with it; that the case should be prosecuted by me individually, and not by the firm. The old 'bloke' who sat on the bench wiped his spectacles, grunted round a while and dismissed the case. Away goes the man again. Then I got another hitch on him and tried to convict him of theft, but the Court held that he should have been charged with embezzlement. Some years after I tackled him again, and they let him go. Statutes of limitation, you see. Well, I concluded to give it up, and I did.

WESTERN LAW.

"But about four years afterwards I was down in Colorado, and a man pointed to another and said: 'That fellow has just made a hundred thousand in a mining swindle.' I looked, and it was my old cashier. I followed him to the hotel and nailed him in his room with the money. Now, I says, 'Billy, do you recognize your old boss?' and of course he did. Says I, 'Bill, I want that three thousand you stole from me, with the interest, and allegal and traveling expenses.' 'Ah, you do?' says he; 'didn't the Courts decide that——' 'D—n the Courts,' says I, puttin' a six-shooter a foot long under his nose. 'This is the sort of a legal document that I'm travelin' on now. This is the complaint, warrant, indictment, judge, jury, verdict and sentence, all combined, and the firm of Colt & Co., New Haven, are my attorneys in his case. When they speak they talk straight to the point of your mug, you bloodly larceny thief. This jury of six, of which I am the foreman, is liable to be discharged at any moment. No technicality or statutes of limitations here, and a stay of proceedings won't last over four seconds. I want $10,000 to square my bill, or I'll blow your blasted brains out.' Well, he passed over the money right away, and said he hoped there'd be no hard feelings. Now, there's some Colorado law for you, and it's the kind for me! Eh, boys?" and the crowd with one accord concurred in the cheapness and efficacy of the plan by which a man could carry his court on his hip instead of appealing to the blind goddess in Chicago and St. Louis.—[Salt Lake Tribune.

In the Northwest the storekeepers and restaurant men put up weather bulletins at their doors to foretell snows and blizzards. Weather prophecy is a regular business thereabouts, regardless of "Old Probs."

MONROE (Mich.), Sept. 25, 1875.

Sirs: I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four dollars failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic to me. W. L. CARTER.

MARRIED.

San Francisco, January 29—Isaac Eliasar to Emily Freud.

San Francisco, January 31—Charles Milton Pike to Mrs. Mary Gordon Bowen.

San Francisco, January 28—Charles Reimers to Catherine Krimson.

San Francisco, January 29—George Ruge to Annie E. Riegelhuth.

San Francisco January 31—Gilbert A. Stevens to Fannie Rogers.

San Francisco, January 31—Frederick A. Stevens to Mary M. Johnson.

Nevada City, January 28—Michael Sullivan to Mrs. Mary J. Davis.

Princeton, January 24—N. Dodson to Mrs. Elmira Bell Center.

Princeton, January 18—John Connors to Annie Driscoll.

BORN.

Sacramento, January 17—Wife of John Carroll, a daughter.

Sacramento, January 30—Wife of Frank Fourgous, a son.

Sacramento, January 30—Wife of W. H. Ryan, a son.

Rocklin, January 31—Wife of B. V. Rose, a daughter. (San Francisco Call copy.)

Knight's Landing, January 30—Wife of W. Gregg, a son.

Petaluma, January 22—Wife of John Loranger, a son.

Chico, January 27—Wife of A. McGilvray, a son.

Oroville, January 25—Wife of J. M. Neahard, a son.

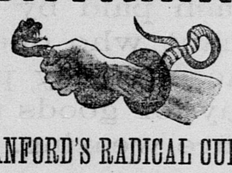
Near Galt, January 24—Wife of T. J. Holmes, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, February 1—Homer, son of H. F. and S. E. Root, a native of California, 7 years, 7 months and 27 days.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

CATARRH



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Instantly Relieves

The most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever.

In Chronic Catarrh

It cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected; frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive, choking matter; sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough, and arrests the progress of Catarrh toward Consumption.

A Purely Balsamic

Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc. Sweet, safe, effective. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' PLASTERS

Electricity

Gentle, yet Effective, united with Healing Balsam, render COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS one hundred times superior to all other Plasters for every Pain, Weakness and Inflammation. Price, 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

d29 6mTh&M

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Services in St. Paul's Church at 4 o'clock THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, in observance of the Purification of the Virgin Mary. fe2-1t

Gospel Meeting To-night in Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sixth and L streets. Sermon, preparatory to the Lord's Supper on next Sabbath. Come, and welcome. fe2-1t

Stated Meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., at Masonic Temple, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. J. N. YOUNG, W. M.
L. C. JORDAN, Secretary. [B. C.] fe2-1t

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by a German girl. Inquire at the northwest corner of Fourth and P streets. fe2-1t*

LOST—NEAR THE CORNER OF NINTH AND I streets, a BUGGY ROBE; black on outside, striped on inside. A suitable reward will be paid if left at HOBBY & SMITH'S, No. 317 J street. fe2-3t

SMALL HOME FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE and reasonable terms, adjoining this city; two acres of good high land, well improved; orchard, vines and berry garden; neat, roomy cottage; windmills, etc. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 831 J street. fe2-3t*

The Five-Cent Coffee House

Of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, No. 309 J Street,

OPENS THIS MORNING AT 6 O'CLOCK, TO be kept open daily from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., as an adjunct of the Free Reading Room of the Young Men's Christian Association. fe2-1t

ELECTRO-GALVANIC TREATMENT AND BATHS, AT 919 I STREET. fe2-4plm*

SPECIAL MEETING.

Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association of Sacramento.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE above-named Association will be held in Fraternity Hall, Odd Fellows' Temple, corner Ninth and K streets, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, February 5th, at 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of amending regulations relative to mortuary benefits, and establishing a graduated system for membership; also the Froom matter will be taken up for consideration. A full attendance is desired. The monthly meeting of the Board will be held at the same place and time.
G. K. VAN HEUSEN, President.
E. J. CLARK, Secretary. [B. C.] fe2-3t

L. C. MONYFORT. R. C. IRVINE. A. A. VAN VOORHIES.

A. A. VAN VOORHIES & CO.

(Successors to R. STONE & CO.),

322 AND 324 J STREET,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND Jobbers of all kinds of

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of imported and domestic Harness, Saddles, Collars, etc.

Our manufactures warranted unsurpassed by any house on the coast. fe2-4plm

A. MOOSER. S. GERSON.

S. GERSON & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND Dealers in

Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, Etc.,

No. 220 J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento. fe2-1m

THE PIONEER BOX FACTORY

Still Ahead of All Competitors.

COOKE & SON

CORNER OF

Front and M streets.....Sacramento.

fe2-4m*

JOHN EITEL,

ASSAYER AND CHEMIST, No. 317 J STREET, Sacramento, Cal. All Assays and Chemical Analysis accurately carried out at short notice and moderate rates. Mining Property Sold and Gold Purchased. Instructions given in Blow-pipe Assaying. (SEND FOR CIRCULAR.) fe2-4plm

A. PURVES GRANT,

BRASS FOUNDER AND FINISHER, MANUfacturer of all kinds of Brass Goods, 918 Third street, between I and J, Sacramento. All work warranted. On hand Mower Boxes, all kinds. Large reduction of all classes of work from former prices. fe2-4plm

SHEEP AND NEW MEXICO.

LARGE AND WELL-WATERED SHEEP RANGES in New Mexico to LEASE for a term of years. Owners will join with thoroughly experienced sheepmen in the wool growing business. Apply to

WHITNEY & WEBSTER,
j30-2p2w* 450 Townsend street, San Francisco.

CAPITAL GAS CO.

Reduction in Price!

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CAPITAL GAS COMPANY, by and with the consent of the Stockholders, beg to announce that on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1882, the price of GAS WILL BE REDUCED from **$3 50 to $3 per thousand cubic feet.** The Company take pleasure in informing the people of Sacramento that the increase of their business warrants this reduction, and remind their patrons that they have now—as heretofore—kept faith with them in reducing prices as low as possible consistent with a living profit, and congratulate them with the fact that, location and cost of material being considered, the people of Sacramento have the Cheapest Gas in California, and as cheap as any locality in the United States. Nor will the quality vary from that heretofore, which will be fully Eighteen Candle Gas, or Two Candle Power above the standard.

J. R. WATSON,
j17-2ptf President Capital Gas Company.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. d9-2plm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1882.

SACR