THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 11, 1882

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Ivy Domino Social—February 14th.
A. O. U. W., Union Lodge—Saturday evening.
I. O. C. F.—Monday evening.
Trance speaking—Sunday evening.

Auction.

Bell & Co.—To-day, 916 J street.

Business Advertisements.

Weinstock & Lubin—Clothing.
Steamship Line to Oregon—Goodell, Perkins & Co.
Wanted—A barber at the State House.
For sale—Jersey stock.
Wanted—Money.
Union Nursery—Tenth street, between U and V

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THAT ENGINEER'S BILL.

In regard to the Allardt bill before the Board of Supervisors in the Gold Run case, it may be stated that Attorney-General Hart being sent for, appeared before the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon and pointed out to the Board that he had not certified to the correctness of the Allardt bill, nor recommended its payment, but had simply certified that Mr. Allardt had rendered certain services which were valuable in connection with the case, but had expressly refused to certify to any amount of value. It was suggested by a Supervisor that the certification was made in connection with the bill. Mr. Hart emphatically denied that. He further pointed out to the Board that a paper containing the facts to which he had certified, and in addition to them a statement that the services were worth the amount claimed by Mr. Allardt, had been presented to him for his signature, and that he refused to sign that statement. Thereupon the statement now on file was drawn, leaving out the certification as to the value of the services, and that he signed the statement. Neither of these statements was attached to Mr. Allardt's bill. At the time he signed the statement now on file he did not know, he said, the amount of Mr. Allardt's claim. That after he signed said statement some one unauthorizedly attached it to Mr. Allardt's bill. In addition, he asked, as a matter of justice to himself, that the statement and bill should be detached and restored thereby to their original condition. The Board refused to do this, claiming that it was a public document on file. Mr. Hart then asked the Board, in case it had acted on the assumption that he had approved the demand, that then the Board should reconsider its action and rescind its approval. He also advised the Board that it had the legal power to do so. The Board replied that it should have allowed the bill, irrespective of his approval or non-approval of the demand. Mr. Hart desired the Board to clearly understand that it was not approving the bill on his recommendation, as it might be that the Board had been mistaken as to the fact of his having certified to the bill as correct. The Board replied that it was inclined to adhere to its original approval, whether he had or had not approved of the bill as to the amount of the claim.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—Board met yesterday pursuant to adjournment. Present—Dreman, Butler, Bailey, Christy and Beckley. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. On motion of Supervisor Bailey, the boundaries of Road Districts Nos. 10 and 11 are amended as follows: Giving to Road District No. 10 all that portion or territory now in District No. 11 lying north of the center of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad and east of Thirty-first street. The bond of John Aiston as Overseer of Road District No. 3, with Robert Ward and Henry Potter as sureties in the sum of $500, was read and approved. The report of John Aiston as Overseer of Road District No. 3 was read and approved. The following claims were allowed: James Holland, $69 50; M. R. Rose, $88 65; J. E. Pratt, $28 20; J. T. Cardwell, $81; M. Hanrahan, $25; F. Kolliker, $26; A. W. Marr, $23 20; A. Heilbron, $30; James Bennett, $7 10; John Aiston, $8.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.—The following freight passed Ogden for Sacramento on the 7th: For Lindley & Co., 23 barrels hams, 10 barrels currants; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 1 car steel, 5 barrels and 1 tub copper wire, 2 bundles wagon jacks, 3 boxes and 1 barrel hardware, 2 barrels well wheels, 1 box pulley blocks, 6 boxes sieves, 1 box knives, 3 bundles copper rods, 2 boxes hooks; Continental Oil Company, 1 car oil; Weinstock & Lubin, 2 cases and 3 bundles dry goods; J. G. Davis, 6 boxes chairs; A. Meister, 4 bundles shafts; W. A. & C. S. Houghton, 1 box books, 1 box paper files; W. D. Comstock, 10 boxes chairs; Baker & Hamilton, 4 cases brushes; Thomas Harper, 1 case boots and shoes; Waterhouse & Lester, 1 box carriage body; Harry W. Menke, 4 bags seed; H. A. Weaver, 3 bundles paper; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 1 case blankets; Whittier, Fuller & Co., 1 case artists' materials.

MINERAL PATENTS.—The following patents for mineral lands, lately received, remain undelivered in the United States Land Office in this city. Parties holding duplicate receipts therefor will upon delivery of the same receive their patents: Mineral Entry No. 745—Alburn J. Blakely, Blakely placer mine; No. 746—E. J. Baldwin, C. L. Weller and Samuel T. Curtis, Curtis copperas and Fleeson placer mine; No. 748—Derbec Blue Gravel Mining Company, Montreal placer mine; No. 751—Jacob Young, Young placer mine; No. 753—Robert Hamilton and L. L. Baker, McNulty quartz mine; No. 754—W. A. Nevills, Mammoth gold quartz mine; No. 755—Ed. Pollika, August Westfall, et al., Rainbow placer mine; No. 617—Enrico Ginnocchio, Italian placer mine.

CASE ARGUED.—The argument of the case of Clarence Gray, convicted of shooting Theodore Glancey, was yesterday concluded before the Supreme Court, upon appeal for a new trial. Upon conclusion of the argument, the appellant was granted ten days in which to file briefs; the counsel for the People twenty days thereafter to file reply, and the appellant another five days to submit concluding briefs. C. T. Jones, who has been attending the case, returned to Sacramento yesterday.

EXPECTS A NEW TRIAL.—Clinton L. White—counsel for Mrs. Nancy A. Hamilton, who was sometime since convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to serve seven years in the State Prison, for the killing of her husband in Sacramento—returned from San Francisco last evening. He had been there to argue the case before the Supreme Court, on a motion for a new trial, which he confidently expects to get. The case was submitted, after argument.

POLICE COURT.—In this Court yesterday, W. Gotoski, who was Thursday convicted of purchasing junk from minors, was fined $20; George Horan, a healthy beggar, was discharged; Chin Why's case of perjury was dismissed, on motion of the City Attorney; Harry Ramsey's case of petit larceny went over till the 11th; Thomas Fish was adjudged guilty of petit larceny and was fined $20.

INCORPORATED.—In the office of the Secretary of State there has been filed the certificate of incorporation of the Williams Foundry and Machine Shop of Willows, Colusa county. Directors—J. C. Stovall, W. H. Williams, Henry Husted, J. C. Zumwalt and J. G. Noyer. Capital stock, $6,000, in 12 shares of $500 each.

NOTARIES.—The Governor has appointed as Notaries B. F. Littlejohn, for Forest City; J. O. B. Wyatt, for Martinez; W. T. Lewis, for San Andreas; J. K. Mannon, for Ukiah, and J. H. Howland, for Napa City.

EN ROUTE.—Deputy Sheriff J. K. Noye, of San Joaquin county, passed through yesterday en route to Folsom with J. K. O'Dell and John Sullivan, each sentenced to one year in State's Prison for larceny.

NOT THE SAME.—The Dr. Spencer, of El Dorado county, who died in San Francisco a few days since, was not the Dr. C. G. Spencer of that county, who is well-known in this city.

NEW CITIZEN.—Edward Breiner, a native of Germany, was yesterday admitted to citizenship by the Superior Court, on the testimony of Peter F. Caherty and J. F. Peterson.

IMMIGRANTS.—Forty-three immigrants, including thirty-five males, passed Carlin yesterday, and will arrive by the overland train from the East to-day.

MEN'S wool merino undershirts. Light colors—blue, brown and scarlet mixed. These we are offering at $1 each, and are without exception the best values ever offered in this city. Hale Bros. & Co., cor. Ninth and K.*

SEVEN HUNDRED pairs of men's Congress gaiters for $1 40 per pair at No. 411 J street, between Fourth and Fifth. Lewis Bros. One price. *

TWENTY FIVE dozen of those men's calico shirts for 50 cents, at the Red House. *

A LOCAL TEMPERANCE STORY.

Some one, with more poetic fervor than truth, has said that those who truly love never lay rude hand upon a loved one. An up-town woman has knocked the poetry out of that, as well as some of the truth it may have contained, and has proved that one may take sweet revenge on a loved object, and suffer while laying on every stripe. The story about to be told is simple truth, and comes to the reporter's note-book with evidences of verity that are irrefragible and details of unusual accuracy—in short, it is the story as told by the wife herself, whose earnestness and truth are only equaled by her surprise and blushes as she reads this veracious account and puzzles her brains over the problem of how on earth the story got so far from home as to crawl into print. It must be premised that the couple have been married these sixteen years, and are exceedingly fond of one another yet. In fact, there are few married pairs that are at heart more devotedly attached, and until the occasion about to be referred to, not only had no reproaches passed between them or any words of more harshness than are liable to fly about between the most attached of couples without provoking a breach of love's fair fabric, but not even complaint had been made by the wife when she had ample cause to frown, while as to blows—the man who had dared to suggest that the husband might under remote possibilities lift his hand against his wife, would have stood a good chance of being killed on the spot by the blast of his righteous indignation; and so, too, would the wife have withered the veins of any one even breathing the suspicion that she might some day touch John with any ruder than a love tap. But in the last three or four years John has shown a growing fondness for his grog. In fact, about once a month he would go "off" to the extent of taking drinks between drinks, and at such times come home in a condition that was always a rude shock to his wife, and tried her patience as never before. The passage of time made these occasions more frequent, and John, when in his cups, became rough to his helpmate, cross (which, sober, he never is), and one day this week, when she ventured to remonstrate with him, he lifted his hand and gave her a smart tap on the cheek with his open palm. It was scarcely a blow, but drunk as he was, he realized what he had done, and would have given all he was worth to have been able to recall it. But a blow is like water spilled on the ground, and like water on the ground, too, it had gone in, and the woman's sensitive nature had absorbed it like a poison. She was too hurt at heart to speak, and he too great a coward to open his mouth and be forgiven. So he went off to his work, while she remained behind to mourn; however, she isn't made of the kind of stuff that mourns long. Her hurt grew to be a sting, and as it stung her anger arose. But the sense of the deep injustice done her by the one of all others who should have shielded her from blows, brought with it the conviction that the offender must expiate his offense in like kind. There should be no scowls, and tears, and sighs in her house. The matter should be made even, right there and then. John should find that his partner for life was able and ready to avenge her own wrongs, and more speedily on a loved one, because in such a one the offense was all the greater, and love must be taught, that however great a tyrant, he must not be cruel. When John came home that night he saw a smiling wife, but never dreamed that beneath that placid exterior there burned like a furnace the avenging fires of insulted affection. He was duly sober. In a corner stood a neat demijohn, and its label showed that it was filled with the very best whisky a J-street liquor house could supply. He asked the reason for her strange purchase. "Oh, she had bought it to have it in the house, so that when he wanted a drink he could have it at home."

John felt the rebuke, but he couldn't "take a dare," even from the wife of his bosom, and, just as she had calculated, he at once sampled the liquor, and praised his wife's good taste, and thanked her for her consideration of his personal comfort. Just as the woman had also calculated, John continued to sample the other John until the little John overthrew the great John, and the latter at dusk rolled on the bed drunk—stupid drunk, and too far gone to remove his clothing. Then that wife arose in her wrath, and, never wavering from her purpose, she opened the door into the sitting-room, and then the door into the hall, and then the door into the street, and then she carefully laid back John's coattails and as noiselessly drew from the bottom of the window curtain the thin slat that usually holds the curtain down—a harmless stick; one could scarce kill a mosquito with a blow from it, but just then all sufficient for the wife's purpose, for she never intended to hurt, but only to avenge by show of vengeance. She raised the stick aloft, and then down it came with a swift fury upon John's defenseless body just where nature had made amplest provision for castigation. The blow was a smart one, and John felt it smartly, drunk as he was; but it shattered the mere shaving into a hundred pieces. Then blood was up. Like the coward soldier after the first volley, who becomes a monster of valor; like the beast that has first tasted blood; like human nature when passion gets the upper hand, as it may of even the sweetest disposition, the wife was lost in the wronged woman. She seized a stout cane that stood all too ready to hand, and laid about her with a fierceness born of a rage she was as powerless to control, with the shorn Sampson prone before her, as he was to resist. Fast and furious fell the blows, and as John twisted and turned in his pain he caught them about his head, and his ears, and his face, and over his eyes, and across his back, and athwart his stomach, and about his legs—and everywhere that springy hickory fell. At last, as tired from her haste she paused, there came reason and a revulsion of feeling that fairly stunned her. What had she done? Bursting into tears, she fled the house through the open doors, and took refuge in a neighbor's dwelling. She did not return that night, but lay under a sheltering roof and wept over her folly. With morning came repentance and fear. "Had she wrecked her home?" She would know the worst. She went to the house, and silently entered in. All was still. She crept noiselessly through the hall, and tiptoed toward the sitting-room. She sought to pass the bed-room door and ascend the stairs; but step softly as she could he heard her, and on her astonished ears there fell a cry, a call—"Mary! Oh, dear Mary, come here; I give up; I weaken; I'm whipped, and got what I deserved, too; and I feel better now for it. For heaven's sake, Mary, come in here, and see what a fix I'm in. I can't see, and I'm half starved; and oh, Mary, if you'll come back and help me out of this fix, I swear I'll never lift my hand to you again, or touch another drop of liquor as long as I live; and if I do, may the—" "Stop, John, don't take an oath; you don't know how hard it may be to keep it. I am coming, dear." And she went in, and found John had both eyes closed for business and hung in deepest mourning, and a welt across his cheek as if a lightning-rod had had a difficulty with it, and a cut on his nose that had nearly made two noses out of one; and his chin was the real double chin, the first he ever wore, and his head was swollen in like proportion, and his lips were no longer kissable, and, as a whole, John was a wreck. And she fell upon his sore and stiffened neck and wept, and sobbed, and moaned, "Oh, John! what have I done?—how could I have done it?" And that is the reason a certain man has not been found at work all this week; and it is the reason, too, why it is given out that he has had an attack of the prevailing epizootic, and that it is stated that under his wife's careful nursing he will be able to be around next week. And it is the reason, also, for the printing of this true temperance story, and explains how the wife had to relieve her conscience to a confidant and pour out her confession into sympathetic ears. And it explains, also, the oft verified fact, that two can't keep a secret.

CAREFUL OF HIS HEALTH.—He was an immigrant. Stopped at a saloon on J street. Laid down 10 cents; asked for whisky. Bar keeper put out a tumbler and passed the bottle. Immigrant filled tumbler to the brim. Barkeeper remonstrated; said, "Hold on, my friend, that ain't beer." Immigrant drank it down, and remarked, "I know it, boss. I wouldn't drink that much beer for $10; it would make me bilious."

MORE RAIN.—At 12:15 this morning the sky, which had been clear since sun-set, became overcast, and it began to rain gently. The promise to the eye that surveyed the clouds was, at that hour, for more rain, and all the land cries "Let it come."

DRESS GOODS.—Remnants of dress goods from L. Bien's, in all qualities; cashmeres, silk and wool; poplins, Japanese silks, black silks, from 5 cents a yard, to be placed on the remnant table to-day at the Red House. *

TWENTY ONE cases of men's heavy working boots for $1 95 per pair, at the Leading Shoe House of Lewis Bros., No. 411 J street, between Fourth and Fifth. One price. *

MEN'S wool merino undershirts. Light colors—blue, brown and scarlet mixed. These we are offering at $1 each, and are without exception the best values ever offered in this city. Hale Bros. & Co., cor. Ninth and K.*

SEVEN HUNDRED pairs of men's Congress gaiters for $1 40 per pair at No. 411 J street, between Fourth and Fifth. Lewis Bros. One price. *

TWENTY FIVE dozen of those men's calico shirts for 50 cents, at the Red House. *

COUNTY FINANCES.

The extent to which public attention has been drawn to matters relating to county finances and the administration of county affairs by the present Board of Supervisors has suggested the presentation of a comparative statement of the rate of taxation for the past eight years, and the total amount produced by the rate in each year. The following exhibits the facts:

Date.....	Amount of roll.	County levy....	State levy.	Total rate.	Amount of tax.
1874	$23,691,395	64 9-10	80 1-10	$1 45	$189,770
1875	19,515,600	60½	69½	1 30	118,070
1876	17,916,740	73½	91½	1 65	163,940
1877	17,986,500	63	87	1 50	156,480
1878	18,416,310	55	95	1 50	174,859
1879	18,5 5,905	62½	87½	1 50	163,450
1880	25,767,205	64	66	1 30	171,000
1881	22,267,350	$1 04½	65½	1 70	232,695

It will be seen from the foregoing that the rate for 1881 is the highest to which this people have ever been subjected, by 33 per cent., while the amount produced by the rate is $58 345 in excess of the largest amount ever before collected. Notwithstanding this the treasury is now empty, the county a bankrupt, while a large deficiency is threatened. Claims against the county will bear seven per cent. interest after all the money is gone. That is, for a period of ten months the expenses of the county will have to be run with certified demands, which draw interest from the date of presentation for payment until paid. As a specimen of bad financiering this record presents the present county financiers as eminently successful.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the County Treasurer, D. E. Callahan, for the month of January, 1882:

Balance on hand December 1st.....$101,871 07

RECEIPTS.

State Fund.....	$75,690 85
Sinking and Interest Fund....	6,799 65
School Fund.....	9,387 49
Hospital Fund.....	23,798 78
Bonds of 1872 Fund.....	9,632 84
General Fund.....	61,133 66
Road Fund.....	10,199 48
Interest C. P. R. R. Fund....	3,399 83
Hospital Sink'g and Int. Fund.	1,133 28
Court House and Jail Fund....	2,266 55
	—203,442 41
Total.....	$305,313 48

EXPENDITURES.

State Fund.....	$122,792 24
Sinking and Interest Fund....	14,262 00
School Fund.....	10,712 92
Hospital Fund.....	14,063 92
Bonds of 1872 Fund.....	9,849 00
General Fund.....	14,950 22
Road Fund.....	7,523 27
Interest C. P. R. R. Fund....	3,140 00
Hospital Sink'g and Int. Fund.	3,080 00
Court House and Jail Fund....	2,200 00
	—201,564 57
Balance.....	$103,748 91

APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:

State Fund.....	$1,461 31
Sinking and Interest Fund.....	2,278 79
School Fund.....	5,445 89
Hospital Fund.....	17,696 37
Bonds of 1872 Fund.....	7,667 98
General Fund.....	46,158 41
Road Fund.....	8,766 87
Interest C. P. Railroad Fund.....	2,536 98
Hospital Sinking and Interest Fund.....	3,393 13
Swamp and Overflowed Land Fund.....	6,339 17
Court house and Jail Fund.....	1,560 72
Special Levee District No. 1 Fund.....	201 24
Total.....	$103,748 91

THE WEATHER.—The following was handed us last evening by Sergeant Barwick of the Signal service: Rainfall during the storm of yesterday amounted to .55 of an inch; for the season, 9.44 inches. Deficiency over season of 1880 up to corresponding date, 11 28 inches; excess over season of 1879, 1 41 inches; excess over season of 1878, 2 15 inches; deficiency over season of 1877, 4.64 inches. Rainfall for season of 1881 up to date, 9 44 inches; season of 1880 to corresponding date, 20 72 inches; season of 1879, 8 03; season of 1878, 7.29; season of 1877, 14.08 Average for five seasons past, up to corresponding date, 11 89 inches; deficiency of present season over average for past five years, 2.45 inches. It will be noticed by the above that our present season, so far, has given us more rain than the seasons of 1878 or 1879; that is, out of the seasons of 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880, our present season gives us an excess over two seasons and a deficiency over two seasons. I see no reason for being frightened or uneasy about the prospects of not having rain enough for crops. It's time enough to grumble when the last of March is reached. This winter's storms—that is, the center of them, so far—appear to have crossed this coast farther to the north than usual, thereby causing this vicinity to be so near the outer rim of the southern side of the storm center that the rainfall has been less than last year and year of 1877, and somewhat less than the average.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.—Old Californians always claim that they cannot get anything as good in the Eastern States as they can here. W. H. Spaulding, for many years a resident of this county, but now located at Madison, Wisconsin, has sent an order to Booth & Co., of this city, for canned fruits, wines, etc. Mr. Spaulding writes that California produce of all kinds is of a finer quality than anything to be found in the Chicago market. McCreary & Co., of this city, are shipping flour East by the carload almost daily, and several carloads of their "Roller" flour have been recently sent to New Orleans.

LATE ARRESTS.—Jack Arnold was pulled in last night by officer Campbell for pulling a couple of boxes of cigars; Charles Shoemaker and Charles Maines, by officers Hickey and Brissel, charged with crooked junk dealing; John Williams, petit larceny—stole a coat from the Red House, for which he did not pay a red cent, but for which he will get a red-hot sentence to-day.

AUCTION.—Bell & Co., at 916 J street, at 11 A. M. to-day, will sell by auction one shotgun, solid walnut marble-top set, parlor set, cottage set, Prince & Co. organ, walnut bedsteads, spring and top mattresses, common bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, lounges, safes, carpets, crockery, glass and woodenware.

WE, LEWIS BROS., at No. 411 J street, between Fourth and Fifth, are retailing standard makes of boots and shoes far cheaper than most our competitors pay for the same. One need only glance at their immense stock, and see their prices to form an idea of the magnitude of the concern, who, by the way, are justly entitled to the name of "Leading Shoe House of Sacramento." Goods marked in plain figures and but one price. No. 411 J street, between Fourth and Fifth. Lewis Bros. *

NOTE the display in window and on sidewalk, in front of the Leading Shoe House, No. 411 J street, between Fourth and Fifth. It has been said by passers-by that the display outside equals the stock kept inside by many of our competitors, and the amount of stock inside surpasses anything ever before seen by Sacramentans. Goods marked in plain figures, and but one price. No. 411 J street, between Fourth and Fifth. Lewis Bros. *

ADMITTING that yesterday was a rainy day, it did not prevent the Red House from selling fifty-four pairs of two-button Princess kid gloves for 35 cents a pair, and nineteen pairs of the three-button for 75 cents. *

BUCKINGHAM & HECHT'S French kid, button shoes, at the Leading Shoe House of Lewis Bros., No. 411 J street, between Fourth and Fifth. One price. *

HAVE you read Hale's advertisement in this issue—their price list breaks the market? *

THE demand for clothing continues at Hale's, corner Ninth and K. *

DO NOT fail to see the great display of dress goods, hosiery, ladies' underwear, drawers, misses' kid gloves, etc., purchased from L. Bien, at 37 cents on the dollar, on display to-day at Red House. *

THE HAT Department of the Red House still has a few of those boys' turbans for 15, 20 and 25 cents. Men's and boys' hats from 10 to 50 cents. *

PURCHASED from L. Bien—ladies', misses' and children's hosiery, full finish, at 50 cents on the dollar, at the Red House. *

CAMEL'S HAIR DOLMANS, reduced to $5 75, at Hale's. *

DOUBLE WIDTH CASHMERES, all colors, 40 cents per yard, at Hale's. *

FOR WHOOPING COUGH!—Nothing equals Chesley's Rock and Rye. *

A FEW more days will close those men's suits of clothes for $3 50 and $7 50, at the Red House. *

MEN'S rubber goods in large quantities at the Red House—cheap. *

SEVEN THOUSAND YARDS of embroidery just received at Hale's. *

GUM BOOTS at Hale's. *

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. P. Macnevin, of Shasta, was in the city yesterday.

L. Samuel, of Portland, Or., is visiting friends in this city.

F. F. Carnduff retires from the Biggs *Recorder* March 1st.

F. E. Shearer, of San Francisco, was in the city yesterday.

Charles Schmidt is visiting his old-time friends in Sacramento.

George Frahm, of Dixon, passed through on his way to Omaha yesterday.

The Ivy Social Club give a domino and valentine party (invitation) on the 14th.

Hon. S. B. De Long, of Arizona, is visiting his children, who reside in California.

George H. Ingham, District Attorney of El Dorado county, is in the city on official business.

I. E. Clark, ex-Assemblyman from Gilroy, leaves on a business trip to Humboldt Bay in a few days.

John L. Burns, representing the house of Schultz & Von Bergen, of San Francisco, is visiting friends in this city.

J. E. Prewett, of Placer county, was on Thursday admitted as a proctor and attorney in the United States Circuit Court.

Herbert W. Taylor, of this city, who has been in attendance of the Superior Court of Placer county for several days, has returned.

Morris Nelis, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, left on the afternoon train yesterday for San Francisco, to be absent several days.

W. J. Chappelle, the general agent of Leavitt's Great Specialty Company, is in town, arranging for their appearance on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

At the Eldred House: A. S. Cook, Placerville; W. W. Wade, Cosumnes; Cal. Beal, Latrobe; W. McManis, West Point; J. S. Pulliipi, Pleasant Grove; E. C. Newell, San Francisco; M. Hannigan, Benicia.

Mr. Longfellow, who is fond of the theater, and always goes to the "first nights" at Boston, is quoted as saying that Signor Rossi's performance of "King Lear" is the finest interpretation of the part he has ever seen.

The members of Sumner Post, No. 3, G. A. R., gave a private invitation masquerade and domino party at their hall last evening. A goodly-sized company was present and the social enjoyment was unlimited. Luncheon was served to the guests in the hall. The most of the maskers were in dominos.

At Woodland to-night the Woodland Guard give an entertainment, including a vocal and an instrumental concert, bayonet exercise, squad drill, manual of arms by a squad, tableau, and a lightning exhibition drill by Lieutenant Eisenmenger, of Sacramento, the whole to conclude with a farce by Company F squad.

The marriage, at Marysville, of P. L. Bounce, one of Sutter county's best residents, to Miss Lizzie Lydon, of Marysville, took place in the chapel of Notre Dame College at an early hour Thursday morning. After the wedding breakfast the party took the express train for San Francisco, where they will remain a few days.

In the city yesterday: Miss M. C. Coyle, Antelope; Miss Maggie Scott, Roseville; D. Johnson and wife, Miss Sickles, Latrobe; Mrs. Van Winkle, Miss Van Winkle, Clarksville; John Myers, Pilot Hill; W. Wilts, George Hugill, Placerville; Hiram Murphy, Florin; A. Warren, Plymouth; J. Mariner, Sheridan; G. Quinn, William Hennessey, Vernon; L. Dugan, M. Freese, Duncan's Mills; Mrs. A. Scott and three children, Fairplay; F. W. Dearborn, R. H. Magill, W. Stelling, D. Widber, C. Smith, James Herman, Mrs. Eggleston, San Francisco; W. E. Price, Carson.

The Bric-a-Brac Club held a meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis last evening. The occasion proved a very pleasant one, and profitable to all who attended. The Club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis at a choice supper with a broad hospitality, the table being spread with great liberality and in excellent taste. During the business meeting of the club the following were elected honorary members: Horatio Hurd, Joseph Hahn, H. G. Smith, Dr. W. F. Boger, H. Weinstock, C. H. Cummings. Miss Amelia Klippell was elected an active member.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Orcutt, Eighteenth and H streets, yesterday, from 4 to 5 P. M., a "kettle-drum was held." It was very largely attended, and was a full dress affair. The guests were entertained with the most profuse liberality and the warmest hospitality. Mrs. Orcutt in receiving was assisted by Mrs. Orcutt, Sr., Mrs. Henry Scott, of San Francisco, Misses Garfield, Lindley, Clark, and Miss Lizzie Crocker, of San Francisco. The house was very handsomely decorated, and the refreshments served at the tables were of the choicest character and elegantly dressed. This is the second "kettle-drum" ever given here.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church,

Eighth street, between I and J—Divine service at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 12:30. Rev. Carroll M. Davis officiating rector.

Kingsley Chapel, M. E. Church,

Eleventh street, between H and I—Rev. David Deal, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the pastor. Praise service at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:40.

Westminster Presbyterian Church,

Sixth street, corner of L—The pastor, Rev. H. H. Rice, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "The Church;" evening, "The Death of the Body." Come and welcome.

Sixth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church,

Between K and L. Rev. T. S. Dunn, pastor, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. General class, 9:30 A. M. Sunday-school at 12 M. Morning subject: "The Lost Money." Evening subject: "The Weary Finding Rest." Strangers welcomed.

M. E. Church South,

Seventh street, between J and K—Rev. T. H. B. Anderson, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Subjects—morning: "Overcoming the World;" evening, "The Church in Ephesus." Seats free. Everybody invited.

First Baptist Church,

Ninth street, between L and M—A. J. Frost, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and at 7 P. M. Evening subject: "Maxims for Young Christians." Bible-reading on Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. Sunday-school at 12:15 P. M. Strangers invited to any or all of these services.

United Brethren in Christ,

Corner Fourteenth and K streets, Rev. H. J. Becker, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. Subject: "Armageddon—The Battle of that Great Day of God Almighty."—Rev. XVI., 14. Sabbath-school at 9:45 A. M. Union meeting at Kingsley Chapel in the evening at 7 o'clock.

Calvary Baptist Church,

I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Rev. J Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject—morning: "Spiritual Pauperism." The evening sermon will be the third of a series to young people on "Hours with Jesus." Subject, "His Mouth." Sabbath school at 12:15 P. M. All are welcome. Come and see.

Congregational Church.

Sixth street, between I and J—The pastor, Rev. I. E. Dwinell, will preach to-morrow morning. Subject: "The Congregational Faith and Polity, and the Duty of Congregationalists to it." The sermon to be followed by baptism, the reception of members and the Lord's Supper; and also in the evening. The public are invited.

Evangelical Church,

Eighth street, between J and K (Firemen's Hall). Rev. H. W. Axthelm, pastor, will preach to-morrow morning in German at 11 o'clock, and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 10 A. M. All Germans are cordially invited. *

Bethel Mission Chapel,

Fourteenth street, between O and P—Preaching by Rev. A. H. Croco to-morrow at 10:45 A. M and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. *

Y. M. C. A.

Hall, 309 J street—Gospel meeting at 3 P. M. to-morrow, and noon-day prayer-meeting from 12:15 to 1 P. M. every day next week. Strangers are especially invited.

SUPERIOR COURT.

FRIDAY, February 10, 1882.

DEPARTMENT TWO—DENSON, Judge.

Emma Carter vs. James Carter—Demurrer to strike out cross complaint argued and submitted and taken under advisement.

TO-DAY'S CALENDAR.

Gilman vs. Gilman.

THE PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY.

The construction of the electric railway between Weisbaden and Neroberg has been begun.

An interesting trial will shortly be made on the river Spree of a method of employing electricity for tugging sailing vessels.

The American Electric Railway and Power Company filed articles of association on October 24th—capital, $10,000,000. The principal office will be in New York.

It is said that Congress is to be asked to vote $50,000 to introduce electric light into several lighthouses on the American coast which are at present without it.

The Municipal Council of Paris are so pleased with the electric railway that they are thinking of trying the experiment of an elevated railway in some parts of the city, the motive power for which shall be supplied by electricity.

The question of electric lighting for Berlin is at present in abeyance, pending the report of a municipal commission, who have been appointed to visit London and Paris and make observation on the methods in vogue in these two cities.

It is reported that the Gramme patents for the transmission of motive power by electricity have become the property of a company constituted with a capital of £408,000, under the auspices of the Society Internationale des Telephones.

Siemens Bros. & Co. (limited) intend applying to Parliament for power to break the streets, etc., to set up apparatus for lighting public and private places and buildings by electricity.

The Clyde navigation trustees are at present experimenting with the light on their docks, and it is their intention to adopt it permanently, at least for the graving docks, so that operations may be carried on during the night.

Last week the galleries of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts were lighted for the first time by D. & G. Graham.

An offer has been made to light the carriages of the Northern Railway Company by electricity at half the cost of oil.

"A NEIGHBOR of mine," said J. C. Horton, of the Toledo *Blade*, "was severely afflicted with rheumatism for years. He used St. Jacobs Oil, which relieved him immediately, and permanently cured him."

THE DEBRIS BILLS.

Concerning the Congressional Bills for Storage of Mining Debris.

EDS. RECORD UNION: The late bills introduced into Congress, proposing appropriations for dams upon the Sacramento and its tributaries, to impound the hydraulic mining debris, are exceedingly objectionable to the people of the valley most intimately concerned. The grounds of objection are easily presented. Primarily, the bills if passed would operate to defer the adequate settlement of the debris problem, and so defer protection to the districts now daily suffering irreparable injury. While seemingly providing for the present restoration of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, and their preservation from farther injury, they would in reality prolong the process of injury to those rivers, and would render their condition worse. Secondly, the bills tend to prevent national appropriations in the future for the restoration of the rivers of this State. The dams provided for by the bills are plainly

TO DAM THE DEBRIS

For the hydraulic companies. Should either bill pass, it would be hailed as indicating the intention of the National Government to assume to itself the burden of building stone dams in the river canyons, and of thus preserving hydraulic mining. It would be loudly and speciously urged as a ground for the cessation of legal proceedings, since it rendered unnecessary those legal proceedings so perilous to hydraulic mining. Public opinion, as in the case of the late Drainage Act, would be rendered in some degree unfavorable to those proceedings, and powerful influence would be brought to induce the Courts to avoid action. Meanwhile the $500,000 would be as futile to effect even a tolerable protection to the valley communities now suffering as were the brush dams, which were absolutely no protection. Their exposure would thus have been extended a year, while the hydraulic companies were benefited by the delay and by their damage. At the end of the year the National Government would refuse further appropriations, for the bills would have been passed through extraneous influence from this coast and through internal agreements in Congress itself, and the National Government would not have entertained for a moment the intention of appropriating from six to ten millions to dam the debris. The estimated cost of such undertaking is placed by State Engineer Hall at $6 990,000, but the public is aware of the manner in which the cost of public works double up. A delay only would have been effected. At the same time

THE PROCESS OF THE DESTRUCTION

Of our rivers, which are now in such a critical condition, would have been advanced by the year's delay in their effectual protection. A third result would be the prevention of national appropriations for the restoration of the Sacramento and Feather when that restoration had become possible through the cessation of hydraulic mining. This State would be left to bear that burden alone, although it has a valid claim in such particular for Congressional action. Congress would think that California had received sufficient from the National Treasury for the present, and would refuse appropriations. Not many such appropriations as are proposed by the bills can be expected in succession.

In the light of these facts the action of Congressmen Berry and Page is peculiar. Mr. Berry especially, representing the districts immediately concerned, has surprised and disappointed his constituents, whether political partisans or opponents. His expressions heretofore have led them to expect very different conduct in Congress. No more unmistakable assurances could have been given them than are contained in his public letter to the *Appeal* of the 14th and to the *Farmer* of the 16th. Yet his declarations there of his convictions upon this subject, in exact accord with theirs, he has departed from radically and glaringly. In a letter in which his constituents confided, he declared that "there was no remedy except the complete cessation of hydraulic mining;" that "no remedial measures will be effectual to prevent this result (the conversion of the Sacramento valley into uninhabitable territory) if that system is continued." He also made it clear that in his opinion the hydraulic process was an illegal process, saying "that the law when laid down by the Courts will prohibit hydraulic mining." Yet in this bill he treats the method of hydraulic mining as a legal process, and indirectly represents to Congress that it is such as is worthy of Congressional favor and succor. Believing that

THE DEBRIS PROBLEM

Cannot be adjusted without the stoppage of hydraulic mining, and that protection to the valley cannot be secured without such stoppage, he makes one object of that bill the perpetuation of that method of mining. Knowing, as he has confessed, that dams, while hydraulic mining continues, are a delusive remedy, he yet holds out to Congress that they would be an adequate remedy. Finally, in the letter mentioned, speaking of an "intention contemplated by the miners, by which eminent engineers and interested parties were to be summoned to Washington, to enlighten the committee of Congress upon the subject," he declared "that the only result would be to transfer this contest to Washington, the defeat of all appropriations for river improvement, and perhaps the indefinite postponement of the settlement of this important question." Still, while his experience had convinced him of the prejudicial effect of such a bill upon the settlement of the debris question, he has introduced the bill; and while he perceives that the movement in Congress is an artifice by the hydraulic companies, yet he has aided them in making it successful.

Mr. Berry's letter of December 26th, published in the Sutter county *Farmer* of January 6th, by no means retrieves his position. He redeclares his belief that the cessation of hydraulic mining is absolutely necessary to the efficiency of remedial measures; and he asserts that in intro