THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 16, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, February 15, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom'r	Thermom'r	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Character of weather	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	29.97	38	S. S	Fresh		.16	Clear
Portland	30.07	42	Calm	Calm		.22	Clear
Roseburg	30.07	42	N. W.	7	Fresh	.04	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.05	49	Calm		Calm	.....	Cloudy
Sacramento	30.04	48	S.	7	Fresh	.....	Fair
S. Francisco	30.08	49	W.	16	Brisk	.....	Fair
Visalia	30.04	53	N. W.		Light	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.17	51	N. E.		Light	.....	Cloudy
San Diego	30.18	55	S.	6	Fresh	.....	Fair

Maximum temperature, 55; minimum, 33.

River above low-water mark, 12 ft. 8 in.

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

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 117¾ for 4s of 1907; 114⅝ for 4½s; 100¾ for 3½s; sterling, $4 85@4 90¾; silver bars, 114¼.

Silver in London, 52 1-16d; consols, 100 7-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 103¾; 4s, 119; 4½s, 115½.

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

Mining stocks were again dull and weak in San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices are still on the down grade.

At a meeting in Philadelphia yesterday $5,000 was subscribed for the relief of the Jewish refugees from Russia.

Harrigan, who was injured in a fight at Portland, Or., Tuesday night, died in the hospital yesterday.

John Coleman, aged 70, died at San Francisco yesterday from injuries received in a melee last Thursday.

Tammany has gone over to the Republicans in both houses of the New York Legislature.

John E. McDonough, the actor, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

A panicky state of affairs prevailed on 'Change at Chicago yesterday.

Solomon L. Zahlkoff, a Russian Jewish refugee, has mysteriously disappeared from Quincy, Ill.

Fire at Rock Springs, Mo.; also at Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Charles Stanford has been nominated by the Republicans at Schenectady, N. Y., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of State Senator Wagner.

The Privy Counsellor of Russia has been dismissed.

Louis Joseph Martel, ex-President of the French Senate, is dead.

A Paris dispatch announces the death of Henri Auguste Barbier, the poet.

The trial of Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, begins at Washington Monday.

There is to be no duel after all between Smith and Riddleberger at Richmond, Va.

The return of the French troops from Tunis has again been postponed.

David Bird was found dead in his cabin, ten miles from Williams, Colusa county, yesterday.

Ferdinand Schneft was found dead in his bed at San Francisco yesterday morning.

A Cremation Society was incorporated in San Francisco yesterday.

A twelve-ounce mountain trout was caught in the Feather river, near the mouth of the Yuba, yesterday—an occurrence unprecedented for years.

Daring robberies took place at Nevada City yesterday morning, and three young men of that town have been arrested as the perpetrators.

The Tamkin murder case at Nevada City was given to the jury last evening.

The funeral of A. M. Soteldo, shot in the *Republican* office fracas, took place at Washington yesterday, and was largely attended.

Jacob Gesert, a prominent citizen, committed suicide yesterday at Cincinnati.

Relief for the Midlothian mine sufferers is asked by the Richmond Committee.

At Orange, Los Angeles county, yesterday, Fred. Reuter shot and instantly killed Thomas Holz.

Two infernal machines exploded at Edinburgh, Scotland, yesterday, injuring eight persons.

Commander Selby, of the British man-of-war Falcon, has been seriously wounded at Artaki, Asia Minor, by an Albanian with an ax.

The financial outlook at Paris is darker, and the position of the markets is becoming more complicated.

Columbia, Texas, is inundated by water from the Brazos river.

For last night's overland dispatches, domestic and foreign, see last page.

THE IRISH DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, did not succeed in getting the resolution adopted whereby he proposed to bring the British Lion to an accounting for the American-Irish "patriots" confined in Saxon jails. But though the House seemed somewhat ashamed of the situation, there were over one hundred members sufficiently demagogical to vote for the resolution; with which not one of them could have had the least sympathy. For of course they all, including Robinson of New York, know perfectly well that even if this inquiry was made, it would have no other effect than to embarrass the relations of the country with Great Britain, and to bring upon Congress the information that the American citizens referred to have been imprisoned for the very sufficient reason that they have broken the laws of England. And when that information had been obtained there would be nothing for it but to drop the whole business, and so the demagogism of the episode would be exposed conspicuously. Not but what it is plain enough now, as the course of the minority showed on the occasion referred to. And if Robeson called Robinson a "demagogue" he only stated a truth which all the country is fully prepared to indorse after listening to his preposterous speech on this same question a couple of weeks ago. But the majority, even in Congress, evidently feel that the subject is one which had better be let alone, and that there is nothing in it but a very small quantity of a very worthless kind of political capital: a sort of "fiat" political capital, in short. They realize that no serious diplomatic negotiations can be proposed on the basis of an impertinence which the people of the United States would be the first to resent if England offered it to them, and even for the sake of pleasing the Fenians the country cannot be stultified in that way. When Irish-Americans choose to leave their adopted country and go to England or Ireland, and there violate the laws of the land, they must expect to be dealt with without any regard to their American citizenship. That is how the United States deals with law-breaking Englishmen, and the methods which we have made our own we certainly cannot complain of when employed by our neighbors.

MORTALITY ON THE ISTHMUS.

Accounts of a great mortality on the Isthmus of Panama are beginning to reach us. Of course it has been known from the first that the work of building the canal would involve the liberation of a great quantity of malaria of the most deadly character, and it should have been one of the first endeavors of M. Lesseps to find a class of workmen who could endure the climate. So far negroes from the Gold Coast have been found the least liable to fever, and they ought to be casehardened, inasmuch as their own habitat is deadly to Europeans. M. Lesseps, however appears to have been employing far too many Europeans, and with the usual result. They have died like sheep with the rot, and now there is something like a panic. The experience of the builders of the Panama Railway should have taught M. Lesseps better than this. The loss of life on the railway was so great that the full statistics were concealed. Chinese or negroes are the only races that can at all stand the emanations from the freshly broken soil under that tropical sun, and if these are not employed the canal will prove much more deadly than the railway.

A GREAT DIFFICULTY IN THE REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.

Several months ago the RECORD-UNION, in discussing the question of criminal reformation, pointed out the existence of an almost unrecognized obstacle to all efforts in that direction, in the sinister and persistent influence of convicts upon one another after their discharge. A very startling illustration of this has just occurred. A man named Frank Armstrong committed suicide the other day in San Francisco, in sheer despair of escaping from the blackmailers who for years had made his life miserable, and whose hold upon him consisted in the fact that he had been a convict. This man was not an habitual criminal, but some five years ago he got drunk, and while in that condition stole an overcoat from a hotel. Quite probably no thought of theft was in his mind. He may have imagined that the coat was his own. But he was arrested, tried, and sent to the penitentiary for a year. When he came out he was determined to live honestly, and so far as appears he did live honestly. He obtained work, and behaved himself well. But he could not keep off the men who had known him when he was in prison. They blackmailed him mercilessly. Fearful that the exposure of his past offense would cause his discharge, he paid his persecutors to let him alone. It was a fatal mistake, no doubt, but men in his position are not without serious apprehensions of the influence of prejudice upon the minds of their employers, and they often yield to the threats of their former prison-mates as the least of two evils. To yield in such a case, however, is to court ruin. The wretched class to which these jail birds belong has no sense of honor, no feeling of pity, no sympathy with one of their own number who is struggling to lift himself above the slough of crime. On the contrary, they hate him for wanting to liberate himself from their society, and they find truly devilish gratification in pulling him down, and making him once more as vile and as hopeless as themselves.

On a former occasion we related the particulars of a case which began very much like Armstrong's. A discharged convict in San Francisco made up his mind to be honest, and was fortunate enough to find work at once. He was a man of exceptional business capacity, and soon made himself indispensable to his employers. But his convict associates found him out, and as usual undertook to blackmail him. Had he yielded he would have been lost, as poor Armstrong was; but he determined not to become the thrall of these villains, and he administered a sound thrashing to the first who threatened him. On the second occasion he promptly knocked down the would-be blackmailer, and after that he was let alone. No doubt the convicts might have secured his discharge by informing his employers what he had been, and it is somewhat surprising that they did not take that mode of revenging themselves. However, the man was not molested, and he succeeded not only in winning his way to a responsible position, but in time was received as a partner in the firm with which he had worked so long. That man is still living, a prosperous and upright business man. But had he yielded to the first natural suggestion of his fears, he would doubtless have been hounded by the scoundrels who knew of his disgrace, until he was forced back into crime, or took Armstrong's method of releasing himself.

Those who censure the convict from the frigid standpoint of a virtue that has never been tempted; those who ascribe his frequent lapses to an inherent aptitude for vice; those who think that human nature is somehow different in the criminal classes; would mitigate the severity of their judgments could they realize the extent of the obstacles with which the path of the discharged prisoner bristles; could they see the hight and ruggedness of the steeps he has to climb before he can gain a footing on the table land of Respectability. Watched by the police, dogged by his old associates, his nerves are kept in a frightful tension continually. Do what he may he never knows but that the next man he meets may recognize and expose him; and sad experience has taught him how little present industry, sobriety, honesty and capacity usually weigh with an employer against the statement "That man has been a convict!" In such cases the heart of the employer contracts. He becomes the pitiless agent of the injustice of Society. His selfishness exaggerates all the possibilities of what he has heard, and turning a deaf ear to intreaties, he orders away the poor wretch indignantly, feeling all the time that the latter has done him an injury in trying to become honest through his means. And because the discharged convict knows what he has to expect if his dismal secret is exposed, he too often allows himself to be made the easy prey of blackmailers.

His earnings then are absorbed by these vampires, and after a time the hopelessness of his situation becomes so clear to him that he must be a very resolute man if he does not reach the conclusion that enfranchisement is impossible; if he does not, so concluding, throw up his hands and sink into the depths. Armstrong was so far resolute that he would not turn criminal, but his life was robbed of all pleasure and hope, and at last death seemed to him the only solution of the dreadful problem thrust upon him by Society. There is nothing in that tremendous work of Victor Hugo's, *Les Miserables*, more awful than the glimpse of the undercurrents of the criminal life revealed to us in this sad case. Society rolls heedlessly on, crushing and mangling countless victims in its ponderous progress. Above, philosophers and sages moralize, priests preach, and cynics sneer. Below, the tragedies of life are being wrought out in obscurity, and the dim outlines of them are misconceived and misinterpreted by the careless spectators. Yet it is necessary for the development of any successful reformatory system that the nature and extent of the dangers and difficulties which surround and press upon the discharged prisoner should be comprehended, for assuredly unless this is done all the Prison Conventions in the world will not hinder the wreck of the convict at the outset of his voyage, nor save his soul from the unspeakable agonies which drove Frank Armstrong to seek refuge from the implacable cruelty of his fellowmen, in the sheltering darkness of the grave.

THE RIGHTS OF ACCUSED PERSONS

A woman was arrested on her arrival from Portland, Or., in San Francisco, the other day, on a charge of murder. The details so far as known have been laid before our readers, and therefore it is not necessary to recapitulate them. Our purpose in alluding to the case is to call attention to the impropriety of the tone of many of the San Francisco journals in describing an interview with her at the prison. In these interviews the aim of the reporters seems to have been to create the impression that the woman was guilty of the charge preferred against her. Her appearance and manner are minutely described, and at short intervals it is intimated that she "appears nervous," that she has a "furtive" and "downcast" look, that she "works her fingers almost convulsively," that she "betrays emotion," and many other like expressions, all going to promote and intensify the belief that the accused person is undoubtedly a murderess. It does not appear to have occurred to these reporters, or to the publishers of the journals for which they write, that the woman they have been "writing up" in this sensational and strongly-prejudiced way is under arrest on a capital charge; that no matter what may be alleged against her, she is innocent in the eye of the law until proof of her guilt has satisfied twelve jurymen; that pending her trial, and upon it, she is entitled to the benefit of whatever doubt may exist; and that, consequently, whoever writes of her as of a convicted criminal, not only is guilty of extreme impropriety, but is chargeable with an endeavor to interfere with the course of justice, and to prevent her from obtaining an impartial trial. We are well aware that the reporters are very strongly tempted to make their accounts in such cases as sensational as possible, and since a confessedly guilty wretch is supposed to be more interesting to the average reader than a prisoner about whose guilt grave doubts may be entertained, there is a powerful tendency towards assumption of the most exciting view. Nevertheless it seems necessary to observe that accused persons have certain rights, and that one of the most obvious and incontestible of these is the right to be protected against misrepresentation pending the formal trial of the charge. And it is also apparent upon reflection that it is not among the proper functions of journalism to undertake the informal trial of accused persons. When a journal does this kind of thing it does wrong, and its wrong is not the less reprehensible because the sufferer may be unable to defend himself or herself. And if the press has not sufficient sense of its restraints and obligations to refrain from so scandalous an abuse of its privileges, it seems to us that the law should make provision against such misdemeanors, and should confine the too exuberant reporter of the period to a simple and colorless statement of facts in all cases of the kind. For the present practice is so at variance with every consideration of fair play that if it is to be permitted malignant persons may at almost any time make it impossible for those against whom their malice is directed to secure a dispassionate investigation of any charges.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

A little fresh light has been thrown upon Mr. Blaine's proposed international Peace Congress. It now appears that the relations existing between the Central American States and Mexico are such as to render it in the last degree improbable that any good could come of trying to bring them together. The Central American States are in a condition of political chaos. Some of them are contemplating a confederation. Others are desirous of annexing their neighbors. And Mexico has designs upon several of them. Their condition is such that probably nothing can prevent the breaking out of war among them, and one of our envoys to that region suggests that while they would perhaps agree to be represented at Mr. Blaine's Congress, their delegates would almost certainly be instructed to defeat the primary object of the assemblage. We have yet to hear from all of South America but Venezuela, which has accepted the invitation; but whoever knows anything of the races which inhabit those territories must feel assured that their representatives at Washington would be utterly incapable of binding them to a policy of peace, even while the Congress was in session. Indeed, it would be well if the delegates could be kept from fighting among themselves, and it would be too much to expect that the Congress would pass over without any duels. Taking it altogether, in fact, it would be very difficult to conceive of a more thoroughly impracticable scheme than that which Mr. Blaine seems to have thought one of the most brilliant and felicitous ideas of the century.

ENJOINED.

An injunction, pending litigation, has issued against the Tax Collector of Amador county, restraining him from selling the property of the Amador Branch Railroad for nonpayment of taxes. The complaint shows that to secure an indebtedness of over $100,000, a mortgage has been executed upon the road, its appurtenances and franchise; that under the Constitution the mortgage constitutes for the purpose of taxation an interest which is not owned by the plaintiff, but by the holders of the bonds; that on the 21 of May, 1881, the State Board of Equalization made a pretended assessment upon the franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock of plaintiff's, which was entered upon their minutes but never transmitted to the Assessor of Amador county, who was only notified by letter that the apportionment of the assessment on the road to Amador county was $1,600. The plaintiff further avers that the State Board of Equalization failed to deduct the value of the mortgages upon the road; that the authority exercised by the State Board violates the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, for the right and privilege to apply for the correction of the assessed value of this property to the local Board of Equalization is denied, and because there is no opportunity allowed for a hearing, as the amount of the assessment may be fixed by the State Board without notice or an opportunity to be heard; that the plaintiff and all owners of railroad property operated in more than one county, by virtue of the provisions of Section 10, Article XII., which relates to the assessment by the State Board of Equalization of such property, are denied any protection from the laws of the State of California, which require that the property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, that such proportion be ascertained by a general law, that before liability is fixed an opportunity to be heard must be given, and which provide for an appeal from the Assessor to Boards of Equalization, require the assessment to be made in the county, and prevent its being made in localities distant from the sites of the property, and allow deductions for indebtedness secured by mortgage. Wherefore plaintiffs prayed for an injunction restraining the sale, and that the defendant be required to receive $1,123 36, the amount tendered for taxes. The hearing as to whether the injunction shall be made perpetual is set for March 10th before the Superior Court of San Francisco.

BAKERS AND THE SUNDAY LAW.—The Bakers' Union of San Francisco, propose to support the Sunday law movement so far as it will give the bakers a rest once a week.

GENTLEMEN: Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them.
J. C. STOETZEL,
83 Fulton street, Chicago, Ill.

Oscar Wilde talks with a rhythmic chant, accenting every fourth syllable thus: "I came from *England* because I *thought* America was the best *place* to see."

THE METROPOLIS.

Happenings of a Day at San Francisco.

MARRIAGE IN UPPER TENDOM.

A Septuagenarian Dies from Injuries Received in a Fight.

GERMAN ARCHITECT FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.

The "Call" System at the Merchants' Exchange.

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

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Died of His Injuries.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15th.—John Coleman, a native of Ireland, aged 70, died this morning from injuries received during a fight with some men last Thursday.

The First Sale.

At the call at the Merchants' Exchange today there was a large attendance of merchants and outsiders, but there were few bids. One sale, however, was effected—fifty shares of Safety Nitro Powder Company's stock at $4 75. This is the first sale that has been made.

Found Dead in Bed.

Ferdinand Schneft, a native of Germany, about 40 years of age, married and an architect by profession, was found dead in his bed at the Hotel Rhein, No. 909 Kearny street, at 8 o'clock this morning. The deceased had complained of being ill for several days.

First Cremation Society of San Francisco.

In the office of the County Clerk to-day, articles of incorporation of the First Cremation Society of San Francisco were filed. According to the articles, the corporation is formed for the purpose of acquiring property necessary for the erection and maintenance of a cremation hall, wherein to cremate the dead and by actual trial to seek to popularize cremation, and so hasten its universal adoption. The Trustees of the Society are J. Bayer, J. A. Bauer, Frederick Hess, F. Roeding, F. Schusnemann-Pott, Gabriel Taussig, R. Wilhelm, Ed. Wenzel and M. Mendheim, all of San Francisco. The Society has no capital stock. The preliminary steps for the incorporation of the Society were taken at a meeting held January 9, 1882, at No. 310 O'Farrell street.

The President of the Merchants' Exchange Speaks.

President Patrick, of the Merchants' Exchange, in conversation to day, expressed his full confidence in the ultimate success of the call system of dealing recently adopted. He was alive to the fact that business could not be permanently conducted on the plan of the past three days, viz: That of throwing open the doors to any one who took a notion to stroll in and amuse himself, either by watching the operations or injecting ridiculous remarks. It was, however, desirable to give a little latitude for a few days, to let the public know what they were doing. Soon some system would be introduced, and the advantages of the call would be confined to those who wanted to pay $250 entrance fee and become active members. Probably the call would be conducted in the general room of the Exchange but a short time, until a separate apartment could be provided. He already had in hand applications for a dozen or so seats. Considerable growling had been done, mainly by parties who had heretofore availed themselves of the privileges of the Exchange without rendering any corresponding equivalent. He proposed to see that in future that class of critics should be debarred from creating dissension.

Brilliant and Elegant Wedding.

A brilliant and elegant wedding took place this evening at St. Mary's Cathedral, the contracting parties being Dr. Frederick May and Miss Cecilia Coleman. The groom is a member of the old and aristocratic May family of Maryland, and resides and practices his profession in the city of Baltimore. The bride is the youngest and only remaining daughter of Mrs. Jos. L. Coleman. She is one of the heiresses of the late Wm. S O'Brien, of bonanza fame, and is said to be highly accomplished, attractive in face and figure, and a favorite in society. The ceremony was solemnized at the Cathedral by Rev. Archbishop Alemany, assisted by Rev. Father Pendergast. From the church the party proceeded to the Coleman residence, No. 3516 Sutter street, where the remainder of the evening was devoted to a reception and the usual wedding festivities. Several hundred guests were present at the reception and the supper which followed. After supper dancing followed. The costumes of the ladies were rich and in good taste. Dr. and Mrs. May leave to-morrow morning on their wedding tour to the interior of the State. They will return in about two weeks, and then leave for their future home in Baltimore, Maryland.

The Smith-Hooker Wedding.

The marriage ceremony of Nicholas T. Smith and Miss Mary R. Hooker was celebrated this evening at the First Congregational Church at 8:30, and must be recorded as one of the prominent social events of the season. Rev. Mr. Barrows, the newly-installed pastor of the Congregational Church, officiated. The bridal party proceeded from the church to the residence of the bride's sister, No. 917 Bush street, where a large and brilliant assembly of guests were received. The scene in the reception parlor was one of unusual brilliance and beauty, and the toilets of the ladies were rich and elegant. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents from relations and friends. At 11 o'clock an elegant supper was served, after which came dancing. The bridegroom is a member of one of the old Knickerbocker families of New York. He came to California in the pioneer days, and in 1852 became a partner in the mercantile business of ex-Governor Leland Stanford. Mr. Smith had been quite prominently identified with politics during the early history of the State, serving in the Legislature in 1855. Subsequently he went to Nevada, and engaged in mining pursuits. He organized the county of Nye, and held for a time the position of Recorder. For eleven years past he has held the position of Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is also Vice-President and General Manager of the California-street cable road, the Market-street road, and a Director in the California Pacific, the Santa and Monterey Railroad, and the Los Angeles and San Diego Railroad. The bride is of an old New England family, and is a highly accomplished and attractive young lady. Charles Hooker, at whose house she has resided for several years, is a retired capitalist, and was formerly a merchant at Sacramento. The bride and groom will leave to-morrow morning in a special car for Monterey for a short wedding trip.

Suits for Damages.

Jacob Benhagen has instituted a suit against Charles Meinike and I. K. C. Portman, in the Superior Court to recover $20,000 damages for an alleged malicious prosecution and arrest, on the ground of fraud. The same plaintiff has also sued James de Fremery and Wm. C. B. de Fremery, to recover $20,000 damages, and against I. Leroy Nichol, to recover a like amount, for the same cause.

Demurrers Sustained.

In the action involving the eligibility to seats in the Board of Fire Commissioners, Judge Evans to-day sustained the demurrers to the complaints in the cases of The People ex rel. John Smith vs. John Mason, and The People ex rel. J. B F. Davis vs. F. Siebe, and plaintiffs were allowed ten days in which to file amended complaints.

Actions Against Farmers.

One hundred and seventy-eight actions, brought by the California Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association against various farmers throughout the State, appealed from the Justices' Court, have been assigned to Judge Lawler's department of the Supreme Court.

Chinese Marksmanship.

This evening Ah Lung had a difficulty with a countryman, and drawing a pistol shot at him. The ball missed the person he intended it for, and striking a boy standing near badly shattered his right hand. Ah Lung is in custody on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

The Charges Against Dr. Lawler.

The Board of Health resumed the investigation of the charges against Dr. Lawler to-night. The examination of the testimony was concluded, and the Board adjourned until Friday next, when the arguments will be heard.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Times* writes that the boss of the situation at the White House is a mulatto messenger whom the President has brought from New York. On New Year's Day, when every one else was required to pass through the parlors without stopping, the new man violated that order by seating two colored women on a lounge in the green room, and allowing them to sit there until the reception was over. The police and all seemed to be under his control, and he professes to have great influence with the President, and wield influence enough to remove any employes of the mansion who interfere with him.

COAST AND STATE.

A Rebekah Degree Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized in Milton, Or., recently, with thirty charter members.

A saloon man in Washington Territory put up a notice on his door reading: "The Sunday law strictly observed—go to the back door."

Frank & Cutter are now the editors and proprietors of the Adin *Argus*, the latter having purchased a half interest in the establishment.

The Ione Coal and Iron Company have more land under cultivation this year than ever before since the company came into possession of the grant.

Although Lake Tahoe never freezes over, we learn that at present there is a good deal of ice in places along the shores, generally in the small and shallow bays.

Moss Landing fishermen have been catching quite a number of carp in the Salinas river. Some of the fish are two feet long, and it is supposed they came down the Tembladera slough from Espinosa lake.

It is the intention to cut and stack 50,000 tons of hay on the farms of Messrs. Haggin & Carr, Kern county, the coming season. They only had about 30,000 tons to tide over the drought season, and they propose to be better prepared for emergencies hereafter.

This startling item is from the San Diego *Sun*: "Active efforts are being made for the formation of a base ball club in San Diego. Already substantial steps have been taken with that end in view, and up to this date the following gentlemen have signified a willingness to organize a nine," etc.

One of the finest artesian wells in this county was struck last week on the ranch of Jim Stewart, south of the Santa Ana river, by J. T. Leffen. The well is only 76 feet deep, the pipe 3-inch, and the water is throw 30 feet above the surface. It will make a large irrigating stream.—[San Bernardino Index.

Most of the telegraph poles between this place and Stockton have been honeycombed by woodpeckers. It seems a little curious, but it is nevertheless a fact, that there are no acorns stored in the poles. We have a theory to offer in this connection. The sound produced by the vibration of the wires very closely resembles the hum of bees in a hive. The woodpeckers are thus led to peck holes in the posts, in hopes of reaching the coveted prize.—[Oakdale Wheat Grower.

Viewers have been appointed to view and lay out the wagon road from Edson's in Shasta valley to Callahan's, at the head of Scott's valley, via Willow creek and Plowman's valley, and in a short time we may expect to hear of teams traveling on that road, as there is but little work needed to make communication. After being opened it can be gradually improved from time to time on some of the steepest grades, towards making it one of the best roads in the county.—[Yreka Journal.

A dispatch from Reno, Nev., says that two men went to bed there on the night of the 7th, after blowing out the gas. Now we thought mankind had concluded that variety of foolishness some time ago. If men still persist in such foolishness, why don't they go to gas and blow out the bed, or suffocate the night with a blow and put the gas to bed, or blow the bed into the suffocate and gas the night to death? Even foolishness looks better if it be varied a little from time to time.—[Fresno Republican.

A Chinaman was fatally stoned at Townsend Flat last week, and the Celestial who gave the information said the deed was done by a man named Wells. The Coroner was notified, the corpse brought to Shasta and inquest held. Wells came to town with John Price, and the fact was established that they were working together when the mischief was done and knew nothing about it. The informing Chinaman then said it was another man. The general supposition is that the Chinaman was killed by Chinese hands, and that the accusation of white men is to ward suspicion from the guilty.

There are a number of bears in the caves of the mountain below Meamber's, at Scott river, in the lower end of Scott valley. Several have been seen at different times, and it is supposed that as many as twenty may be harbored there. Some of the hunters talk of taking a trip to that section soon, and endeavor to smoke out the animals for a good opportunity to shoot them. Up on Bogus, the Indians kill them by going into caves with a torch in one hand and a pistol in the other. A bear is afraid of fire, and will not attack a man with a blazing torch held out, thus becoming an easy victim to the deadly pistol at short range.

Last Saturday afternoon, at Stockton, a boy of about 12 years of age was on Lindsay street, between California and Sutter, playing with a "toy pistol." A small black dog came trotting along, and the boy remarked, as he pointed the pistol at the animal, "I'm going to frighten that dog." He pulled the trigger, and the dog dropped dead, with a "toy" bullet through the brain. Had it been pointed at a human being, the consequences would very likely have been equally as fatal. The lesson taught not long ago, when a little boy was shot by one of these "toys," nearly losing his life, should not be forgotten. The "toy pistol" danger is of sufficient importance to claim attention.

All over the valley, and even over in the foothills, the gophers are at work more than ever before known. Why is it? asks the Colusa *Sun*. Have we had an immigration, or are they at work because of some climatic conditions? Does it presage wet or dry weather? We believe that climatic conditions often control the instincts of animals. The earth thrown out is generally wet. From what depth does it come? While on the gopher question, we would like to ask if any one knows what a gopher does with the earth when he makes an excavation? We have often seen a burrow from which at least a cubic foot of earth had been removed, and no visible sign on the top of the ground, or at most, only a few handfuls. What becomes of it?

We are informed that a party of surveyors, under charge of General Charles Cadwalader, is now in the field, engaged in the work of surveying the proposed extension of the Northern Railroad, from Willows to the intersection of the California and Oregon road, which will be, according to the Red Bluff *Cause*, about Red Bank creek, which is some three miles below Red Bluff. Work will be commenced on the road very soon, and it will be completed in time to take away the present harvest. It does not take the Central Pacific folks long to build a little piece of road like that. Now that this road will traverse the entire length of the county, it would be well for the Colusa people to see if a branch cannot be built at the same time. We ought to have railroad communication with the county. In fact, such communication is an absolute necessity.—[Colusa Sun.

BORN.

Routier's Station, January 6—Wife of H. P. Schmidt, a son.

DIED.

Near Roseville, February 11—James Tuxford, a native of Lincolnshire, England, 53 years, 11 months and 9 days.

Covington, Ky., February 7—Marcus D. Lykins (father of Mrs. N. Greene Curtis of Sacramento), 83 years, 1 month.

Keene, N. H., April 7—Mrs. Susan H Fiske, 88 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Assembly of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, at the Asylum, THIS (thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited to attend. By order CORNELIUS KELLOGG, E. C.
A. A. REDINGTON, Recorder fe16-1t

The widow and relatives of the late Jas. K. Berry desire to return their sincere thanks to Red Jacket Tribe, Improved R. M., and Union Lodge, No. 21, I. O. U. W., for their kindness and attention shown during his sickness and burial. Also, to all friends and neighbors. MRS. E. L. BERRY. fe16-1t

LOST—FROM THE SACRAMENTO Glove Factory, Ninth street, between J and K streets—A Black-and-Tan Dog; weighs 3 pounds. Any person leaving it at the above address will be suitably rewarded fe16 3t*

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL DWELLing on the Installment plan. Also, money to loan on real estate at low rate of interest. Inquire of P. BOHL, No. 325 J street. fe16 tf

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN AND old established boot and shoe store of A. Hillebrand, with machinery and utensils for making boots and shoes. Also, a small stock of boots made in last three months. A good business for a shoemaker with a small capital. Inquire of ALEX. DRYSAN, 525 K street, Masonic Building, on the premises. fe16-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1882.

SACRAMENTO TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:		TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1881:	
Highest,	55	Highest,	53
Lowest,	38	Lowest,	44

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

[Special by Telegraph—Courtesy of the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK.		CHICAGO.	
Highest,	48	Highest,	57
Lowest,	30	Lowest,	38

☞ THE HOSIERY MENTIONED IN THE EASTERN TELEGRAM A SHORT TIME AGO HAS COME TO HAND, AND WILL BE READY FOR SALE FRIDAY. THE LOT IS NOT MUCH VARIED, BUT WHAT THERE IS, IS UNCOMMONLY GOOD VALUE. THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED SHOULD CALL EARLY.

Precisely This

We said SATURDAY: Trade in CLOTHING this season has been so strong and firm that we have been able to go into the market to buy at a time of the year when most merchants think only of selling. It is precisely this difference—the advantage of buying at the close instead of the beginning of the season—that is so apparent in the present lot of CLOTHING.

Men's All-wool, Brown Cheviot Suits—either Frock or Sack Style, $12 50; excellent value.

Men's Sack Suits of Cotton Diagonal, $4 50.

Boys' Gray and Black-mixed Tweed Suits, $3 50. Ages, 10 to 15 years.

Silk-bound Frock Suits for Men, $14 50. The material is Heavy Black Wool Diagonal.

Some Lace Lambrequins, reduced 20 to 30 per cent. Faultless, except for harmless soiling, which laundrying will do away with. Lace Curtain Remnants at a like reduction.

Twenty-five Sheets of Heavy Cream-tinted Note Paper, 10 cents. Some Plain White, not so heavy, but so good that people buy it more than any other kind; 20 sheets for 5 cents. Envelopes and Fancy Papeteries in abundance.

A HAT FOR YOUNG MEN: Much more stylish and genteel than its name—"THE HARUM-SCARUM"—would indicate, has been the last novelty received by us from the East. The shape is a low, round crown; broad, flaring brim; deep band; made with a rough body of a bluish tint, and richly lined. Price, $2 25.

Black Drap D'Ete Dolmans, $10 to $25. Ready-made or made to order.

Ladies' Cape Collars, in Polka Dot and Checkerboard Fancies, 20 and 25 cents. New.

Pin-head Checks, in All-wool, 45-inch Dress Material, 37½ cents a yard.

MECHANICS' STORE,

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K st., Sacramento.

ONE PRICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—TO THE—

Democrats of Sacramento.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED by the Democratic City Central Committee, at a meeting held on the 14th instant are hereby published for the information of all concerned:

Resolved, That for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Third Trustee, Chief of Police, City Attorney and two Fire Commissioners, a CITY CONVENTION is hereby ordered to assemble at such time and place as will be hereafter designated, the said Convention to consist of one hundred and sixty delegates, apportioned as follows Forty delegates for each Supervisor District.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to issue a Public Call requesting a Democrats to meet in their respective Districts on SATURDAY EVENING, February 25, 1882, at such places to be named hereafter, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to said Convention under the apportionment adopted in the foregoing resolution.

In obedience to the above, the Democrats of the different Supervisor Districts in the city will assemble on the date specified, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the City Convention.

The places at which such meetings will be held will be published hereafter.

By order of the Democratic City Central Committee. P. J. HARNEY, Chairman.
JOHN DOMINGOS, Secretary. fe16-1

Grand Concert!

—BY THE—

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

—AT THE—

Metropolitan Theater,

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY

Complete Programme will be published Sat

ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS Tickets can be of members and at the Music Stores of L. K. Hamm and R. Dale. fe16-

ANNA

M. L. Potts

M. D.,

—A GRADUATE OF THE—

Woman's Medical College,

of PHILADELPHIA, will commence a series of

LECTURES

—AT THE—

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

—ON—

Monday Evening, Feb. 20th.

These Lectures will treat of Anatomy, Physiology, Health and Disease.

THE BONES AND MUSCLES, AND THEIR WORK;
STRUCTURE AND CARE OF THE SKIN;
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND NARCOTICS;
BRAIN AND NERVES;
EYE, EAR, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH;
CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION;
SICK HEADACHE, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, etc.;
EVIL EFFECTS OF MANY POPULAR FASHIONS.
ALSO, CAUSES OF MANY PREVALENT AND FATAL DISEASES, AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.

The Lecture will be illustrated by a magnificent collection of

Anatomical Specimens and Life-sized Oil Paintings.

THE COURSE WILL CONSIST OF

SIX EVENING LECTURES

—TO—

BOTH SEXES,

—AND—

FOUR AFTERNOON LECTURES TO LADIES.

The First Lecture to Ladies will be delivered Tuesday Afternoon, February 21, 1882, At 2:30 o'clock.

☞ BOTH OPENING LECTURES WILL BE FREE. ☜

DR. GEO. E. HARRISON, Medical Associate and Business Manager.
W. P. HEWES.....Advance Agent

☞ MRS. DR. POTTS' rooms will be at the Golden Eagle Hotel. fe16 8t

AUCTION SALE

—OF ELEGANT—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANOS,

PLATE-GLASS WARDROBES,

Carpets, Bedding, Etc.,

—AT THE—

RESIDENCE OF MRS. LEVY,

No. 1008 Eighth st., bet. J and K.

At 10:30 o'clock A. M.,

MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1882,

ALL THE FURNITURE, ETC., CONTAINED therein, consisting, in part, of: One elegant Steinway, 7 octave, Rosewood Piano; one Parlor Set; one Marble-top Center Table, Library Table, seven Brussels Carpets, elegant Black Walnut Bedroom Set, with Dressing case (original cost, $300); Plate glass and other Black Walnut Wardrobes, Bureaus, B