THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 23, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, February 22, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom'r.	Ther'r.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of weather.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	29.85	39	S.		Light	.22	Fair
Portland	29.92	38	N. W.		Light	.66	Lt. rain
Roseburg	29.97	43	S. W.	8	Fresh	.....	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.10	47	Calm.		Calm	.01	Cloudy
Sacramento	30.14	50	S. W.	6	Fresh	.....	Cloudy
S. Francisco	30.15	47	W.	12	Fresh	.....	Cloudy
Visalia	30.09	49	N. W.		Light	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.10	49	Calm		Calm	.....	Clear
San Diego	30.10	48	W.		Light	.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 58; minimum, 25.
River above low-water mark, 12 ft. 5 in.

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, February 22d.—Indications for Southern California: Fair weather. For middle and north Pacific coast region: Partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 117¾ for 4s of 1907; 114½ for 4½s; 100¾ for 3½s; sterling, $4 85@4 90; silver bars, 114.

Silver in London, 52d; consols, 100 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 103½; 4s, 119½; 4½s, 111½.

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

The Stock Boards were not in session at San Francisco yesterday. They will start in again at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

An offer of lands for Jewish refugees is made from North Carolina.

It is probable that the steamer London, from London for New York, has been wrecked.

A horrible tale of suffering by a shipwrecked crew comes from Guaymas, Mex.

An account of the deplorable state of affairs in the Mississippi valley is given this morning in a dispatch from Memphis.

A general rain-storm on this coast is predicted by the Signal Service officers.

Flour is now taken from San Francisco to Galveston, Tex., by the Southern Pacific for 90 cents per 100 pounds.

Ex-Confederate soldiers yesterday presented Mrs. Garfield with sympathetic and eulogistic resolutions on the death of the late President.

No official notice is to be sent to St. Petersburg by Bismarck of Skobeloff's speech.

Active measures are taking in all directions for the relief of the Russo-Jew refugees.

Bradlaugh was expelled from the British House of Commons yesterday by a vote of 291 to 83.

Three women and two men were drowned at Paducah, Ky., yesterday.

The Blackfeet Indians are committing murderous outrages in the Northwest Territory.

Senator Edmunds is to succeed Hunt in the United States Supreme Court.

At Sand Point, Idaho, Tuesday, E. T. Wolsey was shot and killed by T. McCleery, a gambler.

A grand pigeon-shooting tournament took place yesterday at Napa.

Yesterday was generally observed as a holiday throughout the East.

Snow in the streets of Quebec is from four to five feet deep.

A shipment of sixty tons of wheat will be made at Marysville to-day for Galveston, Tex., over the southern route.

The Democratic State Convention of Oregon will be held at Portland on April 5th.

Rich gold discoveries are reported on the Yakon river in British Columbia.

The Chinese quarters at the Wellington colliery in British Columbia were burned Saturday.

General Skobeloff has been ordered to return immediately to St. Petersburg.

Since the 1st of January 670 deaths from scarlet fever have occurred in Philadelphia.

At Worcester, Mass., Solomon Richards was shot and fatally wounded by his son, who confesses that his purpose was murder.

M. Rousseau, Madame Nilsson's husband, died yesterday in a Paris insane asylum.

A man, wife and six children were drowned by the capsizing of a skiff in the overflowed district of Arkansas.

The authorities are making a determined war upon gambling at Chicago.

Large anti polygamy meetings were held last night at Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mrs. Gould Hoyt, a daughter of General Winfield Scott, died in New York yesterday.

SARGENT AND HIS ENEMIES.

The malignity of Mr. Sargent's enemies may be regarded as the most satisfactory evidence that they do not believe what they say when they affect to know that he will not become a member of the Cabinet. As regards the scurrilous attacks of the New York *Sun*, nothing of course can be predicated. They represent nothing more than the base spite of an evil-minded and corrupt journalist named Dana, whose notoriety as a liar will outlive all his other claims to posthumous celebrity. At Washington, on the other hand, are congregated as villainous a gang of scoundrels as the whole country can furnish. All the thieving raiders upon the Treasury, all the Star route robbers, the claim agents, the pension agents, all the swarming land thieves, all the vile brood of venal rascals who spend their dirty lives in attempts to bribe somebody to let them steal something, are represented in that city. And it happens unfortunately that these knaves are often able to secure the dissemination of such misrepresentations as they concoct to bolster up their fraudulent enterprises. Now ex-Senator Sargent has in the course of his long public career been in collision with not a few of these thiever. He knows them and their ways. He is specially well versed in the habits of the genus called land thief. And it is because these wretches fear him, and because they know from past experience his incorruptibility, that they are now doing their venomous best to prevent him from becoming Secretary of the Interior. And when we see their activity and their persistent abuse we are encouraged, for we know that these despicable curs are only howling because they are afraid that their nefarious schemes will be frustrated, and because they have reason to know that their game will be up when Sargent goes into the Interior Department. If they thought he was not destined to fill that position they would have dropped him long ago. They have not the confidence in President Arthur's reticence which they pretend. They know well enough that there was nothing vague or indefinite about the intelligence which called Mr. Sargent to Washington. Thew know that the President is not likely to stultify himself after what has passed, or to take upon himself the burden of making impossible excuses and explanations to Mr. Sargent's friends. In fine, these vociferous rascals understand very well that though the Ides of March have come, they have not passed yet.

SHIPHERD.

The friends of Blaine are apparently beginning to realize that the Shipherd business can neither be laughed out of Court nor be pooh-poohed. The more it is examined the more serious a matter the Peruvian Company's project appears, and while it may become necessary presently to admire the audacity and far-reaching scope of the enterprise, there is increasing reason to apprehend that there will be no opportunity to applaud the morality of those prominent public men who were associated with it. It may be that Congress will prefer to let the subject drop, as being of altogether too dangerous and explosive a nature to make political capital out of. But it is not probable that the main facts can be suppressed, since too many persons are interested in making them known; and when they are fully revealed the indications are that the principals will have what Rabelais used to call "a bad quarter of an hour."

SAN FRANCISCO'S DANGER.

The people of San Francisco are confronted by a great danger, and one moreover which their authorities appear disinclined to face boldly. The condition of the city sewers is so bad that an epidemic is feared. At a joint meeting of the Health and Police and Street Committees of the Board of Supervisors, held on Tuesday, Health Officer Meares, in reply to questions, said that "the sewers were in a terrible condition, "it being impossible for them to be in a "worse condition. This was especially "the case south of Market street, where "the sewers were filled with decaying and "putrid vegetable and organic matter. "Many of the sewers in the side streets "were filled with offensive matter to the "depth of three or four feet, and as many "of them were lower than the main "sewers, there was no opportunity for the "putrid mass to flow off. The house "sewers were not properly trapped, and "the miasmatic gases arising were constantly being inhaled by the inmates, "who, having become accustomed to "breathing it, did not notice its presence, "although it was continually sapping their "vitality and rendering them more vulnerable to disease. Again, many of the "sewers were constructed of wood, and "had became broken and cracked, allowing the putrid, deadly fluids to be "absorbed by the surrounding earth, "which gave forth the miasmatic gases, "thus increasing the danger to life." Dr. Meares further expressed the belief that the increase in the rate of mortality, amounting at present to between forty and fifty deaths a week, was caused by the condition of the sewers, and that measles and diphtheria were both present in the city in an epidemic form. The Superintendent of Streets testified that the sewers south of Market street "were filled to within a foot "of their top with one mass of corruption, "which had collected from the houses for "years past." Dr. Simpson said there was no question but that the city could not go on much longer as it is, but "how the "work was to be done he did not know."

When flushing the sewers was proposed it was doubted whether this process would move the masses of filth which had accumulated in many of the sewers, and it was also questioned whether the sewers would stand any considerable hydraulic pressure without bursting. One medical man said that he thought "a competent "Commission of engineers should investigate and recommend a system of sewerage to the city." Another concurred in this idea, but members of the Board gloomily observed that it would be impossible to effect any radical reform without a large expenditure, and that this would involve an increase of taxation. The remark was made that perhaps the community would prefer an increase of the tax-rate to an increase of the death-rate, but the question of taxation seemed to have completely upset the Supervisors. Finally they proposed that the sewers should be fumigated, but even this was not settled, and then an adjournment was had. Fumigation under the circumstances would probably be useless. So long as the sewers are half filled with decomposed matter they will continue to produce gases dangerous to life. Nothing less than a thorough cleansing of the sewers can make San Francisco safe from an epidemic. But it is not easy to flush sewers many of which are lower than the mains into which they discharge, while according to the testimony some of them run up-hill. And the fact that attempts have been made to flush them, and that these attempts have failed to remove the deposits which are now doing the mischief, ought to convince the Supervisors that this method cannot be relied upon.

Probably the only practical remedy would be to dig out the choked sewers, and even that is full of danger, for it involves the transfer of this decomposed matter to the surface, where, no matter what precautions are taken, it must give forth its poisonous gases even more freely and to greater effect than at present. In fact the situation of San Francisco is very serious, and unless the Supervisors can summon courage to risk the unpopularity attendant upon an increase of taxes, it seems by no means unlikely that they may have to encounter the still more formidable charge of having invited an epidemic by their slothfulness. The condition of the San Francisco sewers is one of the consequences of popular government, as illustrated in municipal administration. The construction of the sewers has been based upon no system. No engineering science has been employed in the work. But political jobbery has for the most part controlled it, and the same influence has caused bad work to be accepted and paid for at exorbitant rates. There is nothing new about the experience. It has been that of all our large cities, nor can any change for the better be expected so long as the political system continues to provide for the survival of the Unfittest in office, and reverses the laws of Nature in selecting the most incompetent for the most important functions.

The people of Sacramento, however, need not congratulate themselves in this connection. For if San Francisco has bad sewers, this city has no sewers at all. For a quarter of a century this community has been storing up the germs of disease in the soil upon the surface of which it dwells. The refuse and excrementitious matter of twenty thousand people is being thus laid away in reserve, to permeate the soil, to sap the health of the people, and in the fullness of time to bring upon them the penalty which is certain to follow every such sustained neglect of hygienic laws. To us, as to San Francisco, is presented the choice between a higher tax-rate and a higher death-rate, and though during dry winters we now fare tolerably well, we have yet had sufficient warning, in the rapid rise of disease when the flood waters are draining off in the spring, during wet seasons, that the evils we have ourselves created will not much longer remain dormant. A scientific system of sewerage is in truth as necessary to the health of every community as a sufficient supply of good water, food and fuel. In matters of this kind, however, the modern world is not very far ahead of the ancient world, and the popular acceptation of even fundamental hygienic truths is so much less earnest than the popular abhorrence of high taxation, that communities often choose to run the risk of disease and death, rather than bear the expense which is necessary to their safety. So far Sacramento has failed in her duty to herself on this point, and if San Francisco should do the same, we at least need not affect superior wisdom.

COLOSSAL IMPUDENCE.

When we see that the deservedly infamous McGarrahan claim has once more been forced before a Congressional Committee, it is impossible not to suspect that the impudent old claimant has, or thinks he has, succeeded in breaking down the virtue of some members of that committee. For it is simply not possible to admit that any new evidence, anything whatever to justify a reopening of the case, has been brought forward. The McGarrahan claim has all these years been fought on contingencies. The projectors have issued bonds as the Tichborne claimant did, and these bonds have been hawked everywhere, and have been used in all manner of attempts to procure the favor of persons supposed to have judicial or Congressional influence. All this has been common talk at Washington for years, and so shameless have been the maneuvers of the claimants that it is no longer possible for a Congressional Committee to undertake an investigation of the case without subjecting itself to sharp suspicion. And it is a mere truism to say that no such committee could reverse the concurrent and repeated decisions of the Courts and of Congress in this case without convincing the country that it had sold itself, and without consigning everyone of its members to political death and lasting infamy. And it seems the more necessary to say this because McGarrahan has lately been represented as expressing confidence that he will get his case reopened, and because he has already begun to make a bed for the committee to fall on, by impeaching the honor of every Judge who has passed upon the matter hitherto. The meaning of this menace is too plain to be mistaken, and it cannot be questioned that the committee is in danger of committing suicide.

GERMANY AND SKOBELOFF.

A dispatch yesterday from Berlin states that the German Government has determined to demand from Russia the retirement or discharge of General Skobeloff from the army. That is, to use a somewhat slangy phrase, "a strong order." The Czar must be exceedingly desirous of maintaining the *entente cordiale* with Germany if he accedes to it. He must be so desirous of proving his friendship for Germany as to be willing to incur the bitter hostility of his own army officers, from first to last, for necessarily they will all take the part of Skobeloff in this quarrel. And suppose the Czar either will not or cannot comply with the request of the Berlin Government? That request looks very much like one made for the express purpose of insuring a refusal. In that event what will Germany do? Under the circumstances the situation seems favorable for extreme measures, and the Czar's position is most difficult. No doubt he should not have allowed Skobeloff to say what he did, but having permitted it he cannot abandon his general. Germany's move, if it is as stated, is a critical one, in short.

FIGHTING FOR DELAY.

It is said that the Mormon lobby are fighting to delay the enactment of anti-polygamic legislation. No doubt they are doing this, but unless they are very powerful and Congress is very venal, they cannot succeed. The sentiment of the country has demanded the prompt passage of an effective law in this connection, and the issue has now reached a stage at which postponement cannot be proposed without rendering the proposers liable to the suspicion of venal motives. No Congressman can side with the polygamists either openly or covertly, and we do not think any Congressman will attempt such a course.

AN EPIDEMIC THREATENS SAN FRANCISCO.

Dr. Meares, of the San Francisco Board of Health, said at a meeting of the Health and Police Committees of that city Tuesday afternoon that he had examined a number of sewers in the southern part of the city, and had also talked with the Superintendent of Streets, and from his observation and information was able to state that the sewers were in a horrible condition. Many of the sewers were constructed of wood, and had not only become saturated with the impurities of the sewage, but had impregnated the ground for some distance around them with the deadly miasmatic poison. During heavy rain-storms the pressure of water displaces the poison in the soil and causes it to be distributed in the neighborhood of the sewers, to breed pestilence and occasion death. Dr. Meares referred to the deplorable sanitary condition of the city in 1876, when an epidemic of zymotic diseases every month swept hundreds of victims into untimely graves. He had no hesitation in asserting that the present alarming death rate had been swelled to its disheartening proportions by bad sewerage. In some of the narrow streets south of Market the side sewers are lower than the main drains which are supposed to drain them. These sewers can therefore only serve as generators of foul gas, which escapes into the other sewers, and finding its way through defective traps, infects dwelling-houses. No place in which there is a defective trap is exempt from the deadly influence of these gases, for, being many times lighter than the atmosphere, they range along the sewers until, finding an outlet, they escape perhaps on the summit of Nob Hill. The doctor thought that in fact the higher portions of the city were more exposed to danger from sewer gas than are the lower places. Dr. Meares advocated a system of ventilation of the sewers, and cited the Geary-street sewer as an example of the advantage of giving sewers a free outlet to the open air.

Superintendent Graham described some of the sewers as filled within six inches of the top with filth, and that men could not be hired to go into them to clean them.

Dr. Simpson said San Francisco must submit to either a high tax rate to clean the sewers, or else a high death rate. The sewers must be reconstructed, but it would do present good to clean them out. Some of the sewers absolutely run up hill, and some have no outlets at all.

At the meeting of the Board in the evening the committee reported the result of the investigation, stating the necessity for immediate and thorough work in the cleansing and repairing of the sewers, but regretted that the lack of funds precluded the performance of the work as thoroughly as it should be done. As the next best thing they reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, directing the Superintendent to proceed forthwith and continue with all diligence for two weeks, with the entire force of workmen in his department, to cleanse the sewers and cesspools, beginning with those in the lowest parts of the city; directing the Street Committee to furnish whatever disinfectants the Board of Health shall recommend for the work of purification; and instructing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to render all assistance in his power in the work.

THE WETTEST PLACE IN THE WORLD.—The rainfall at Cherrapungi, a small Indian station in southwestern Assam, is believed to exceed that of any other known place. Cherrapungi occupies the summit of one of the Khasia hills, at an elevation of 4,100 feet. The hills rise abruptly from low plains, and lie directly in the course of the southwest monsoon from the Bengal coast. Surcharged with moisture, the air currents sweep across the lowlands and are deflected upwards by the hills, the expansion of the currents on rising causing a fall of temperature and condensation of moisture. The effect is surprising, for while the low plains have an average yearly fall of about 100 inches of rain, the annual rainfall of Cherrapungi is 493 inches, or more than 41 feet. As a comparrison, it may be stated that the annual rainfall of the United States is from 12 to 50 inches, being greatest near the seaboard.

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.

Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse.—[Franklin.

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

SHOCKING STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

In an Open Boat Without Food or Water for Fifteen Days.

OBSERVANCE OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Grand Pigeon-Shooting Tournament of the Napa Sportsman's Club.

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

CALIFORNIA.

Observance of Washington's Birthday.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22d.—The anniversary of the birth of Washington was generally celebrated in the city to-day. The federal and municipal offices, public schools and places of business generally were closed, and the national emblem was thrown to the breeze throughout the city and from shipping in the harbor. In the afternoon the militia were reviewed on Van Ness avenue by Governor Perkins, assisted by Colonel Smedberg.

YREKA, February 22d.—Washington's birthday was recognized here by a hoisting of flags.

MARYSVILLE, February 22d.—Washington's birthday was not generally observed here. The schools, banks and public offices are closed; otherwise business goes on as usual. Services were held in the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

CHICO, February 22d.—Washington's birthday was observed as a half holiday here. Early this morning the Chico Guard turned out 60 strong for parade and target practice. The citizens had contributed some twenty prizes to be competed for, and a splendid score was made. In the afternoon the fire department turned out for parade and exercise, and gave a fine exhibition. This evening a grand ball is in progress, given by the Chico Guard. The day was mild and pleasant, and many people from the country were in town.

GRASS VALLEY, February 22d.—The day was celebrated in Grass Valley in fine style. The Mexican War Veterans met and elected a number of honorary associates, most of the associates being gentlemen who had served in the army or navy. The Veterans and their friends then formed in procession, and to the music of fife and drum marched through the principal streets. They had a fine dinner at the Glenbrooke Hotel, at which speeches were made, toasts proposed and battles were fought over again. The celebration was a great success.

SANTA ROSA, February 22d.—Washington's birthday was not observed here in any manner. The Episcopalians and Catholics duly observed Ash Wednesday by services, etc. The day has been gloomy in the weather aspect, and rain began to fall this evening, with tokens of a continuance till morning.

SAN JOSE, February 22d.—The anniversary of Washington's birthday passed very quietly here. Company B, Fifth Infantry, went to San Francisco, to take part in the parade there, hence there was no parade here. Flags were displayed from all of our public buildings, and nearly all the business houses were closed. None of the newspapers were issued. The only amusement to-night is the social of the Unity Congregation at the California Theater.

WATSONVILLE, February 22d.—Almost every flag in this town has been floating to the breeze all day. McCook Post, G. A. R., give an entertainment to-night for the benefit of the Veterans' Home fund.

LOS ANGELES, February 22d.—The day has been generally observed as a holiday. The banks and offices were closed all day, and at noon the principal business houses closed.

PORTLAND, February 22d.—The only observance of Washington's birthday was the closing of the banks and a few places of business and a parade by the Emmet and Washington Guards.

Weather Indications.

PORTLAND (Or.), February 22d.—Barometer 29.92.

YREKA, February 22d.—Our extended cold spell broke up to-day, and the snow is rapidly disappearing under the influence of a strong breeze from the southeast, which has prevailed all day. Heavy clouds are coming up from the south, and unless the wind changes to the north the prospects are good for a warm rain. The barometer is falling, and now marks 27.40.

CHICO, February 22d.—The weather is cloudy and warm. Thermometer 62°, barometer 29.6—having fallen four points to day.

MARYSVILLE, February 22d.—At 7 o'clock this evening there is a southeast breeze. The sky is cloudy. Temperature 56°. Rain is expected.

EMIGRANT GAP, February 22d.—The weather is clear, with the wind light southwest. Thermometer 36°. There is no barometer here.

PRINCETON (Colusa county), February 22d. The weather has turned warm, and it is now raining, with a good prospect for more. It is much needed.

Pigeon-Shooting Tournament.

NAPA, February 22d.—The Napa Sportsman's Club held a grand shooting tournament to-day. Five hundred dollars were distributed as prizes, and over 500 pigeons were killed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NAPA, February 22d.—The Club prize—a gold medal—was won by Frank Bassford. The three prizes donated by citizens were won by John Kean, J. H. Burnett, of Santa Rosa, after shooting a tie with F. A. Maskey, won the first prize of $84. Maskey received the second prize of $64. Frank Bassford received the third prize. There were thirteen entries from abroad, and the shooting passed of pleasantly.

Seriously Injured.

GALT, February 22d.—A. Whitaker, of the firm of Whitaker & Ray, was seriously injured to-day by being thrown from his sulky by the horse falling. The injuries are not necessarily fatal.

Wheat Shipments—Indigent Insane.

MARYSVILLE, February 22d.—Sixty tons of wheat will be shipped to-morrow from this city for Galveston, Tex., over the Southern Pacific. Five hundred tons have been shipped to San Francisco from Yuba City the past few weeks. These shipments are made to escape the heavy local taxation for levee purposes.

Dr. Wilkins, of the Napa Asylum, now here, says that institution is crowded, and gets more than its share of the indigent insane patients of the State. He is trying to make arrangements to have patients from this judicial district henceforth sent to Stockton.

Anti-Monopoly in Tulare County.

HANFORD, February 22d.—To-day the Tulare County Anti-Monopoly League unanimously adopted a platform for the coming State campaign. It presents at considerable length the evils claimed to result from the various forms of monopoly. Copies will soon be sent out for general publication.

ARIZONA.

Horrible Tale of Shipwreck.

TUCSON, February 22d.—A special to the *Star* from Guaymas says: Captain Stonington of the steamer Newbern, sighted an open boat off Los Sedros, on the Lower California coast. Approaching it, three men, a woman and two children were discovered in an emaciated and half-crazed condition. They proved to be the remnant of the crew of a British bark, the name of which could not be ascertained. They were dependent upon the elements for fifteen days, having neither food nor water, and had made up their minds to resort to cannibalism when the Newbern hove in sight. They were the Captain, his wife, two children and two seamen. Almost immediately after boarding the Newbern one child and one of the seamen died. The next day the woman was delivered of a healthy child, though the mother was still insensible. They were treated kindly by the officers of the Newbern and the citizens of Guaymas. All are slowly recovering.

UTAH.

Mormon Memorial to Congress.

SALT LAKE, February 22d.—The following will appear in the *Tribune* to-morrow morning: "Last night all Utah was flooded with printed memorials intended to be sent on to Congress, and begging that body not to interfere with the polygamous practices of the Mormon Church. The memorial sets forth that the young people of Utah are fully in accord with the doctrine of polygamy, and they consider that the practice of the same by their parents has been uniformly pure and ennobling. For several days past these petitions have been sent in bundles all over Utah, and yesterday was the day set apart to do the grand work of obtaining signatures. Each school was canvassed, and every little boy and girl old enough to hold a pen was required to sign. The Bishops made addresses in each school, and said: "We would be ashamed to know that any little boy or girl would refuse to sign this paper. You don't amount to anything if you do not. You will simply be looked upon as nothing. Your names will go to Washington, where the big Congressmen live, and they will all read your names." After this appeal none would refuse to sign, and as the line filed out of the door each one signed. Many who signed were in the primer class, learning the alphabet, and unable to read. If they could not make a legible scrawl, the teachers or Bishops would get permission to write the name for them. The children looked upon the thing as a sort of diversion, which broke the monotony of the regular routine of school life, and had the petition memorialized Congress to give them all the small-pox, the signing would have gone on just the same. Last night men went from house to house getting signatures. Children were made to sign, and grown people who refused knew that they would be cut off from the Church and their business ruined. In many instances, however, Mormons refused to sign the vile document, and politely declined to have anything to do with the petitions. One lady, when requested to sign, gave the caller the following answer: "I have lived in polygamy, and I will not sign the nasty document, or allow any child of mine to sign it. We all loathe and despise it, and we don't propose to say over our signatures that we like it. It looks to me as if the hour of deliverance for Utah was at hand, and I am glad of it." There are plenty more grown Mormons who see the handwriting on the wall, and feel that the iniquitous reign of the priesthood in Utah is over. Expulsion from the Church does not mean what it did when Brigham, the Lion of the Lord, lashed his tail and clashed his yellow fangs at his frightened followers. In every village and hamlet in Utah last night men were tramping about with the petitions. Telegraphic dispatches went forth from the Church to complete the work in a single night, and there was not a Mormon house or cabin in the Territory that was not visited by the vile-minded curs, asking little children to indorse their own shame and that of their parents. These signatures will all be collected in Salt Lake as soon as possible, and a monster petition several hundred feet long will be sent to Congress, calling upon it to forbear to strike the blow. While the petition is going thousands of mothers, who compelled their children to sign because they dare not do anything else, will be on their knees praying for a happy deliverance from polygamy and better days for Utah. A few years ago the Mormons were telling the Gentiles to get up and leave the country, if it did not suit them. They were bullying and arrogant to the last degree. Now they see the last ditch just a few feet ahead, and they are on their knees supplicating for mercy, and clinging to the very men that they used to insult and abuse. The petition is the last kick of the Church in the unequal fight. The petitions are too late, and will be like whistling to stop a tornado."

OREGON.

Advices from Portland.

PORTLAND, February 22d.—This afternoon a meeting was held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, to express views regarding polygamy. There was a large attendance.

The State Democratic Central Committee met this afternoon. Seventeen counties were represented. A State Convention is called to meet in Portland April 5th. Primaries are called for March 25th, and County Conventions, for a choice of delegates, March 29th. The apportionment gives 201 delegates.

The Republican Central Committee meets to-morrow afternoon to select the time and place for holding a State Convention.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Gold Field — Chinese Quarters Burned.

VICTORIA, February 22d.—Last summer a man named Barney Johnston went to Chilcatt, crossed the coast range and reached a point fifty miles from Fort Selkirk, on the Yukon river, at the mouth of Lewis river. There he found a gold belt running across the country from east to west, the same as in Cassiar, Ominica and Cariboo. He prospected, and obtained fine gold everywhere along the line of this belt, which of course he did not explore fully, as it had taken him a long time to get in, and very little of the season was left to work. The rock he saw all presented a first-class appearance, and he feels sure that there will be a flourishing country there this summer. Indians and fur-bearing animals are numerous in the country, the altitude of which is not so great as that of Cassiar, and the climate better. The diggings lie in about the sixtieth parallel of latitude. North of this degree the boundary of British Columbia does not extend, and although the new gold field lies in British territory, it undoubtedly owes allegiance to the Northwest Territory.

The Chinese quarters at the Wellington colliery were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss about $1,000.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, February 22d.—Passed here today, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Vonden Bussche, Germany; J. M. Davies, Mrs J. H. Lyman, M. McKinstry, R. W. Wolffshon, San Francisco; E. Bates and wife, D. Walther, W. R. Graef, Frederick Bernhard, New York; L. Lyon, San Jose; J. W. Young and wife, Carson; Edgar G. Jones, Baltimore, Md; Henry Miller, Chicago; 64 emigrant passengers, including 40 males, to arrive in Sacramento February 24th.

NEWHALL, February 22d.—Passed here today, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: L. Janin, wife and son, Oakland; Alexander Campbell, Tucson; W. Benecke, Frankfordon, Me.; A. Von Wagner, Prague, Germany; J. T. Nichols, Louisiana; D. Rich, Tombstone, A. T.; W. F. Meyers, H. B. Keesing, W. H. Moran, W. A. Ray, T. F. Tracy, J. W. Payne, San Francisco; S. C. Beckwith, New York; Charles Wood and wife, Danville; Colonel M. Gage, Riverside; J. G. Deming, Los Angeles; A. G. Riess, Independence, Or.; L. Kaufman, San Antonio, Tex; William F. Alexander, San Rafael; W. F. Kumpf, Kansas City.

OMAHA, February 22d.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento February 26th: Isaac Cooper, New York; W. P. Lamb, Chicago; D. P. Thompson, Paul Schulze, Portland, Or.; F. J. Hoovey, Boston; George A. Steele, St. John, Mich.; Mrs. Bowman, Madison, Wis.; J. L. St. Clair, Montreal; Mrs. F. W. Lenders, Baltimore; William Crowell, Cincinnati.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), February 22d.—Passed Topeka, Ks., to-day, to arrive in San Francisco February 27th: T. S. Phillips, Chicago; Mrs A. O. Milne, A. H. Patterson and wife, F. Daykster, Miss H. M. Tedford, San Francisco.

"MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE of the effect of St. Jacobs Oil on burns, sprains and bruises leads me to express myself strongly in favor of the Great German Remedy," writes Frank S. Brown, North Attleboro', Mass.

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. for pamphlets.

The oil spring lately discovered near Gilroy on the land of Mrs. Ousley, is attracting considerable attention.

HABITUAL COSTIVENESS afflicts millions of the American people. Kidney-Wort will cure it.

GENERAL NOTICES.

For Fine Cakes, Ice Cream, etc., the BEST AND CHEAPEST MEALS, go to HENRY FISHER, No. 508 J st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. fe23-1m

Photographs $1 per dozen.—"The Nimble Sixpence Better Than the Slow Shilling!" If you want GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS, at a reasonable price, go to BEALS' GALLERY, No. 415 J street. H. S. BEALS, Operator. fe9-1m

The best Meals in the city at Peterson's, 618 and 620 J street. d7-tf

The only Genuine Milk Bread, delivered every morning, by W. F. PETERSON, 620 J. d7-tf

Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills.—Buy none but the genuine. A specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, impotence, wasted forces, etc. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and by the medical celebrities of the world. Agents for California and the Pacific States, J. G. STEELE & CO., 635 Market street (Palace Hotel), San Francisco. Sent by mail or express to any part of the country. Box of 50, $1 50; of 100, $2 75; of 200, $5; of 400, $8. Preparatory Pills, $2. Send for Circular. fe22 3plm

Dr. La Mar's Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous and Physical Debility, and all that class of complaints arising from Excess, Indiscretion or Abuse. The old find in this remedy a fountain of youth, and the young a safeguard and protection. DR. LA MAR'S SEMINAL PILLS restore the sexual organs, debilitated from whatever cause, to their pristine vigor. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent C. O. D., by express, to any address, secure from observation. Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, Postoffice Box 1952, San Francisco. jl3 3p6m

CRACKERS & CONFECTIONS!

H. FISHER, NOS. 508 AND 510 J STREET, Sacramento, has just taken the Wholesale Agency of the CALIFORNIA CRACKER COMPANY, of San Francisco. CRACKERS sold at lowest San Francisco prices, with difference in time and freight in favor of purchasers. Also, FISHER'S CHOICE CONFECTIONS, at lowest market rates. fe22-3m6m

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, [illustration] street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. fe9-2plm

MARRIED.

Sacramento, February 22—By Rev. H. H. Rice, Willard Gibbs to Miss Hattie May Eldred.
Sacramento, February 22—By Rev. I. E. Dwinell, William J. Cooper to Belle S. Leary. (No cards.)
Sacramento, February 21—By Rev. Dr. Anderson, John H. Bullard to Julia E. Hollida, both of Yolo county.
Sacramento, February 18—By Rev. H. H. Rice, Nelse P. Pearson to Ida J. Franson, both of this city.
San Francisco, February 18—Mace Constine to Eva Sanders.
San Francisco, February 21—Theodore A. Eisen to Annie M. Bennett.
San Francisco, February 21—John D. Miller to Mrs. Cornelia O. Gross.
San Francisco, February 19—Joseph Rosenthal to Rosa Hirsch.

BORN.

Sacramento, February 12—Wife of Thos. Cullivan, a daughter.
Nevada City, February 12—Wife of Charles Grimes, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, February 22—Alfred Spinks, a native of Alabama, 62 years, 5 months and 16 days.
[Funeral notice hereafter.]
Slough House, Cosumnes river, February 22—Ruth, daughter of W. M. and L. B. Russell, 2 months and 19 days.
College City, Colusa county, February 8—Clayton Comer, 22 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. fe23-1t

Fine Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc., to order at MASON'S Factory, 728 J st. fe23-1m

A NORWEGIAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION to do upstairs work or help do housework. Call at No. 515 O street, between Fifth and Sixth. fe23-3t*

OMAHA WHITE LEAD

PERFECTLY PURE.

The following guaranty is on every package: THE OMAHA WHITE LEAD CO.

Manufactures only one brand of WHITE LEAD, and that is Perfectly Pure and never adulterated in any form; therefore we guarantee this and every other package of LEAD sold by us to be Perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead. S. E. LOCKE, Manager.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE THE OMAHA Brand of Perfectly PURE WHITE LEAD, **In lots to suit, at lowest market rates.**

☞ This LEAD stands at the head, and is guaranteed to be unsurpassed for fineness, whiteness and covering capacity.

—WE ALSO OFFER—

SPIRITS TURPENTINE,

In cases, guaranteed strictly pure, at

67 1-2c Per Gallon,

—AND—

62 1-2 cents Per Gallon (in barre's).

SCOFIELD & TEVIS,

Nos. 71, 73 Front st., Sacramento.
fe23-3p1w

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNA

M. L. POTTS, M.D.,

—WILL—

LECTURE

—AT THE—

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, FEB. 23d,

—ON—

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD,

Lungs, Heart, Liver, Skin, Kidneys, Etc. Causes of many prevalent and fatal diseases, and how to avoid them.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 24TH,

TO HUSBANDS AND WIVES!

When no Gentleman will be admitted unless accompanied by a Lady.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 25TH,

On Love, Courtship and Marriage!

☞ Evening lectures are for both sexes. THIS AFTERNOON and FRIDAY AFTERNOON MRS. DR. POTTS will lecture to LADIES ONLY.

Whole Course Tickets—Six Lectures—not including lecture to Husbands and Wives, $1.
Evening Course Tickets (three lectures, not including lecture to Husband and Wives), 50 cents.
Afternoon Course Tickets (three lectures), 50 cents.
Admission to Husbands' and Wives' Lecture, 25 cents each.
Any Single Admission, 25 cents.
For sale at the door. Evening Lectures commence at 8 o'clock. Afternoon Lectures at 2:30 o'clock.
Drs. POTTS & HARRISON can be consulted FREE OF CHARGE at the Golden Eagle Hotel. Hours from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Ladies' entrance on Seventh street. fe16 8t

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

—TENDERED TO—

SERGEANT P. F. BUCKLEY,

Right General Guide, by the members of

CO. A, FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT, N. G. C.,

AT TURNER HALL