THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.... .....MARCH 24, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, March 23, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Character of weather.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia....	30.30	53	S.	Light..	Calm.	.08	Fair
Portland....	30.30	57	Calm.	Calm..	Calm..	.....	Cloudy
Roseburg...	30.40	60	Calm	Calm..	Calm..	.....	Fair
Red Bluff...	30.24	67	N.	Light..	Light..	.....	Clear
Sacramento.	30.24	62	N.	Light..	Light..	.....	Clear
S. Francisco.	30.25	57	Calm.	Calm..	Calm..	.....	Clear
Visalia.	30.22	65	N. W.	Light..	Light..	.....	Clear
Los Angeles.	30.12	66	W.	Light..	Light..	.....	Clear
San Diego..	30.12	58	N.	Light..	Light..	.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 72; minimum, 45.
River above low-water mark, 19 ft. 2 in

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 23d—1 A. M.—Indications for California: Fair weather.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 118⅜ for 4s of 1907; 114½ for 4½s; 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 87@4 90; silver bars, 113⅞.

Silver in London, 52d; consols, 101 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 119½; 4½s, 116¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars 90@90½ cents.

Mining stocks were in fair request at San Francisco yesterday, with but little change of values. Alpha continues active, over 3,000 shares changing hands at the informal session. There were no sales of Bullion, Exchequer, Alpha, Overman, Caledonia, or Silver Hill. Utah is sinking under its assessment of $1, which does not become delinquent until April 11th. Yellow Jacket continues to sell at the value of the assessment recently added.

The steamer Columbia, from Oregon, grounded at the entrance of San Francisco harbor yesterday, and received considerable damage.

Judge Hoffman yesterday released the Chinese women who were held at San Francisco on a charge of being courtesans.

Fire at Junction City, Or.; also at Hawley, Minn.

At Canso, Nova Scotia, yesterday, the shore end of the second cable of the American Telegraph Company was successfully laid.

The boiler of a tugboat exploded at Philadelphia yesterday, killing four men, and afterward taking fire and causing considerable damage to property in the vicinity.

The Illinois Probate Courts are decided to be legally constituted.

Admiral Spotts, U. S. N., died March 9th at Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Shipherd yesterday said the name of the Senator to whom he alluded in his testimony was Blair of New Hampshire

Several miles of Edison's electric railway at Menlo Park are now completed, and cars are propelled over it at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

An aeronaut left England for France yesterday in a balloon.

The Coroner's jury at Tombstone, A. T., declare that Morgan S. Earp came to his death at the hands of Frank Stillwell, who was assassinated at Tucson.

The bark T. Jeffie Southard, from New York, has been totally wrecked on the coast of Brazil.

Small-pox has broken out in the County Jail at Des Moines, Ia.

The Chinese bill was passed in the House of Representatives yesterday without amendment by a vote of 177 to 65, and now goes to the President for his approval.

E. J. Cripe is on trial at Stockton for bigamy.

At Lewiston, Idaho, yesterday, Allen Bore was killed in a runaway accident.

Moody and Sankey are wanted in London to spend a year in evangelical work.

Another murder has been committed by the Earp party in Arizona—a Mexican named Florentina being the victim.

Louis Wittmer, recently hurt by a bank caving on him, died of his injuries yesterday at Portland, Or.

Salem, Or., charges Liquor dealers a license of $500 per annum.

The Illinois Legislature met in a called session at Springfield yesterday.

Melville has transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy the plan adopted for searching for the missing Arctic explorers, which will be found in our telegraphic columns this morning.

The Proctor House, in the Kearsage mountains, New Hampshire, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Owing to the strike of molders at Troy, N. Y., 20,000 men are thrown out of work.

On the fourth page of to-day's RECORD-UNION will be found a portrait of Jacob R. Shipherd, President of the Peruvian Company, together with a sketch of his life.

CABINET TALK.

There is a renewal of the rumors about Cabinet changes, and this time Teller is placarded for the Interior Department. It is said that he has also become so certain of his nomination as to go about among his friends telling them of it, and that he has already begun to "name the day," on which his nomination will be sent in. It is only among flies and men that such complete disregard of the teachings of experience is encountered. A fly will walk calmly and deliberately into the trap which already contains the bodies of his friends and companions, or will survey their disasters with an indifference which speaks volumes for his phlegm. In the same way a Teller will jump to the conclusion that he is infallibly booked for the Interior Department, regardless of the fact that a few weeks ago precisely the same assertion was made concerning Mr. Sargent. Is Teller more secure than Sargent had a right to feel? We do not think that is possible. Has he any better guarantees than Sargent had? That, too, is incredible. What madness, then, has inspired him thus to court destruction, when it is obvious that the President cannot give him any foreign mission better worth having than Chile, Peru or Bolivia? The folly of his boasting indeed is already shown, for the dark shadow of Grant passes over the board, and on the opposite side the figure of Chaffee looms up, menacing and ominous. In times like these it behooves the wise politician to hold his peace until he has his commission in his pocket, signed, sealed and delivered; for between cup and lip so many slips are recorded that everything in the shape of certainty would seem to be excluded. Mr. Teller will no doubt be Secretary of the Interior if he is nominated, and he will be nominated unless some other person is, and probably he will be confirmed if his name ever gets before the Senate. But in the light of past events sensible men will decline to discuss such vague contingencies as these, and will await the actual event before expressing an opinion.

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

It is not quite easy to discover the true inwardness of the last phase in the Whittaker case, but the presumption is that the President has decided to pardon Whittaker and turn him out of the service, instead of keeping him in it and punishing him. And probably this is the best way to get rid of the case. There can be no doubt of the young man's guilt, and it is equally clear that his offense grew in a considerable measure out of his peculiar situation at West Point. After what has happened it would be useless to keep him there, and it is perhaps unnecessary to punish him any more. To turn him out and let him go, seems therefore the most practical solution of the whole matter.

THE MUTUAL UNION.

If, as alleged, Jay Gould has secured a majority of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company's stock, the independent career of that association must be regarded as closed. The statement in the affirmative has been made with much circumstantiality, and it seems credible. It is true that some officers of the Mutual Union continue to deny it, but if the change of ownership really has taken place, it will not be long before the fact becomes known, no matter what attempts are made to conceal it.

PASSAGE OF THE CHINESE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Chinese bill passed in the House yesterday, without amendment, by a vote of 177 to 65. This is in several respects a remarkable vote. The total number of Representatives is 293. Of these no more than 242 voted at all on the bill. This shows that public sentiment at the East has not come round to the California view of the Chinese question, for had such a change of opinion taken place it is certain that 51 Representatives would not have evaded a vote on this question, as they have done. The peculiar conditions under which the bill has been passed indicate that nothing but the political considerations saved it. It was the fear of losing the votes of the Pacific States, and scarcely any other influence, which secured for the bill the very partial support it had, and the very unwilling neutrality which prevented it from being ignominiously slaughtered. And this analysis also shows that the state of feeling about the measure is so far from being unanimous, that the President's assent cannot be taken for granted.

He is in a position to perceive clearly the political implications of legislation, and he is practically independent of public opinion. The diplomatic view of the case is likely to impress him, moreover, and the commercial view may be utilized against the bill also. The question with him, supposing that he is a candidate for re-election, is, whether he will lose more in New England than he will gain on the Pacific Coast, by signing the bill. For it must be realized that however grave and serious the dangers of Chinese immigration may appear to Californians, the Eastern people do not regard the question with anything like the same earnestness, and in fact do not believe that the California view is correct. They attribute the latter mainly to the glamour of local prejudice, and the demagogism of local politicians and journals. They point to the actual numbers of the Chinese among us, and to the fact that they have not appreciably increased for several years, and ridicule our apprehensions as puerile and insincere, born of the tendency to truckle to Sand Lot threats, and having no greater significance than to placate the "great unwashed" for the sake of their votes. The argument of Mr. George F. Seward that if the Chinese had or could have votes, the Chinese question would disappear, is no doubt regarded at the East as exceedingly cogent and keen. For the people in those States have observed the manner in which their own politicians pander to every voting element, and how respectfully they treat every such element, and they not unnaturally conclude that if the Chinaman had the ballot he would not need defenders long.

Even so intelligent a journal as the *Nation* takes sides against the promoters of the bill, and expresses the opinion that "there has never been anything in recent "politics so absurd as the terror, real or "affected, about the numbers of the Chi-"nese, except the pretense of the San "Francisco hoodlums that they compete "with them in the labor market. There "is hardly a lazy vagabond or tramp in the "United States who does not try to be-"lieve that the Chinaman is keeping him "out of work." Thus we see one of the most enlightened of American journals declaring its belief that the San Francisco hoodlums complain of Chinese competition. And this shows how little the *Nation* understands the hoodlum. The latter is by no means the person to complain of Chinese competition, for he does not work at anything himself, unless it be crime, and though he is always ready to maltreat the Chinese, he despises them too thoroughly to dread their rivalry. But when such a paper as the *Nation* takes this view it is evident that our eloquent Senators and Representatives have not succeeded in changing Eastern opinion on the subject, and that the California view is unpopular on the Atlantic seaboard.

And in view of these facts and considerations it may be rash to assume with any confidence that the President will sign the bill. Probably the best hope of his acquiescence lies in the obvious fact that Congress has undertaken to shuffle all the responsibility on to his shoulders. Under such circumstances a man of spirit might conclude that he would not be trapped in such a way, and might sign the bill without any reference to his own convictions. Should he sign it, however, there will be no reason for special rejoicing, for the measure is at best tentative, and it is quite questionable whether it will produce any appreciable improvement in the existing situation. We are disposed to believe that it will not have been a month on the statute book before the community in whose interest it was passed will have discovered that it does not really touch the root of the evil from which they suffer, and that it only provides for a slow and tedious change, which may occupy the lifetime of a generation.

As a means, therefore, of putting an end to popular clamor, we fully expect that the new bill will turn out a disappointment. It will effect but a momentary quiet, and when the uncertain and tedious nature of the cure proposed is generally realized, we shall not be surprised if the Pacific Coast becomes more exclamatory, objurgatory and insistent than ever. It does not seem to have occurred to the astute and supple politicians engaged in the negotiations that a case of this sort called for a really practical measure; for a measure, in short, where merits could be perceived and estimated from the day it went into effect. Any other kind of legislation was certain in the nature of things to fail of effect, yet our representatives evidently believe that when the President signs the bill there will remain nothing for California but to show her gratitude by supporting the Republican or Democratic party, as the case may be, for of course both parties will claim the honor of passing the bill, here, at the same time that they both disclaim the discredit of passing it, at the East.

THE KAISER'S OPTIMISM.

The old German Emperor has been celebrating his birthday with great rejoicings, and has received many compliments, whereto he replied in a speech which serves to show how different the imperial point of view is apt to be, from that which common people hold. Kaiser William thinks that Providence has selected him for the performance of great things, and that to this end he has been fortunate in the choice of his instruments. It must be admitted that Bismarck and Moltke were simply perfect instruments for the carrying out of a "blood and iron" programme; but whether that programme was one which a respectable and intelligent Providence would indorse, is quite another question. The notion which the old Emperor takes so much pleasure in, however, has been entertained by every crowned fool and knave the world has ever seen. The fact is that it is an idea which quite naturally and almost inevitably grows out of such situations. The first Napoleon probably held it in a different form. He was too confident in the splendor of his own genius to believe that he was simply a tool, but he did believe that Destiny befriended him. As to Emperor William, seeing that his game was aggrandizement, he was fortunate in having such powerful intellects as those of Bismarck and Moltke at his service. But it is perfectly certain that the history of Germany and Prussia during his reign has been made, not by the monarch, but by the minister. Bismarck has for many years been the real ruler of Germany. Without him the poor old Emperor would very soon be reduced to his natural level, which is that of a well-meaning, opinionated, not at all brilliant old man. How incapable he is of judging concerning what is passing around him is shown by his remark that "he had learned with pleasure "that the country largely approved his "recent message." It is true that there were people to tell Charles X. of France that in signing the ordinances which in a few hours cost him his throne, he had firmly established his dynasty, and therefore we need not be surprised that Emperor William's ear should have been abused by flatterers in regard to the late message. But it is notorious that the message has produced the most profound and universal dissatisfaction throughout Germany, and that the end of this dissatisfaction has not yet been reached. It is quite natural that the Emperor should recommend his people to cultivate a "fervent religious "feeling," though perhaps he should have said whether he meant a Catholic or a Protestant fervor, for the Catholic fervor has of late years produced embarrassing results in German legislation, and nobody knows this better than Prince Bismarck. A fervent religious feeling in the abstract, however, is always what autocratic rulers most wish to see cultivated, because it reconciles the people to despotism, persuades them that their government, no matter how meddlesome or intolerant, is heaven-sent, and causes them to reject those liberal sentiments and those intellectual researches which, by leading them to a higher mental plane, are calculated to render them impatient of their burdens. Where the Throne rests upon the Altar, religion is enlisted in the service of royalty, and this kind of alliance has so frequently been cemented that the popular distrust of the Churches which is a canon of continental Republicanism, is sufficiently explained by it.

WHY PARDONED?

Cashier Conant, who stole $70,000 from a bank, and who was condemned to seven years' imprisonment, has been pardoned by the President after serving two years, the plea being that his health had broken down under confinement. It is no doubt the case that the health of many prisoners breaks down, particularly when, through the exercise of favoritism, they are excused from the performance of the labor which would have kept their systems in good condition. But it is not to be credited that this particular criminal deserved pardon more than hundreds or thousands of others, and it will assuredly be concluded that he has been favored improperly because he had rich and influential friends in politics. The example is a bad one, moreover. Of all crimes perhaps the most common at this time is embezzlement. The instances of it of late years have been startlingly numerous, and have included scores of bank cashiers, many of whom have ruined the institutions with which they were connected, and have escaped punishment in the end. It is the more necessary to execute stern justice when it becomes possible in such cases. Conant's crime was a particularly bad one, and his sentence was just. He ought to have served it, and the only possible result of his pardon will be to spread abroad the belief that such offenses are venial, and easily compounded for.

THE IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

The California Immigration Association met at San Francisco Tuesday. The Secretary's financial statement showed: Balance on hand, $415 17; received from subscriptions, $570 50; total, $985 87. Expended—On expense account, $75 60; on salary account, $250; total, $385. Balance in hands of Treasurer, $660 07. The income of the Immigration Office has been increased this month $47. The present regular subscription is $462. The pamphlet showing the workings of the Association for the past month will be issued during the current week. Inquiries from New Zealand for north California lands are announced. The pamphlet of the Shasta County Association is in preparation. The work done in the Land Office Department shows the magnitude of the business undertaken. One and one-half millions of acres of Government land of some character have been listed, and 700,000 acres more are learned of, which is about one-seventh of all the railroad grants of land in the State. Since the last report of officer C. H. Street nearly all the vacant land in Mendocino county, amounting to over 800,000 acres, has been listed. The character of all the Government land in Napa and Sonoma counties has been learned as far as the Surveyor-General's field notes will show it. Forty large plates in the latter county have been made and mounted. Nineteen large maps of Mendocino county lands have also been traced. The deficiency of description regarding these lands, occasioned by the meagerness of the surveyors' field notes, has been supplied by correspondence. Of eighteen persons who have been informed of the lands of the association since the last meeting, but three have returned. One colony of Germans has been located in Shasta county. The report of the Land Officer outlines the future labors of the association. Immigrants are always advised that there are no good Government lands in the old settled counties, and that if they would get productive lands they must go to the new districts, away from the railroads and large towns. The association is continually in receipt of descriptions of private lands for sale, but it has not been the policy of the association to undertake the sale of such.

BAKERS' UNION AND THE SUNDAY LAW. At San Francisco, at the recent meeting of the Bakers' Union, the most important business discussed was the advisability of taking steps under the Sunday law for the prevention of bakers' wagons delivering bread through the city on Sundays. It was claimed that Saturday night and Sunday work being an excess of the ninety hours worked during the previous six days of the week, was an outrageous imposition for which there existed no excuse, as the public did not desire such service. All present being in favor of encouraging and aiding the authorities in a general enforcement of the law, on motion, it was resolved "that the Bakers' Union of this city, while opposed to the enactment and enforcement of any law of a sumptuary character, or in any way limiting or proscribing citizens in the exercise of their constitutional privileges, and apart from the religious or fanatical features of the present agitation upon the Sunday law, we are in favor of its enforcement, prohibiting the running of bakers' wagons on that day, and hope the Chief of Police, in enforcing the law against saloons, will do so also against those who, by running their wagons on Sunday, force bakers to act as slaves."

"I CONSIDER it a great pleasure," writes A. J. Doak, Esq., manager of the American House, Amesbury, Mass., "to state that the inflammatory rheumatism which so severely affected my feet, yielded at once upon a few applications of the St. Jacobs Oil, which is worthy of the highest recommendation."

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oregon Steamer on the Rocks—Release of the Chinese Women—The Sunday Law Cases—Supreme Court Decision—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23d.—The steamer Columbia, from Portland, on entering the harbor this morning during a dense fog, went on the rocks just outside of Fort Point. She was got off at high water, and made rapid speed for the mud flats of Mission Bay, where she arrived with the water up to her fires, and the firemen waist deep in it. The damages will be considerable.

Judge Hoffman, of the United States District Court, to-day ordered the release of the Chinese women brought here by the steamer Anger Head, holding that there was no evidence that they were prostitutes.

The Sunday Law Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23d.—The excitement incident to the wholesale arrests of Sunday-law violators made yesterday showed signs this morning of moderation. The docketing of the 512 names on the City Prison register was finished this morning by the Prison Keeper, who placed them on to-morrow's docket. The list comprises 14 pages. The cases will, therefore, come up at 10 o'clock to-morrow in their proper Courts, when they will undoubtedly be continued in a body for a month or so. The League of Freedom has engaged an attorney for each Court.

Fire—Supreme Court Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23d.—A two story frame dwelling, No. 104 Fourteenth street, was partially destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $1,500.

The Supreme Court to-day, by affirming the judgment of the lower Court in the case of Hughes vs. Bray, decided that a purchaser may recover damage in cases where the goods bought by sample are not up to the sample standard. The sample displayed in selling must be considered a warranty of the grade of the goods.

The Appolating Power.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23d.—The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors will, at a meeting to-morrow, request the opinion of the City and County Attorney as to where the power is vested to appoint Police Commissioners, it being claimed by some that the appointing power rests with Governor Perkins. Others argue that the Supervisors may appoint, as the Commission is purely a local organization, and that the judicial tribunal by which the Commissioners were originally appointed being three Judges of District Courts has been succeeded by the Superior Courts created by the new Constitution.

Proposed Democratic Reorganization.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23d.—The subcommittee of ten appointed several weeks ago to prepare a system for the reorganization of the Democracy of San Francisco, have issued a lengthly circular report, embodying a detailed and elaborate plan for accomplishing the purpose. Among other suggestions, it is proposed to organize forty-seven clubs in the city according to the number of voters. Another proposition is to provide for twenty-seven clubs. On the question of the number of clubs the committee are divided. As yet neither plan has been ratified. It is the purpose of the committee to effect a thorough and radical reorganization of the Democratic party in the city.

Sunday Law Violators Fined.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23d.—Ah Toy and Chin Wy, who were arrested for having kept their places of business open last Sunday, pleaded guilty in Department Two to-day of the Police Court, and on motion of the attorney for the people they were fined $5 each.

AN ADDRESS.

Ministers and Other Citizens to the Mayor and Other Officers in San Francisco.

The following is the full text of the address of the San Francisco ministers and citizens favoring the Sunday law, on the occasion of their recent visit to the Mayor, Chief of Police and the Prosecuting Attorney of San Francisco:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: Much effort has been and is being put forth to make the impression that the statute known as the Sunday law is an unjust an odious measure, impossible of enforcement. We believe that there exists an organization, or league, whose avowed purpose is to embarrass and defeat the enforcement of the law. Such a conspiracy is a hundred times more audacious, and, if not promptly and vigorously met, a thousand times more dangerous, than the illicit distillers in the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina. Thus far this treasonable organization has had little less than an unchallenged career, insomuch that the unthinking have been deluded into the belief that its ostentatiously-paraded statements contain some substance of truth. Doubtless many of the conspiracy in question have been cajoled into the league under great misintelligence as to the turpitude of the crime contemplated and the magnitude of the danger involved in the disloyal experiment.

For these reasons, and all others which ought to modify the action of loyal citizens, we have deemed it expedient to assure you, the executive officers of the city, and through you all whom it may concern, that there is a large and determined majority of tax-paying citizens who desire and expect the enforcement of the law.

It is settled, as a matter of science and experience, that all laborers, all members of the employed classes, all workers with nerve and brain, must enjoy one day of rest in seven, in order to preserve physical, mental and moral health. The convenience of business, the harmony of the industries, the traditions of the nation, the lessons of our history, the recognitions of constitutional and common and statute law, the good order of society, the domestic quiet necessary to the full enjoyment of the benefits of the day, the structural plan of the American Government, and the suggestions of comprehensive statesmanship under it, point to the high expediency of designating one and the same day for the whole people. The day commonly called Sunday is the only day on which it would be possible to fix with any approach to a broad and intelligent agreement. It has been conspicuously recognized throughout our entire history by Constitutions, Legislatures and Courts. It is interwoven with the whole order of our national life, and could not be substituted without measureless confusion and loss. Other Sabbaths are days of religious observance by comparatively small numbers, and have no date value or commercial and legal significance in the general system. The law does not forbid any man to rest on any other day, nor does it forbid him to work on Sunday. So far, every man may satisfy his conscience and follow his bent. With designated exceptions, it very properly forbids him to keep open any place of business, or to compel or require others to work, or any place of mercenary temptation to lure the weak and unwary into wasteful expenditures, and into excesses which disquiet the day and defeat the intent of the law.

If, then, the civil Sabbath must of general necessity be one day, and that day Sunday, every dictate of prudence and manhood government suggests that the laborer's rest-day should be for health, home-life, and mental and domestic improvement; free alike from the exactions of capital, the oppressions of power, and the demoralizing solicitations of cupidity. No attempt is made to compel men to worship or to keep the Sabbath religiously; but only requires them to be just to the profoundest needs of human nature in the relations of industrial, domestic and civil life. It cannot be but that every virtuous calling and every industry demanded by authentic civilization will be advantaged by the operation of the law. If there is any occupation which cannot tolerate such a law, that occupation must be at war with the best interests of society.

Such in brief, are the character and objects of the Sunday law. To assume that it cannot be enforced is to confess a weakness disreputable to the government and damaging to the reputation of the city and the State. To refuse to enforce it is to invite disorganization and anarchy. Sunday will be exceptionally a day of dissipation, domestic misery and public crime, or exceptionally a day of personal sobriety, domestic comfort and public quiet. Which it shall be will now depend on the supineness or vigor, the cowardice or courage, the perjury or fidelity of the functionaries charged with the execution of the law.

Without consuming time with argument, we hasten to assure you, sir, and gentlemen, of our unshaken confidence in the ability and official integrity of the executive officers of this city; and through you to say to all parties in interest that there is a large, calm and determined constituency, who not only desire the enforcement of the law, but are resolved to do what they may in every legitimate way to defeat the machinations of rebellion, and prevent such a triumph of conspiracy as would blast the good name of the city, and menace every law by which our liberties are guarded and every right we hold dear. We represent, directly, say fifty churches, with a large citizen membership, everyone of whom is law-abiding and—in case of need—may be relied upon as law-enforcing. Outside of this circle, which is unpotential only in the fancy of the uninformed, is another, composed of many hundreds of pledged temperance men in a single order, whose past activity is a presage of their future energy. Outside of this is a large number of members of other organizations, too intelligent to be deceived by a false cry, and too patriotic to stand supinely by and see the guaranties of liberty insolently trampled under foot in the purblind interest of a few whose gains depend on the amount of misery they can create. Outside of all these there is a still larger constituency of sober, industrious citizens, augmented by a multitude who have felt the power of appetite or suffered indirectly the scorchings of the fire, and therefore wish to remove temptation from the purview of their rest-day rambles, who will answer to any call the civil government may make upon them for maintaining the supremacy of law. Outside of all these is a great assemblage of wives, children, mothers of endangered sons, and sisters of imperiled brothers, whose rights are as sacred as though they were able to defend them by bayonet and ballot. These must be considered in any comprehensive measure of legislation for the public good.

Thus far this vast constituency has calmly waited for the decision of the highest Court. The calmness of their courage may have emboldened the demoralizers into the notion that the opposition to their disorganizing purposes would be timid and temporary. We are sure that you, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, do not labor under such a misapprehension. We therefore make these delibe ate statements much more in the hope of undeceiving the victims of misteaching, than to intimate to the executive officers of the municipal government the grave importance of promptly and vigorously discharging the functions which they are sworn to perform, and which have been insolently set at defiance.

For ourselves—if you will indulge us yet a moment—we try to keep the Sabbath in a Christian way. But, in pleading for a civil Sabbath, we speak only as citizens, conceding all the rights we claim, and claiming all that we concede. Clearly recognizing the fact that a people endowed with the ballot, and the right of private and public discussion, can have no valid reason for rebellion, we are accustomed to submit to laws which we do not approve till they can be lawfully repealed or amended. If any and every class or calling may usurp the powers of Legislatures and Courts, then government is at an end and anarchy ensues. For the base disloyalty of the mercenary leaders of this latest "whisky rebellion," therefore, who would purchase guilty gains at the price of treason, no language of denunciation is too strong; but we should do injustice to our convictions if we did not cherish a kinder feeling toward their dupes and tools, who, for obvious reasons, do not discern the logical consequences of their false position. Yet, it must not be forgotten that

"Evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of heart."

Practically, "a blunder is as bad as a sin;" and the harm is doubly aggravated when the "blunder" is found to be under the adroit leadership of the "sin."

We will only tarry to assure you again of the conscientious support of a large and influential body of citizens, whose rights are too dear to them to be bartered for inglorious ease, and whose liberties, safe only while law is supreme, they will not consent to see jeopardized by a lawlessness which loudly and ludicrously proclaims itself in the prostituted name of Freedom.

If we have appeared to aim especially at one class, it is because that class only has proclaimed its purpose of non-submission to the law. This instance, being the first in the history of our State in which organized rebellion has openly challenged the Government, has an importance in its bearing upon the future which entitles it to so much distinction.

A St. Louis man has actually been caught bragging of the greatness of Chicago. He pleaded, in extenuation, that he was talking to an English barbarian, and was trying to convince the benighted heathen of the greatness of this country, and he mentioned Chicago as smaller than St. Louis. But good society in the latter city shuns him.—[Boston Post.

MEN AND WOMEN that pursue sedentary occupations need to take Kidney-Wort.

MARRIED.

San Francisco, March 22—Henry E. D. Faucett to Gussie Cogniasse.
San Francisco, March 22—C. D. Vincent to Grace L. Walrath.
Stockton, March 21—Joseph Steinhart to Fannie Marks.
Downieville, March 14—Judge A J. Howe to Mrs. E. A. L. Ryan.

BORN.

Sacramento, March 20—Wife of B. Shinkle, a son.
Dixie Valley, February 16—Wife of T. J. Wright, a son.
Lowell Hill, Nevada county, March 6—Wife of C. D. Easton, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, March 22—John Harmson, a native of Germany, 50 years, 1 month and 8 days.
[Funeral notice hereafter.]
Relief Hill, Nevada county, March 16—Benjamin D. Harris, 20 years and 7 months.
Sonora, March 5—George W. Tubbs, 31 years.
Sonora, March 8—Annie Luker, 60 years.
Marysville, March 19—Thomas J. McCormick, 74 years, 9 months and 14 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Regular meeting of Sacramento Division, No. 218, Sons of Temperance, at 7:30 sharp. Business of importance.
EDGAR H. RIVETT, W. P.
GEO. BATES, R. S. m24-1t*

To-night at 8 o'clock, at the Congregational Church, Hon. Eli Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will lecture on the subject: "What they Drink and How They Make It." Admission free. Come, everybody. m24-1t*

Attention, Company A, Independent Light Battery.—Officers and members will assemble at the Cadets' Armory THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 24th, at 7:30 o'clock. By order.
W. A. HOUGHTON, Captain.
J. W. STANEART, O. S. [6. C.] m24-1t

Red Jacket Tribe, No. 28, Imp. O. R. M.—Every member of this Tribe is earnestly requested to attend the Council Fire THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, as there is to be an adoption of applicants. There will be a large number of palefaces scalped to-night. GEO. J. SCULLEY, Sachem.
J. L. JACKSON, C. of R. [B. C.] m24 1t

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN, CITY and county, for Celluloid Door and Finger Plates, made in perfect imitation of Ebony, Ivory, Tortoise Shell, Russian Malachite, and Marbles of all styles; Door Plates lettered in Old English, Script and Block, with Gold, Silver or Black Lettering; retail, lettered and finished, for $2 each; finger plates, plain, 75 cents—ornamented, $1 each. Business is a monopoly, fully protected and very profitable. Neat sample cases, in book form, containing one dozen assorted colors, for agents. For territory and terms, address E. W. MELVIN, Sacramento, sole agent for California. m24-1w*

$2,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 521 J street. m24-3t*

NOTICE—BUSINESS CHANCES BOUGHT AND sold on Commission by CARL STROBEL, 521 J street. m24 1t*

"Oddities of Southern Life,"
By Henry Watterson,
Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.
See the April CENTURY MAGAZINE.

CARD.

I DESIRE TO STATE TO THE PUBLIC THAT Steamer and Hose Cart No. 1 responded as promptly to the fire alarm yesterday as it ever has to any call, notwithstanding the statement made in last evening's "Bee;" but it must be remembered that in a run of only two blocks steam cannot be got in sufficient quantity to work the steamer, but it got to work in a very short space of time, and in the mean time the stream taken from the plug was sufficient; the best evidence of this, and that good work was done, being that the fire was confined to the room where it originated.
HENRY GUTHRIE,
m24-1t Foreman of Steamer No. 1.

The Persecution of the Jews in Russia
From a Russian Point of View.
See the April CENTURY MAGAZINE.

The Hussar Band OF SACRAMENTO.

HAVING ORGANIZED A BRASS AND REED Band under the above name, composed of eighteen of the principal musicians of this city, we are prepared to furnish first-class music for all occasions at reasonable rates. All communications will receive prompt attention. FRED. MELVILLE, Leader and Business Manager, 301½ J street.
L. D. JONES, Business Manager, 820 K street.
m24-4plm

The Blessings of Piracy,
By Edward Eggleston.
The international copyright question and "cheap reprints" considered by an American author.
See the April CENTURY MAGAZINE.

SHERBURN & SMITH
Will sell at Auction on
SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882,
At 10:30 A. M sharp,
At their Salesroom, No. 393 K street,
A LARGE LOT OF GOODS REMOVED TO OUR store for convenience of sale, in part as follows:
Walnut Marble-Top Chamber Set;
Cottage Chamber Set; Green Rep Parlor Set;
Six Double Beds and Spring Mattresses;
Two new Carpet-covered Lounges;
Three Tapestry Carpets;
Two Cooking Ranges and Fixtures;
Gold-plated Watch and Chain; 25 new Albums,
And a host of goods too numerous to mention.
m24-2t SHERBURN & SMITH, Auctioneers.

OPERA IN NEW YORK,
By Richard Grant White,
Is one of the richly illustrated articles in the April CENTURY MAGAZINE.

WIRE.
10,000 BUNDLES BRIGHT AND ANNEALED MARKET WIRE.
3,000 BUNDLES GALVANIZED WIRE.
500 MILES GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRE.
—ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY—
A. S. HALLIDIE,
Wire Mills and Wire Rope Works,
No. 6 California st. [m18-2plm] San Francisco

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, 1 street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. m9-2plm

UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO
Fire and Marine.
CAPITAL, fully paid.....$750,000
Losses promptly adjusted and paid in gold coin.
CADWALADER & PARSONS,
General Agents Sacramento Division, No. 61 J street.
m13-4tuf

THE PIONEER BOX FACTORY
Still Ahead of All Competitors.
COOKE & SON
CORNER OF
Front and H streets.....Sacramento.
m24tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1882.

SACRAMENTO TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:		TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1881:	
Highest,	72	Highest,	74
Lowest,	45	Lowest,	53

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
[Special by Telegraph—Courtesy of the RECORD-UNION.]

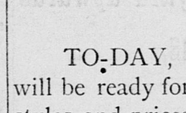
NEW YORK.		CHICAGO.	
Highest,	.....	Highest,	54
Lowest,	33	Lowest,	32

TO-DAY,

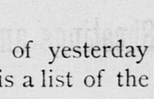
IMPORTANT SALE

—OF—

KID



GLOVES!



TO-DAY, the GLOVES spoken of yesterday will be ready for sale. The following is a list of the styles and prices:

3-button Kid Gloves, ... 18 cents
4-button Kid Gloves, ... 28 cents
6-button Kid Gloves, ... 48 cents

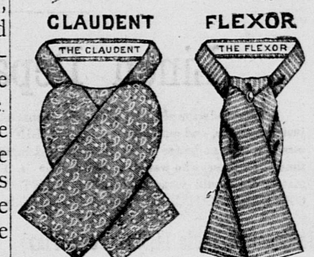
Portions of the above are slightly soiled, but not enough to injure the wear or appearance.

THE FOLLOWING LINES ARE IN PERFECT CONDITION:

3-hook Kid Gloves,... 77 cents
5 and 6-hook " " ... 87 cents
7 and 8-hook " " ... 97 cents

WE SHALL LIKELY HAVE A LARGE AND EARLY DEMAND FOR THESE GLOVES, AND TO SECURE DESIRED SIZES IT WILL BE WELL FOR PURCHASERS TO BE PROMPTLY ON HAND.

In all departments, we are getting in special lines of the finest goods obtainable—those which, from their recognized superiority or the renown of the maker, are considered superlative. Within a fortnight, we have announced the coming of two such lots of goods. One in the Hat Department, and the other in the Shoe-room, and to-day we call attention to a display of MEN'S FINE NECK-WEAR, just received from FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, New York. This firm enjoys a National reputation, and their goods are the finest and costliest made; but when their novelty, style and unapproachable finish are considered they will not be found proportionately higher priced than less expensive kinds. We also have from the same firm an invoice of fine GLOVES for Men's street wear. We shall take pleasure in showing any of these goods to those who are interested in the finest things the market affords.



FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
Patentees and Only Manufacturers.
THE CLAUDENT is the best-fitting flat scarf in the world.
THE FLEXOR SCARFS have a jointed shield, and are made in four styles, each of which represent a scarf tied by the wearer.
THE PUNJAB SCARF made to wash.
Our new styles for MAY, in all these shapes, are for sale everywhere.
All our Scarfs are patented, and buyers should look for our name on the back of each.

Exceptionally good value in Youths' Gray Tweed Suits, $3 50; ages, 11 to 16 years. *

Moire Striped Dress Satins, in half-a-dozen fashionable shades, $1 25. *

Men's Best White Shirts, in all sizes, at $1 75 and $2. We can imagine the need of nothing finer in shape, style or finish. Many grades at lower prices.*

Splendid values abound in LACE CURTAINS, which we have from 16 2-3 cents a yard upwards. Particular attention is called to the tape-bound sorts, which will be found more serviceable than those with lace-finished edges. Lace Curtains, in Sets, and Lace Lambrequins. *

MECHANICS' STORE.

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

ONE PRICE.

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.
OV