THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....APRIL 3, 1882

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—To-night.
First Ecclesiastical Society—This evening.
Ancient Order of Foresters—This evening.
Attention, Exempts!—This evening.
Business success—Thomas Bromley—Clunie Building.
Building and Loan Association meet to-night.
Farmers' picnic—Beach's Grove, May 4th
Red Men's picnic announcement.

Business Advertisements.

Weinstock & Lubin—Spring millinery opening.
A. A. Van Voorhies & Co.—Leather, harness, etc.
Pioneer Box Factory—Cooke & Son.
S. Gerson & Co.—Commission merchants.
John Eitel—Assayer and chemist.
Mrs. E. Katzenstein—Display of millinery.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RACE TRACK.—The sporting department of the San Francisco *Call* of yesterday thus speaks of the track at Agricultural Park in this city: "The only public courses where many race-horses are receiving their preparatory gallops are those at Sacramento and Oakland. The former has been put in better order than it has been for the past three years, and the trainers are all delighted with the chance it gives them; and now that the weather has been propitious, and with a good promise of remaining favorable, the Agricultural Park domiciles cannot grumble at the situation. Before the last rains the track at Sacramento was plowed to a uniform depth of ten inches, the furrow slice only six inches to insure every portion being turned over. It was left in this shape so that the soil would become thoroughly aerated, and thus the heavy showers 'settled' it into the proper consistence. After that the harrow mellowed the surface, and it is pronounced 'level, springy, and with a good bottom, smooth as a billiard-table and as fast as chain-lightning.' It is very little trouble to keep that track in order after such a thorough preparation, and the Agricultural Society having retained the control of it, the Secretary will be sure to see that there will be no cause for the complaints which had a good basis last year. This has always been a favorite place with the trainers, and, with the assurance of the ground being kept in order, it is not likely to lose its old-time reputation. There are now Fred Collier, sister to Lottery, Minnie Norris, Sam Boring, and a number of youngsters which have to win their credentials, and thus compel a christening, for the rules make it imperative that a race won must be followed by a distinctive appellation."

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COURSING CLUB.—The Coursing Club met at their hall Saturday evening. There was a very large attendance. All the bills were audited and ordered paid. After adjournment of the meeting M. Hanrahan, the owner of the victorious dog Bradley, invited the members of the club to accompany him to the club-rooms of J. H. Corbin, on J street, between Second and Third. Mr. Corbin had offered an elegant and costly collar to the dog who should carry off the honors of the coursing match. The presentation of the collar to the owner of Bradley was made by the District Attorney, H. L. Buckley. Mr. Hanrahan responded in brief but appropriate remarks, and invited all the guests to partake of champagne and a fine luncheon prepared for the occasion by Mr. Corbin. Toasts, champagne and brief speeches followed in quick succession, and the meeting lasted until a very late hour. The Sacramento Coursing Club has a large membership, is well officered, and is beyond question one of the best coursing club on the coast.

ILLNESS OF TRUSTEE RYAN.—On Saturday evening, while attending to some business near K and Third streets, Trustee Ryan was seized with a vertigo, which lasted several minutes. Supposing the attack to be of a temporary nature, he started to walk to his residence, at Eleventh and Q streets, when the dizziness increased, and at Ninth and P streets he fell in a fit and was carried home by some friends. For some time there was loss of consciousness, with very slow pulse and other grave symptoms which indicated an attack of a serious nature. He passed a comfortable night, however, but upon changing his bed Sunday morning the vertigo reappeared, and during yesterday he suffered from headache, with rise of temperature. No visitors are allowed to see him, as it is important that he be kept very quiet.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The twelfth game of the billiard tournament was played Saturday evening at the Union Hotel billiard rooms between Messrs. Gleason and Flint. The playing was quite good, and this game is said to be the finest of the tournament so far. Following is the score: Gleason—0 2 0 3 1 1 0 3 0 1 1 0 1 4 2 8 2 0 8 2 0 9 4 1 0 1 1 1 7 1 3 0 0 3 0 1 0 4 6 3 2 4 0 0 3 0 1 2 8 1 1 3 6 7 0 0 8 0 1 3—200; average, 3 7 11. Flint—4 0 8 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 2 0 9 6 2 8 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 3 1 8 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 9 3 0 2 1 1 1 3 1—158; average, 2 25-27. This evening the game will be between Robbins and Bostwick.

CITY FINANCES.—The following amounts were paid into the city treasury for the week ending Saturday, April 1st: S. R. Caldwell, Cemetery dues, $137; R. D. Scriver, water rates, $2,125 25; N. A. Kidder, harbor dues, $148 50; W. A. Henry, Police Court fines, $1 50; George A. Putnam, city licenses, $462 24; George A. Putnam, dog licenses, $9 60; E. H. McKee, interest on Water Works certificates, returned by W. Sharp, etc., $193 86; total, $3,082 95.

ARM BROKEN.—From the Chico *Record* of March 31st, it is learned that conductor Geo. Fisher, in charge of the southern-bound freight train, had his right arm broken Friday morning at that place. He was engaged in coupling cars, and the sleeve of his coat became fastened in the "bumper," holding it until a backing car struck his arm. Fisher put the train in charge of a brakeman, and was brought to the Railroad Hospital in Sacramento last Friday evening.

LATE ARRESTS.—The following appeared on the slate at the police station last night at 12 o'clock: Ah Yet, keeping an opium den, and Frank Bragg, an opium smoker, were taken in by officer Frazee; Mrs. Donahue, disturbing the peace, by officer Carroll; Frank Churchill, by officer Jackson; Ed. Dolan, drunk, by officer Eldred; Ah Jim, disturbing a religious meeting, by officer Eldred; Tom Gainor, drunk, by local Nash.

VACANCY FILLED.—The vacancy created in the State Board of Equalization by the resignation of M. M. Drew was filled Saturday by the appointment of William Johnston, Senator from this county. The resignation of Mr. Johnston as Senator and his appointment upon the Board occurred at one and the same time.

RAILROAD HOSPITAL REPORT.—The management of the Railroad Hospital report as follows for the month of March: Present in hospital March 1st, 42; admitted during the month, 38; discharged, 40; remaining in hospital month ending March, 40; private house and office patients treated, 200; total, 280.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—A. L. Frost, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of California, reports collections for the month of March as follows: Distilled spirits, $4,025 16; tobacco and cigars, $11,100 83; fermented liquors, $4,087 50; total collections, $9,213 49.

FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—The following is announced as the percentage of the First Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., for the month of February, 1882: Company A, 61.04; Company C, 81.94; Company E, 75.75; Company F, 61.42; Company G, 79.74.

PICNIC.—The farmers and grangers of Sacramento county will hold their annual picnic at Beach's grove, at Freeport, May 4th. The Committee of Arrangements are P. G. Riehl, J. G. Hite, D. G. Webber, Wm. Johnston, Stanton Myers and James A. Moore.

SPORT ON THE RIVER.—The Undine and Vesatri Boat Clubs had a race on the river yesterday afternoon. They rowed from the bridge to the Capital gas works. The Undines won by about two lengths.

REMOVAL OF THE POUND.—The city pound has been removed to the corner of Twelfth and C streets. The new incumbent, P. Rumble, has appointed Carter Jackson as Deputy Poundmaster.

THE RIVER.—The river yesterday stood at the 20-foot mark, which is the highest point it has attained this season.

A HEAVY MAIL.—Yesterday the westbound passenger train brought six days of delayed mail.

AT ST. PAUL'S TO-NIGHT, Rev. Carroll M. Davis will, after evening prayer, lecture on the events of Monday in Holy Week.

THE finest quality of ladies' French boots, at Hale's.

LONSDALE MUSLIN, 10 cents per yard, at Hale's.

A CONFESSION.

The Story of a Young Man Under Arrest and in Serious Trouble.

Readers of the RECORD-UNION will remember an account of the arrest at Elmira last week by J. H. Mahoney, postal detective, and officer Brissell, of this city, of two men charged with robbing the United States mail. Both men were taken on the arrival at Elmira of the train that is run on the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad. One was the conductor, A. H. Winsley, the other L. E. W. Parker, his brakeman. For some months the postal authorities have been aware that pilfering from the mail bags on that line has been going on. All sorts of decoys were set, but it seemed impossible to fix guilt where suspicion pointed. The two officers named were at last put upon the track, Mr. Brissell being called in to render the postal official the aid he needed. Marked coins were sent through the mails in registered letters by Dr. Fifield, the Postmaster at Madison, and the mail pouches were overhauled at Elmira to find if the bait had been taken. Several of the decoy letters failed, but finally one was sent by the doctor which read as follows:

MADISON, Cal., March 27, 1882.

H. M. Green & Co.: Inclosed please find $8, due you for the books, which were received all right. Yours, respectfully, M. L. FIFIELD.

This was addressed to Green & Co., 405 Montgomery street, San Francisco, and postmarked "Madison, March 27th." It bore one 1 cent and one 2 cents United States postage stamps. Inclosed was a $5 gold piece and three silver dollars. Each of these was marked so as to be identified, but still so as not to attract attention. On March 27th, on the arrival of the train from Madison at Elmira, the bags on being received, were found locked as usual, but on being opened the decoy package was missing. Inspector Mahoney then boarded the train, and abruptly asked Parker, the brakeman, who robbed the mails on that line. Parker was surprised, confused, and replied, "Nobody that he knew of." Mahoney then arrested and searched him, and found in his pockets the registered letter package broken open and the marked coin. In the meanwhile Brissell went for the conductor, Winsley, who had left the train and gone to his house, near the depot. He arrested him, but the prisoner showed very little emotion or surprise. Both men were brought immediately to Sacramento, but were kept separate. Parker was deeply moved, and admitted that he had received the package from Winsley, and that he knew the latter had been tampering with the mail bags. It was the intention to have the prisoners examined before United States Commissioner Cadwalader, of this city, but the United States District Attorney directed that they be brought to San Francisco, where they were taken by Mahoney and a deputy United States Marshal. The Postal Inspector was prompt in the matter, and proved himself efficient, and officer Brissell is credited with rendering him invaluable aid—indeed, the assistance of the latter was indispensable. Prior to the prisoners being taken below a RECORD-UNION representative sought an interview with Parker, Winsley, it being stated, making a flat denial of guilt and refusing to make any statement as to the matter. Parker was brought out of the City Prison and made a statement, which the RECORD-UNION representative took down in writing, and Parker then signed it after it had been read over to him. During the telling of his story the two officers named were present, and also Dr. Fifield. Parker is a very young man. He is of medium hight, dark eyes, hair and complexion, a rather thin face, and expression of kindliness and gentleness, and in his conversation is frank and apparently unreserved. His hands show that he has been a hard worker. He in no wise fills the ideal of a robber. His statement was very long, and during its delivery he was frequently questioned and cross-examined by the officers and reporter on points where there was any doubt as to clearness. He was frequently reminded that he need not make a statement unless he wished to do so. The examination of the prisoners has been set for Wednesday, and while the statement of the brakeman has been to this date withheld from publication in the interests of justice, now that the preliminary hearing has been fixed, and the RECORD-UNION representative who took the words down summoned to identify the same, there appears to be no longer any reason for withholding the statement. Leaving out the unnecessary details of his story, which he told with evident deep feeling, but with remarkable frankness, his narrative was as follows:

My name is Louis E. W. Parker. I live in Madison. For the last five or six months I have been brakeman on the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad. I make this statement voluntarily and of my own free will. There has been made to me neither promise nor threat in regard to the making of it. I think it was in September or October last that I caught A. H. Winsley, the conductor of the road, with an open mail sack. It was in the baggage compartment of the coach on the train. It was train No. 2, going north. I came from the head to the rear end of the train to tell the conductor that some lumber or posts were threatening to fall off. It was near to 12 noon. I came down off the box car to the door of the baggage compartment. It is a glass door. It was locked; through the glass door I saw Winsley with an open mail bag in his hand. The United States mails are carried on the trains of the road. Winsley claimed to have charge of them. The Deputy Postmaster at Elmira generally threw the mail bags into the car of the Vacaville line, and also received them on the arrival of the train. When Winsley saw me at the door he dropped the sack and unlocked the door. It was a leather pouch, a large one. I saw it open and the straps pulled out of the loops, and the iron lock lay on the other bag. I saw no key at all. I went in. Winsley did not relock the door. I says, "How long since you got to be mail agent?" or words to that effect. He said, "They keep sticking things on to me, till after a while I'll have so much to do I can't do it." At that moment, nearly, we were going about over Wolfskill switch, and I started to go out. I did not tell him about the loose lumber, as we were so near to Winters station. When I got on to the platform he called me back. I went back, and he said: "I don't want you to say anything about my having this sack open." I said: "All right, sir," or words like it, just as train men would speak to a superior. I saw no key, and didn't ask him about it, or how he got into the sack. I went out on the train then. Nothing was said about the bag for some days. One day I asked him how it was that he opened the mail one day, and not another? He said he did as he d—d pleased on the road. About a week or ten days after the first occurrence, Parker went on to say, Winsley sent Parker out of the baggage compartment of the car to see about some passengers, and when he returned he saw Winsley with an envelope in his hand. It was a white one, and he noticed no stamp on it. Winsley pulled the contents out—a white paper, and he told Parker there was $50 in greenbacks. He did not see him take the money out, but Winsley took a roll of bills from his pocket and gave Parker two $10 bills. He, Parker, said he didn't think he wanted them, but he took them. Winsley did not say where he got the letter. Parker thought it "awful funny" that he should give him money. Winsley told him that he, Parker, was not getting big wages, and it would help him out. Parker says he didn't know how Winsley could steal them. Parker knew nothing of registered packages—had seen them only when a boy in the East. It was two or three weeks more before anything more was said about money or mail bags—maybe longer. The next time was when Winsley got $50 in gold coin. It was near to Christmas. He reached his hand into his pocket and gave Parker, one afternoon on the train, a $10 and a $5 gold piece, saying, "I'll make you a Christmas present." Parker says he did not know Winsley had got $50 out of a mail bag—only knows what the officers say now, that $50 was lost at that time out of the mails. The next morning, as Parker swept out the car, he found a bit of string with the ends still tied, and a piece of paper, with a 10 cent and 3 cent stamp, and some writing on it. He thinks it was Postmaster Fifield's name on the top, and another on the bottom. Behind the lantern box he found a yellow envelope with the words printed on it "Postoffice Business." This he laid on Winsley's desk, the other paper he swept out. When Winsley came in he called his attention to the envelope, and Winsley tore it up and burned it in the stove, and said it amounted to nothing. March 27th, in the afternoon, on the train, between Elmira and Madison, Winsley sent Parker out at Union School-house to stop the train and let off a passenger. It took from four to five minutes. When he came back into the baggage compartment Winsley had a registered postoffice package in his hand. [Parker here identified it.] It was broken open at one end, and partly rolled up. Winsley gave it to him, and also a $5 gold-piece and three silver dollars. He said, "Here is $8 for you. Destroy that package as soon as you get a good chance." Parker thinks he added, "Burn it." The day before Parker had paid Winsley $1 10 that he owed him, and then told him that that "bursted him." Parker, between the first and second times of receiving money of Winsley, saw the latter one day open a mail sack with a key, shake it up and look into it, but he took nothing out. He relocked it, and put the key in his pocket. Winsley had once told Parker he was a sworn postal officer, and had a right to open sacks, and as he had a key Parker believed it. When he looked into the pouch at the time referred to—when he shook it up—Winsley remarked, "There isn't a d—d thing in it," or words to that effect. When Parker heard of the arrest of young Douglass, for mail robbing, he told Winsley of it. The latter told him not to be "scared," as there was no danger of any one touching him, Parker, and added that if ever any one asked him, Parker, anything about the matter, to say nothing, and if any officer came to arrest him, to tell them nothing; that he (Winsley) had money, and he'd help him (Parker) out. Parker replied, "All right," but made up his mind that if anything occurred again, it would come out. He had it on his mind to go and tell Dr. Fifield that something was going on wrong about the mail, and added, "If I'd only done so I'd not been in this trouble to-day." Parker says he never had any other conversation with Winsley about the mails. On the 27th of March Parker and Winsley were arrested, as stated, and on Parker was found the $8 (marked as a decoy), and the package that he identified as above. Parker denies that he ever opened a sack, or a letter, and says he has above related all he ever had to do with the mail sacks. He never had charge of them. They were always in charge of conductor Winsley. Often when there were long trains Parker says he would not go into the coach at all, as his place was ahead, and then Winsley would have full opportunity to overhaul the mail bags if he wished. Prior to Parker first finding Winsley tampering with the mail bags, the latter had been rather rough in his usage of Parker, and did not allow him to be in the coach much. After that he was very kind and thoughtful about him, and he could come into the coach when he pleased. After that, also, Winsley voluntarily applied to the railroad managers and got Parker's wages raised, though Parker had himself applied and been refused.

Both Parker and Winsley are married men, and both have young children. Winsley has stoutly maintained his innocence; Parker, both here and at Woodland, where he met his wife as the officer was taking him hence to San Francisco, as stoutly adheres to his story. The scene of parting between the young man and his still younger wife is described as so affecting that the bystanders in the Sheriff's office were moved to compassionate tears.

AT THE CHURCHES.

At the German Lutheran Church, March 26th, Rev. Dr. Taubner, pastor, on the occasion of the examination preparatory to confirmation, a class of eighteen boys and girls was presented. The examination was made in regard to what they had learned after many months of instruction and was conducted by the pastor. It extended to their knowledge of the doctrines of the church, the study of the Bible and the history of the reformation, and without exception they acquitted themselves with credit. Yesterday was Palm Sunday, and the pastor administered to the class the right of confirmation, the most solemn of all the rites of the Lutheran Church. The children made a very pleasing appearance, the girls all being attired in simple white. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers and garlands. Dr. Taubner preached a very impressive sermon from Galatians, vi., 7: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." He said there were two themes which the children were to earnestly remember: the first was, "whatsoever a man soweth," the second, "that shall he also reap." On the first theme the speaker spoke on the following heads: First, the kind of seed man sows, where he sows it, when he sows it; second, he will surely reap the kind he sows, in the way he sowed it, and in like way will also receive his reward. The sermon evidently made a deep impression on the parents and the children, and also all others of the large congregation, especially where the speaker advanced the idea that the Galatians were a Gaelic people, who, in company with a Celtic tribe, emigrated from Thalia, in Asia, and mingled with the Grecians, therefore also named Gallo-Grecians. The Germans, he said, have a close relation to the Galatians, and for this reason German children should especially take to heart the words of the Apostle Paul, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—The Nellie Boyd Dramatic Company begin an engagement at the Metropolitan Theater this evening, the play being "A Case of Divorce," a new sensational and society drama, by Bartley Campbell. The company came to the State by the Southern route. It announces its own orchestra, a full brass band, and elegant costumes. The company has brought with it from the East eastern admission rates, to which sooner or later all California managers must come. This will be the first time in the history of the stage here that a regular dramatic company, playing the standard modern dramas, has announced to play for rates common at the East—50 and 35 cents. This event gives warrant for the suggestion that it remains to be seen whether a company can break down the custom here that insists on $1, and oftener than not an extra fee for reserves besides. The last dramatic company here that attempted to charge the full rates failed to draw, although there were some other reasons, also, tending to that end. Here, however, is a troupe inviting criticism, and that is the first to break the ice of the old charges. Whether or not it can resist the managerial pressure on this coast as to that, is an interesting question. The houses of cheap prices in San Francisco have proven sad thorns in the sides of theatrical proprietors there, and it begins to look as though their high-price days are ended in the interior also. There has not been a continued successful dramatic season in the interior, at high prices, in a year, while several ordinary troupes, at low rates, have had crowded houses and financial success. The sequel of the new era in theatrical prices is evidently soon to be written.

RED MEN'S PICNIC.—The four tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men in this city announce that the Order will hold its annual picnic at Natoma Grove May 12th, which is a festal day of the Order in all the United States. The Artillery band will be in attendance and I. B. K. Church will be the "caller." Special attractions will be announced hereafter, and the intention is to surpass all previous efforts. There will be numerous prizes for games, and archers especially are warned to make ready for contests. The Picnic Committee of the tribes has organized, with G. B. Katzenstein as President; C. E. Spencer, Vice-President; A. Olsen, Secretary; N. Wilcox, Treasurer. Delegates—Cosumnes Tribe, George Boyne, N. Wilcox, G. B. Katzenstein. Red Jacket Tribe—C. E. Spencer, S. B. Cooley, N. S. Bennett. Owosso Tribe—J. H. Crowe, F. H. Miller, A. Olsen. Red Cloud Tribe—G. F. Bronner, T. P. Smith, F. J. Bidwell.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING.—Grand Army Hall was filled to its utmost capacity last evening on the occasion of the Land League meeting. The Executive Committee reported having decided to hold the second annual picnic at East Park on the 28th of May, and the following committee of ladies, Mesdames Kane, Dolan, Rigney, Scanlan, Thomas, Stanton and Miss Riley, was appointed for the purpose of soliciting prizes for the occasion. P. S. Dorney was then introduced and addressed the meeting, being followed by Major Barton, of San Francisco, who favored the audience with choice Irish songs and recitations, being frequently interrupted by hearty bursts of applause. Prof. Wolf, of San Francisco, then rendered several select airs on the violin, being encored several times. Vocal solos were given by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wilson and Miss Kay, and recitations by Mr. Wilbor.

THE BITER BIT.—On Saturday last many April-fool jokes were played. One party took a bridle-bit and visited all the saloons in turn. He would ask if they took "short bits for drinks?" When they answered in the affirmative he would call for his drink and lay down the bridle-bit. The barkeeper would laugh, and push back the bit. One barkeeper, however, took the bit and threw it into the drawer. The bit is worth about $1 50. The joker tried to buy his bit back, but the barkeeper wouldn't have it. He says he sells drinks for bits.

FEAST OF THE PASSOVER.—This evening will commence the Jewish feast of Passch, or the Passover, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of Hebrews, in Egypt, when God, smiting the first born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. The feast lasts for eight days, during which time all Israelites abstain from eating bread, substituting in its place matzos or unleavened bread.

HOW IS IT?—The inquiry is quite frequent these beautiful moonlight nights as to whether those public-spirited young men who collected the funds and conducted the free concerts in the plaza last year are going to do so again this season. Have they secured the services of one or both of the bands?

RAIN.—It commenced raining yesterday about 7 P. M., and kept coming down in light showers during the night.

CURFEW.—The curfew bell rings at 9 P. M. now instead of 8 o'clock.

TRY the great Eastern remedy, Rock and Rye. George W. Chesley, sole agent.

CENTEMERI KID GLOVES—Hale Bros.

CONCENTRATED LYE VS. COAL OIL AS AN INSECTICIDE.

Matthew Cooke, Chief Agricultural Officer, returned yesterday from San Jose, where he attended a meeting of the Santa Clara Horticultural Society, and also visited various orchards whose owners have been attempting to exterminate the scale insects which have caused so much damage in Santa Clara county. He reports the work of extermination to be general in the infested districts, and the results of the various experiments will probably be known within the next thirty days. This much can be said from present observation: the scale insects can be exterminated. The question to be decided is the selection of proper treatment, or, in other words, whether the use of concentrated lye or coal oil (a liquid made of coal oil, called "tree wash") is the best and safest remedy. At present it is admitted by all that either the coal oil tree wash or concentrated lye, one pound to each gallon of water, will destroy the scales effectually. D. C. Vestal has washed his fruit trees thoroughly with the coal oil tree wash. G. W. Rutherford, in the same neighborhood, has washed his fruit trees thoroughly with concentrated lye—7,000 trees, on which he used five tons. Mr. Rutherford's trees at present are in full bloom; the scale effectually destroyed; has not lost any trees. The orchard he would have sold November 1st last for $15,000, which cost him $32,000 three years ago. He has expended since November $1,200, and at present would not take $45,000. His trees are cherry, plums, pears and apples. Mr. Vestal reported to the Society on Saturday that he was satisfied by washing or spraying with the coal oil tree wash, he had effectually destroyed the scale, and had also effectually destroyed his peach trees, but that he considers the apple, pear and plum trees but little damaged. (Mr. Cooke thinks some of the peach trees may recover.) However, the next thirty days will show the amount of fruit that will set upon the trees washed by the different solutions, and enough will be known whether the lye or coal oil advocates will gain the victory. Mr. Cooke has advised not to use coal oil in any form, and says he has every reason to think that the advice he gave was correct. However, the work has been so thoroughly done that positive proof will be postponed this season. The fruit-growers of Santa Clara county are greatly encouraged, as the prospects are good for a fair crop of choice clean fruit. So confident are they that the orchard pests can be exterminated, that over 3,000 acres of orchards have been planted this spring. As an instance of the difference of opinion of the fruit-growers in the county named as to the use of insecticides, in looking over the files of letterf in Mr. Cooke's office, H. C. Smith, who is superintending the work in Mr. Rutherford's orchard, writes on December 22d last: "Having read your pamphlet I commenced spraying the trees with lye as you directed. Now my neighbors (the coal oil advocates), tell me I have burned the trees. Please advise me, etc." (Mr. Cooke advised him to continue the work.) On March 25th last Mr. Smith writes: "We have completed the washing of all the trees, and the result is beginning to show very favorably; thanks for your encouragement and advice. And as the orchard is in bloom at the present time, would be pleased to see you here, etc."

Mr. Cooke says so far as the extermination of the scale insects is concerned, beyond doubt the problem is solved.

REBUKED BY CONSCIENCE.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I am more than astonished. I never dreamed that I would be called on to rebuke *you*. How could you be so thoughtless, with all your knowledge of the subject, as to permit your local writers to print, as they did in Saturday's paper, a clear and unquestionably convincing argument, showing that Sacramento must become a great grain-deposit center? That for the wide extent of agricultural country north of Sacramento, the city must develop as the commercial center, and its trade, industries and population, as a consequence, increase. In my open letter to Mayor Brown I thought I made lucid the folly of all expositions of the prosperity and the promising outlook of this city. Do you not see that by these articles you appreciate the bonds that represent the city's debt? Are you so short-sighted as not to perceive that in stating that capital is coming in, and trade here finding a firmer foothold, you are adding to the security of the bloated bondholders? But if I am permitted to express my surprise at *your* course, permit me also to give utterance to my wild astonishment at the marvelous acts of Messrs. Leland Stanford, N. D. Rideout, C. W. Clarke, A. N. Towne, Albert Gallatin, Fred Cox, and others like them. Cannot these foolish fellows see that their enterprise, based as it is on a belief in the commercial importance of Sacramento, will tend, not only to increase the assessment roll, but will strengthen the grip of the bondholders, who were so short-sighted as to take Sacramento's notes of hand? If these men had the interest of the city at heart, they would locate at Sutterville, or Richland, or Port Costa, and remove their earthly possessions from this city, and thus give the bondholders to understand that there's many a way, how not to pay.

CONSCIENCE.

CITY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

E. H. McKee, City Auditor, makes the following report for the week ending Saturday, April 1, 1882:

Balance on hand last report	$69 181 93
Receipts for the week	13,082 95
Total	$82,264 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Fund	$1,448 82	
Water Works Fund	10,900 00	
Fire Department Fund	656 79	
School Fund	7,113 67	
Cemetery Fund	40 50	
Street Fund	89 45	
		20,258 73
Total amount in Treasury		$62,006 15

APPORTIONMENT.

Sinking and Interest Fund	$22,793 88
General Fund	4,838 61
Water Works Fund	2,601 51
Fire Department Fund	536 55
School Fund	17,364 30
Levee Fund	4 88
Cemetery Fund	3,334 88
Street Fund	1,639 65
Police Fund	631 19
Bond Redemption Fund	7,236 64
Exhumation Fund	428 00
Fire Department Bond and Interest Fund	12 94
Library Fund	540 66
Sewer Fund	26
Dog Fund	24 00
K, L, Ninth and Tenth street Fund	13 20
Total	$62,006 15

A CARD.

EDS RECORD-UNION: Allow me to correct a mistake in your synopsis of my argument in the case of Jacob Nagele. I did not say that the three Judges who dissented in the case of ex parte Roser had more legal ability than the four who concurred in the decision. What I did say was that the three were of equal standing as jurists with the others.

T. B. MCFARLAND.

COMMERCIAL.—The following vessels have arrived since last report: Steamer San Joaquin No. 3, from upper Sacramento, with barge load of hay and grain in transit. Steamer San Joaquin No. 2, from San Francisco, with general merchandise and a barge load of lumber for Sacramento Lumber Company. Steamer C. M. Small passed, en route from San Francisco to Marysville. Steamer Reform, from San Francisco, with barge load of lumber for Friend & Terry Lumber Company and W. F. Frazer. The following departed: San Joaquin No. 3, for upper Sacramento, with barge of merchandise and lumber. San Joaquin No. 2, for San Francisco, with barge of hay and grain.

GALT FIRE COMPANY.—The newly-appointed Fire Commissioners, Don Ray, C. C. Fugitt and John Brewster, qualified last week, and will immediately enter upon their duties and make such provisions as are prescribed by law for the suppression of any fires that may occur in Galt. The Board will also secure the necessary equipments and extinguishers suitable for fire purposes in that town. The company of active young men organized last week, with W. O. Holmes as foreman and O. Harvey and A. E. Brewster assistants, were authorized by the Commissioners to perfect their organization.

SWORN IN.—Moses M. Drew, the newly-appointed United States Marshal, filed his bonds Saturday, and the oath of office was administered to him by Judge Hoffman, whereupon he took possession of the Marshal's office, in the United States Appraiser's building, San Francisco. Mr. Drew's first service in his new office was to come straight back to this city, his old home, which he did yesterday, and serve a subpena on a witness. Evidently the new Marshal can't stay away from the city of his first love—and why should he? Mr. Drew returns to San Francisco to-day.

VEGETABLES.—A large invoice of choice spring vegetables will arrive daily, consisting of ripe tomatoes, cucumbers, green peas, rhubarb, green peppers, new tomatoes, asparagus, Romain lettuce and fine bleached celery. As we get all our vegetables direct from the growers, we can supply our customers with the freshest and cheapest in the city. D. DeBernardi & Co.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

General Phil. Sheridan confesses that "Patience" is his favorite among the light operas.

Sol. Davis, of San Francisco, came up to Sacramento to visit friends on Saturday. He returns to his home to-day.

Miss Celia Logan, one of the brightest writers in the country, proposes to give, in a short time, a lecture on "The Stage."

Quaint, useful and becoming novelties consist of huge collars and cuffs, crocheted of twine or linen thread, which are worn over dark dresses.

For warm weather wear small fichus of black or creamy guipure will be worn. These are hand-made, and are just sufficiently large to cover the shoulders.

Black Spanish lace scarfs are still favorites for neck wear, and are draped high in the throat and fastened with innumerable dull gold and pearl-headed pins.

With morning toilets for young ladies coquettish mob caps are worn, usually composed of mull, trimmed with lace, and having a jaunty bow of ribbon at the side.

Oscar Wilde is the son of Sir William Wilde, the eminent Irish physician and antiquarian, and of Lady Wilde, better known as "Speranza," the authoress of many beautiful poems.

Mrs. Langtry writes to a friend in New York that she will accept no offer from America for next season, and that if she commences her stage career, for the present it will be in England.

At the Eldred House: S. B. Segur, A. A. Sanders, Cosumnes; Worth Bryan and wife, N. H. Lauridson, Routier; Steve Butler, C. J. Sherwood, C. H. Street, city; N. Reese, Brighton; Barney Boyle, George Mills, Folsom; Robert Painter, Latrobe.

S. A. Johnson, of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., who came to this coast in January as a special agent to investigate the defalcation in the office of the Engineer of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, San Francisco, has been visiting Sacramento as the guest of E. H. Forester. He left for the East last evening.

G. Wiley Wells, of Los Angeles, S. O. Houghton, of San Jose, Judge S. W. Schell, of Modesto, General George Stoneman and Major George E. Gard, of Los Angeles, at the request of Romualdo Pacheco, have been appointed a committee to hold a competitive examination for the choice of a cadet to the United States Naval Academy.

A surprise party was given Friday evening to Miss Nellie Price, who is with the family of L. P. Dorsey, Nevada City. The young lady returned to Sacramento yesterday. The guests were entertained in the most hospitable style. There were present Misses Helena Hattam, Lillie Hocking, Libbie Crocker, Grace Price, Jennie Bosworth, Olive Cryer, Maud Granger, Minnie Jones, Emma Coe, Lydia Muncey; Messrs. Caswell Dorsey, Thomas Hocking, Sherman Othot, Arthur Coleman, Marshal Price, John Hocking, John Code, Hallie Stone, Harry Powell, Charles Powell.

In the city Saturday: A. M. Gray, S. M. Runyon, Alfred R. Gurrey, San Francisco; F. J. Culver, J. Abbay, I. G. Cunningham, Oakland; J. C. Woods, Arbuckle; C. Burton, R. Chamberlain, F. E. Baker, Woodland; Shelley Inch and wife, J. H. Foster, Placerville; H. Spaulding and wife, Downieville; N. D. Rideout, Marysville; George Turner, Los Angeles; N. E. Wilbur, E. A. Schreck, R. H. Kittredge and wife, San Francisco; W. W. Finnell, Tehama; H. L. Kirkman, New York; E. Treuholtz and wife, Louis Treuholtz, Miss N. Treuholtz, Miss Katie Treuholtz, Miss May Treuholtz, Clarence Treuholtz, Latrobe; J. Butler and wife, Half-Way House; R. Pruitt, Freeport; Phil E. Drescher, Nicolaus; T. F. Ross, Franklin; T. Luce, Oroville; Fred Welling, El Dorado; F. M. Coons, J. Nelson, San Juan.

Colonel Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, whose centennial the people of Missouri recently celebrated, represented Missouri for thirty consecutive years in the Senate of the United States. Senator Henry B. Anthony has represented Rhode Island for twenty-three years in the Senate, and if he is re-elected for a fourth time by the Legislature of Rhode Island in the fall of this year, and he should have served out his term, he will have equaled Colonel Benton's record. Since the organization of the Government, only two other Senators have been elected for four successive terms, namely, Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson, both of Massachusetts. Mr. Wilson resigned his seat to accept the Vice-Presidency, and Mr. Sumner died before the expiration of his term. If Mr. Anthony lives until next March, he will, like Colonel Benton, stand solitary and alone in the history of the Senate as a member who has served four complete terms of six years each.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SATURDAY, April 1, 1882.

DEPARTMENT TWO—DENSON, Judge.

Emma Carter vs. James Carter—On argument.

DEPARTMENT ONE—CLARK, Judge.

Contempt case—Court held that Mr. Buckley had not committed contempt. Case dismissed.

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