THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 12, 1882.

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

SACRAMENTO, April 11, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom.	Thermom.	Velocity of wind.	Direction of wind.	Character of weather.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	30.22	42	Calm	Calm		.04	Clear
Portland	30.24	45	Calm	Calm		.....	Clear
Roseburg	30.17	46	Calm	Calm		.....	Clear
Red Bluff	30.08	56	Calm	Calm		.....	Clear
Sacramento	30.11	53	Calm	Calm		.....	Clear
S. Francisco	30.14	49	W. 12	Fresh		.....	Clear
Visalia	30.03	54	N. W. 8	Fresh		.....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.03	59	W.	Light		.....	Clear
San Diego	30.03	56	W.	Light		.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 59; minimum, 42.
River above low-water mark, 21 ft. 2 inches.

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

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119¾ for 4s of 1907; 115⅝ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90½; silver bars, 114½.

Silver in London, 52½d; consols, 101 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104½; 4s, 120¾; 4½s, 117½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@91½ cents.

The long-predicted spring rise in mining stocks appears to be at hand. At San Francisco yesterday the change in values from Monday was the most important that has occurred for a long time. The center of the rise was the Union Consolidated, which was quite active at $14 up to $17, a gain of about $8 over the best price Monday morning. The Utah assessment of $1 went on yesterday, and that stock was raised from $3 40 to $6 50—nearly double. Sierra Nevada also advanced 50 per cent. These two mines adjoin the Union on the north. Mexican, the adjoining mine on the south, rose from $6 12½ to $8 75.

Mrs. Whitney, an elderly lady, was fatally injured Monday evening at Salem, Or.

Fire near Ione, Amador county.

A brother of the late President Pierce died suddenly Monday at Contoocook, N. H.

Stephen Blakey, a Mormon preacher, was run over and killed by a train at St. Louis Sunday.

At the end of this year the Russian army is to be reduced to 37,000 men.

The fruit trees, vines and young wheat in Roumania have been almost entirely destroyed by frosts.

By the capsizing of two pleasure boats on Lake Geneva, Switzerland, five students were drowned.

The second trial of A. O. Boyce for the murder of John Scites is in progress at Santa Cruz.

Two more of the victims of the steamer explosion at La Crosse, Wis., have died.

Many Missourians who knew Jesse James do not believe that it was Jesse James whom young Ford killed.

Several wrecks, with probable loss of life, are reported from Lake Michigan.

Crop prospects are excellent throughout the South this year, with an unusual tendency to diversity of products.

The Governor of Colorado has appointed George M. Chilcott to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by Teller's resignation.

An unknown man was found dead near Walla Walla, W. T., yesterday.

Carson and Virginia, Nev., are now connected by telephone.

The Mexican Central Railway is now completed 219½ miles from the City of Mexico.

Upon the fourth page this morning readers of the RECORD-UNION are presented with a portrait of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll.

MISS DR. KINGSFORD is out with a book urging a more general use of vegetable and less animal food. Dr. Felix Oswald follows with a work in which he fights manfully for a vegetable diet mainly, and the use of vegetable fats and oils only. He says that while in all else we have progressed and achieved wondrous success, as a people the Americans are bankrupt in health, and that half the energy and wisdom we give developing fine stock and perfecting machinery, and building ships and cars, would make the nation one of long-lived, healthy people, whose stomachs would not be their curse. Dr. Felix has reason on his side, and if somewhat extreme himself, talks with a plainness worthy of sober attention. "Pass the oatmeal and brown-bread, and tell the butcher to call but once a week," is to be the new order of the day; man is of frugiverous origin, and as an apple was his ruin, so shall it be his salvation, say the new teachers.

THE "west side" of Sierra valley must be a charming region. From Susanville to Beckwith's, twenty-five miles, is a double row of thrifty settlements. These form an unbroken line, each farm joining its neighbor closely. The yield of the soil is abundant and varied, rainfall certain, timber plentiful, and the people are exceedingly social and neighborly. Irrigation is in some places desirable, and natural reservoirs in front the mountain ranges ready to be utilized. The neighborly character of the people may be judged by their treatment of William Sperry. In February his house was burned and he lost all its contents. At once the people moved a good house upon his land, furnished it, stocked it with provisions, and by the aid of social entertainments raised $600 to set the man on his feet again. The Sierra "west side" sets the world an example.

APOSTLE FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS, a Utah saint, in a speech at Salt Lake on Saturday, developed a brilliant idea. He said the Constitution forbids the passage of any law impairing the obligation of contracts. "How then can laws be constitutionally enacted that will nullify the vested rights of a marital nature—the sacred contract between man and wife?" That settles it. The Edmunds bill is now a dead letter, and Apostle Richards is the savior of his people. Singular that no one ever thought of that constitutional "pint."

LOS ANGELES journals hold that the improvement of the harbor near there, and favorable action on the part of the railroad companies, will enable that city to wrest from San Francisco the great bulk of her present trade with Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas. In the mean time San Francisco has not been heard from on the subject. The Los Angeles people base their hopes on their success in forcing carrier lines to give them the advantage of 400 miles less distance to the Territories.

PROMINENT business men of Ogden, and the local press, say that the prospects of Utah were never so favorable as at present. Business transactions are doubling, real estate is rapidly appreciating, and there is increased activity in all branches of trade and industry. They are quite agreed that this impetus to their affairs is due largely to increased confidence given by the passage and approval of Edmunds' bill, and the assertion by the Federal Government of its legitimate powers.

IT has been demonstrated by Wm. Dunstone, of Wyandotte, Butte county, that limes can be grown with perfect success in the Sierra foothills. The limes growing at his place are pronounced superior to the best brought from Mexico. All the citrus fruits on the place are seedlings, and promise exceedingly well. The soil is not better than the average. It is quite safe to prophesy that the culture of citrus fruits north of Sacramento will early prove a very prominent industry.

THE "Chinese bill" had a curious effect at Olympia. So soon as it passed all Chinese employed in households struck for higher wages. Whereupon the housekeepers held a mass meeting and adopted a schedule of prices they would pay, and no more. Before the Chinese could reply to the manifesto, the "veto" came, and that settled the trouble without further parley being necessary. The Chinaman is certainly "assimilating," in some respects, with American methods.

THE Folsom *Telegraph* urges people to "spend their money where they make it," as the true duty of citizens to their community. Very good in theory, but it will obtain in practice only in communities where the wage winner can buy as cheaply as in a rival market. Natural selfishness dictates to all men to buy at the best advantage, and if the home market is the highest they patronize it, nine times out of ten, only by compulsion.

JUDGE HAYNES, of the Superior Court of Humboldt county, holds that a liquor bar is not a necessary appendage to or part of a hotel, tavern or inn, and that the Legislature never intended, in passing the Sunday law, to permit a landlord to keep an open bar, but the landlord may supply his legitimate guests with food, lodging, etc., and refuse them liquors without violating his legitimate obligations to his guests.

AT the Anti-Chinese Convention, on the 24th, at San Francisco, political cranks and demagogues are to be barred out. It will be a nice little entertainment to witness the effort to decide who are "cranks," what constitutes a demagogue, and where political crankiness and political wisdom diverge.

EDMUND YATES protests against the docking of horses as a cruel and barbarous practice. Mr. Yates for a reading man must have been asleep all these years. Bergh and the American Humane Society have been protesting against the practice for two decades past.

THE Napa *Register* says: "The motives that determined Arthur to veto the Chinese bill would have governed a Democratic President acting from conscientious convictions of duty." Exactly.

BELFORD ON THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Judge Belford, of Colorado, is said to have "vigorous Western views" on the Indian question. This, being interpreted, means that he wants to take the reservation away from the Utes in Colorado, and give it ostensibly to settlers, but probably to some land ring which has arranged this project for the special benefit of a few rapacious and unscrupulous individuals. The public experience in this class of cases has been too extensive to allow the public spirit of such enterprises to be taken for granted. It is a familiar fact that population in Colorado is not pressing upon the territorial area. The white settlers there are not cramped for room. The lands which are open to pre-emption and homestead entry have not all been taken up. In fact the country is scarcely populated at all, and therefore it cannot be inferred that Judge Belford is inspired by a desire to make room for settlers. His theories in regard to the Indians are perhaps characterized by "Western vigor," but they certainly do not warrant the conclusion that he has given any attention to the history of the relations between the Government and the Indians. He complains that the latter occupy 236,000 square miles of territory, and that they do not cultivate it. And he holds that they should not be allowed to occupy any land which they do not cultivate. But he apparently fails to remember that originally the Indians held the whole country; that they were the owners of it when the white man came here; that they have gradually been dispossessed, by force and fraud, of their patrimony; and that in consideration of the fact that the white man has robbed and abused them from the beginning, they may be assumed to have some right to the comparatively meager territory which has been reserved for them.

The Indians have been treated by the American people and Government with scandalous baseness, cruelty and dishonesty, and it is adding insult to injury when hair-brained, blustering demagogues like this man Belford thrust their worthless and crude opinions upon the public, and demand, under cover of buncombe platitudes, that the nation's victims shall, after all the solemn pledges made to them, be once more stripped of the little property that remains to them, for the benefit of conscienceless land sharks and knavish speculators. The pretense that land for purposes of settlement is needed in Colorado is false and fraudulent. The proposition to deprive the Utes of their reservation is impudent and shameful. In the first place the Government cannot do such a thing without committing a breach of faith which would disgrace it, and in the second place it could not do it without bringing on an Indian war. No doubt Belford would like to produce just this result, for he and his supporters in Colorado have already acquired an evil notoriety for the audacious disregard of treaty stipulations which they have advocated, and it is well known that they represent that dangerous class of adventurers who are always endeavoring to foment trouble with the Indians for the profit to be made of it.

The principal objection to the new Secretary of the Interior is his relations to these men. He himself has become associated with a thorough vicious and indefensible Indian policy, and it is to be feared that he too will try to introduce "vigorous Western ideas" into his course on this question. But it will be an eternal discredit to the nation if men of this stripe are allowed to apply their pernicious theories. The Indian question owes nine-tenths of all its perplexities, not to the incapacity of the Indians for civilization, but to the inability of the United States Government to secure the Indian administration from the thieves and rascals who for generation after generation have flocked to it as their most profitable field for enterprise. It is not permissible for Belford to assume that the Indians cannot be civilized. The actual fact is that no earnest and at the same time intelligent effort to civilize them has yet been made. It is, of course, not to be supposed that the habits and customs which are the growth of ages can be changed in a few years. There are many of Belford's constituents who, after all their civilized associations, are infinitely more dangerous savages than the Utes. The frontier territory has developed a class of the worst ruffians that ever travestied civilization, and unfortunately the Indians have seldom came in contact with any other specimens of American culture and progress. If we wait only until they are the equals of these people, we shall not have long to wait, but it is hardly worth while to give them an aborted civilization as their model.

The influence of men like Belford upon the Indian question is prejudicial. Their superficial and brutal views may be approved and echoed on the borders, but the public opinion of those regions is not by any means the voice of the American people, and it must not be taken as a guide. The men who assert that "The only good Indian "is a dead Indian," are, nine times out of ten, men who have never treated Indians otherwise than as brutes, and who have earned and deserved all the enmity they have experienced at the hands of the red man. If these people had their way the Indians would no doubt be exterminated in a few years, and their last acre of land would be seized by land-thieves. But the American people owe some duties to the race they have despoiled and wronged, and we do not believe that they are prepared to indorse the policy of greed and treachery which Belford of Colorado and his school advocate. The United States Government is bound in honor to employ every rational method for the gradual civilization of its wards, and since this must under any circumstances be a long process, it is also bound to provide for them, during the transition period, the means by which they can follow the modes of life to which they have been trained and accustomed, and to deprive them of which would be unpardonably cruel and unjust.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

A Los Angeles doctor, who thinks he has discovered that the Chinese laundries propagate disease, and who has been making some very "strong" statements to a reporter, casts suspicion upon the worth of his views by making the extraordinary assertion, as "a well known fact," that "so impure has the Chinese nation become, "as a whole, that the custom of handshak-"ing is unknown among them." This is the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* argument with a vengeance. We should very much like to know where the Los Angeles doctor encountered this "well-known fact." But it is unnecessary to inquire, for instead of being a fact, either well or ill known, it is a preposterously nonsensical fiction. Handshaking is a custom confined to a few nations. Three-fourths of the human race have never practiced it. It is unknown to the Oriental races generally. It is unknown to all savage races. It is, in fact, confined almost entirely to the continent of Europe and the United States of America. There are peoples with whom nose-rubbing takes its place. There are others among whom it is customary to place the nose against the friend's cheek, and inhale strongly. These peoples could with equal justice assert that all the European nations were impure, because they never rubbed noses or smelled cheeks. The truth is that all such customs have had their origin in the remote past, and that they have no connection whatever with questions of physical health. We are compelled to remark of such reckless and absurd charges against the Chinese that they do harm and not good, and that they prejudice the cause by their folly. If the Los Angeles physician wishes to convince intelligent minds that there is any truth in his wild statements about the diseased condition of the Chinese, he will have to produce statistics to show that they are more unhealthy than other nations; that they are more afflicted with contagious diseases; that their death rate is above the average. At present all the information at hand points to very different conclusions, for the mortality bills of the Chinese population of San Francisco are certainly rather below than above the average of white mortality.

HATTON ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton has written a letter to the Cincinnati Postmaster in which he takes grounds which virtually nullify the Executive orders relative to Civil Service reform. The letter is written from a "stalwart" standpoint, and is to the familiar effect that employes in the Postoffice Department may engage in politics as much as they please, provided they do not neglect their official duties. The tendency of this interpretation of the Executive orders of course is to neutralize them. These orders were issued for the purpose of putting a stop to the flagrant and notorious abuse of official position by men who acted as agents and instruments for Congressmen and Senators, and who not merely took part in politics, but managed the local "machine" precisely as though it was a part of their regular duty. Mr. Hatton's letter removes from this class all restraint, and authorizes them to return to their former practices. Perhaps it will not cause much real change, because very little real reform has thus far taken place. But it is discouraging, as indicating positive hostility to reform in at least one of the Departments, and there can be no doubt that it will be received by the "machine" politicians as full notice of the intention of the present government to discountenance all futher movements in that direction. The citation from General Arthur's letter seems, moreover, specially intended to connect the President with this notification, though it may be that this is unauthorized. However that is, the issue of such letters can only result in encouraging the defiance of public opinion by that large class of Federal office-holders who cling desperately to the old bad system because they know no other, while it must tend to discourage those who have been laboring so long and so thanklessly in the cause of reform. That it was meant to produce just such affects is scarcely to be doubted, and this makes it the more regrettable.

NO GROUND FOR DOUBT.

A Missourian who does not think that the late Jesse James was enough of an Oscar Wilde to have been shot while hanging a picture, is quoted quite seriously to this effect, as indicating the existence of a doubt as to the identity of the departed desperado. It is perhaps hardly necessary to point out that the ideas of the Missouri person on art have no specific evidential value, and that his notions in regard to Jesse's superiority to mere culture cannot demonstrate the erroneousness of the prevailing belief as to the identity of the corpse. It must, we think, be concluded that the mother and wife and children of Jesse James knew him sufficiently well to be sure that it was he and no other whom Ford killed. The railroad companies and others who had offered rewards for the capture of the robber are, it is understood, paying the rewards already, and that fact must be regarded as conclusive as to their conviction that the right man was slain.

THE Mormon wool-growers of Utah have all agreed to sell no fleece to Gentile dealers. But the Gentiles are not nervous, and content themselves with declaring that Mormon wool is "no good," and warn Eastern buyers that the Saints load it with grease, sand and all sorts of abominations. Thus are the "chosen" persecuted.

HEADACHE, billious attacks, dizziness and loss of appetite, are cured by Kidney-Wort.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, April 11—By Rev. Dr. Charles Taubner, at the William Tell House, Joseph Zurfluh to Judith Zgraggen, both of Switzerland.

Sacramento, April 10—By Rev. Father Welch, Jas. Heilman, of San Francisco, to Katie Meagher, of this city.

BORN.

Sacramento, April 2—Wife of G. A. Hutchinson, a son.

Smartsville, April 7—Wife of W. W. Ward, a daughter.

Iowa Hill, March 30—Wife of John Watts, a son.

Iowa Hill, April 3—Wife of J. F. Brown, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, April 11—James Lansing, a native of Lansingburg, Lansing county, N. Y., 56 years.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

[The dastardly deed of the cowardly assassin has enshrouded our whole city in a pall of gloom, has deprived our community of one of its most popular and worthy citizens, has robbed a wife of a true and faithful husband, and children of an affectionate and loving father, and causes James Lansing to sleep in the cold embrace of death. Though he is gone from our midst, his many acts of charity and benevolence, his honesty of purpose, his genial nature and his noble impulses, will long live in the hearts of a multitude of friends who mourn his loss.

Sacramento, April 10—Daniel Rockwell, a native of New York, 50 years, 4 months and 27 days. (Ann Arbor and Flint, Mich., papers please copy.)

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, Second street, between Q and R, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Sutter county, 6 miles east of Nicolaus, April 11—Earl, son of L. D. and Carrie Nash, 8 years.

Stockton, April 8—Earnestine Barada, 49 years and 8 months.

San Andreas, March 28—O. G. Torwin, 69 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Union Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M.—A Special Meeting of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M., will be held at the Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 12th, at 7:30 o'clock. All Master Masons cordially invited to attend. By order. ALBERT HART, W. M.
JOHN MCARTHUR, Secretary. a12-1t

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG MAN wishes employment in the city or country. Is a good clerk and can furnish satisfactory references. Address THOMAS, RECORD-UNION office. a12-3t

AGENT WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AGENT wanted immediately, for canvassing in this city. Apply at 803 K street, room 30. a12-1t

FOR SALE CHEAP—HAMBLETONIAN STUD Colt, 2 years old; sire, GREAT WESTERN; dam, trotting mare DUCHESS; color, dark bay; well broke, good size, and a trotter. For particulars inquire of H. S. BEALS, 415 J street, Sacramento. a12-1f

CHOSEN FRIENDS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF FRIENDSHIP Council, No. 65, will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in Hussars' Hall, Free Library building, at 7:30 o'clock, to take action in regard to the funeral of our late esteemed Chief Councilor, JAMES LANSING.
C. H. ELDRED, Vice Councilor.
N. E. WHITE, Recorder. a12-1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING STYLES!

THIRD NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

—TO—

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN.

OPENINGS IN RETAIL HOUSES—THE WARDROBE AND LENTEN EXERCISES—THE SPRING BONNETS AGAINST THE LAST SERMON—A REPRODUCTION OF THE GAINSBOROUGH PORTRAIT OF THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, IN THE PRESENT STYLE OF DRESS-DRESSMAKING—YOUNG LADIES AND THEIR WEARING APPAREL—STYLES FOR MISSES AND SCHOOL GIRLS.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1882.

The openings of stock in the retail houses have begun, and (tell it not in Gath) considerations of the wardrobe divide interest with penitential exercises. The spirit truly is willing in spiritual affairs to conform to observances of the Churches, but, in most ladies, who have the connate care of women for their good looks, the flesh is pitiably weak. There is very little doubt of the salutary impression made by the last earnest sermon of the Rev. Dr.——; while there is little cause to question the impression made by the "love of a bonnet" that Madame H., the Queen of New York Milliners, coaxed upon the head of the dear little lady whose mind was intent on prayer and fasting. Fashion is an incorrigible and a jealous mistress; and if Spring attractions and novelties in wardrobe wares must per force appear in Lent, what can her devotees do who do not wish to bring up the rear in their toilets, but—begging pardon of conscience—give her passing attention. It may not be just the thing for a devout Church member to peep in on a Millinery Opening *en route* to the morning service, but the temptations in Madame's windows are powerful; and if poor, pretty little Mrs.——is betrayed into stepping in, and remains until after the rehearsal of the "General Confession," surely the Recording Angel, taking into account woman's inherent weakness, will be very lenient in noting the offense.

STYLES IN MILLINERY.

In reference to the styles in Millinery, as revealed in the expressions in retail establishments, we will only say in passing: Large Hats, plentifully trimmed with lace, flowers and ostrich plumes, will probably be in more popular requisition than head-dresses of any other character; and these Hats, with the revival and prevalence of pannier display, reproduce in the toilet an inevitable reminder of the dress of the Duchess of Devonshire, as given in the celebrated last picture of Gainsborough.

Since our last writing there has been no very remarkable development in the styles of dressmaking. Our purveyors and *modistes* do not seem to be anxious yet to display their imported novelties in costumes. They reveal them charily, preferring to keep them out of sight until the week preceding Easter, with certain in reserve for the week succeeding, when shopping will not be likely to be disturbed by the ringing of Church bells.

PREVAILING COLORS.

Just here, in passing, it may be as well to note the prevailing and the increasing furore for the dark greens, in both the costume and the bonnet. There will be a very decided penchant for costumes of semi-diaphanous, and very light and thin materials, this season; and in consequence we shall soon see the cheviots and the camel's-hair textures replaced by albatross cloth and nuns' vailing—these last to be succeeded by the lovely batistes and muslins that have come out. In anticipation of bringing them out next week, our furnishing houses are busy in manufacturing costumes, cloaks, etc., for misses and school-girls. For immediate use, the soft woolens, including the flannels, cheviots and tweed textures, the camel's-hair cloths and French cashmere, are in the most prominent demand; with silk costumes for the best dress, Scotch ginghams and zephyr cloths for the later weeks of spring and summer, and exquisite creations of Swiss mull and lace, garnished with ribbons, for graduating dresses and the soiree. With the description given by Mr. Lubin of the charming semi-tropical climate of Sacramento, and the dainty taste said to characterize the ladies of that city, we could but think, as these pretty yet simple costumes were laid out before us, that sooner of later some of them, or their counterparts, would find their way to the stock of Weinstock & Lubin, to be a joy forever to the fair young wearers in that far-off city on the Pacific slope. In noting the present dress for misses and very young ladies, the observant cannot fail to experience a measure of satisfaction in the good sense, with the good taste which is manifest. The time has passed when it is deemed elegant to compress the figure of a child or a young girl; and the time has also passed when the little lady in her dress is mamma cut down. The styles for the young are now distinctive, eminently practical and eminently judicious. Compression in the figure, in the cut and the fit of the dress, is not tolerated, and lungs as well as limbs are allowed full chance for development, from infancy to maturity. And now that common-sense is allowed to dictate, let us hope that the time may be far distant when we shall have a return of encouragement for the bracing, hampering and deforming fashions of the past. The English robe, or the slightly-fitted sacque, that serves as a foundation to which almost any amount of fancy may be applied, is that which prevails in the dress of girls from infancy even to the beginning of their teens. Suits of flannel and other woolens of light weight have the skirt surrounded by a single deep side-plaited flounce, or several flounces, with the waist attached, and giving the effect of a deep, princess basque. A scarf pannier of some fanciful material covers the junction of the flounce and the basque, and the ends of the scarf are disposed in deep, irregular loops falling over ends of unequal depth—a style which exists also in costumes for full-grown ladies. In some models, the front of the basque is covered with a shirred plastron of the plain material in the combination; or with a smooth, shield-shaped plastron of the fancy stuff, small bullet-shaped gilt, steel, or silvered buttons confining the plastron on each side, with the collar and the cuffs of the fancy stuff. The English robe for misses and little girls, in some of the recent models, is made to represent a deep sacque, opening from the shoulders to the foot of the skirt, on a plastron, or Breton front, of some different and contrasting material—a plain and a fancy stuff usually entering into the combination. The sacque is trimmed at the foot with a plaited flounce, from six to eight inches deep, or with several narrow flounces. Heading the flounce or flounces, certain models in plain camel's-hair cloth and flannel show an application of fancy stuff, cut straight or in points on scollops on the lower edge; and in some models the breadths of the backs are elongated, and are draped bouffant by laying in plaits or folds in the seams. The plastron, if of fancy stuff, is smooth or plain, sometimes buttoning up from the foot to the neck; or it serves as the foundation for narrow plaited flounces, puffing or shirring. Pretty costumes, for little girls of from five to twelve years, are combinations of French cashmere of light weight, French bunting, or nuns' veiling, with surah of contrasting color, or checked Louisine silk. The lower half of the Breton plastron is covered with the silk in knife-plaitings three inches deep, puffing or shirring, terminating in one or two plaitings at the foot; while the silk on the upper half, shirred from the neck to the depth of three or four inches, forms what is known as the Moliere shirt front, or a deep sagging puff, which falls several inches over the lower half of the front. And this style of front is seen also in the matinees, tea-gowns, or robes de chambre, with which the wardrobes of fashionable ladies are now supplied. The back of the little robe, in some models, forms a basque, which is cut in blocks, points, or in leaf-shape, and extraneous drapery, forming one or two puffs, lifts the basque jauntily.

MISSES' STYLES.

Varying the English robe for little girls of 7 years old and upward, there are models showing a trimmed skirt, with a loosely-fitted basque or jacket waist; or a little redingote or polonaise. The skirt is surrounded with a single deep plaited flounce, and trimmed with an apron of numerous folds, running to bouffant drapery on the back; or it is surrounded with several narrow plaited flounces, the flounces covering the front and the edge of the basque, with bouffant drapery on the back. The basque is pointed in front, and has a fanciful back; or little panniers are attached to the front of the basque, by gathering or plaiting, and form drapery on the back, or are best under the bouffant drapery. The style understood appears in pleasing combinations of plain surah and checked silk—the latter being employed for the drapery, the collar and cuffs and all expressive effects.

LATE SPRING FASHIONS.

The same general ideas are noticeable in the suits for the later weeks of spring, in the Scotch ginghams and the zephyr cloths—much use in the way of finish being made of piping in cambric and linen, in white, black or some decided color; and gathered flounces, which may be fluted in laundrying, on some models take the place of plaitings as skirt trimming.

RIBBONS.

It will be time enough a week or two hence to say something to the young misses of Sacramento about the muslin robes in which each little belle is expected to disport in the *soirees* of the dancing school and on gala occasions in the primary and the grammar schools. Suffice it for the present to say that much lace has part in the creation, and ribbons are plentifully used as garnishing. The fancy for white ribbons, with lace of a slightly yellowish tint, still finds expression on some of the most charming of the muslin robes for misses; while *ceil* blue has its adherents, and red in ribbon decorations for little girls is in high favor.

FASHIONS IN HATS.

Large hats are as fashionable for misses and school-girls as for the fully grown of our New York belles; and little tots, of not more than three or four years, are seen in poke bonnets of dimensions large enough for their mammas. But our readers must remember that in some cases we cite extreme styles. This is one of them. The large hats, it is true, prevail; but the large poke bonnet for the little folk is not as much in vogue as the hats; while the standard Derby and English walking hats are not out of style, and retain favor for their suitability for common and serviceable wear. The hats are faced with faillentine or soft gros grain silk, or soft satin and ostrich plumes, varied by garlands of flowers, are the usual trimming. The facing is put in smooth or plaited, and in some models it is gathered or shirred, and two feathers—the feathers lapped in front, and twining each backward—sweep around the crown, or a dense garland of flowers surrounds the crown. We sometimes see a little girl who seems almost smothered under the weight of her hat, but this is an example of extreme style. Judicious and tasteful mothers encourage a less pronounced style in the dress of their little girls, selecting hats that have not conspicuously wide brims, and trimming them with more simplicity. Feathers used with moderation are always allowable on the hats of little girls, and this season there are dainty wreaths of daisies, asters, rose buds, wild roses, buttercups and cowslips, specially designed for trimming the hats of misses and school girls. Flowers and feathers are both used without assistance from other garnitures, or drapery of soft faille or of soft satin, or ribbon may be employed in conjunction.

WRAPS IN NEW YORK CITY.

In your climate, even at this early period of the season, wraps are doubtless of unimportant consideration. Here it is different. Now and then we hear strawberries cried in the streets; but at this moment a light shower of snow is falling, and to-morrow we may dress furs around us with complacency. Wraps, then, are of interest with us; nor can we expect to be able to lay them aside before the first of May. The regulation wrap for girls is the casaquia or the deep English jacket, made of French, English or American cloth of medium or light weight, in ecru, gray, or some one of the approved dark cloth colors. Cloths in invisible checks, and in cheviot mixtures and hair stripes, are also seen in the spring wraps for girls; with an occasional jacket or mantelet in checkered cloth of ecru or gray tint, in which gold or steel tinsel is interwoven. The "Raglan," a mantelet which combines certain features of the Dolman, and certain featnres of the "Mother Hubbard" cloak, with a shirred back forming a sagging puff at the waist line, and wide sleeves cut in one with the back and terminating in a self-ruffle, has come out in these tinsel-dashed, checked cloths. A model in ecru, dashed with gold tinsel, is finished with facings and piping of red faillentine, and ecru-tasseled cords are draped across the back. A pleated collar, faced with red, surrounds the neck, and military cords and buttons close up the front. We might tell you much more, but fear your readers would grow weary over a longer letter; and then we might say something which Mr. Lubin, lately investigating for himself, has already said.

SPRING OPENINGS.

With the openings now of every day occurrence, fashion items are as abundant as the dishes on a king's table. The question is not what we shall touch, but what we may leave untouched. Possibly we may return in our next to millinery; we shall possibly have something new to tell in regard to the mantua, while our friends may rest assured that we quote Gotham news as it certainly transpires.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICIAL VISITATION.

Owosso Tribe, No. 39, Imp. O. R. M.

J. A. FLECHER, GREAT SACHEM, will officially visit the Tribe THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, and it is earnestly desired that every member of Owosso will be on hand. Council fire kindled at 7:30 o'clock. Members of Cosumnes, Red Jacket and Red Cloud Tribes, as well as sojourning Red Men, are cordially invited to be present. By order.
J. J. BUCKLEY, Sachem.
P. J. SPACHER, C. of R. a12-1t

THE UNION PICNIC

OF THE PRESBYTERIAN AND CONGREGATIONAL Sunday schools will be held at Natoma Grove, Folsom, on TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1882. a12-1t

THE ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
VEREIN EINTRACHT
Will be held on
SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1882,
At RICHMOND GROVE. ☞ Particulars hereafter. [S. C.] a12-3t

LATEST STYLES
—IN—
DRESS GOODS!
Mantelets,
Ulsters
—AND—
Spring Wraps!
PARASOLS AND BUTTONS
Just Received
—BY—
S. Lipman & Co.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.
AGENTS FOR
McCALL'S BAZAR PATTERNS!
a11-3ptf

NOTICE.

REOPENING.—GEORGE SCHEIBEL, "THE old Man," will on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12th, reopen a saloon, coffee stand, etc., on Second street, between I and J, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., and will be delighted to see all his old friends and the public in general. Come and patronize him in his new establishment, which has been entirely refitted, and is now in a good condition.
a12-3p1w GEORGE SCHEIBEL.

AUCTION!

A large and choice selection of
FLOWERING PLANTS,
Evergreen Trees and Shrubs,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12th, on the corner of Fifth and J streets, from UNION NURSERY. Sale to begin at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
SHERBURN & SMITH,
a12-1t Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE!
THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1882,
At 11 A. M.,
SHERBURN & SMITH WILL SELL ON THE premises the east one-half of lot 8, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, H and I streets, together with a good frame house of four rooms, barn and chicken house; good rich soil for a garden, and good well of water.
☞ Terms and conditions at sale.
a12-td SHERBURN & SMITH, Auctioneers.

FOURTH ANNUAL GRAND PICNIC
And Temperance Celebration at Tammany Grove, Davisville, on Saturday, April 29, 1882.
MUSIC BY THE FIRST ARTILLERY BAND of Sacramento and the Ellis Band of Woodland. The Literary Exercises of the day will take place at 1 P. M., as follows: Opening remarks by the President of the Day, Dr. R. H. McDonald, of San Francisco; Prayer by the Chaplain of the Day, Rev. M. C. Briggs, of San Francisco; Opening Ode, by the audience; Oration, Hon. J. T. Long, of Kentucky; Song (solo), "King Bibblers' Army," Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Grand Superintendent J. W., I. O. G. T., of Murphy's, Calaveras county; Address, Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, G. W. V. T., I. O. G. T., of San Francisco; Music, First Artillery Band, of Sacramento; the beautiful pathetic song, "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?" Mrs. M. E. Richardson; dismissal of audience to enjoy the usual festivities of the occasion, among which will be the Crowning of the Queen of May, in costume, by the young ladies of Chrysopolis Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Woodland, with honors to the May Queen, including the beautiful ceremony of the May Pole Waltz. The Grounds and Platform will be in splendid order, and all will be done to make this celebration a grand success. Meals and Refreshments served on the grounds.
☞ Admission to Platform, ONE DOLLAR; Children, HALF PRICE. Proceeds of the Train from Sacramento are for the benefit of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans.
☞ Special excursion trains will run at hours and rates as follows: Leave Sacramento at 8:10 A. M., fare for round trip, including platform, $1; leave Dunnigan at 6:15 A. M., $1 50; Black's, 7:00, $1 25; Yolo, 7:20, $1; Woodland, 7:45, 65 cents; Madison, 6:30, $1 75; Knight's Landing, 6:30, $1; Winters, 7:00, $1 50; Vacaville, 7:50, $1 25; Elmira, 8:40, $1; Batavia, 8:55, 75 cents; Dixon, 9:10, 50 cents. Returning, leave Grove for Elmira and Madison at 5 P. M.; Woodland and Dunnigan's, 6:15 P. M.; Sacramento, 6 P. M.
B. H. HOAG, Manager.
a1 TuThSt till 2 & ed

LOWEST PRICES
—FOR—
CHOICEST MEATS,
AT NEW YORK MARKET,
CORNER OF TENTH AND K STREETS.
CASH paid for live stock, and all country orders promptly responded to. M. F. ODELL (successor to M. M. Odell & Son). a13-4plm

FARMERS,
Stop and Think!
DO YOU WISH TO MAKE OR SAVE MONEY You can buy a GRAIN MILL which will grind all your feed, with wind or horse power, for One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars. It can be operated with man power, and do a reasonable amount of work. It grinds or rolls the barley or corn, crushing it into fine meal, if so desired, or simply crack it. This cannot be done with the stone or roller, for the one grinds but cannot roll, and the other rolls but cannot grind; but my mill does both, either grinding or rolling. The prices range from One Hundred to Three Hundred Dollars. The small size mill will grind any amount from one ton to twenty tons in twenty-four hours, according to the power applied, and the larger will go sixty tons per day. Total weight of small mill, 175 pounds; of large mill, 575 pounds. Address WM. C. STILES, Sacramento, Cal m17-4plm

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, street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. m9-2plm