THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY .....APRIL 27, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, April 26, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom.	Thermom.	Velocity of Wind.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Character of weather.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	30.24	44	N	N. W.	Light		.07	Clear
Portland	30.28	47	N. W.	N. W.	Light		.12	Clear
Roseburg	30.17	53	N. E.	N. E.	Light		.10	Fair
Red Bluff	30.05	61	N. W.	N. W.	Light		.....	Clear
Sacramento	30.06	64	Calm	Calm	Calm		.....	Fair
S. Francisco	30.10	51	W. 12	W. 12	Fresh		.....	Clear
Visalia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....
Los Angeles	30.04	56	W.	W.	Light		.....	Clear
San Diego	30.00	57	S. W.	S. W.	Light		.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 70; minimum, 45.

River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 5 in.

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 26th.—Indications for Pacific coast: Fair weather.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 121½ for 4s of 1907; 116½ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90; silver bars, 114½.

Silver in London, 52½d; consols, 101 9-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 103½; 4s, 124; 4½s, 118½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90½@90¾ cents.

Mining stocks showed higher values in San Francisco yesterday morning. This was particularly true of the north-end Comstock shares. Sierra Nevada advanced $1 from Tuesday morning, and Union Consolidated 75 cents. Other descriptions were from 5 cents to 50 cents better than at the corresponding Board Tuesday. The Gold Hill group of stocks was also better.

The Republican State Central Committee was in session at San Francisco yesterday.

W. M. Ord, a brother of General E. O. C. Ord, died yesterday at Santa Cruz.

The Odd Fellows yesterday celebrated their anniversary at various points.

The report of the burning of Galeyville, Arizona, by the Indians, is denied.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company yesterday re-elected the entire old Board of Directors.

An Anti-Monopoly Convention is in session at Albany, N. Y.

Fire at Milwaukee.

Sullivan, the prize-fighter, has been sentenced at Boston to three months in the House of Correction for assaulting a man.

The railroads in Missouri earned $25,000,000 during 1881.

The Consul for Greece at Montreal has been arrested for assaulting a ten-year-old girl.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise propose to visit the Pacific coast in September.

Bradlaugh has brought suit against the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons for ejecting him from the lobby at the last session.

Jewish property to the amount of 500,000 roubles was destroyed by fire at Kamenitz, Russia, Tuesday.

Skobeleff is dangerously ill.

The race for the 2,000 guineas stake at Newmarket, Eng., yesterday, was won by Shotover.

The Chinese bill was again up in the United States Senate yesterday, and was discussed by Slater, Hawley, Edmunds, Farley and Dawes; but no action was reached, and the debate was continued until to-day.

Blaine continued his testimony in the Peruvian Company investigation yesterday.

Elise Mattern, 3 years old, was run over and killed by a train at Oakland yesterday.

The Republican State Convention will meet in Sacramento August 30th.

A case of supposed infanticide is agitating the people of San Jose.

The Electric Light Company at San Jose are in a financial quagmire, and the famous tower in that city has been attached.

A miner named Peter Polglaise was accidentally killed yesterday at the Almaden mine in Santa Clara county.

William C. Wilson, formerly President of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, died at San Jose yesterday.

The citizens of Bowie, A. T., have organized a company of minute men for self-protection.

The British steamer Ceylon arrived at San Francisco last night, on her excursion around the world.

A mob attacked a Chinese house at Martinez last night, injuring several of the inmates, three badly.

A cave in a coal mine at Carbon, Wyoming, Tuesday night, probably injured G. T. Leal fatally.

Sheriff E. N. Campbell was murdered at Lake City, Col., yesterday, by George Betts and James Browning.

A bridge was burned Tuesday on the Texas-Mexican Railroad between Laredo and Corpus Christi, and an engineer and a fireman were killed.

Upon our fourth page this morning will be found a portrait of Robert T. Lincoln, eldest son of Abraham Lincoln, and the present Secretary of War.

THE humor of the thing is broad, when one tells his fellow that he proposes to scare him into taking less for the obligation he holds than the man believes it to be worth; it is equivalent to saying, "Now prepare to be frightened. If you 'frighten' well, you will discount that bill, and that is all I am trying to accomplish." Of course in all such cases the obedient chap will promptly become frightened, notwithstanding the fact that he knows it is all for a purpose. There is nothing like showing your hand when you play to win; your opponent then knows exactly what to expect.

THE interior papers are agitating a subject, small in itself, that is of much public importance—it is the matter of guide-posts on California roads. It is true that the stranger in nearly every county in this State, is sorely puzzled when traveling to find out about roads, where they lead, and the true distances. County Supervisors might well give attention to this matter, and, at small cost, greatly oblige the general public.

AN exchange says the whisky-drinker has the consolation of knowing that when he takes his toddy he is not contributing to support the Chinese evil. Not so fast, neighbor. Chinese are employed in most distilleries in this State, in about all vineyards, and as for saloons, there is hardly one on the coast that does not have its Chinese employes, and in some they serve the customers.

THE San Francisco *Call* asks the momentous question "HAS CALIFORNIA SEEN ITS BEST DAYS?" but in the course of an article under this inquiry it says such a question could only proceed from an unsound mind. Genius has always been erratic, but just why our contemporary should adopt this indirect and ingenious method of calling itself a fool is not altogether clear.

SINCE the revival of the beautiful in ordinary things, says a recent writer, it is just as important to furnish the simple cottage harmoniously as the more pretentious mansion. Yes, and as cottages are more numerous than mansions, the study of the art of properly and yet economically furnishing the former should all the more be cultivated.

THE effort to organize in Los Angeles to promote manufacturing interests has come to a standstill, and the *Express* complains bitterly of the "apathy of wealth," as the rich men failed to unite in the effort. Show wealth how it can still more increase, and it will be wide awake enough.

A RECENT writer proposes that accomplished women qualify themselves for and practice the profession or art of house decorators. Women, by nature, are peculiarly fitted for such a business, and the suggestion opens up another avenue of industry to them.

THE fruit crop outlook in Butte county is far more bountiful than ever before known. Good. Let us have some good fruit once again. For two years past the article has been very poor—in market sense.

PLACER county cries out for a greater agricultural population. Many of her garden spots are as yet uncultivated. For fruit-growing her soil and climate are particularly well adapted.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE HORTICULTURAL OFFICER MATTHEW COOKE warns fruit-growers to look out for the codling moth about May 1st. Bring out the whale oil soap and stand ready.

THE President of the Mexican Central Railway Company says that the Mexican Government has been better than its promises to his company.

THE evidences all indicate that the progressive spirit is coming to the front in our sister republic, Mexico.

THE DOMESTIC SERVICE QUESTION.

It is a fact which merits notice that the influence of Chinese immigration upon domestic service in California has not been displayed on the same lines as it has followed in respect to many other avocations. The complaint about Chinese cheap labor, in fact, does not apply to this branch of employment, for the Chinese have always demanded the highest current wages for all manner of housework. It is curious that while we are complaining, and justly, of the way in which John has supplanted white labor in other lines by underbidding it, he requires and obtains throughout the coast a wage as house servant which is fully double what white women receive in the Eastern States. The effect of Chinese immigration has not been to depress wages in this department, therefore. Families now pay as much for Chinese as for white house servants, and for both the standard is just about twice as high as that of the Eastern States. Twenty dollars a month has come to be an average wage for a Chinaman in domestic service, and there are many who demand and obtain even $30 to $35, while the best class of Chinese cooks command $40 and even more. The conclusion to be drawn from these facts necessarily is that neither the Chinese nor the white servant element has yet come up to the demand. Another proof of this is to be seen in the pronounced independence of the Chinese servants. They have for a long time been to the full as careless about keeping situations as any white girl could be. They stand out for their privileges, their leisure hours and holidays, and they throw up their employment with the suddenness which indicates a conviction that they can always get as many places as they want.

In fact housekeepers have long since been forced to the conclusion that the Chinaman has ceased to have any advantages over the white girl as a servant, while his native drawbacks have been coming to the surface more plainly every year. That he is ready to raise his price just as soon as he thinks the market is improving was made evident when the first Chinese bill was passed. On that occasion John thought he was going to be guaranteed against any further bear movements through excessive importation of his countrymen, and so he proposed to raise his wages all through the State, and there is no doubt that he would have done it had the President not vetoed the measure. It is, however, very important that the truth about the domestic service question should be known, because there is good reason for believing that heretofore white women and girls have been deterred from coming to California in any considerable numbers through the mistaken belief that "Chinese cheap labor" had reduced wages here below those of the East. It is not to be believed that we should be left without a sufficient supply of white servants long if they understood that in coming here they were coming to a country of exceptionally high wages, notwithstanding the Chinaman.

Any movement to displace the Chinaman at present would certainly produce widespread trouble and discomfort, since thousands of families would find themselves unable to procure servants of any kind, and since the present inadequate supply of white servants would at once find themselves in such demand that they would be sure to insist upon higher wages. The result would be to leave the majority of the people without help of any kind, and this situation could not but have an injurious effect upon the prosperity of the State, since it would deter settlement. Nor could it be expected that the disagreeable situation thus produced would be of very brief duration. For if all these years the phenomenally high rates of wages in domestic service have failed to bring us anything like as many white girls as we require, it cannot be expected that this class would come over in large numbers even if they were told that the way was clear for them. It may be questioned whether a Chinaman has ever prevented a white girl from getting housework in this State. Certainly the white girls have never evinced the least fear of Chinese rivalry. Most people would very much rather have white girls to do their work, but they are not to be had, and never have been, in sufficient numbers.

Indeed outside of the towns it has been necessary to employ Chinese because white girls will not, as a rule, go to country situations. To fill this class of places it would be necessary to import a different kind of girls from those already here, apparently, and that might not be an easy matter. It should seem reasonable to suppose, however, that if any systematic effort was made to disseminate information concerning the advantages of domestic service in California, a new and strong stream of immigration from the East would be set up. In the Atlantic States girls get on an average $10 a month. Here they get on an average $20 a month. There the competition is sharp, and they are obliged to put up with even unsatisfactory places. Here they can please themselves. Surely a proper representation of this condition of things should suffice to bring us all the white help we need. Assuredly if the question were of male workingmen, the mere statement that wages in California were double the New York figures would bring us thousands of eager immigrants. If therefore any serious movement to displace the Chinese is to be made, its organizers ought to begin by paving the way for an influx of white servants, as soon as possible. No doubt thousands of housekeepers would cheerfully dismiss their Chinese help if they could be sure of obtaining white girls, but anticipate the prospect of having to do all the work themselves, or abandon housekeeping, with natural dismay.

A MEASURE OF PROSPERITY.

In the Eastern States, where every municipality carries a debt, it is considered a mark of the prosperity of a town when its debt is at par, or still better, quoted at a premium. These Eastern towns are in the habit of exchanging circulars, too, in which they note the principal advantages of their respective localities. Mayor Brown has received quite a number of such circulars, and it is to be observed that whenever the circumstances enable these Eastern towns to do so, they always say something like this: "We desire particularly to call "your attention to the fact that our city "debt is at par"—or at five per cent. premium, as the case may be. These Eastern Town Trustees are shrewd business men, and they understand the things which count for and against communities. They never by any chance call attention to the fact that they have a debt which is worth only fifty cents on the dollar. They never "point with pride" to the fact that they are "beating" their creditors by refusing to pay taxes so as to deprive them of interest on their bonds. They are perfectly well aware that one of the best proofs of the prosperity of any town is the fact that its obligations stand at par or a premium. And in this they show characteristic business capacity. No city ever built itself up by trying to wriggle out of its obligations; by endeavoring to create the impression that it was too poor to pay its debts; by inviting everybody to take notice of its insolvency. Outsiders will be sure to conclude that any town which is in such self-confessed difficulties must have wretchedly bad prospects, and they will take care neither to settle nor invest there. There is an old saying that "It is an ill bird that "fouls its own nest," and those who attempt to break down the credit and injure the reputation of their own town, are engaged in just this kind of business. The people of Sacramento ought to congratulate themselves upon the fact that their creditors have confidence in the future of the city, as evidenced in their persistent refusal to surrender any part of their claims. They ought to perceive, and we have no doubt that the majority do perceive, that this state of things is the most conclusive testimonial to the rapid advance the city is making in prosperity. For it is only your poor, impecunious, broken-down city, that can compromise with its creditors. The man who is nearly insolvent can compound his obligations, merely because his creditors fear that they may get nothing if they refuse what he offers them. But the solvent business man, who is well known to be making money, would be laughed at if he asked his creditors to accept fifty cents on the dollar. The solvent business man however would not think of making such an offer, because he knows that his credit is his strength. There is no substantial difference between the case of an individual and that of a municipality. The same principles apply in both cases. A city, no more than a man, can afford to impeach its own credit. If it does so it stops its own progress, frightens capital and settlement away, and loses in the end ten dollars for every quarter it is trying to save. We have too much confidence in the practical good sense of the people of Sacramento to be afraid that they will be deluded into injuring themselves in this connection, but even the agitation of such foolish schemes does mischief, and it is sure to be interpreted unfavorably in other places.

THE "LABORER" AMENDMENT.

It is not possible now to say what effect upon the new Chinese bill the rejection of the fifteenth section, which defines the words "Chinese laborers" to mean "both "skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese "employed in mining," will have. This must depend upon the interpretation given to the bill by the Courts. A purely common-sense view of the question is that the term "laborers" necessarily embraces all kinds of laborers; and that unless it can be shown that artisans and skilled laborers are in some sense not laborers, it would be impossible to smuggle in any Chinese under the bill as it now stands. It appears to us that it ought to be very difficult to convince any American Court that the term "laborers," as employed in the bill, was not meant to include every kind of laborer, and does not so include them. It seems to us almost as clear a question as if the word "man" had been employed. In that case it certainly must have been concluded that all kinds of men were meant; not young men merely, nor old men merely, but young and old and middle-aged, and black and white and yellow and red. Now the word "laborers" is capable of an almost equally comprehensive interpretation, and we do not see how it would be possible under the bill to draw a distinction between "skilled" and "unskilled" labor. We are therefore disposed to regard the action of the Senate upon this head as having no adverse significance. We think that the words which have been omitted were at best mere surplusage, and that they added nothing either to the strength or the clearness of the bill. It must be a very prejudiced and partial Judge, or a very able lawyer indeed, who can so manipulate the bill as it stands as to deduce from it the right to import skilled Chinese laborers, or any other kind. On this point consequently we do not agree with those who fear ill consequences from the omission of the House amendment.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

[Boiled Down from Last Night's Dispatches.]

It is announced from Berlin that General Skobeleff is dangerously ill.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, had 400 delegates.

The argument in the Mason case was concluded in the Supreme Court at Washington yesterday.

The Prince of Wales stakes were won yesterday by Maskelyne, Euzbe second, Privateer third.

Zsroondaki, Consul for Greece, has been arrested at Montreal for an assault on a girl 10 years of age.

Guiteau is growing nervous again, and acts badly scared when any mention is made of the Court proceedings.

The remains of the late Minister Hurlbut left New York last evening for Chicago, accompanied by his family and friends.

Bradlaugh has brought suit against the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the British House of Commons, for ejecting him from the lobby last session.

The Berlin police dissolved a large meeting of tobacco traders, called to protest against the tobacco monopoly scheme, on the ground that it was tumultuous.

Bismarck has appealed against the judgment of the District Court at Hischfeld, Silesia, which lately acquitted Bunsen of a charge of slandering him.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that many shops and houses belonging to Jews were burned Tuesday night at Kamenitz, causing a damage of 500,000 roubles.

The annual election of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad took place yesterday. About two-thirds of the stock was voted, and the result was the re-election of the entire old Board.

Advices from London state that the race for the 2,000 guineas stake, at Newmarket, was won by Shotover, Quicktime second, Margin third. Lorillard's Gerald did not run. Sachem started.

An official of one of the South American Legations says the Chileans still hold Peru, but according to their advices they would be glad of a chance to withdraw and make themselves whole for losses incurred.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, was sentenced at Boston yesterday to three months in the House of Correcion for an assault on Charles Robbins in a bar-room on Elliot street Sunday night. Sullivan appealed.

A London dispatch says that Miss Hannah Reynolds, arrested some time ago for conspicuous advocacy of "No Rent," has again been arrested on a charge of intimidating, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A special from Ottawa, Ont., says: If the civil service bill now pending is passed, the Marquis of Lorne says he will visit the Pacific provinces in company with the Princess Louisa in September next. The Princess is expected here in the latter part of May or early in June.

Darwin's funeral and interment took place in Westminster Abbey yesterday. The coffin was covered with wreaths of flowers. The pall-bearers were Mr. Lowell, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Derby, Professor Huxley, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir John Lubbock, Alfred Russell Wallace and Wm. Spotiswoode.

A dispatch from Quebec says: A boat from Esquimaux Point has arrived at English Bay, Anticosti, and reports that twenty-six persons at Esquimaux Point died of scarlet fever during the winter. Great distress prevails all along the north shore. Women have traveled from twenty to thirty miles, over rough roads, begging provisions for their children. If the people of Anticosti are not supplied with provisions shortly, a majority of them will be in a state of starvation.

THE APACHE WAR.

The Galeyville Story not True—Facts in the Case—The Town not Burned—Mexican Troops Taking a Hand—A Company of Minute Men Organized.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

LORDSBURG (N. M.), April 26th.—The burning of the town of Galeyville, as reported in yesterday's dispatches, has been confirmed. The number of killed is reduced, however, from thirty-five to thirty.

Parties just in from the Burro mountains report all quiet in that section.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of miners and prospectors occupying the numerous small mining camps on the Chiricahua range, where the Indians are known to have taken refuge after their escape from the Stein's Peak range.

Denial of the Galeyville Story.

TOMBSTONE, April 26th.—The report of the capture of Galeyville and the killing of thirty men is incorrect. Parties who left that place this morning state that only one man was killed—Deputy Sheriff Goodman—who was murdered three miles from town. The Indians did not attack the place, as two companies of troops were there.

A Company of Minute Men Organized.

BOWIE, April 26th.—At a meeting of the citizens of this town and vicinity this evening, to organize a minute company for self-protection, A. H. Haynes was called to the chair, and T. McChandless elected secretary. Forty names were enrolled, and J. H. Tevis elected Captain.

Uncomfortably Close.

TUCSON, April 26th.—A Willcox special to the *Citizen* says: The Indians are reported within four miles of Willcox. Three men are reported killed near San Carlos.

The Mexicans Taking a Hand.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), April 26th.—The *Gazette's* special from El Paso says: General Fuero, Mexican Commander-in-Chief across the river, telegraphs General McKenzie at Santa Fe: "I am just informed by General Reyes that near the dividing line, and near the frontier, a battle ensued on the 19th with a number of Indians from Arizona Territory, when several Indians were killed and a number of stolen horses recovered. Eight sections of my command are in pursuit of the Indians. I communicate this to you, as they may cross over into New Mexico."

The Facts in Regard to the Galeyville Affair.

TUCSON, April 26th.—The report that Galeyville was burned and thirty people killed by the Indians is contradicted by Mrs. George Charnock, who just arrived from Galeyville, in company with other women and several children, who left there this morning with an escort of six men. The facts, as learned from her by the *Star*, are briefly as follows: A large body of Indians were first seen on Sunday afternoon driving a lot of stock across the San Simeon valley. On Monday three men left Galeyville for Chute's camp, some two miles distant. They saw what appeared to be about a dozen Indians and about sixty horses. They hastened to Chute's camp, mustered twenty-three men, returned and opened fire, but were surprised to find themselves surrounded by about sixty yelling Apaches. Deputy Sheriff Goodman was killed and the prospectors driven into town, where they at once gathered the women and children into a barricaded adobe house and prepared for the worst. The Indians came up within plain view of the town and tore down the tents of Roy Stahl, howling like wolves. A courier slipped out of Galeyville and reported the situation at San Simeon, and a company of troops arrived at the ground Tuesday morning. As the Indians were seen to leave Monday evening, a party of men watched their movements, and they counted over fifty bucks and thought they had not less than 100 head of stolen horses. These are supposed to be the same Indians that had the fight at Doubtful Canyon, as they came across the valley from Stein's Pass about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon in full view of Galeyville. There were about 80 soldiers, who took the Indian trail, which led through the Chiricahua mountains. McKenzie was reported in command.

Mrs. Charnock says that when their party were within sixteen miles of San Simeon they crossed the Indian trail, which appeared like a beaten road. They saw two bodies of Indians—one of seventy-five and one of twenty-five—about a mile apart. One of them had a large band of horses. The other made a dash after them about a mile, but for some cause gave up the pursuit.

Our informant believes that Galeyville will be attacked this evening. If McKenzie is in command there is no doubt but what an engagement will take place.

It is believed that about fifteen miners have been killed near Galeyville.

News from Sonora is to the effect that every available man is ordered in the field in northwestern Sonora to meet the hostiles as they cross the border. They are ordered to take animals and provisions wherever found, and to stop for nothing. Our troops will not stop on this side of the line, but will press right on into Mexico.

The company of volunteers of fifty men raised here will leave immediately, commanded by W. G. Ross, formerly on General Crook's staff. They will keep the field as long as there is a hope of accomplishing anything.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division of the Order of Sons of Temperance opened its thirty-first annual session at San Francisco Wednesday. There was a large attendance of delegates from different parts of the State, over twenty Divisions being represented. The following Grand Officers officiated: W. H. Hutchinson, San Francisco, G. W. P. (presiding); Mrs. Leland Howe, Sacramento, G. W. A.; J. R. McLean, San Francisco, G. S.; J. J. Hucks, San Francisco, G. T.; D. M. Chappel, Stockton, G. Chaplain; Mrs. N. Davidson, San Francisco, G. Con.; W. B. Wadman, San Francisco, P. G. W. T. Reports from the Grand Worthy Patriarch, Grand Scribe and Grand Treasurer were read and referred to committees. The number of Divisions in the State were reported to be thirty, with a membership of 1,048; the amount of receipts by subordinate Divisions during the year, $2,475 16; receipts of Grand Division, $413 87; expenses of Grand Division, $352; total assets and resources, $519 17. Twenty new members were initiated.

WORTH AND BEAUTY

ARE THE TERMS TO APPLY TO the display of Prizes for the

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN'S PICNIC,

Now exhibited in the show windows of L. J. LITHAUER's store, southeast corner Sixth and J streets. They embrace jewelry, silverware, decorative bric-a-brac, crystal ware, etc., and are for archery, running, jumping, racing, etc. Don't fail to go and see them. None have equalled them. [B. C.] a27-1t

NOTICE OF SALE

—OF—

Valuable Mineral Springs and Onyx Quarries

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE county of Solano. ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY et al., Plaintiffs, vs. THOMAS M. SWAN et al., Defendants—By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of the County of Solano, State of California, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the 23d day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1882, by which we were appointed referees to partition certain lands, and directed to sell according to law, and the terms of said decree, all that certain piece and parcel of land situate in said county of Solano, State of California, and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak tree, 15 inches in diameter, on a bluff, south side of Soda Springs Road, at the northeast corner of A. L. Chapman's 216-acre tract; running thence along said road, N 82° W 2.50 chs; S 45½° W, 2.50 chs; S 60° W, 5.90 chs; N 65° W, 2.00 chs; S 88° W, 2.75 chs; N. 66° W, 1.60 chs; N 31° W, 1.50 chs; N 65° W, 2.00 chs; N 85° W, 5.25 chs; N 65° W, 4.00 chs; N 82½° W, 5.00 chs; N 63° W, 19.00 chs to a white oak tree 20 inches in diameter, on point of hills about 20 chains north of Soda Spring; thence S 76° W, 17.00 chains to crest of hills; thence S 17° E, 30.00 chains, passing 150 chains Chalybeate Springs on west slope of hills; thence descending south 16° W, 22.50 chs to north line of Suisun Rancho; thence along the same S 81° E, 15.10 chs to station 25 W S survey of Suisun grant; thence S 74.13 E 31.00 chains to station No. 28; thence leaving said grant line and running north 72° E, 28.50 chains to southwest corner of said A. L. Chapman's 216-a re tract; thence northerly along the same about 50 chains to the place of beginning, containing 354 acres of land. Said tract is part of the Arnold Rancho, and contains the celebrated Tolenas Soda Springs, and other mineral springs, and also the quarry of California Onyx.

We hereby give notice that we will sell at public auction the above-described tract of land on the

3d day of June, A. D. 1882,

At the Court-house door, in Fairfield, in said Solano county, at 2 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder, upon the following terms: One third cash, and the balance in equal parts, in one and two years respectively, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, to be secured by mortgage on said land.

The said tract is within five miles of Suisun city.

D. N. HASTINGS,
J. E. CROOKS, } Referees.
J. B. LEMON,

April 20, 1882. a27-td

MARRIED.

Sacramento, April —By Rev. David Deal, at the residence of Frederick W. Sauze, George Grupp to Carrie A. L. Peterson, both of Sacramento county.
Sacramento, April 26—By Rev. I. E. Dwinell, Wm. T. Gillihan, of Oakland, to Emma L. Ellis, of Battle Creek, Michigan.
San Francisco, April 19—Frederick S. Morton to Maggie E. Higgins.
San Francisco, April 24—Edward McNeil Moore to Lizzie Ferrall.
San Francisco, April 23—Frank Schram to Mary A. O'Malley.
San Francisco, April 26—Henry G. Wilson to Caddie A. Patterson.
Susanville, April 19—Granville Pullin to Mary S. Talbot.
Vallejo, March 2—Joseph N. Ferguson to Belinda Western.

BORN.

Sacramento, April 20—Wife of Powell Graft, a daughter.
Sacramento, April 25—Wife of John McGillivray, a son.
Rio Vista, April 24—Wife of Daniel L. Perkins, of Emmaton, Sherman Island, a daughter. (Boston papers please copy.)
Nevada City, April 23—Wife of Joseph Sims, a son.
Vallejo, April 25—Wife of Charles Weldemann, a son.
Grass Valley, April 20—Wife of Theodore H. Wilhelm, a daughter.
Chico, April 25—Wife of J. F. Franey, a son.

DIED.

Chico, April 23—Mrs. M. J. Watson, 32 years.
Santa Clara, April 19—Henry C. Boyd, 46 years.
Santa Clara, April 19—John Moody, 80 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. C. F.—Regular meeting of Friendship Council, No. 65, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at Firemen's Hall.
E. R. TIEL, Chief Councilor.
N. E. WHITE, Recorder. a27-1t

Special Meeting of Sacramento Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, at the hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 27, 1882, at 7:30 o'clock. All Royal Arch Masons invited to attend. By order of
A. A. REDINGTON, H. P.
W. B. DAVIS, Secretary. a27-1t

Attention, Boys in Blue!—The regular meeting which was to have taken place THIS (Thursday) EVENING has been postponed until MONDAY EVENING, May 1st. The meeting will be held at Justice Coggins' Court-room, Seventh street, between I and J. By order of
W. A. HOUGHTON, Commander.
J. B. PIERREPONT, Adjutant. [B. C.] a27-1t

WANTED—FARMERS TO SEND THEIR ORders to KENNEDY & CO. for help. We will give you satisfaction. We are careful in selecting male and female help. Orders solicited. New Employment Office, 1025 Eighth street, Clunie Building. a27-1w*

WANTED—AT KENNEDY & CO.'S NEW Employment Office: Two Blacksmiths, $50 per month; two Ranch Hands, $1 per day; one Cook (city), $45 per month; 6 Girls, $15 to $20; three Woodchoppers, $1 50 per cord; one Wood Turner, $3 per day. a27-2t*

LOST—IN THIS CITY, A HAND-BAG CONtaining Keys and some Money. The finder will please return it to this office and be rewarded. a27-1*

LOST—IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY, ON THE north side of J street, between Second and Fourth, an Abstract of Title. Please leave at this office, and confer a favor on the owner. a27-1t*

ATTENTION, SHOTGUN SHOOTERS!—THE Sacramento Hussars offer a prize of $25 to the Best Clay Pigeon Shot at their PICNIC ON MAY 9th, at Coyle's Grove, Woodland. For full particulars apply to FRANK RUHSTALLER, Captain of Company. a27-2w

235 ACRES OF THE VERY BEST wheat land, all in crop, situated in Sutter county, is offered for sale at very reasonable price, because the owner has to leave the State. This land will produce ten tons of grapes per acre if planted with raisin grapevines. For particulars inquire of CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. a27 6t*

HOME PROTECTION.

LAW AND ORDER MASS MEETING ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, At Sixth-street M. E. Church, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses by Dr. M. C. Briggs, Colonel Babcock and others. All good citizens are invited. a27-2t

St. Paul's Picnic.

LUNCH BASKETS.

BASKETS WILL BE COLLECTED AT THE following places at time named, and delivered at Grounds free of charge:

Twentieth and L	at 7:00	Eighteenth and H	at 7:15
Sixteenth and N	at 7:15	Fifteenth and I	at 7:25
Fifteenth and O	at 7:35	Thirteenth and H	at 7:35
Tenth and N	at 7:35	Tenth and E	at 7:45
Eighth and O	at 7:45	Ninth and H	at 7:55
Sixth and P	at 7:50	Ninth and G	at 8:05
Second and N	at 8:00	Church	at 8:15
Second and O	at 8:10	Seventh and J	at 8:20
Twentieth and K	at 7:00		

a27-1t

—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL—

Excursion and Picnic

—OF—

Sacramento Stamm

No. 124, U. O. R. M.,

—AT—

NATOMA GROVE,

NEAR FOLSOM,

SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1882.

THE CARS WILL LEAVE CENTRAL Pacific Railroad Depot, at 9 A. M. sharp.

The Grove is in excellent condition and well shaded. The FIRST ARTILLERY BAND (14 pieces) has been engaged for the occasion.

Various GAMES for the enjoyment of young and old will be arranged, and PRIZES awarded to the successful contestants.

Neither pains nor expense will be spared to make this the principal Picnic and Excursion of the season.

TICKETS, $1; Children under 14 years of age, 50 cents. All are invited. THE COMMITTEE.
a27-3t

PICNIC

—OF THE—

GERMAN SUNDAY SCHOOL

AT RICHMOND GROVE ON THURSDAY, May 4th. The Hussars' Band will furnish music on this occasion. Games, etc., for young and old, will be had, and a good time may be anticipated. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. a27-6t

FREEPORT ON THE FLY.

FARMERS AND GRANGERS OF SACRAmento county.—We noticed in the DAILY RECORD-UNION of April 24th an advertisement signed by Master John Reith, of Grange No. 12, of this county. We have always given the picnic free to the Farmers and Grangers, and have always paid Mr. J. C. Beach fifty dollars, gold coin, for the use of his grove for the Farmers' and Grangers' Picnic, and also fixed up the grove, and never asked for any donations and do not intend to, but we propose to hold the FARMERS' AND GRANGERS' PICNIC on MAY 4, 1882. We have always used the name of Farmers' and Grangers' for picnics at Beach's Grove, and intend to until we are forbidden; and we also thank Master John Reith for his card of April 24th.
D. G. WEBBER,
P. G. RIEHL,
a27-1t&sw1tS Committee of Arrangements.

FOR SALE

—BY—

SWEETSER & ALSIP.

REAL ESTATE

OF THE LATE R. T. BROWN.

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, CONtaining 9 rooms, bath, closets, double parlors, marble mantels, gas, with two full lots, 160 by 160 feet, ornamented with shrubbery; fenced. Also a stable, situated at the southwest corner of D and Eleventh streets. This being his late residence, will be sold, either with or without the Furniture, on easy terms.

ALSO, the south 30 feet of lots 3 and 4, C, D, Tenth and Eleventh streets; Lot 5, northwest corner of E and Fifteenth streets; Lot 2, M street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; south half of block between O and P, Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; full block between N and O, Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

All the above property will be sold at a very low price, and the payments easy to suit purchasers.

SWEETSER & ALSIP,
a27-1w1p Real Estate Agents, 1015 Fourth st.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers,

—WILL SELL—

FRIDAY.....APRIL 28, 1882,

At 10:30 o'clock A. M. sharp, without reserve,

At Salesroom, 916 J st. (bet. Ninth and Tenth),

ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE FROM THE city, in part as follows: Three good work Horses; 9 good Bedroom Sets, with Clipper-Edge Spring and Top Mattresses; 4 pair fine Feather Pillows; 15 fine white Blankets; 20 fine gray Blankets; 6 white Spreads; 10 Sheets; Marble-Top Center Table; Haircloth Parlor Set (5 pieces). 12 Wool Pillows; 3½ dozen Boys' Hats; 3 dozen Horse Nets; 2 Buck Stoves with fixtures; Body Brussels Carpet; Chairs, Lounges, Tables, and a large lot of other Housekeeping Goods.

ALSO, same day and date, at 2 o'clock P. M. sharp, on the premises, will sell the House, Stable and Improvements on the leased block of land bounded by Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, P and Q streets. Rental per year, $15. SALE POSITIVE.
a27-2t [B. C.] BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1882.

SACRAMENTO TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:		TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1881:	
Highest	70	Highest	78
Lowest	45	Lowest	55

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

NEW YORK.		CHICAGO.	
Highest	—	Highest	—
Lowest	—	Lowest	—

A Model Shoe Factory.

One hundred years ago the only towns in the United States possessing Factories for the manufacture of BOOTS AND SHOES, in large quantities, were Lynn (Mass.), and Newark (N. J.) To-day, but few Northern towns of importance but have at least one Factory. A century ago all the work was done by hand; the process was slow, laborious, and naturally limited as to production. To-day, it would be an easy matter to shoe an army at the shortest notice. Improvements and patented machinery have so increased hand-power, that now a thousand cases of Boots and Shoes are daily made as easily as one pair was manufactured during revolutionary times.

Throughout the whole of the first half of this century, SOLID LEATHER WORK ONLY WAS MADE, as people generally were too old-fashioned in their views, and too conservative in their opinions to wear a counterfeit in place of the real make.

The advent of CHEAP GOODS dates from a comparatively recent period, and was caused by the financial depression which afflicted all sections of our land. Many dealers, not foreseeing how disastrous the result must eventually be, demanded of the Eastern manufacturers CHEAP GOODS AT LOW PRICES. The popular voice was obeyed, poor counterfeits flooded the Shoe Stores East, West, North and South. The Merchant made money temporarily; the people were fleeced, complaints became frequent, and while all desired to return to solid and fine goods, too many factories, managed by men who could make a worthless but good-looking shoe, had been put into operation.

Wise, indeed, was the policy pursued by the few who determined not