THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 3, 1883

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Palmer Dramatic Company.
Proposals—Agricultural Park.
Probate notice—Estate of B. F. Mauldin, deceased.
Reward—D. H. Howe estate.
Meeting—Union Lodge, F. and A. M.
Meeting—Frauen Verein.
Meeting—Company G.
Card of Thanks—Pioneer Society.
Lost—Chinchilla fur collar.
To let—Furnished rooms.
To let—Housekeeping rooms.
Wanted—Rooms for housekeeping.
Wanted—Female telephone clerks.
Meeting—Valley Council, I. O. C. F.
Meeting—Ladies' Choral Society.
Furnished rooms, with board.
Card—Longton, of the People's Market.

Auction Friday.

D. J. Simmons—Stock of Ames, Earl & Co.

Business Advertisements.

Bell & Co.—Regular sale days.
H. A. Weaver, the printer—327 J street.
A. C. Tufts, druggist and apothecary.
Hale Bros. & Co.—Clearance sale.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BANQUET TO GOVERNOR PERKINS.

It was given out by the management of the banquet given in honor to Governor Perkins last night at the Fisher banquet hall that no speeches would be made, no toasts proposed and no responses expected. With this supposition the reporters of the city press retired early in the evening. But the later proceedings were replete with the most brilliant display of eloquence, repartee, wit and sentiment that has ever characterized an occasion of this kind. The spread constituted a most sumptuous repast—a banquet with all the brilliant accessories the term implies. The incoming Governor, General George Stoneman, was a guest, and was the recipient of a most cordial welcome to the capital.

Governor Perkins was the subject of many complimentary speeches and toasts, and at the close of the banquet was presented by Hon. N. Greene Curtis, on behalf of the company, with a splendid set of silver. Judge Curtis, who was master of ceremonies, made a most feeling and eloquent speech, which was responded to by Governor Perkins in a speech which for its pathos, eloquence and genuine feeling was pronounced by all his friends the best effort of his life. For its hearty good-fellowship, for its wit, its sentiment and its spontaneous good-will, the banquet of last evening deserves an enduring place in the memory of every participant. The company dispersed at 2 this morning, hence this imperfect characterization of what was indeed a brilliant and enjoyable occasion is all that can be given.

CITY TRUSTEES.—The Board of City Trustees met in regular session yesterday, all the members present. The report of Chief Engineer Foster, of the Water Works, showed that the pumps had been in operation 124 hours during the week, and 10,080,750 gallons of water pumped. Reports were received from city officials and ordered on file as follows: Superintendent of the Cemetery, collections for the month, $301 25; N. A. Kidder, Harbormaster, collections for the month, $142 50; City Collector, for the week, $6,518 50; Clerk of the Water Works, collections for quarter ending December 27, 1882, $16,024 75. R. S. Carey & Sons, by their attorney, W. C. Van Fleet, presented a demand for damages sustained by their street cars on Sunday last from snowballs, etc., that were thrown by certain persons. The demand was ordered on file and the matter taken under advisement. City Attorney Anderson appeared and explained the nature of the suits known as the bond coupon suits against the city of Sacramento. He asked for additional counsel, and the matter was taken under advisement. After allowing a number of demands on the City Treasury, the Board met with the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 180, granted permission to store surplus oil to the following-named firms: Continental Oil Company; Whittier, Fuller & Co., and Standard Oil Company. The bills allowed by the Board were as follows: Capital Gas Company, $1,255 30; L. L. Lewis, $42; H. S. Crocker & Co., $21 50; John T. Carey, $15; B. C. Brier, $10; Lem Chung, $6; J. Kieper, $5; L. P. Bassett, $28 75; Loftus & Co., $149; E. Gunn, $20 75; T. J. Ballou, $29 75; R. Johnson, $20; J. Kennedy, $6; Frank Oughton, $12 50; J. Lynch, $10; F. O'Laughlin, $8; J. Leonard, $3 25; S. H. Davis, $9 90; P. Herzog, $80 55; S. Nathan, $3; Sacramento District Telegraph Company, $4 38; T. Scriver, $1; T. Cotter, $12 50; P. McGinnis, $10.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met in regular session yesterday morning—present Dreman, Wilson, Blair, Butler and Beckley. The report of Charles Miller, Overseer of Road District No. 12, was reported by Supervisor Beckley as correct, and ordered on file. The claim of Ed. Cadwalader for rebate of taxes on property assessed to Adam Nessell, which had been referred to the Auditor and Assessor, was reported as an illegal claim and was not allowed. The petition of Thomas Steele and others for a new road in Road District No. 15, accompanied by a bond as required by law, was read, the bond approved, and the petition ordered on file. Seymour Carr, Thomas H. Fowler and J. C. Pearson were appointed viewers. The Clerk of the Board was instructed to advertise for hospital supplies. A recess was then taken to 2 P. M. At the afternoon session the petition of citizens for the appointment of Ed. Byington as Constable for San Joaquin township, vice D. S. Bascom, resigned, was taken up, and on call of the roll the petition was granted and Mr. Byington declared elected. A report was received from the experts in the matter of the claims of P. H. McGrew and others for work done on the Hall of Records, and the report approved. The amounts of claims as reported are as follows: Wm. Gutenburzer, $375; Cronan & Dunbar, $500; Chas. H. Carter, $320; P. H. McGrew, $490. Total, $1,685. The claims were allowed by the following vote: Ayes—Dreman, Wilson, Blair, Beckley. Noes—Butler, Bailey. Mrs. Salgard made her regular application for relief, and was given an order for $5 worth of groceries. She intimated that she would return in two days for some wood. The Board then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

POLICE COURT.—Business was transacted in the Police Court yesterday as follows: L. B. Smart, disturbing the peace, discharged; Ah June, committing a nuisance, continued to January 31; James Turner, alias Farington, vagrancy, pleaded guilty, sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail; Samuel Holmes, disturbing the peace, deposit forfeited; J. Clemmens, common drunkard, pleaded guilty, sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail; James Lewis, common drunkard, pleaded guilty, sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail; Louis Kavanaugh, common drunkard, found guilty, sentenced to ninety days in the County Jail; E. Hammond, maintaining a public nuisance, fined $60 or 60 days in the County Jail.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The city Board of Education met Monday night. Present—Messrs. Petrie, Stalker, Hancock, Hammer and Tracy. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and the Board adjourned sine die. The new Board was then called to order by the Secretary. There were present Directors Stevens, Slater, Cooke, Stalker, Hancock, Hammer, Goodhue and Tracy. On motion of Mr. Hammer, Felix Tracy was placed in nomination for President of the Board, and was unanimously elected. The application of E. P. Rowell for a recommendation for a life diploma was granted, and the Board adjourned to meet to-day at 7:30 P. M.

POSTAL DELIVERY.—The following was the report of the letter carriers for the month of December, 1882: Delivered—Registered letters, 379; mail letters, 37,871; mail postal cards, 6,138; drop letters, 3,444; drop postal cards, 3,658; papers, etc., 32,484; total, 83,884. Collected—Mail letters, 24,831; drop letters, 1,376; postal cards, 5,072; papers, etc., 2,905; total, 34,184.

DECLARED OFF.—The reported engagement of President Arthur to Mrs. Langtry is a cruel canard, originated in the newsy brain of a New York reporter. Absurd as was the rumor on its face, it created quite a flurry in England. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales said it should never be by any means, and asked his royal mamma what to do about it. Victoria replied that if Chet was determined to have the Jersey Lily she could not prevent it any more than she could prevent the Blue House selling boots and shoes to the best families of Sacramento, and that you know I can't do, Albert. I can't, for they sell such honest goods, and allow no customer to leave their store dissatisfied. *

A REUNION.

Sixth Annual Banquet of Weinstock & Lubin to their Employes.

Messrs. Weinstock and Lubin, of the Mechanics' Store, gave their sixth annual banquet to their employes at the Golden Eagle Hotel on Monday evening. These gentlemen, and the business that they prosecute, fill too large a place in the commercial affairs of this city, and the remarkable progress of their business in Sacramento, together with the push, energy and perseverance that have marked their phenomenally successful course, are too well known to call for any other than casual remark in this place. One of the peculiarly pleasant features with which they have broken the monotone of business, and lightened the labors of their employes, has been the annual reunions, of which this is the record of one. There are numerous features in their system of business that tend to the improvement and the

MATERIAL AND MENTAL

Advancement of those who labor in their large establishment. The firm membership has, in a degree and to an extent rarely met with, given of its means, and time, and its best energies, to promote the welfare of their employes and to encourage them in such courses as must lead to honorable, useful and successful lives.

At the first banquet given by the firm but a few more than a dozen sat down at the table. The number has grown with each year, and with a rapidity that has been astonishing, until on Monday night no less than 162 employes, ranging from mere boys in knickerbockers to men bearded and gray, and from small girls in short clothes to women of mature years, were present and engaging in the festivities with a heartiness and wholesouled spirit that could not be mistaken.

The reunion took place at the Golden Eagle Hotel, and began about 3 P. M., when the employes, with several of the guests, assembled in the parlors of the house, which had been prepared especially for the occasion. Fisch & Watson's orchestra was in attendance, and for five hours the dance went on, and a social mingling that was marked by courteous behavior and polite demeanor, but without stiff formalities. The floors were canvased to facilitate ease of dancing; dressing rooms were provided, and attendants were ready to serve guests. In the hall next to the parlor refreshing but unintoxicating beverages were dispensed freely. At the conclusion of the social party the banquet, or annual dinner, took place—a fitting finale to a most enjoyable New Year's reunion.

THE MANAGEMENT

Of the entire affair was under the personal supervision of the hosts, aided by these committees of employes:

Executive Committee—C. E. Phipps, Wm. Roan, E. Bonnheim.

Floor Director—William Skeels. Assistants—S. W. McKim, E. Bonnheim, Warren Dickson, Jno. Fenton, F. Parsons.

Reception Committee—Wm. Dickson, B. L. Morris, M. Levy, E. Franklin, A. Lyons, L. Sarchett, F. Winnie.

Ladies' Reception Committee—Mrs. E. Franklin, Miss Katie Wells, Miss Minnie Payne, Miss Lena Roddy.

Committee on Toasts—E. G. Messner, I. R. Shaw, S. Farnsworth.

Literary Committee—A. C. Fisher, Miss Josie Spencer, Miss Emma Hummel.

Committee on Music—R. H. Auerbach, Miss Nellie Spencer, Miss Josie Hummel.

On Carriages—E. G. Messner, Jas. Heffernan, T. S. Holden.

The guests specially invited were numerous. Had the capacity of the hotel equaled the desire of the hosts in the matter of inviting guests, it is probable that its dining-room area would have been greater than the entire floor-space of the Capitol. The guests began to arrive about 7:15, and at 8 o'clock had all assembled and marched to the dining-room. Among those present as guests were: Hon. H. M. LaRue, Rev. Dr. Frost and wife, Rev. Father Grace, Rev. J. Bloch and wife, Rev. H. H. Rice and wife, Rev. Mr. Brier and wife, Rev. Mr. Henry and wife, C. H. Cummings and wife, Ed. Katzenstein and wife, D. J. Long, Samuel Marks of San Francisco, Miss Lou Bidwell, Miss S. Morris, James McClatchy, S. E. Carrington, B. K. Chapman, Miss Wilcox, Matthew Cooke and wife, Mrs. O. N. Skeels, Mrs. Addie Carter, Miss Kate Skeels, Felix Tracy and wife, Rev. I. E. Dwinell, Dr. Tyrell, L. Elkus and wife, Miss M. Fleissner, Wm. P. Coleman, Wm. Govan, Mr. Williamson, W. R. Strong, Judge W. A. Henry and wife, Mrs. Kuhn, Miss Agnes Hummel, Mrs. L. Hummel, I. N. Hoag, wife and daughter, George W. Hancock, G. O. Hayford and wife, Rev. A. J. Hanson, Grove L. Johnson, wife and daughter, F. A. Jones and wife, and others. In all 222 persons sat at the five tables, which were spread with a taste and bounty exceedingly creditable to the caterers, the Messrs. McNasser. The viands were choice, varied and ample.

A large force of skilled waiters being employed, the service was made according to the courses announced in the menu. When all were seated, Mr. Weinstock, who presided, after a few fitting words of welcome, introduced Rev. Father Grace, who asked a blessing upon the food spread for enjoyment. At 10 o'clock the last course had been served, and the post-prandial exercises began by a chorus of thirty voices, chosen from the employes, and led by Miss Fleissner, soprano, and Mrs. Carter, contralto, with Miss Lou Bidwell presiding at the piano. The chorus was an excellent one, and won a deserved encore.

Mr. Rowan offered the first toast of the evening, "Our Hosts," and Mr. Lubin responded.

MR. LUBIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lubin began by a few pleasant remarks concerning his vocation as a business man, and his lack of oratorical and linguistic powers. To the literary men present he would, for the moment, leave business, they to speak of that subject, while he would endeavor to give his ideas on the soul, a subject on which his friends, the clergymen present, were given to descant. He then compared the soul to a ray of light represented by a pure and perfectly white rod that was to symbolize the soul as formed, and which dies without other change. But taken again in its growth the white emblem of perfection and innocence passes through various stages. From the white, thd inactive state, let it be said it first turns to a grayish brown. This is the result of action upon it of exterior influences. What does it then represent? It represents the characteristics found in many Asiatic races, slaves to despotic rulers, and represents much of the peasant class of Europe, and of the lower stratum of men generally. It then changes to the first primary color—red, the color of passion—denoting combativeness and destructiveness. The white, by this change, is very nearly effaced, and we have left, in representative form, ignorance in its slavish aspect, brutality and violence—the purely animal traits. The next transformation, the result of exterior influences, is to yellow—the color of gold. Of this the characteristic is acquisitiveness, and it may be material or spiritual in nature. The love of gain in itself is not bad. It conduces to the love of power, and to its acquisition. But it is also conducive to the acquisition of knowledge, to the attainment of ideal standards, to the acquisition of the highest state of culture or refinement. Primarily, the desire to accumulate—the love of gain—has been the motive for action in the progress of all nations. If it began with a sordid desire for worldly goods, that led to a loftier and better desire, and so on, until from the sordid, the desire to gain money leads to the desire to gain the better things—the intellectual and the elevating and refining. This was illustrated in the case of the Jewish people, the Grecians and the Romans. The Jews' love of gain resulted in the production of a race of prophets and wise men, who have left enduring marks upon the world's history. When the Greeks became a commercial people they developed philosophers and poets, art, music and learning, and the impress of these is ineffaceable. The Romans did not preserve the equilibrium between the spiritual and the material, and hence they expired in that state represented by the yellow, and their marks on the page of the world's records are more those of violence. Their love of gain did not rise out of its lower development as represented by the yellow. The last transformation in this comparison of soul building to primary colors and their union is when the change is to the blue, representative of the ideal element. In this is found the devotional and the poetic, and they become the pivotal points of existence, and here religion and the recognition of a higher and all-ruling power is developed. But in all these changes let us not fall into the error of supposing that the transformation or passage from one of these states to the other obliterates, necessarily, the elements represented by the colors in my simile. On the contrary, the perfect union of the three in proper proportion alone produces the perfect soul, and the perfect man. As the red, yellow and blue rays combine to produce the perfectly white and colorless ray, so the union and blending of what they have been made to represent in these remarks produces the perfect soul. I may compare the three to the three sides of a triangle, each being of equal length and the whole composing a perfect figure. But the proportions may not be equal, and our figure will not be perfect. Love of gain may prevail; the ideal and spiritualistic may be predominant; the purely animal may control; and in either case the undue development of one dwarfs the others, and hence come imperfections of soul. Let me say that the earnest striving after a pure and beautiful ideal, however seldom realized, should be the nucleus around which our lives should center. All else is shell. This alone is the kernel and very life, the only measure of existence. It is the chief distinction between man and brute. I am not prepared to express myself as to physical evolution, but I am clear that there is mental or intellectual evolution. Forms constantly change; substance only remains—for I do not think the man-proper is a composition of natural parts, subject to change and decay; his possessions and himself are but changeable forms; the undecaying, the indestructible element, is that not present to the senses, the so-called immaterial—the soul; and this alone constitutes the man. As I have endeavored to show to my young friends that the growth of the soul is toward perfection, let me carry the simile further that I have used, and suppose a soul once properly balanced to enter upon still another change. The proportion of elements becomes distorted, and as one is dimmed by the undue influence of the other a species of adulteration of the whole takes place; our perfect figure becomes distorted and its proportions are lost. When this begins to take place it is at once manifest to the observer. Let us remember that the soul speaks through the eye and the countenance. There can be no deterioration of soul that will not make itself manifest and be known of men. The goodness that is in us is instinctive. The eye speaks of the purity of the soul at once, instantaneously. God's goodness is instructive, instantaneous, not the result of calculation. So with man in God's image; the well-balanced faculties, like a flash of light, decide between right and wrong intuitively; far beyond human possibility of measure as to time, the good speaks. When calculation is necessary, the good is not present. In its place is deceit and craft. The good cannot be the result of calculation, it must be immediate, ever present. Interruption of any of the courses of nature produces what we call sickness; then comes the effort to recover, to repair, and out of this oftenest comes good—that which results from experience. So Seneca said that sickness often prevents men from dying. The disproportions of soul elements, that I have sought to point out, or their deterioration or adulteration, produces an illness of soul, out of the recovery of which we may advance to a nearer approach toward perfection. So, out of any unsettled state of our mentality, any illness of soul, let us, in our striving to be whole again, seek to come closer to our loftiest ideal, and profit by that which we have suffered. Mr. Lubin's remarks were loudly applauded.

Mr. Auerbach then sang a bass solo with good effect.

Mr. Brady then offered the toast, "Our ladies, God bless them."

William Skeels was called upon to respond, and having placed himself in a graceful attitude and opened his mouth for the effort, was suddenly checked by a small specimen of humanity—Master Freddie Webb—who, from the hight of a chair, said he did not want to spoil Mr. Skeels' chances to "spout," but he and his chums wanted to be heard on that subject.

This occasioned great merriment. The Chairman asked Mr. Skeels if he would yield to the lad, and he did so, when the young American thus continued:

"Mr. Chairman: Women are a necessary evil. Adam would have been the last of his own race if a rib hadn't been taken from him, and it would have been a good thing for the world if his bones had never been bothered. Just that act of surgery has been the cause of keeping us all in hot water ever since. Eva started in to steal apples long before man ever thought of it. And talking from experience, I know the women to have been thieves ever since. They haven't done anything Matt. Karcher and Judge Henry would notice, but they're got away with lots of pocket money, chewing gum, and many a heart. I don't know myself what women are good for anyhow. They can't play tops, nor marbles, and it would make a gravestone laugh to see them kick a football. And as for business, why, they don't know no more about it than a baby. It would take a woman all day to figure a fifteen cent bill of groceries. They couldn't no more whistle 'Yankee Doodle' than they could turn a somersault. A pretty girl is very good in her own place, but nobody would choose her on a side in a base ball match. That's my opinion on that subject, Mr. Chairman."

The boy was applauded to the echo, and his pert speech caused great laughter,

MORE TOASTS.

Miss Lena Roddy then gained the ear of the Chair and offered as a toast "The Gentlemen—May they ever continue to be our protectors and admirers, and may we ever merit their love, respect and friendship."

Miss Josie Spencer being called upon by Mr. Weinstock to respond, did so in these words:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Ladies: I must but regard it as a compliment to be called upon to respond to the toast to the gentlemen. They are, I believe, dear to every woman's heart. Heaven bless and protect them, for what would we ladies do without them? This occasion is the sixth, I believe, that our kind and generous employers have tendered us. It is enjoyable, for many reasons. It brings into closer social relations the toilers who labor together, the old and young, the gay and severe, the joyous and sad, and for a short time causes us to forget the cares of every-day life. Gentlemen, to you who have been associated with us, we wish you a happy and prosperous New Year, and trust that our relations in the future may be as friendly and courteous as in the past; that your lives may be free from care, and that the sunshine of happiness may ever cast the waning rays upon you, chasing away the dark shadows of trouble; may the little god of love soften your hearts to the gentle influences of woman, and when you take on the double yoke of blessedness, may your hours by your own hearthstones be beguiled by the happy voices of children and wife. And to you, gentlemen, our invited guests, we feel honored by your presence, and trust we may ever meet you with pleasure and part from you with regret. And now, my good friends, as I look upon the devastation that has taken place since we first sat down to this repast, I am reminded that after all man is but a carniverous animal, and even in the midst of pleasure and pomp he never forgets to eat. It is said that a carpenter is known by his chips, and judging from the chips I see about me I think we can all lay claim to the merit of being good carpenters. In conclusion, I can think of nothing more appropriate than to repeat from a well-known author the following verse:

"We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience, we may live without heart;
We can live without love, we can live without books—
But civilized men cannot live without cooks.
He may live without books, for what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope, for what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love, what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?"

MUSIC AND SENTIMENT.

Next in order was a chorus from fourteen girls and sixteen boys, led by Miss Fleissner and Mrs. Carter. They received a hearty encore, and certainly deserved it.

Mr. Skeels then called on Mr. Weinstock to address the company, saying it had been expected and looked forward to with pleasure.

MR. WEINSTOCK'S SPEECH.

"We believe the present a fit occasion to publicly thank our employes for the faithful and efficient services rendered this past year. No one realizes more than we how largely the success of any enterprise depends on the fidelity and earnest efforts of those whose duty it is to perform the details. If our business has advanced a step higher and broadened its fields for usefulness during the past twelve months, you, our employes, are entitled to a liberal share of the credit for your able assistance and hearty co-operation. In my remarks made here a year ago this night, I expressed an earnest desire that our employes should aim to so perfect themselves that when called upon they would be qualified to fill higher positions. Since then it has been a source of pleasure to observe the close application to duties on the part of many of our young men and women. We are glad that the development of our business has permitted the advancement of many of our people to higher posts and more important places. We trust the coming year will afford still greater opportunities for promoting the faithful, the earnest and the industrious in our employ. As we grow older in business, we learn to become more and more attached to our employes, few of whom we would willingly part with, more especially our lady employes, of whom we feel very proud. Among them are some of our most intelligent and loyal assistants. We should regret to lose any of them unless it be to enter into a life partnership with some worthy young man, in which event it would afford us much pleasure to tender the happy couple our good will and best wishes for their future welfare. In fact, since there has been no recent wedding among our people, I challenge any one of the young men present to step forward right here and make a choice of a helpmate from among the fresh and blooming faces of our young lady employes. [Great laughter.] What? No response? Ah, I'd forgotten that the average young Californian is noted for his excessive bashfulness, and I presume that our young men are no exception to the rule. In fact, I have to-day seen numerous instances of their extreme modesty. While dancing was in progress it was quite interesting to watch some of the sterner sex in their endeavors to muster sufficient courage to ask the favor of a dance. Tremblingly, they would approach the fair maiden of their choice, and, in a hesitating voice, ask the pleasure of a dance. A refusal would send the unsuccessful admirer to a corner, where he would remain sad and lonely until he regained sufficient self-possession to make another attempt, while an acceptance on the part of the young lady would shed a beam of delight all over his benign countenance. And if the dance happened to be a quadrille, the only thing in the wide world that seemed to interfere with his supreme happiness were his hands and feet. These seemed to annoy him greatly. The larger the feet, the greater the annoyance. It really was a very perplexing question what he should do with them. Were it not that I also was once a bashful youth, I might laugh at such discomfiture; but having passed through all these same awkward experiences myself, I can heartily sympathize with the bashful young man of to-day. [Much merriment.]

"This being the beginning of a new year, it may not be amiss to say a few words to our employes concerning the future and what it is likely to bring. I believe it safe to assert that in all this assemblage there is no one who is not ambitious to be successful in life and to attain the highest standard of perfection in whatever pursuit we engage in. It is well we are moved by this desire to excel. Without it we should be of little value to ourselves or society. A human being having no worthy ambition to influence him onward is like a pool of stagnant water. We should realize that there is no standstill in the battle of life. While we remain dormant others continue to advance, and we soon find ourselves away behind. To keep pace with the progress constantly surrounding us, demands not alone a mere wish or desire to excel; determination, pluck and perseverance are also needed to develop what powers we may possess, or we can never hope to reach the desired pinnacle of our ambition. It is only by a combination of the two elements—namely, the will, seconded by action—that show good results; one without the other is of little avail. We all, no doubt, have met with people who, so to speak, have the ambition to move the world, but lack the ability to earn even an humble living; or, to quote from a modern author, 'They have first-rate ambition, with third-rate abilities.' Every human being that has reason, every human being that has intelligence, has some natural power. We should, therefore, endeavor to learn in what direction our abilities lie and develop them as highly as possible. We cannot begin the cultivation of our powers too early. Many who make no effort to improve and become more intelligent will say, 'That is because they lack the time; as soon as they have more leisure a portion of it will be devoted to the cultivation of the mind.' That leisure never comes. And in the mean while hours upon hours are wasted and lost in frivolous pastimes and useless amusements. By this I do not mean to convey the idea that recreation is not needful. On the contrary, no one realizes more than I how beneficial is a reasonable amount of recreation to the every-day worker. On this point there can be no difference of opinion. Here we must all agree. It is only the fool or the sordid wretch who would spend all his hours in eating, sleeping and working. Without a share of time being devoted to the duties of the citizen, the duties of home, and the cultivation of body and mind, life can have but little charm and must prove a monotonous blank. It is true the greater part of every twenty-four hours must necessarily be devoted to labor and rest. But beyond this there are two or three hours almost daily which we can call our own, and use as we see fit. Shall these precious moments be devoted entirely to pastime and amusement, or shall they be so divided that a portion of them are set aside for mental and intellectual improvement? It is our privilege to choose either course. Which shall it be? If we adopt the latter plan, we must above all avoid the society of those persons whose tastes and inclinations are low and degraded, and who have no regard for the value of time. The greatest enemy we can have is he who robs us of our time. He who robs us of our property robs us of that which with the right efforts may be regained; but he who robs us of our time, robs us of that which can never be restored. Let us try to bear this truth well in mind. Remembering it, let us devote every spare moment to worthy and useful purposes, and if we live to meet again a year hence we shall find ourselves better, wiser and more able to bear the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of life." Mr. Weinstock's remarks were received with applause.

GUESTS CALLED ON.

The Chair then called upon Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, who delivered a felicitous and energetic address. He held that the community is interested in all worthy commercial enterprises, and that that of the hosts' of the evening was one to be warmly commended, for it offers privileges to employes second to none. The young people under them he believed to be peculiarly favored, because of the application required, the training and perseverance, to hold on and await the issues of time and endeavor; because of the system of encouraging rewards, because of the business methods and disciplinary training to which the employes are subjected, and by which they are trained to systematized habits that make them stronger and better; because of aspirations kindled and encouraged from the cash boys' ambition up.

Wm. Dickson called on Rev. A. J. Frost to speak, and he replied with witty words to the "boys." He considered the word boy acrostically, and after some humorous anecdotes, that fixed the attention and awakened merriment, he came to serious remarks, and urged the boys to "B" something—to resolve to be and do; to be truthful, be honest, be faithful, and thus command success. "O" bey and be observant and original; the boy should be himself, not a mere imitator. He loved originality, and in the boy, of all others, is it found in its purity. Lastly, if boys resolved to be something, are faithful, truthful, honest, original, obedient, observant, "Y" they will make men, able to do the world honor. [Laughter and applause.] In conclusion, he said he would cease, remembering the case of the man who lectured an hour and a half on the topic, "Has the Oyster Brains?" "I'll answer that question," said a hearer, "if you will cease. The oyster has brains, for he knows when to shut up!" [Great laughter.]

GIRLS AND BOYS AGAIN.

Mr. Bonnheim offered the toast, with prefatory remarks, "The Cash Girls."

The response was made by Master Willie Case in this humorous strain: "Mr. Chairman—I don't think you've got exactly the right party on that subject. I think there's other things that girls can do, without crowding in on us boys. Why, what chance will we have pretty soon, if those girls come in like they're coming now? And what good are they? They can't carry up the beds, or wash the counters. If you bother cashier at desk three times with a message from the millinery department for a girl, and if it's to carry a package you'll have to worry him again with an order for a boy. Girls can't carry anything. They can't handle goods. They don't know how to sell articles like we boys. They'd have a nice time selling men's boots, hats, or shirts. They're a failure in that line—but, all the same, they're an injury to us. We boys, you know, have already been up in a delegation on this business, but it didn't do any good, and we had, of course, to take what came, and put up with the female infliction. But what use is there in educating these girls up to the business? If you have a boy there, he'll grow up with you; if he gets married there will be all the more necessity for him staying on. But if you are training a girl to the business, ten to one she'll go off some fine day with a good-looking fellow and get married, and leave you in the lurch. I think, after all, its better to stick to the boys."

The laughter and applause at this point was almost uproarious. When it had subsided, little Miss Kitty McGraw, mounted on a chair, replied in this wise, amidst many plaudits: "Mr. Chairman—As a graduated cash girl, having an interest in the line in which I started, and hopeful for the advancement of my sister workpeople, I wish to say a few words in answer to the sarcasm of the young gentleman who has just spoken. It is not true that the girls crowd the boys in any of the branches of labor. It is not true that mixing of men and women, boys and girls, in business, results in injury to the employed or employer. There is enough work to be done in this world for one and all; there is scarcely a calling which does not give plenty of chances for all who are faithful, energetic and trustworthy. Was the world made for man alone? No. I think women and girls have just as much right to the benefits which come from honest work as men have, and whenever they have been tried, they have done themselves honor and credit. The active work of woman in the ranks of labor has elevated it. When admitted on an equal footing with men, their presence has always had a pure influence. Men and boys are always more careful how they talk and act in woman's society. Women teach neatness and refinement; in a word, they increase the whole moral tone of an establishment where they are employed. Since the cash girls were introduced in the Mechanics' Store, a great improvement is to be noticed. Everything is done more quickly and quietly. Customers are treated with more courtesy, counters and show-cases shine and glisten as they never did when the cash boys were there alone. Increased cleanliness and tidiness is everywhere to be noticed—even the boys black their boots and keep their hands and faces clean. Before the cash girls came and before there was any electric call system, there was a constant yelling for cash boys, which was often not responded to till the boy had slowly examined the contents of his pockets, perhaps traded jackknives, and had a quarrel or two with some other boy. It was then, and in order to make the boys prompt, that the proprietors introduced a system of rewards. Each had a box, and every time he responded to a call a tin check was dropped into the box. At the end of the week the box having the greatest number of checks got a reward. When the girls came to be employed they left the boys completely in the shade; the girls were monopolists, as far as the rewards went. So far behind were the boys that the managers took compassion on them and devised two systems of rewards, one for the boys and one for the girls, knowing full well that the boys would never have the slightest chance in competition with the girls. [Turning to the boys.] Boys, whenever you show your rewards at home you should not forget that your obtaining of them is only made possible by the girls being barred out from competition with you. The girls may not be able to play baseball or 'fudge' at a game of marbles, but their ignorance in that regard is a blessing to their employers, as they do not loiter in the street when sent on errands. The girls do not interfere with energetic and industrious boys—for them there can be not danger of being pushed aside by rivalry. It is only the indifferent and loitering class that is in danger of being supplanted. It is only they that are continually grumbling because they know full well, when brought into competition with womankind, that they are competing with a superior element. There is no avenue on labor's great highway which, by the admittance of woman, has not been improved and adorned. There is no trade they have touched which they have not ennobled, no profession they have not elevated, no association in the ranks of industry they have not tended to purify; no depths of learning, art, science or labor where they delved, in which they have not shed the light of intelligence and helped disperse the gloom of bigotry and prejudice. Women only ask justice in this worldly struggle—they only seek a fair chance in the great race; and given that, they are not afraid of competition. If they do not court comparison they will not shrink from it."

Mr. Shaw then recited with much fervor and good effect "The Death of Benedict Arnold."

Mr. Messner arose and in a few neat sentences in behalf of the employes thanked the hosts for the presentation on that day of a valuable book to each person in the employment of the firm. He was a self-constituted delegate to return thanks, but felt justified in thus publicly assuming to speak.

Mr. Weinstock replied briefly, and hoped the firm would ever hold the respect and esteem of its employes.

The adult chorus then sang, and was loudly applauded.

B. K. Chapman then gave a very comical example of Chinese vocalism, appearing in costume, and being loudly called for, appeared a second time.

MORE SPEAKING.

Mr. Messner then called upon Hon. H. M. La Rue as a representative Granger. Mr. La Rue replied felicitously, pointing out the importance of agriculture, its contributions to the world's wealth, and the conservative element of which the farming class is composed.

Mr. Rowan called on James McClatchy to respond to the toast, "The Press," which that gentleman did in a pleasant strain, referring wittily to the use of printers' ink by all successful business men.

Mr. Weinstock then announced that carriages had been provided for all guests for their conveyance home.

Mr. LaRue begged leave to interrupt, and moved from the guests a vote of sincere thanks to the hosts, and it was carried unanimously.

The chorus then led in the song, "Auld Lang Syne," the words being printed on the back of the handsomely-engraved menu card. All present joined in the simple old air, and the banquet was at an end.

On return to the parlors, all the employes gave their attention to aiding the hosts in dismissing the guests in carriages, and with a cordial "Happy New Year to each."

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—The Palmer Dramatic Company opened at the Metropolitan last night to a good house, in the effective drama "Lights o' London." Some change has been made in the cast, Mr. Grismer appearing as Preen, and Mr. McCormack as the hero. Otherwise the piece is materially in the same excellent hands as when first produced here. It is a thoroughly pleasing drama, and the management does well to repeat it to-night. The scenery of the play is in several scenes more than usually attractive. It is to be hoped that Mr. Teal will give the public an opportunity to see him in the cast to-night as the hero of the play. He was billed for last night, but owing to the late arrival of the company was absorbed by other duties. That excuse will not avail to-night.

FREIGHT TO ARRIVE.—Freight for Sacramento passed Ogden on the 30th ultimo as follows: For Continental Oil Company, 360 cases oil; T. G. Kingsland & Son, 200 kegs nails; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 22 barrels hams; Scofield & Tevis, 2 boxes wicks, 1 box candles, 6 cases lamp shades, 7 crates lamp chimneys; Kirk, Geary & Co., 1 box pasteboard boxes; C. McCreary & Co., 1 grain mill; Mary S. Cowgen, 1 bale cotton; Weinstock & Lubin, 7 cases shoes; Jos. Hahn & Co., 18 boxes druggists' bottles; Lindley & Co., 4 boxes raisins; Baker & Hamilton, 1 box hardware; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 3 boxes shoe lasts, 2 boxes saddlery hardware; Billingsley & Co., 1 box faucets; Adams, McNeill & Co., 24 bales tobacco; James Lesseau, 3 cases household goods.

ANOTHER CITY SUIT.—Yesterday a complaint was filed in the Superior Court of this county by Mastick, Belcher & Mastick, attorneys, demanding payment of $6,020 and interest, being interest on certain coupon bonds held by J. S. Hutchinson. This makes six suits of this kind now before the Court of this county. There are three in the United States Circuit Court, one in the Supreme Court of the State, one in Department Eight of the Superior Court of San Francisco, and one in Department Six of the same Court. There are also two cases in San Mateo county and one in Alameda county, in which as yet there has been no service against the city.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.—The West Point examination authorized by Congressman Page for the Second District, which includes Sacramento, will take place in the parlors of the Galindo Hotel, Oakland, January 10th, at 10 A. M., and will be in the following studies: Arithmetic, descriptive geography, English grammar, United States history, reading, writing and orthography. Ambitious young men can govern themselves accordingly.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the case of Mitchell vs. Beckman et als. and Jackson vs. Beckman et als., being suits by depositors against the stockholders of the old Odd Fellows' Savings and Commercial Bank of this city, the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of Judge Densor, late of the Superior Court, and which was against the stockholders and for the depositors. The Court affirms on all the points involved.

AUCTION.—On Friday next the entire stock of Ames, Earle & Co.'s store, appraised at nearly $10,000, will be sold at public auction by order of the assignee. The stock consists of stoves, gas fixtures and hardware. D. J. Simmons will act as auctioneer. The sale will take place at the store, corner of J and Seventh streets, beginning at 10:30 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DEPARTMENT TWO—MCFARLAND, Judge.

TUESDAY, January 2, 1883

Cotton minors (by Sheldon, guardian,) vs. W. W. Wade et al.—Ordered that this case be dismissed without costs as to all defendants excepting W. W. Wade, R. H. Rhodes and F. P. Rhodes.

Cotton minors (by Sheldon, guardian,) vs. Charles W. Pierce et al.—Cause dismissed by consent.

DEPARTMENT ONE—MCFARLAND, Judge.

Estate of George Smith, deceased—Petition of administrator of estate for order to sell real estate passed.

Estate of Jefferson Lake, deceased—Will admitted to probate. Notice to creditors in RECORD-UNION. E. K. Alsip, H. S. Turton and Ed. Lyon appointed appraisers.

The People vs. Ah Foy—Continued for one week.

Estate of Lydia J. Swift, deceased—Petition for distribution of property granted.

James Humphreys vs. His Creditors—Citation to show cause dismissed.

Estate of Gustave Deschamps, deceased—Will admitted to probate. G. B. Stroupe, of San Francisco, appointed executor.

Estate of Latmer Doane, deceased—Decree of distribution and petition for settlement of final account granted.

Estate of John F. Metzar, deceased—Petition for sale of real estate granted.

Guardianship of Annie Tracey, a minor—I. M. Tracey allowed $10 per month to board and send said minor to school.

The People vs. William Stone—Appeal from Police Court. Judgment of lower Court affirmed.

Estate of Thomas Spencer, deceased—Petition for settlement of final account set for hearing January 15th.

Estate of John P