THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY................JANUARY 6, 1883

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

SACRAMENTO, January 5, 1883—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Hight of barom..	Ther....	Direction of wind, velocity	Character of wind force..	Rain in 24 hours...	State of the weather
Olympia....	29.84	48	S. 12	Fresh..	.53	Lt. rain
Portland....	29.96	50	S. 12	Fresh..	1.68	Hy. rain
Roseburg...	30.19	52	S. 8.	Fresh..	.06	Threat'g
Mendocino..	......	..	....	....	.....	
Red Bluff...	30.42	49	N.	Light..	.....	Clear
Sacramento.	30.43	46	N. E.	Light..	.....	Cloudy
S. Francisco.	30.40	51	E.	Light..	.....	Cloudy
Visalia.	30.41	43	W.	Light..	.....	Clear
Los Angeles.	30.31	46	N. E.	Light..	.....	Clear
San Diego..	30.28	51	N. E	Light..	.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 50; minimum, 38.

River above low-water mark, at 11 A. M., 9 feet 5 inches. A fall of 2 inches in the past 24 hours.

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 4th—For California: Fair weather. For the north Pacific coast region: Local rains.

AN ENLARGEMENT.

The WEEKLY UNION has been enlarged from seven columns in width to eight columns in width, and with corresponding extension of all the columns in length. This secures an enlargement of

TWELVE COLUMNS.

It will much increase the usefulness and value of the UNION, and conduce to convenience in handling the paper. Under this new system the first part, or semi-weekly form, will be discontinued as a regular issue, but whenever the importance and volume of the news justify, the semi weekly in four-page, seven-column form will be issued in addition to the regular weekly. In such cases, however, seven columns will prevail in both papers for such weeks.

SO WIDESPREAD AND POPULAR

Has the WEEKLY UNION circulation become that, to still further extend it and place it within the reach of all, the subscription price has been reduced from $2 50 to $2 per year, payable in advance, and for which price it will be mailed post-paid to any address in the United States. No feature that has been characteristic of the WEEKLY UNION in the past will be found wanting in the future. On the contrary, the paper will

BE GREATLY IMPROVED

By receiving that careful editing of all its columns which could be done but imperfectly heretofore because of the frequency of publication. This will result in a presentation of news, miscellany, poetry, current comment, market reports, legislative reports, etc., in a far more desirable form than ever before. The beginning of the year is the most opportune time to order the Weekly for the year.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119½ for 4s of 1907; 113½ for 4½s; 102 for 3½s; sterling, $4 81@4 85; silver bars, 109½.

Silver in London, 50⅞d; consols, 101 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105½; 4s, 123¼; 4½s, 116½.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 85@86 cents.

Mining stocks were both dull and weak in San Francisco yesterday morning. Quite a number of stocks called did not sell, because no one wanted them.

In a scuffle between two young men near Walla Walla, W. T., one was killed.

A five-year-old boy was scalded to death at Yreka Thursday.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise are still in Santa Barbara.

A billiard tournament is to be held in Chicago, commencing March 16th.

A Jewess was married in New Orleans to a Christian, the young lady's uncle, rabbi of the synagogue, performing the ceremony.

It is now positively settled that Jeff Davis was never a Mason.

Milwaukee will not allow pugilistic encounters within her limits.

The Mayor of New York still refuses to grant a license for the production of the Passion Play.

A mother and two children were buried by a landslide in Westmoreland county, Pa.

During the past seven days 224 business failures occurred in the United States.

The State Treasurer of Tennessee is short $400,000 in his accounts.

The Municipal Bank of Sapojok, Russia, has failed.

The Democrats and Greenbackers in the Michigan Legislature have decided to act together on all party questions.

A fire in Cohoes, N. Y., yesterday, caused a loss of about $1,000,000.

General Chanzy, the well-known French General and Life Senator, died suddenly Thursday night in Chalons, France.

Michael O'Rourke was hanged for murder at Multon, Ont., yesterday.

Palais Bourbon, where Gambetta's body is lying, was visited Thursday by 250,000 persons.

Fire at Zuni station, Va; also at Newburgh, N. Y., and South Bend, Ind.

Michael Breslau died in Portland, Or., yesterday, from injuries recently received at the Northern Pacific front.

Alejo Garcia has been poisoned near Mesilla, N. M, by his wife and her paramour.

Property to the amount of $100,000 was destroyed yesterday in Peoria, Ill.

The exports from Victoria, B. C., in 1882 exceeded the imports by $1,250,000.

Victoria, B. C., wants a paid Fire Department.

The Northern Pacific Railroad was opened yesterday, to Eddy, Mont., 327 miles east of Wallula Junction.

The dwelling of H. Ricks was destroyed by fire yesterday near Steamboat Springs, Nevada.

Over 2,000 wreaths have been sent to be placed on Gambetta's coffin.

One man was killed and three others injured at Ashland, Pa., yesterday, by a fall of coal.

Eben W. Tallent killed himself in San Gabriel, Los Angeles county, yesterday.

A fire in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, last night, destroyed the main conservatory building.

Irm Scott was hanged at Paris, Texas, yesterday, for the murder of Joseph Spears.

A man and wife starved to death at Ballinsloe, Ireland.

The remains of John Howard Payne were shipped at Tunis yesterday for the United States.

"A POLITICAL HANDBOOK."

[San Jose Times.]

The New Year's number of the SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION is a compendium of valuable political and statistical information concerning the products and industries of the State. As a political handbook (in all but form) of the State it will be found quite useful for reference.

"A MASS OF FACTS AND STATISTICS."

[San Jose Mercury.]

The RECORD-UNION'S New Year number contains sixteen pages, embracing such a mass of facts and statistics and general matters of reference that every editor in the country will want to file it away for future use.

THAT portion of the apple crop which is annually made into cider probably exceeds 50,000,000 of bushels. The product consists of 200,000,000 gallons of cider and 750,000,000 pounds of pomace. In other words, the pomace pile of the United States amounts to about 400,000 tons. George B. Boomer, of Syracuse, proposes that this pomace be utilized as food for stock, as it is a richer food than any other vegetable except the potato. He claims the pomace for ensilage may be entirely saved, and that with the successful introduction of the silo, the 400,000 tons of pomace now wasted will become worth $3,000,000 per annum.

SANITARY journals now credit West Virginia with holding the first position among the States in its health service. She has provided for a wide range of sanitary work, has secured effective health laws, and by the special energy of her officials has brought sanitary science to service in the most practical forms.

THE very latest rage in the fashionable world is the "pioneer furnishing" style, and under which house interiors are brought to resemble as nearly as may be, by fittings and furniture, the log-cabin of the backwoods and the pioneer era. Coon-skins and the like will now experience a use in the market.

"WE can no longer exist without America," says the London *Times*. This is comforting, and gives a new stimulus to our pride.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILROADS.

We have heard of late many arguments on behalf of State ownership of railroads. In matters of this kind a little actual experience is worth a great deal of speculation, and therefore some account of the results of State railway management in France is opportune. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Nation* in a recent letter gives a *resume* of a paper by the eminent economist and late Minister of Finance in the Freycinet Cabinet, M. Say, on the subject. The paper of M. Say appeared in the *Journal des Economistes*. The account given by him of the condition of the French railroad system is not calculated to afford much support to the theory of State ownership or management of railways. M. Say declares that "State management is a disaster," and he proceeds to prove it. He shows that the most reckless extravagance and the most wonderful lack of judgment have constantly characterized the Government railroad policy. That enormous plans have been proposed by successive Ministries, covering the country with a complete network of lines. That a very large proportion of these lines have been projected without any reference to the demand for them, and consequently without any guarantee for profitable employment. That successive Ministries have rivaled one another in this kind of extravagance, in order to gain popularity by promising the people more railroads. That the Deputies have got accustomed to help themselves by promising railroads to their constituents, just as American Congressional candidates promise Federal offices. That "every farmer, every important man "in a department, asks with the greatest "composure for the line which is most "convenient for him." And everything is in confusion. Railroads are begun in a hundred places, and left unfinished. "The "question of the railways is still in suspense; immense works are begun every"where, and nobody knows what will be"come of the lines which are in construc"tion in all the departments."

The State line, which it was supposed would have been a perfect model of management, and which was to have adopted tariffs which were to serve as guides for the whole system, "has proved a com"plete failure." It does not pay. A deficit of forty millions of francs has already been created by it, "and people are ask"ing themselves what would become of "the dividends of the existing lines not "managed by State officials, if they be"came the property of the State." A very natural and pertinent question under the circumstances, but surely not at all difficult to answer. State management, instead of being economical, proves to be frightfully extravagant. In four years the net earnings have diminished 20 per cent., while the expenses have increased to 84 63 per cent. The result of this kind of official management is the deficit of forty millions of francs, already spoken of, and it is further evident that under the same system this deficit must continue to increase indefinitely. Nor have the French public gained in one way what they have lost in another. It might have been thought that the tariffs of the state railroads at least would be satisfactory, but they are not so at all. The tariffs, which were to be models, have been sources of trouble and injury and vexation to the public interest. They were founded upon the principle of making everything equal, without any regard to differences of conditions. The result is that they have produced much more harm than good, and that they have driven from the state railroads all the traffic which could find any other avenue of transportation.

Nevertheless the French Government is committed to an immense network of new lines. None of them are finished. Most of them are barely begun. But it is already apparent that they will cost an enormous sum, and that when they are completed the state will not know what to do with half of them. M. Say says that "a year ago the budget for this plan of "extraordinary work was steadily on the "increase; from four milliards we arrived "at six milliards, and the public asked "itself if we should not even attain to "seven milliards. During the year spent "since these prophesies were made, new "accounts have been rendered, and now it "is no longer a question of seven milliards, "but of eight milliards." That is to say, a sum nearly double the enormous ransom paid to Germany after the late war, is pledged for the construction of railroads for the control of which the state has already shown itself incompetent. M. Say warns France that a period of financial trouble is about to open, and that France will now enter upon difficulties which must tax all her energies for a long time. But unless she gets rid of the railroad burden which threatens to break her back, it is difficult to see how she can hope to relieve herself. For if all the new roads are finished and put in operation nothing can be expected but the more rapid increase of the present heavy deficit.

In fact experience has shown, in the case of France, that State ownership and management of railways is impracticable, and that it can only aggravate and intensify all the evils it is intended to cure or alleviate. Contrast the systems of France and England. The former has attempted to protect the public by Governmental interference, and has failed, and made her railroads a confusion and a source of loss to the State. The latter has judiciously refrained from interference with the development of her railroad system, and the result is that her people are served cheaply and well by the railroads, and that with the progress of consolidation, which has been proved to be one of the normal tendencies of transportation, there has come increased responsibility, efficiency, and rapidity of transit. The English system is the natural one. The French system is the artificial one. So far as American railroads are concerned, the lesson to be learned from these facts is clear and simple. We have in this country thus far adopted no system. At times we have leaned toward the French, at other times toward the English methods. When we have been disposed to follow the French, or artificial methods, and have attempted State interference with our railroads, the results have invariably been unsatisfactory. When we have applied the English principles—that is to say, have left the railroads to develop naturally—we have always had reason to congratulate ourselves upon the outcome. State ownership of railroads is discredited by actual experiment. Last year the Belgian State railroad lost money instead of making a revenue. The plain truth is that Governments are not capable of performing this kind of function, and that when they try they are certain to fail. In France the trial has been made under far more favorable conditions than in this country, yet the break down, as M. Say shows, has been conspicuous and hopeless. It is scarcely necessary to say that with our political methods state ownership in the United States would necessarily involve an increase of corruption, from which the French republic appears to be at present free.

GERMAN INTELLECTUAL ASPIRATIONS.

It is the ambition of the present rulers of Germany to create for their country, and especially for its capital, a reputation which shall make it one of the world's intellectual centers. They are not content with the weight which belongs to mere physical force, and which the strongest nation must share with the most untutored hordes of Central Asian marauders. It is sought to make Germany the rival of Paris in all that appertains to Art, and Literature, and intellectual development generally. And to further this purpose the German Government has of late been spending very considerable sums in enriching the state possessions in art and literature; as for instance by purchasing the Pergamos marbles, and by procuring the excavation of the ruins at Hissarlik; and more recently, by securing the precious and almost priceless collection of manuscripts formerly belonging to the Duke of Hamilton's library. The English Government and people regret too late that this noble and most important collection was not purchased for the British Museum, but few British Ministers would have dared without the consent of Parliament to authorize so large an expenditure. The German Government paid $750,000 for the manuscripts, and it is the opinion of the highest authorities that they were a great bargain. But when Germany has accumulated at Berlin all the art and literary treasures she can gather together, how will the desired expansion of her intellectual life consist with the inexorable requirements of her military position? She has chosen for herself a condition which demands for its maintenance incessant vigilance. She holds her supremacy by the sword, and therefore she cannot put off her harness. And how can a nation hope to develop the best fruits of intellectual culture while service in the army is the lot of every citizen; while none are allowed to shape a career which does not include instruction in the art of wholesale murder; while the State insists upon branding every man with that brand of degeneracy and ferocity which inforced military service inevitably signifies and implies? The experiment is an ambitious one, and the desire which animates it is natural and praiseworthy. But there will have to be a laying aside of arms and a relaxation of the stern rules which for years have made all Germany little else than an intrenched camp, before the best results of the new intellectual movement can be obtained. And it cannot be forgotten that the iron policy which has raised that country to her present political and military eminence has also driven from her borders some of her most enlightened and energetic children. From 1846 to 1880 not less than 3,000,000 Germans emigrated, and the majority of them came to the United States. It is here that they have found the opportunities for peaceful development which they lacked in their place of birth. And yet with all the opportunities the United States possess for intellectual advancement, it must be confessed that our Government and people have thus far evinced little or no desire to take advantage of the peaceful leisure at their disposal. The German Government spends $750,000 upon a single collection of manuscripts. At Washington the Congress of the United States hesitates to pass a bill providing a decent receptacle for the national library.

THE TARIFF ON BOOKS.

We are pleased to see that the press generally is waking up to the necessity of demanding the repeal of the present tariff on foreign books, and we are not at all sorry that the Book Trade Association of Philadelphia has recently adopted a formal protest against the proposition to reduce the tax on books from 25 to 15 per cent. The Philadelphia Book Trade Association occupies a position in this matter which cannot but emphasize the wrong involved in the book tariff, while it is equally evident that the proposal of the Tariff Commission to reduce the duty from 25 to 15 per cent. does not meet the requirement. There ought to be no tariff on foreign books. Of three-fourths of the books published in Europe none are reprinted here, so that the American public are compelled to pay a wholly needless and injurious tax for the benefit of those publishers who choose to print the other fourth. But the rapacity and shamelessness of the Philadelphia publishers are phenomenal. It is not enough for them that in the absence of an international copyright law they can steal and reproduce any foreign publication for the bare cost of paper and printing. They must also be supported by a tax which compels every poor scholar and professional man in the country to pay two prices for all the foreign books he is obliged to import. The most important and therefore the most urgently needed foreign works on science are as a rule never reproduced in this country; but for all that it is necessary to pay a tariff of 25 per cent. upon them, and this is a naked tax upon knowledge, the only result of which is to plunder poor men. It is in fact nothing less than an outrage, and 15 per cent. is almost as bad as 25 per cent., because such a reduction will in practice make little or no difference to the importer. It is proposed, it is true, to allow books ordered from Europe by private individuals for their own use, and not for sale, to come in free, and also to reduce the prohibitory premium upon all foreign books from twenty years to ten; that is to say, it is proposed that any foreign books ten years old may be brought in duty free. But these are still insufficient concessions. The American publishers enjoy quite sufficient "protection" in their ability to steal all foreign publications as soon as they issue from the press. They ought not further to be allowed to plunder the American people, and especially the class of poor students to whom the added cost of foreign books caused by the tariff is a very serious burden and grievance. The Ways and Means Committee at present seem disposed to act on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, and reduce the tax to 15 per cent. Possibly the arguments of the Book Trade Association may prevent even this partial reform. But we trust that the press generally will keep up the discussion until Congress is brought to do justice in the premises, and put books on the free list.

PASSAGE OF THE PENDLETON BILL.

The House has passed the Pendleton Civil Service bill by a majority and with a promptness which considerably discredits the recent rumor concerning alleged strenuous opposition to the measure in that branch of Congress. But though the bill has thus passed, and though there may be no doubt as to the readiness of President Arthur to sign it, it would be a mistake to conclude that civil service reform would follow immediately. In fact all that can reasonably be expected from this bill is a beginning of that reform, and the chief cause for congratulation regarding it consists in the fact that when once the new departure has been made it will be more and more difficult to go back to the old spoils system. Still it must be understood that the scheme which the bill provides is apt to be very slow in its operation. A New York journal has estimated that the Pendleton bill will affect about 10,000 places, and that in filling them by competitive examinations, supposing due diligence is exercised by the Examining Boards, about three years will be consumed. The Democrats in Congress have accepted the bill with so little hesitation that it may be suspected they do not anticipate a very great change from its enforcement. It is of course possible that they have acted in the matter upon a sagacious determination of what is for the best interests of their party, and perhaps because they realized that if the next Congress was left to do the work it never would be done. The most important end to be secured is the elimination of Congressional patronage from politics. If the bill succeeds in effecting that it will have done quite as much as the country ought at present to expect. If the heads of departments are relieved from all pressure they can probably be trusted to weed out all incompetent persons who may now be in the employ of the Government. It is not necessary that men who have proved their fitness in the most practical way, namely, by actual and long continued service, should be made to pass any examination. Of course it must be understood that the most zealous advocates of civil service reform do not claim that competitive examinations are infallible methods of selecting the fittest persons for office. All that is claimed is that this method makes applicants dependent upon their own merits, and thus affords greater probability of their fitness than the recommendations of politicians. In the case of men who are already in the Government employ, and who have demonstrated their competency, it would be folly to subject them to examination. For they have learned how to do their work, and they are doing it as well no doubt as anyone could do it. If Senators and Congressmen are relieved from the pressing importunities of office-seekers by the new bill, and if heads of departments are enabled by it to dismiss incompetent clerks without having to dread the enmity of politicians, a very decided step forward will have been made, and when the country has once comprehended the significance of the reform, and its extent, there will be no danger of a relapse. It is also evident that the enactment of such a measure must have a tendency to retire from political careers a great many of the old school of "workers," and to encourage to enter the same career a great many men of a much higher class, who have hitherto been excluded from public life through the operation of the "machine."

AWKWARD FIGURES.

The old allegation that protection keeps up wages has recently received a back-handed staggering blow from the Consular reports which used to be "cooked" in the interest of the tariff. These show that the Free Trade cotton-mill operatives of England obtain a higher average annual wage than the "protected" cotton-mill operatives of the United States. The census reports also furnish another very embarrassing fact, which is that American wages in the unprotected industries are higher, by nearly fifty per cent., on the average, than those in the protected ones. Thus the average annual wages of the English cotton operatives is $250 35, while the American cotton workers average only $245 93 each. Here, then, is a square comparison between wages under Free Trade and Protection in the same kind of occupation, and it demonstrates, what the advocates of Free Trade claim, that Protection does not keep up or raise wages at all, and that under it they are liable to be lower even than under Free Trade. The truth is that all the advantages of Protection are enjoyed by the manufacturers alone, and that the working classes are both directly and indirectly injured by it. In the case cited it must be borne in mind that the purchasing power of the American wages is not so high as that of the English, because the American workmen have to contribute their share of the involuntary taxation which the tariff wrings from the people in order to bolster up favored manufactures. What becomes of the "pauper labor" cant, before these facts? The fact is that Protection is making paupers of the American working classes, and that it is also preventing our manufacturers from competing with England in the world's markets. It takes the workingmen and women of the United States a long time to understand their own interests, but they will be educated one of these days, and then Protection will go down by the run, despite the efforts of all the Tariff Commissions that can be got together.

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY LAW.

Under judicial interpretation the New York Sunday law is continually developing new and startling peculiarities. The new code, it appears, makes no exceptions in favor of the Jews with regard to the Sunday law. If one of that people keeps his store open on Sunday he is held to be guilty of Sabbath-breaking precisely as if he were a Christian. The code therefore compels the Jew to observe two holidays out of the week. He must keep Saturday because his own religion requires him to do so, and he must keep Sunday because the law compels him to abstain from work on that day. The conclusion is that the law discriminates unjustly against the Jews, and though it does not seem to have been suggested, it appears to us that they have a right under the circumstance to claim the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment, with which, if there is any meaning in the language, the new code certainly conflicts. For it is evident that if a certain class of citizens are virtually prohibited from working more than five days in the week, they are thereby placed at a distinct disadvantage, and that they are in fact deprived of that freedom which is guaranteed to them by the United States Constitution. Nor can it be pretended that under the disguise of a police regulation any State has the authority thus to discriminate against a particular class or sect. And it may plausibly be claimed also that such a law operates, in regard to the Jews, as an interference with their religion, inasmuch as one effect of it must be to subject them to a pressure calculated to make them violate their religious injunctions, and keep their stores open on Saturday. The law in effect puts them in such a position that they are compelled to choose between violating their religion, or being handicapped in their competition with their fellow-citizens. But to impose such alternatives upon a certain class is clearly unjust and inequitable. It cannot be necessary to do this, and in fact no tangible benefit can be shown to accrue to the community from the law. We are of opinion that the Jews have it in their power to invalidate the new code, or at least that part of it which discriminates so odiously against them.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature is about to meet, but we do not propose to waste time in offering it any advice at present. When it gets shaken into shape, and has come to feel its own general tendencies, and has marked out a programme to some extent, it will be time enough to make suggestions. It is largely Democratic in both Chambers this year, but we may say frankly that it is none the less likely to make a good record for itself. Experience has proved that in California, at least, party complexion makes little or no difference in the course of a Legislature. That course usually depends largely upon the character of a few positive and energetic men who push themselves to the front, and who become practically the leaders of both houses. Who the leading members will be this year remains to be seen, but there is no ground for supposing that they will be less capable or less honest than the general run. In the Assembly a great deal always depends upon the choice of Speaker, and members should bear this in mind. A Speaker should be not merely a good Parliamentarian, but a man of more than ordinary coolness and self-possession, quick and safe of judgment, suave and courteous of manner, and firm. He must have character enough to control the body over which he presides, to facilitate the dispatch of business, to prevent unseemly bickerings, and to decide difficult points of order so equitably as to carry the Assembly with him. A really good Speaker is able to utilize a short session to the utmost, while a poor Speaker will contrive to fritter away a long one without effecting much. The coming session will be occupied with several important and by no means easy questions, but they may all be settled satisfactorily if the will to do so is present.

ILLITERACY.

The last census shows a numerical increase of half a million in the class who cannot write. The illiterate element altogether numbered in 1880 not less than twelve and a half millions, or very nearly twenty-five per cent. of the entire nation. The Commissioner of Education in his last report says that the present agencies for grappling with the problem of illiteracy are overtaxed, and that the General Government alone can meet the emergency by helping the States to extend these agencies. The danger from illiteracy at present is due mainly to the haste with which ignorant and unfit persons are made citizens. In the second generations the schools get hold of the naturalized citizens, and lick them into shape. But the stream of immigration is constantly pouring into the political reservoir a large element of foreign ignorance, and this element constitutes the chief support of demagogues, and the chief menace to republican institutions. If naturalization were made less easy the existing public school system would probably suffice to solve the problem of illiteracy.

REQUIRES EXPLANATION.

A Washington dispatch says that "among the rivers and harbors particular"ized by the Secretary of War as not, "in his opinion, such as would be benefited "by the expenditure of the sums appro"priated," is the following: "Sacra"mento river, $250,000." We are at a loss to understand the meaning of the assertion that the Sacramento river would not be benefited by the appropriation made. There is not another river in the United States which more urgently stands in need of Congressional assistance and improvement, and it has we should have thought been sufficiently demonstrated by the Government's own engineers that every dollar of the sum named could have been expended upon it with the utmost advantage. The Secretary of War does not appear to have examined this subject with sufficient attention, or else he has been misled by incorrect information.

"A COMPLETE REFLEX."

[Merced Star.]

The New Year's edition of the SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION is the most comprehensive issue of a newspaper ever printed in the State, and is highly creditable to the enterprise of the proprietors of this leading journal of California. The sixteen full pages of the issue on New Year's Day contain a complete reflex of the business and commercial sources of Sacramento. Every commercial enterprise with which Sacramento is identified is distinctly set forth, and every important business is fully illustrated. The merchants of Sacramento are fairly and fully presented in this paper. For good editorial management, enterprise in the collection of news, and reliable information, the RECORD-UNION is unsurpassed as a daily newspaper.

"A MERITORIOUS PUBLICATION."

[Marysville Appeal.]

The New Year's holiday issue of the DAILY RECORD-UNION was a meritorious publication, and reflects much credit upon its manager.

"MAGNIFICENT NEW YEAR'S NUMBER."

[Alameda Encinal.]

The SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION issues, as usual, a magnificent New Year's number.

THE LEGISLATURE.

NOTES CONCERNING MEMBERS OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

Candidates and Contests—State Officers and Their Appointments—The Inauguration—Notes.

The members of the Legislature are assembling here rapidly. Mainly they are stopping at the hotels. So far as can be ascertained, their addresses are given in this column. In our issue of the 1st instant we gave biographical sketches of ninety-six of the members. From that record are compiled these

STATISTICS:

Of thirty-two out of the forty Senators, of whom we have authentic accounts concerning the matters referred to, twenty-nine are married, one is a widower, and two are single. Their nativities are as follows: California 4, West Virginia 2, Iowa 1, Texas 1, Nova Scotia 1, Missouri 2, Massachusetts 2, Illinois 2, Connecticut 1, Tennessee 1, Rhode Island 1, Virginia 1, France 1, Ireland 1, Michigan 2, Canada 1, Maine 1. Their ages are 44, 51, 54, 34, 29, 52, 36, 37, 38, 50, 29, 53, 44, 34, 46, 54, 33, 44, 39, 25, 49, 63, 57, 48, 38, 33, 57, 30, 38, 38, 48, 46. Their occupations are: Lawyers 14, farmers 11, editor 1, doctor 1, publisher 1, author 1, carpenter 1, merchant 1, miner 1.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Of the 80 Assemblymen we have authentic accounts of 64. They may be thus classified: Married, 52; single, 9; widowers, 3; ages, 31, 57, 42, 58, 28, 43, 57, 55, 45, 37, 46, 42, 47, 57, 54, 25, 30, 51, 40, 26, 47, 54, 59, 28, 62, 26, 35, 39, 60, 53, 44, 34, 24, 63, 63, 66, 54, 48, 53, 39, 30, 52, 42, 31, 23, 43, 28, 52, 51, 23, 28, 34, 56, 55, 35, 28, 49, 34, 36, 50, 38, 25, 53, 44.

Occupations—Mechanics, 7; lawyers, 19; capitalists, 2; firemen, 1; doctors, 3; merchants, 9; real estate dealers, 1; farmers, 13; short-hand writer, 1; clerks, 4; miners, 3; printers, 1.

Nativities—California, 7; Indiana, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Tennessee, 1; West Virginia, 1; Missouri, 2; Virginia, 1; New York, 12; Arkansas, 1; South Carolina, 1; Michigan, 1; Maine, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; North Carolina, 1; Alabama, 2; Germany, 1; Indiana, 1; Kentucky, 6; Massachusetts, 4; Maryland, 2; England, 1; Ireland, 2; Illinois, 1; France, 1; Ohio, 6; Canada, 1; not stated, 3.

Three members were born in the city of Sacramento, and a larger number once lived here and were engaged in business here.

OLD SOLDIERS.

Of the ninety-six of whom we make report ten served in the Federal army as privates, Lieutenants, Captains or Adjutant of a regiment and Surgeon, and two served as privates or Lieutenant in the Confederate army. One of the members is a Mexican war veteran. It is understood that the Grand Army of the Republic and the Boys in Blue will give these old soldiers a "camp-fire reception" before the close of the session.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The wealthy men of the Senate are Cox of this county, Murphy of Santa Clara, Wolfskill of San Diego and Langford of San Joaquin. The moderately wealthy men of the Senate are Sullivan and Lynch of San Francisco, Del Valle of Los Angeles, Maddox of Santa Clara, Dudley of Solano, Reynolds of Calaveras, English of Contra Costa, Routier of this county, and Foster of Tehama. The wealthy members of the Assembly are Hershey of Yolo, Coleman of San Mateo, Rhiel of Santa Clara, Clark of Colusa, La Rue of this city, Plover and Murdock of San Francisco, Hollister of San Luis Obispo and Beard of Stanislaus. The combined wealth of the members-elect would probably foot up $20,000,000. There are more farmers and mechanics among the members than can be found in any of the preceding Legislatures. Of the 120 members of both houses there are but twenty-nine lawyers.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE BODY.

The Senate is composed of these members, from districts as mentioned:

First—John Wolfskill, D.
Second—R. F. Del Valle, D.
Third—George Steele, R.
Fourth—Patrick Reddy, D.
Fifth—J. D. Spencer, D.
Sixth—Benjamin Knight, Jr., D.
Seventh—B. D. Murphy, D.
Eighth—Jeremiah Lynch, D.
Ninth—T. McCarthy, D.; John Harrigan, D.
Tenth—David McClure, R.; George H. Perry, R.
Eleventh—Edward Keating, D.; T. K. Nelson, D.
Twelfth—J. T. Dougherty, D.; M. J. Kelly, D.
Thirteenth—F. J. Sullivan, D.; W. Cronan, D.
Fourteenth—Henry Vrooman, R.; George E. Whitney, R.
Fifteenth—W. B. English, D.
Sixteenth—B. F. Langford, D.; F. T. Baldwin, D.
Seventeenth—C. D. Reynolds, D.
Eighteenth—J. Routier, R.; Fred Cox, D.
Nineteenth—J. M. Dudley, R; K. E. Kelley, D.
Twentieth—Dennis Spencer, D.
Twenty-first—Geo. A. Johnson, D.
Twenty-second—J. A. Filcher, D.
Twenty-third—Thomas Fraser, R.
Twenty-fourth—C. W. Cross, D.; H. W. Wallis, R.
Twenty-fifth—A. L. Chandler, R.
Twenty-sixth—W. W. Kellogg, D.
Twenty-seventh—P. H. Ryan, D.
Twenty-eighth—Clay W. Taylor, D.
Twenty-ninth—C. F. Foster, D.

The following are the Assemblymen:

Alameda—L. H. Carey, R.; W. B. Clement, R.; R. L. H. Brown, R.
Amador—A. Caminetti, D.; Robert Stewart, D.
Butte—L. C. Granger, D.; T. R. Fleming, D.
Contra Costa—G. W. T. Carter, R.
Calaveras—A. R. Wheat, D.
Colusa and Tehama—Reuben Clark, D.
Del Norte—W. A. Hamilton, Ind.
El Dorado—C. F. Irwin, D.
El Dorado and Alpine—Thos. B. Rowland, D.
Fresno—W. D. Grady, D.
Humboldt—J. H. G. Weaver, R.
Inyo and Mono—J. M. Keeler, R.
Los Angeles—A. B. Moffitt, D.; H. W. Head, D.
Lake—H. J. Crumpton, D.
Mariposa and Merced—W. L. Smith, D.
Marin—S. C. Bowers, D.
Mendocino—Archibald Yell, D.
Monterey—Thomas F. Faw, D.
Napa—F. E. Johnston, D.
Nevada—J. L. Lewison, R.; A. Walrath, R.; J. O. Sweetland, D.
Placer—P. McHale, D.
Plumas and Lassen—Calvin McClaskey, D.
San Francisco—E. Gaussail, D.; W. J. Sinon, D.; Thomas F. Barry, D.; James Callahan, D; Charles A. Murdock, R; J. H. Culver, R.; B. F. McKinley, R.; A. G. Booth, R; Peter Whalen, D; Thomas Healy, D.; Bernard Rawle, D.; Sydney Hall, D.; T. H. McDonald, D.; M. R. Leverson, D.; James J. Flynn, D; P. Plover, D; Charles A. Hughes, D.; D. H. Bibb, D.; Thomas H. Murphy, D; E. J. O'Connor, D.
Sacramento—F. D. Ryan, R.; H. M. La Rue, D; Gillis Doty, D.
San Diego—Edwin Parker, D.
San Bernardino—Trueman Reeves, R.
San Luis Obispo—S. H. Hollister, R.
Santa Barbara and Ventura—C. A. Storke, D. and G.
Santa Clara—A. B. Hunter, D.; J. H. M. Townsend, D.; Adam Rhiel, D.
Santa Cruz—Lucien Heath, R.
San Benito—J. H. Mathews, D.
San Joaquin—S. L. Terry, D.; C. S. Stephens, D.; J. W. Kerrick, D.
San Mateo—J. V. Coleman, D.
Sierra—M. Farley, D.
Siskiyou and Modoc—Peter Peterson, D.
Stanislaus—E. B. Beard, D.
Solano—Joel A. Harvey, R.; D. G. Barnes, R.
Sonoma—John T. Campbell, D.; S. M. Martin, D.; John Field, D.
Sutter—S. R. Fortna, D.
Trinity and Shasta—J. M. Briceland, D.
Tulare and Kern—W. L. Morton, D.
Tuolumne—F. D. Nicol, D.
Yolo—D. N. Hershey, D.
Yuba—W. M. Cutter, D.; N. D. Coombs, D.

CANDIDATES.

Up to this time there is less buzzing, buttonholing and soliciting of votes for subordinate positions than has been noticed just preceding any previous Legislature. Nevertheless there is enough of it and to spare. Candidates are very numerous. Among the candidates for positions in the Senate, note is made of the following:

For President pro tem of the Senate—R. F. Del Valle, Los Angeles; Clay W. Taylor, Shasta; George A. Johnson, Sonoma.

Secretary of Senate—Ed. F. Smith, Sacramento; E. E. Leake, Solano; Alex. Montgomery, Mendocino.

Assistant Secretary—J. J. McCarthy, San Francisco; Alex. T. Vogelsang, San Joaquin.

Sergeant-at-Arms—James Farrelly, San Francisco; Stephen Ford, Modoc; J. G. Messic, Santa Clara.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Mr. Dunn, San Francisco; Mr. Liebermann, Butte; Henry Newman, Yuba.

Journal Clerk—Will J. McGee, Amador.

Engrossing Clerk—C. Perkins, Sonoma; Major Howell and George Johnson, San Francisco.

Postmaster or Postmistress—W. T. Beveridge, San Francisco; Mrs. Ackley, Sacramento; Mrs. Chamberlain, San Francisco.

Page—Arthur E. Crozier, Sacramento.

ASSEMBLY.

For Speaker—H. M. LaRue, Sacramento; C. F. Irwin, El Dorado; F. E. Johnston, Napa.

Chief Clerk—G. W. Herbert, Butte; M. C. Haley, M. C. Hassett and P. S. Dorney, San Francisco.

Assistant Clerk—Julius Reimer, San Francisco.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Dr. Burwell, Butte; James M. Shinn, Calaveras; T. J. Heninger.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Philip Dippee, Jr.

Engrossing Clerk—J. W. Bromagin, Sacramento.

Postmaster (or Postmistress)—Miss Teresa Hardy, Sacramento.

Enrolling Clerk—Fenwick Fisher, of Sonoma.

Pages—Walter Chatfield, Butte; Samuel McClentic and George E. Caldwell, Sacramento; Frank J. Pierce, Colusa; Johnnie Lyons, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Candidates for other positions on change of administration are mentioned as follows:

For Superintendent of State Printing—Mr. Mitchell, of the Grass Valley *Union*, is a new candidate; the others are J. J. Ayers, Jno. Curry, Jas. Kelly, W. J. Collier, Wm. Hassett.

For Janitor of the Capitol—W. D. Ferral, Geo. Beatty, Wm. Laufkotter, Geo. Nichols, B. F. Alexander, Louis Schmaelzle, James Touhey, John Domingos, Peter McGraw, John Sheerin, all of Sacramento.

Secretary of State Thompson will appoint for Chief Deputy Arthur Shattuck, of Sonoma; Bookkeeper, Howard R. Johnson, of San Francisco.

For Adjutant-General Governor Stoneman has, he says, twenty-one applications. Major Harney, of Sacramento, has the indorsement of most of the officers of the National Guard. His chief opponent seems to be Colonel J. A. Lauren, of San Francisco. Other candidates are named as follows: J. B. Metcalf, J. J. Tobin, A. Newman, N. P. Bush, San Francisco; G. B. Cosbie, Sacramento; E. D. Shirland, Placer; P. Kewen, Los Angeles; Chalmers Scott, San Diego; S. I. Kellogg, Alameda.

Governor Stoneman has appointed ex-Senator Moreland, of Sonoma, and Harry J. Dam, of San Francisco, as his Secretary and Executive Clerk respectively.

For the Secretaryship of the Railroad Commission, which will organize on Monday—R. M. Clarken, Sacramento; James Stevens, Napa; B. F. Tuttle, Sonoma; — Murphy, Mr. Minor, San Francisco; and Mr. Andrus, the present incumbent.

For Engineer at the Capitol—E. B. Hunt Sacramento.

Representatives of the press are in the city from abroad, as follows: E. A. Townsend, San Francisco *Call*; H. J. Mohan, San Francisco *Report*; P. J. Murphy, San Francisco *Post*; T. P. Flynn and J. Ward, San Francisco *Examiner*; B. Kelly, Oakland *Tribune*; Geo. Squires, San Francisco *Bulletin*; B. C. Brown, San Francisco *Chronicle*.

The new Controller, J. P. Dunn, has appointed these gentlemen as his clerks: Felix Dunn, San Francisco; F. J. Clark, Tulare; ex-Senator Gorman, San Francisco; Mr. Hubbs, of Vallejo.

Superintendent of Instruction, Professor Welcker, has appointed Adair Welcker as his deputy.

NOTES.

It is now the intention of the Democrats, if enough members arrive, to hold the party caucuses on Saturday evening, that the houses may get to work at once on Monday.

Chris Buckley, of San Francisco, it is understood, will enjoy the privilege of operating the restaurant in the basement of the Capitol—generally known as "the well."

Governor Stoneman has addressed a letter to Governor Perkins, requesting that there be no parade of troops on the occasion of his inauguration, and the order for the parade has been countermanded. The inauguration will probably take place Tuesday evening; at least the programme now is for the two houses to organize on Monday, meet in joint convention and canvass the vote for Governor on Tuesday, and immediately after that Governor Stoneman will appear and take the oath of office.

Senator McCarthy, of San Francisco, will arrive from the East to-morrow.

The seat of Hon. W. L. Morton in the Assembly will be the vacant one on Monday, he having recently died.

A call is issued, and will be found in the advertising columns, for a Democratic caucus to be held this evening in the Assembly Chamber.

The arrivals by last evening's trains were quite large. It is probable that fully three-fourths of the members of the Assembly are now in the city, but not half of the Senators.

Last evening the scenes about the chief hotels more nearly resembled the flush pre-legislative days of old. All the warmth there is in all the contests for office in the Legislature seems now to have developed in the contest between Mr. La Rue, of Sacramento, and Mr. Johnston, of Napa, for the Speakership. "Slickens" put in an appearance early, and it is now the chief element involved, if judgment is to be based on what one sees and hears about the centers where the politicians gather. The mining men object to and oppose the candidacy of Mr. La Rue, and the agriculturists in like manner oppose Judge Irwin. But in both cases there are exceptions, as some miners are for Mr. La Rue, and some agriculturists for Judge Irwin. But most of the mining influence is being combined to aid the friends of Mr. Johnston in his candidacy.

The only other striking issue is that between Mr. Smith, of Sacramento, and Mr. Leake, of Dixon, for the Secretaryship of the Senate. The latter threw a bomb into Mr. Smith's camp in the shape of a claim that Mr. Smith holds an office under the State as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and is therefore ineligible to be Secretary of the Senate. To this Mr. Smith replied with a return shot in the form of a resignation of the agricultural office. Before these two contests—for Speaker of the House and for Secretary of the Senate—all the others are of minor importance, and have no interest beyond the limited circles of the personal friends of each candidate.

Legislators are at present stopping at the places below noted, so far as can now be ascertained:

At the State House—H. W. Wallis and family, J. O. Sweetland, J. M. Dudley, A. L. Chandler, S. R. Fortna.

At the Capital—C. A. Stooke and family, T. R. Fleming, J. T. Campbell, Calvin McCloskey, S. M. Martin, John Field and family, C. F. Foster, George A. Johnson, A. R. Wheat, E. B. Beard and wife, Fred. Cox and family, W. M. Cutter and family, W. D. Coombs, Assemblyman Murphy, Thomas L. Thompson, Secretary of State; H. J. Crumpton, J. H. G. Weaver, Thomas H. Murphy.

At the Golden Eagle—C. D. Reynolds, J. L. Lewison, W. M. Kellogg, P. H. Ryan, J. M. Briceland, Adam Riehl.

In Metropolitan Block—Senator Vrooman.

At Mrs. Brown's, corner Eleventh and H streets—Lieutenant-Governor Daggett, Attorney-General Marshal, Treasurer W. A. January.

At Fifth and L streets—D. H. Bibb.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DEPARTMENT ONE—MCFARLAND, Judge.

FRIDAY, January 5, 1883.

John Reynolds vs. L. M. Lincoln et al.—Summons issued directed to Francis E. Lynch.

Estate of Nicholaus Messerschuldt, deceased—Partial distribution of the estate entered.

Meredith vs. Christy (contested election)—Reset for January 13th.

Whyte vs. Whyte—Reset for January 11th.

Belden Gwynn vs. David Hamilton—Demurrer to complaint sustained. Plaintiff allowed to amend. Demurrer to amended complaint overruled; ten days to answer.

The People vs. William Stone (on habeas corpus)—Judgment of lower Court sustained and writ dismissed.

The People vs. W. E. Coleman—Case dismissed on motion of District Attorney and by consent of prosecuting witness.

A Commission is now investigating, at Portland, the Maine Reform School. Superintendent Farrington admitted that he has been in the habit of putting cayenne pepper in the boys' mouths as a punishment for swearing. He said that the novelty of the penalty had induced him to adopt it. The Superintendent might better have adhered to the time-honored domestic remedy and scoured the profane mouths with wood-ashes than which nothing can produce a nastier sensation, while at the same time it is cheap and harmless.