THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY..... .....JUNE 4, 1883

All communications for publication, and all letters upon business with this office, should be addressed RECORD-UNION, WEEKLY UNION, or The Sacramento Publishing Company.

THE MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 110¼ for 4s of 1907; 112¼ for 4½s (ex interest); 103½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 86@4 89½; 103½ for 3s; 103 for 5s; silver bars, 109⅞.

Silver in London, 50½d; consols, 101 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105½; 4s, 121½; 4½s, 114½.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87½@87⅞ cents.

Mining stocks were again lower in San Francisco Saturday, with free offerings. The decline was less radical than on Friday, but not less general. It varied from 5c up to $1 per share.

A United States coaling station is to be established in Central America.

Lightning killed a lady Saturday at Crystal Springs, Miss.

The Baltimore six-day walking match was won by Charles Hughes.

Jay Eye See trotted a mile at Cleveland Saturday in 2:16⅞.

Fire near Mineola, L. I.

Bismarck is to be the capital of Dakota.

President Arthur has returned to Washington.

Friday night's storm at Council Bluffs, Ia., caused a loss of $30,000.

The Salvation Army will not be allowed to sing any more in the streets of Hartford, Conn.

Opium dens are being raided in Philadelphia.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra are en route to California.

The trial in New York of Rev. Heber Newton for heresy will not take place until fall.

Lilienthal, the tobacco man, is dead.

Henry Ward Beecher leaves New York for the Pacific coast July 9th.

Mormonism in North Carolina is still causing uneasiness in the rural districts.

The Mexican papers on the Pacific Coast are abusing General Diaz for his friendship with General Grant.

At Havana last week twenty deaths occurred from yellow fever.

Thomas Caffrey, another of the Phœnix Park murderers, was hanged in Dublin Saturday.

Queen Victoria's health continues unsatisfactory.

Paris is full of Americans and English.

Chile and Peru are still discussing the terms of peace.

The Salt Lake Jockey Club's spring meeting closed Saturday.

Three children were killed and their mother wounded by a United States Marshal in Indian Territory.

Edward Pierrepont, ex-United States Attorney-General and formerly Minister to England, is en route to this coast.

A stallion race, with five of the most noted horses in the country entered, will take place in Chicago July 14th.

It is rumored that the engineers, conductors and brakemen on the Southern Pacific Railroad are about to strike, on account of the recent 10 per cent. reduction.

The Grand Prix de Paris (the French Derby) took place yesterday, and was won by Duc de Castrie's Froutin.

At the fete Saturday in Petrofsky Park, Moscow, five persons were crushed to death in endeavoring to gain admission.

At Memphis yesterday the graves of the Federal dead in the National Cemetery were decorated.

Extensive fires are raging in the Michigan pineries.

In an election at Rome yesterday for member of the Chamber of Deputies, Ricciatti Garibaldi was defeated.

There will be no fetes at St. Petersburg at present.

Arrests have been made in Ireland on charges of a conspiracy to murder Archbishop Croke.

The jury in the case of Angelo Pranzer, on trial at Auburn for murder, rendered a verdict yesterday of manslaughter.

Near Walnut Creek, Contra Costa county, yesterday, S. A. Perkins shot and fatally wounded John W. Dolan.

Near Portland, Or., yesterday, fire caused a loss of $12,000.

Thomas Shattill, aged 6 years, was drowned yesterday at Portland, Or.

General and Mrs. Grant are in Kentucky.

Conflicting reports continue to be received regarding Crook's movements and whereabouts.

Regular passenger trains on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad now run to the Needles, on the Colorado river.

A party of eight persons narrowly escaped drowning at Portland, Or., last evening.

Three families in Chicago were poisoned yesterday by eating lemon cream pie.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

It may be said that the campaign of 1884 begins to take on the forms of life this week. Several important conventions are to be held, to be followed by sharp campaigns and elections in several States the coming fall. That these will have an important bearing upon the national campaign will not be questioned. Local issues to a considerable extent will control the State elections, yet there will be a general expression which will signify, though not with certainty, the preference of voters for party, and which element has the public confidence. While, therefore, the State campaigns will not be a certain index of the public temper upon national questions, they will be of value in estimating the strength of parties for the succeeding year, for as Presidential elections draw near they exert a direct influence upon local campaigns, and tend to lessen the significance of purely local issues. As, for instance, the liquor question, which, when standing alone, is, in several States, an absorbing one, will lose importance in proportion as it draws near to a Presidential campaign, in which party alignments are so sharply defined. Men realize that the local issue can be safely laid aside, to be taken up when greater ones are disposed of, and hence purely party rallies become more easy as the national campaign draws near.

Already, therefore, the people are beginning to look about them and watch the party preparations. They cannot fail to observe that the more agitated of the two great forces is the Democracy. It must formulate a new platform, for its leaders are divided in opinion as to the proper policy to be pursued. Indeed, as between those of the West and East, the disagreement is so great as to appear almost irreconcilable. Nor can it be merely bridged over. One or the other must absolutely yield, submit and consent to forego cherished beliefs and hopes. Thus the element fairly represented by Mr. Watterson, to whom a tariff for revenue only is more obnoxious than protection, because it will postpone indefinitely the free trade issue, cannot be brought to stand upon a compromise platform with Mr. Randall. There is one common ground of agreement, "the desire for the offices," but there must be put forward the semblance of a policy besides. The party must give the people some sufficient cause for restoring it to power. Of course it will make much of the faults and mistakes of the Republicans, but this will not alone answer. Affirmative positions must be taken. It will not do to plead that the Republicans are corrupt; it must be shown that the Democrats can give assurances of more stable virtues. To its past history, its masquerading with all sorts of figure-heads, it will not be agreeable to refer. Whenever the past is brought forward for discussion the Democracy will be forced into a defensive attitude, one of the most dangerous a political organization can take. Then, too, the party is certain to be handicapped by the unreconstructed portion of it, represented, for instance, by the Mobile *Register*, which is persistent in declaring that among the "general principles" the Democracy must advance in 1884 are "that this is a white man's government; the restraint of the Federal Courts; and the abolition of United States Marshalships."

But with the Republican party the situation is of a very different character. Its past history it can always advance affirmatively; the great sweep of its record encompasses the most patriotic era of the national life, as well as that of its greatest danger, and in which the party stood alone as the advocate and defense of national unity. The party, while thus inviting scrutiny of its past, will be able to assail the record of the Democracy. The more recent history of the Republican party, then, will be that which will invite the assaults of the Democracy. It will not be pretended that this has been a perfect record, one clear of blemishes, one not stained by maladministration and dishonest practices; but it can be shown that the party has given the best guarantee of inherent virtue, in the fact that it has proved equal to the correction of its own errors, and the punishment of such public servants as have betrayed public trusts. As the campaign draws nearer the people will more closely compare records, and in this comparison the Republicans have everything to gain. There is some force in the belief that a people sometimes effect changes without apparent sufficient cause, but that occurs when there is quiescence upon great popular subjects, and has been a very rare event in the history of the States. It has not occurred in national politics yet, and if it ever does it will indicate a degree of apathy and indifference on the part of voters that is not presaged by any of the signs of the approaching campaign. There are then to enter into the coming contest the questions of fitness, judged by past records; of the past and present financial policy of the country; of the resistance of communistic tendencies; of the fostering of the cause of popular education and kindred topics. Both parties will probably be content to relegate the tariff question to Congress, and will not attempt to bring the country together upon any tariff plank in a political platform, and, that done, the people cannot hesitate as to which party can best be trusted to legislate upon that topic with wisdom and according to the needs and condition of the country.

THE LATEST FIZZLE.

The San Jose "Convention," called to intimidate the Railroad Commission, and to secure another bite at the fodder trough for hungry partisans through an extra session of the Legislature, proved a dismal failure. The San Jose *Mercury* was prophetic when on Friday it said: "Unless we greatly miscalculate, it so lacks in the elements of a general uprising as to render it ineffective for any significant results." The most ardent journalistic promoters of the affair, the conscienceless and unscrupulous San Francisco *Chronicle*, and the feeble Hearst whistle, the San Francisco *Examiner*, are even driven to apologize for the meagerness of the affair. So far as the personality of the body is concerned, all the press is able to tell about it is found in the account of the political hacks who figured on the stage and engineered the poor concern. It is intimated by the apologizing sheets that the corporations adopted some methods to keep people away from San Jose. The absurdity of the charge is too patent to need extended reference. The idea that the people of the counties of this State did not send up delegates, and the assumption that the people of Santa Clara did not come up to the California Theater because of the success of some devices by corporations to keep them away, are propositions that are insulting to the intelligence of the people of California, and the notorious blackmail sheet, and the truckling organ of an unscrupulous politician that utter them, are fit vehicles for such libels upon the free citizenship and natural independence of Californians. The convention was a pitiful failure simply and solely because the people do not propose to be made the tools of tricksters, demagogues and political thimbleriggers. They have not sold themselves, bodies or souls, to the posture masters that posed at San Jose. The people of California are not to be cozened by the jockeys who sought to make that meeting the hack to carry them out of their obscurity. The trickery adopted to formulate expression of opinion, the cut-and-dried resolutions, the absence of debate, the pre-appointed committee, the fulminations of the chief promoter of the affair who plays into the hands of the stock jobbers and manipulators of New York, the total absence of enthusiasm, the confessions of disappointment by the chief jugglers, all testify to the woeful collapse of the Naglee boom. The only really significant feature about the affair was the speech of the political crank, Marshall, who descended from the high office he attempts to fill as chief law officer of the State to advise, by suggestion, resort to dynamite methods, and to malign and insult the Courts of the country. It was precisely what might have been expected from this small-beer Most. The Democracy, if it is not quite ready yet to declare its full and close alliance with the dynamite fiends, should muzzle this brawler, who disgraces his cloth and libels the Courts that tolerate him.

VERY frequently heretofore the task of preparing for an appropriate observance of the national holiday in this city has devolved upon a very few, and for those life has been a burden until the celebration was well over. For a city of 25,000 inhabitants a "Fourth of July meeting" that brings out twenty men, and half of them interested in "contracts," is disgraceful. If Sacramento is to "celebrate," she has no right to put all the work upon a few willing shoulders. She has no right to force committees to beg and implore for aid in the way of financial collectors. Let the Fourth of July meeting be a *large* one. Citizens should forego some personal convenience and attend. Let many come out and the committees be made large and numerous. By division of the labor it will be made light on each, soon dispatched, and be creditable to the city. If but fifteen or twenty attend the meeting to-night, we trust the Mayor will dismiss it and abandon the call.

THE New York *Tribune* publishes interviews with several of the more prominent of the Catholic clergy of that city on the question of the Papal attitude on the Irish question. They are unanimously of the opinion that the Papal circular will be obeyed, and they view it as a severe reprimand of unlawful methods of agitation in Ireland.

EVEN in Russia the temptations of officials overcome the severity of precaution. It now appears that the late M. Markhoff, when Minister of the Interior, allowed $300,000 of the secret postal service fund to slip through his fingers, and go none now know where.

THE New York *Tribune* puts it very concisely when it says that the best proof that there are good prospects for harmony among the Republicans is the speed with which the Democratic organs fall afoul of every new effort in that direction.

THE men who are determined to be known of the world have already entered upon the work of recording their names upon the iron work of the great East river bridge with No. 2 pencils.

THE question of the best treatment of the insane, with a view to their cure, is now receiving more intelligent attention than at any previous time in the history of the world.

PRESIDENT-MAKERS have already trotted out General Crook. Better wait for his return and find what he has to say.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

Rumored Strike of Railroad Employes—Shocking Tragedy in Indian Territory—The French Derby—Exciting Stallion Race Promised at Chicago—Decoration of Union Graves—The Moscow Fete—A Distinguished Visitor Coming—The French in Madagascar—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

Fatal Mistake of a Marshal—He Kills Three Children and Wounds Their Mother.

CHICAGO, June 3d.—A *Tribune* special from Muskogee, Ind. T., of the 2d instant says: A terrible piece of criminal recklessness on the part of the United States Marshal, which resulted in the killing of three school children, has just come to light. Some three weeks ago Deputy Marshal Mershon, with a posse, was looking for two murderers in the Chickasaw Nation, near Red river. The murderers were supposed to be at a certain house, and just before daylight the officers surrounded the place. The woman of the house, with two children, 11 and 16 years of age respectively, was sleeping out under the trees, owing to the heat of the night, and a third child, only 9 years old, was sleeping in the house. The Marshal, on riding up, woke them, and they, supposing that some drunken Indians were carousing around, ran for the house to barricade themselves. The Marshal, without waiting for other investigation to see whether they were the parties wanted, opened fire on them, killing both of the children and wounding the woman. They then rushed into the house, and seeing the other child lying there in a dim light, shot and killed her. On seeing their mistake, the Marshal and posse left, and reported that they had killed three desperadoes, but the facts have just come out. The Chickasaws are greatly excited over it, and are determined to sift the matter to the bottom.

Threatened Strike of Cable Street-Railway Employes.

CHICAGO, June 3d.—The conductors and engineers employed on the cable street-railway in the South Division met at midnight last night, and after rejecting the company's proposition to pay them 20 cents per hour instead of 40 cents per trip, drew up a memorial to the company proposing payment by the trip, ranging from 40 to 37 cents, according to the length. Unless an acceptance of this proposition is signified before noon tomorrow the men will strike. The Superintendent of the company says the demand of the men will not be complied with, and their places will be filled with partially-trained hands. The men, on the other hand, assert that a secret meeting of the Directors was held this afternoon, at which it was agreed to accede to the demand at the last moment, if necessary.

A Distinguished Visitor En Route.

OMAHA, June 3d.—Hon. Edward Pierrepont, ex-Attorney General of the United States, and formerly Minister to England, passed through Omaha to-day, accompanied by his son, en route to San Francisco, intending to stop two days at Salt Lake, and from San Francisco will go to Puget Sound, and return by the Northern Pacific to the Yellowstone National Park, to spend several weeks there, and will be joined at the park by General Sherman, Chief Justice Waite and Rufus Hatch, and possibly President Arthur.

The Point of Pines Course.

NEW YORK, June 3d.—Hanlan says the Point of Pines course is not three miles long. Kennedy says it was a minute short. Hanlan will wager $5,000 or $10,000 that he can row the course he rowed on Thursday in 18 minutes.

Grant in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 3d.—General and Mrs. Grant arrived in this city last night, remaining until this afternoon, when they left for Lexington. A *Courier-Journal* reporter interviewed Grant on the political situation. The latter expressed the opinion that Blaine and Logan were each very strong men for the Republican nomination in 1884.

Terrible Texas Tornado.

GREENVILLE (Tex.), June 3d.—A terrible tornado struck this city last evening. Rain fell in torrents for twenty minutes, and the total destruction of the town seemed inevitable, as the wind came with terrific force. A survey shows that over 150 houses were blown down and moved off the blocks on which they rested, while a large number of others were more or less damaged. Only one life was lost, that of a colored child. The loss in the city is variously estimated at $50,000 to $100,000, and the loss in the country by damage to property and crops will greatly increase the aggregate.

Lynching in Iowa.

DES MOINES, June 3d.—A crowd of about 100 men assembled at Winterset, Iowa, shortly after midnight this morning, and being refused the jail keys, broke in with crowbars and sledges. They then led out John Hammer, held for the murder of Wm. Newell one year ago, and hanged him to a tree in the Court-house square; but while he was struggling one of the mob shot him through the heart. The party who fired the shot escaped on horseback. Little excitement prevailed.

Poisoned by Lemon Cream Pie.

CHICAGO, June 3d.—Three families, numbering twelve persons, partook of lemon cream pie, purchased to-day at a bakery and restaurant on Milwaukee avenue, and all of them are now very sick, with symptoms of poisoning. It is stated that other persons ate of the same pie at the restaurant during the day, but as all were transient customers it is not known whether or not they were affected in any way.

Wanted to Hear Beecher.

NEW YORK, June 3d.—Yong Wing, the new Chinese Consul, his secretary, interpreter and translator, attended services at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-day. They were dressed in the costume of their native land.

Extensive Forest Fires.

DETROIT, June 3d.—Reports are received here of extensive fires raging in the pineries northwest of Tawas, but there are no details whatever. Fears are expressed of heavy damage, unless rain speedily comes to their relief.

Desperadoes who "Took" the Wrong Town.

WIOTA (Ia.), June 3d.—Frank Brown and John Anderson, members of the notorious Crooked creek gang, after drinking all day, started out last night with revolvers to take the town. They went through the streets shooting. The place was terrorized for a time, but finally two shots were fired from some unknown quarter, and both desperadoes dropped, riddled with slugs. Anderson soon died, and it is thought Brown cannot recover.

Rumors of a Railroad Strike.

SAN ANTONIO, June 3d.—It is whispered that the engineers, conductors, brakemen and other employes of the Southern Pacific west of here are organizing a strike, on account of the recent ten per cent. reduction.

An Exciting Racing Contest Promised.

CHICAGO, June 3d.—The stallion race for a purse of $5,000, to be trotted July 14th, closed with the following entries of noted horses: Black Cloud, Santa Claus, Monroe Chief, Alexander and Von Arnim. It promises to be a most exciting contest.

Graves of Federal Dead Decorated.

MEMPHIS, June 3d.—The graves of the Federal dead in the National Cemetery were decorated this afternoon.

The Sunday Law in Massachusetts.

NEW HAVEN, June 3d.—Sunday trains on the Housatonia Railroad were stopped today by the Massachusetts authorities. The clergymen of Berkshire county, Mass., presented a petition against running trains on Sunday, but the railroad company disregarded them.

All Quiet at Dodge City.

DODGE CITY (Ks.), June 3d.—All trouble here is over. Luke Short has returned, and comes under no flag of truce.

The Defaulting Paymaster.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), June 3d.—Major Wasson, the army defaulting Paymaster, in an elaborate address to the Court, will plead guilty to the embezzlement of $54,000, but will resist the charge of embezzling the $18,000 he is alleged to have lost.

Thermometrical.

NEW YORK, June 3d.—Highest temperature to-day, 64°; lowest, 55°.

CHICAGO, June 3d.—Highest temperature to-day, 70°; lowest, 60°.

New York Grand Lodge of Masons.

NEW YORK, June 4th—A. M.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York is to begin to-morrow afternoon. The Grand Lodge is composed of nearly 1,000 members. Eight grand officers have died within the past year. Among them were Benj. Willard, who gave the temple the beautiful statue of Silence at the head of the main staircase. The Grand Lodge has also lost the valuable services and presence of the late C. Henry King and James W. Simonton, once agent of the New York Associated Press.

Political Gossip.

NEW YORK, June 4th—A. M.—The chief political news this morning is the gathering of a sentiment in Ohio to make Foraker Republican candidate for Governor this fall, and the efforts of many Democrats to place Tilden and Hendricks on the Democratic national ticket in 1884.

FOREIGN.

The Fete at Moscow.

MOSCOW, June 3d.—After the fete at Petrofsky Park yesterday, the Emperor invited the village Elders and Marshals—the provincial nobility—to a dinner. Addressing the Elders, he said he was glad, and he thanked them for entering so heartily into the festivities of the coronation, and added: "When you return to your homes, do not credit the senseless rumors respecting the redistribution of grants of land. Such rumors were started by enemies of the Crown. All property must be unassailable." Addressing the Marshals, he said: "I thank you for your fidelity. I am convinced of the cordial feelings of the nobility, and I hope they will support everything conducive to the benefit of the throne and the fatherland. May God give us a peaceful and quiet life." Five persons were crushed to death in the tremendous crowd that sought admission to Petrofsky Park. The Emperor and Empress drove through the city to the Convent of St. Sergius to-day without escort. There was a grand parade of Circassian troops to-day.

An English Nobleman "Knocks Jem Mace Out."

LONDON, June 3d.—Lord Charles Beresford has entered the prize ring. The arrival of Jem Mace and his Maori was no sooner announced than his Lordship's aristocratic blood stirred for a fight. He challenged the Maori and Mace, and a set-to without gloves was arranged. Mace accepted the challenge, and the fighters met in a specially-engaged private room near the Elephant and Castle public house, on the Borough road. The Prince of Wales was present, surrounded by a large number of aristocratic sports and private gentlemen. Heavy hitting was indulged in, and after seven exciting rounds, in which excellent science was displayed on both sides, Mace failed to come to time, and finally acknowledged himself badly beaten. Lord Charles won an easy victory, and almost without a scratch. When Lord Charles finished with Mace, he invited Slade to take a turn, but the Maori refused to enter the ring. Mace took his defeat quietly. It is now known that Lord Charles had intimated to His Royal Highness that an English gentleman could always whip a professional fighter, and that he had expressed a determination to meet Jem Mace and the Maori giant at the first opportunity. Lord Charles commanded the Condor gunboat in the daring attack at close quarters with the Alexandria forts in the Egyptian war.

The French in Madagascar.

PARIS, June 3d.—*Voltaire* says: The French commander in Madagascar has been instructed to withdraw his forces from that country only after Ranavolo has recognized the French Protectorate specified by the treaties of 1840 and 1841. The Admiral will insist on the right of Frenchmen to own land in Madagascar, and will claim an indemnity of 1,500,000 francs for the cost of the expedition. It is stated that the Hovas have made overtures with a view to coming to an understanding with France.

Conspiracy to Murder Archbishop Croke.

DUBLIN, June 3d.—Five members of the Republican Brotherhood have been arrested at Waterford on a charge of being connected with a conspiracy to murder Archbishop Croke, who to-day visited Tipperary, one of the parishes in his diocese. The town was gayly decorated in honor of his visit, and an address was presented him, to which he replied from the altar of the parish church.

Members of the Black Hand Society Sentenced.

MADRID, June 3d.—The tribunal at Xerxes has sentenced one member of the Black Hand Society to lifelong servitude, and another to seventeen years, for the murder of a man who declined to join the society.

Election in Rome.

ROME, June 3d.—In an election to-day for member of the Chamber of Deputies, Colonna received 5,223 votes and Ricciotti Garibaldi 3,696.

Grand Roman Catholic Gathering.

ROME, June 3d.—I have reason to believe that letters were issued by the Propaganda some days ago, and are now on their way to New York, summoning all the American Archbishops to Rome, to receive Papal instructions and make preparations for a Provisional Council of the whole American Church, which is to be held next year at some town in the United States not yet designated. The chief object of the Council is to tighten the bonds connecting the Catholic Church of America with Rome, and to concert various disciplinary measures tending to render the mode of spiritual and social life of Catholic ecclesiastics more austere and severe than under the influence of democratic republican institutions it has become lately. The greatest importance is attached to this Council by the Vatican.

Against the Coinage of Silver.

BERLIN, June 3d.—The Bundesrath have decided against the coinage of silver at the ratio of 17½ to 1.

The Race for the Grand Prix de Paris.

PARIS, June 3d.—The race for the Grand Prix de Paris was run to-day, and was won by Duc De Castrie's Frontin, Sir Johnstone's St. Blaise second, Count de Lagrange's Farefadel third. Reveuse and Dervische made the running, with Frontin third, until rounding the last bend, when Frontin took the lead and won by half a length. There were three lengths between the second and third. Satory was fourth and Regain fifth. Eight ran.

A Journalistic Banquet—No Fetes at St. Petersburg.

MOSCOW, June 3d.—A banquet was given to-day in honor of Waganoff, the Press Censor, by the foreign newspaper representatives. There will be no fetes at St. Petersburg for the present. The Czar will not make a state entry into that city.

Old Enough to Know Better.

PARIS, June 3d.—Geo. Cassagnac, an old Sergeant-Major, fought a duel with swords on the Swiss frontier night. Cassagnac's throat was pierced, and it is feared the wound will prove fatal.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OMAHA, June 2d.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento June 6th: Miles W. Graves, wife and daughter; Miss Abbie Williams, Hartford, Conn.; A. Valentine, San Francisco; Henry Crowell, Henrietta Crowell, Oakland; Daniel E. Lohman, Indianapolis; George B. Emmet, Pittsburg; Seth T. Bosman, Chicago; William H. Munnagh, Philadelphia; J. H. Holden, Milwaukee; Mrs. S. D. Burbanks and daughter, Oakland.

Also special train, having on board the Theodore Thomas orchestra of seventy persons.

OMAHA, June 3d.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento June 7th: Hon. Edward Pierrepont, Edward Pierrepont, Jr., New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Pratt, Chicago; Mrs. D. A. Sanborn, Miss Sanborn, W. A. Sanborn, Rev. S. P. Camp, C. F. Camp, Brooklyn; C. F. Tyler, wife and child, Boston; W. F. Sykes, Mrs. A. H. Skyes, Buffalo; Mary Wolf, Cincinnati; Mrs. C. L. Strong, Oakland; J. A. Mitchell, Negaunee, Mich.; Wm. Golcher, San Francisco.

CARLIN, June 3d.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: David Giddins, Mrs. W. H. Ballou, Decorah, Ia.; Carlos Wagenor, Hamburg, Germany; Mrs. N. S. Towbridge, New York; Mrs. A. Myers, Sacramento; Miss O. B. Houtt, Canada; E. Dunn, London; W. S. Keene, Duluth, Minn.; William L. Swett, Boston; J. J. Dackney, Illinois; D. H. Tower, Nebraska; Charles Wildeyer, Butte county, Cal.; Mrs. T. K. Cloud, Miss Nellie Courtney, Kalamazoo, Mich.; R. W. Evans, Montreal; Joseph Welter, Cheyenne, Wy.; Jacob Rozenthile, Omaha; H. Denson, Oakland; Mrs. Fristor, Front Royal, Va.; E. Y. Robins, H. Robins, Cincinnati; George S. Searle, Salem, Mass; Miss E. Deguchy, Mrs. E. L. Thompson, Jersey Island; also 165 emigrant passengers, including 123 males, to arrive in Sacramento June 5th.

NEWHALL, June 3d.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: M. Salisburg, C. H. Anderson, N. C. Carter, G. E. Hall and wife, Paul C. Blum, H. Shultz, San Francisco; J. E. Mason, Alameda; J. S. Carr, Tucson; G. S. Wood, Kansas; E. McLaughlin, San Jose; Mrs. J. S. Meyerstein, San Bernardino; G. Miller, New York; J. P. Comiter and wife, Chicago; John Temple, R. C. Webb and wife, Los Angeles; Dr. E. C. Dunn, New Mexico; A. Harrison, A. Hood, Mrs. J. H. Canby, Tucson; Mrs. B. Hartman, Miss A. Hartman, Tombstone; Mrs. J. P. Bassett, Oakland.

*** "They who cry loudest are not always the most hurt." Kidney-Wort does its work like the Good Samaritan, quickly, unostentatiously, but with great thoroughness. A New Hampshire lady writes: "Mother has been afflicted for years with kidney diseases. Last spring she was very ill, and had an alarming pain and numbness in one side. Kidney-Wort proved a great blessing, and has completely cured her."

About $225,000—duty on opium consigned to Jones & Co., and arriving by the City of Peking—was the amount received Saturday at the Custom-house. There is still $12,000 duty to be paid by other consignees.

During the past week 1,273 immigrants arrived in California by overland routes from the Eastern States.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE drank with soda water is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."—Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary diseases. $1.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Schedule of Rates Proposed by Mr. Humphreys.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2d.—At the adjourned meeting of the Railroad Commissioners the first matter that came up was the letter of Mrs. S. C. Higby, of Poway, San Diego county, sent to Governor Stoneman, and by him referred to the Commission.

Following is a copy of a letter written by General Manager Towne to Mrs. Higby upon the subject:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30, 1883.

Mrs. S. C. Higby Poway, San Diego county, Cal.—Dear Madame: We see by the newspapers of yesterday your letter addressed to Governor Stoneman relative to the matter of shipment of your household goods from Buffalo, N. Y. We at once made inquiry by telegraph to learn the facts. Just why the agent at Buffalo—who, from your letter, it seems received payment for freight on goods through to Los Angeles—did not remit or report the money to connecting roads west thereof, we are as yet unable to say.

The goods came to us at Ogden from the Union Pacific road, not as prepaid freight, but with its own proportion of charges for its own road, together with statement of advances made to roads east thereof.

We, in turn, made payment to the Union Pacific road of all back charges up to Ogden, U. T., adding our proportion thence to Los Angeles, together with our local rate from Los Angeles to Colton.

You will thus see that the goods came to us in the regular course of business, with charges to collect.

Our General Freight Agent will make a careful investigation into all the circumstances, and write you further. We feel confident that we will be able to show you, to your entire satisfaction, that there has been no neglect or carelessness upon the part of this company or its agents. An impartial view of the matter will considerably modify the unfortunate opinion which a stranger, not knowing our methods of promptly adjusting all errors, might have.

In conclusion, we regret exceedingly that you deemed it necessary to trouble the Chief Executive with this matter, who now is much overtaxed with affairs of State. Should you ever be so unfortunate as to have any further trouble of this nature, feel free to take it up with the general officers of the company at San Francisco, who will be only too glad to correct any errors made by our own agent, or to correspond with those of other roads by letter or telegraph, without expense to you.

Regretting that you should have been put to any trouble or inconvenience in this matter, I remain, very respectfully,

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.

COMMISSIONER HUMPHREYS' SCHEDULE.

Mr. Humphreys then offered for the consideration of the Board the following schedule of a reduction in first-class passenger rates. He stated that it was not complete, but could be amended before being finally acted upon. In it he had considered the difficulties of transportation, and had allowed a greater rate where it was expensive to move trains than where the roads were level and travel more profitable. The average decrease so far as he had gone was 23 per cent. He did not claim perfection for the schedule, but it illustrated his idea of reductions without the adoption of a uniform rate. The schedule was as follows:

SCHEDULE REDUCING AND REGULATING FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD PASSENGER RATES.

FROM	TO	Miles	Present rate in cents	Present rate	New rate	New rate per mile	Per cent. decrease
Napa Junction	Fairfield	13	$1 00	75-6	$ 65	5 00	35
Fairfield	Fort Costa	14	1 25	94	70	5 00	43
Fairfield	Davis	21	1 75	1 31	1 00	4 76	43
Elmira	Madison	20	1 50	1 00	80	4 00	20
Elmira	Davis	16	1 00	75	50	3 12	50
Davis	Woodland	9	50	38	45	5 00	10
Woodland	Knight's Landing	9	75	56-6	45	5 00	40
Davis	Sacramento	18	1 00	75	45	2 50	55
Sacramento	Roseville	18	1 00	75	75	4 16	25
Roseville	Marysville	54	3 00	2 25	1 70	3 15	43-3
Roseville	Colfax	124	3 75	2 81	2 00	1 61-9	46-7
Roseville	Auburn	18	1 00	75	70	3 88	6
Auburn	Truckee	83	4 50	3 38	2 50	3 01	25
Roseville	Shingle Springs	48	2 50	1 87-5	1 70	3 54	32
Sacramento	Hiron	40	2 00	1 50	90	2 25	55
Goshen	Los Angeles	58	$3 00	51-6	$2 00	3 45	33
Colton	San Bernardino	10	1 00	75-6	75	7 50	25
Colton	Los Angeles	91	3 00	2 25	1 50	1 65	50
Los Angeles	San Pedro	20	1 00	75	50	2 50	50
San Fernando	Sumner	147	5 00	3 75	2 00	1 36	60
Sumner	Goshen	74	3 00	2 25	1 50	2 03	50
Goshen	Lathrop	116	3 00	2 25	1 50	1 29	50
Stockton	Merced	8	50	38	25	3 12	50
Stockton	Peters	15	1 00	75	50	3 33	50
Stockton	Milton	10	1 25	93-6	1 00	10 00	20
Oakdale	Gait	32	1 50	1 12-5	1 00	3 12	33-3
Gait	Sacramento	37	1 50	1 12-5	1 00	2 70	33-3
Lathrop	Canadero	11	65	48-6	50	4 54	23
Canadero	Fresno Flats	18	1 25	93-7	1 00	5 56	20
Fresno Flats	Madera Junction	22	1 50	1 12-5	1 00	4 54	33-3
Napa Junction	Vallejo	7	50	37-5	25	3 57	50
Vallejo	Napa Junction	7	50	37-5	25	3 57	50

THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Mr. Foote listened to the reading of the schedule, and then complained that the San Joaquin valley had been left out.

Mr. Humphreys said he had included every mile of road from Yuma to Redding. He proposed, by resolution, to declare that the rate between intermediate stations shall not exceed those fixed by the schedule.

Mr. Carpenter thought the Board had power to declare all stopping places between the intermediate points stations. Then the resolution could go on and fix the rate as prescribed by the schedule.

Mr. Foote said he was not disposed to vote against any reduction of fares whatever. The most serious objection to the proposed plan was that it was incomplete, and if the railroad company should resist, the whole matter would be tied up in Court in the proposed form. After a decision had been rendered in favor of the Board, the work would all have to be done over again. He thought a complete schedule, or a basis of so much per mile, ought to be framed before the subject was finally acted upon.

Dr. M. R. Leverson, who was present, desired to make an argument upon the point whether or not the Board could fix a rate by resolution. He read the Constitution and statute, and held that the "schedule" there mentioned, and which the law provides be served on the railroad company, meant a list of terminal points, between which the rate could be generally fixed.

Mr. Foote explained the legal point, and said the Board desired to leave no loophole before going into Court.

Dr. Leverson—Well, if you continue in the present way you will never get into Court.

F. J. Clark called the attention of the Board to the fact that some of the rates proposed were higher than present round-trip rates.

Mr. Foote said the Board could adopt a resolution providing that the schedule should not disturb round-trip or excursion rates now in force.

Mr. Clark also called attention to the continuous first-class tickets of the Central Pacific, issued, he said, in violation of law. He also submitted several kinds of tickets issued by Western roads. Some time was spent in discussing them.

The Board finally came back to the schedule. Mr. Foote said he was willing to vote for it if he could get a reduction to 3 cents per mile. Mr. Carpenter said he was not prepared to vote at present.

Further consideration of the schedule was postponed.

"FOR four years I suffered agony from a skin disease. Dr. Benson's Skin Cure cured me."—[C. B. McDonald, Plantersville, Ala. $1, at druggists.

—TO—

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS!

TO THE I. O. O. F., PIONEERS, NATIVE Sons of the Golden West, and other civic organizations: You are respectfully invited to take part in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Building. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Grand Lodge of the F. and A. M., on Tuesday, June 5th, at 3 P. M. Owing to the shortness of time, formal invitations cannot be sent. All are requested to report to the Grand Marshal at the office of the Secretary at the Pavilion, Sixth and M streets, as soon as possible. The line will form at 3 P. M., on Sixth street, right resting on K.

H. M. LARUE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
E. F. SMITH, Secretary. jo4-1t

IN MEMORIAM.

WALNUT GROVE, JUNE 1, 1883—IT HAS pleased the Supreme Councilor of the Universe to remove from labor to rest our brother, JAMES CONDRAY, a charter member of United Council, No. 72, Order of Chosen Friends, Walnut Grove, Sacramento county, California. Brother Condray died May 31st, aged 58 years.

While we know how vain our consolations will be to the hearts of the bereaved family of our brother, yet it behooves us to bow to Infinite Wisdom, to kiss the rod that has smitten us, and say, "Thy will be done." And it now remains our sad privilege to record our resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved widow and family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in their sad affliction, and send them a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to the RECORD-UNION, Sacramento.

By order of EDWARD DATE, C. C.
F. S. DRURY, Secretary. jo4-1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Semi-Annual Meeting of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., will be held at the Masonic Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 4, 1883, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of
FRED. C. STOBER, W. M.
JAS. A. ROBLIN, Secretary. jo4-1t

Ancient Order Foresters.—A regular mee