THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 7, 1883

Special Eight-Page Edition

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 121⅞ for 4s of 1907, 114⅝ for 4½s, 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 82½@4 86; 100½ for 3s, 100 for 5s; silver bars, 110½.

Silver in London, 50 11-16d; consols, 101 9-16d; per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 124½; 4½s, 118.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 89@89½ cents.

Mining stocks were in fair demand at San Francisco yesterday morning, but at lower prices. The decline varied from 5c to 25c from the rates on the 5th. Hale & Norcross sold down to $1 70, the lowest figure this year. Gould & Curry found the same level, and Savage is a dollar lower, or 60c.

B. F. Post, an old pioneer, and a resident of Placerville, fell into a flume at that place yesterday and was drowned.

A young man named Charles Wilson was found dead at Redding yesterday.

Captain Rafferty reports to General Crook that all the Chiricahuas are coming in.

A hotel is to be erected at San Luis Obispo which is to cost $50,000.

The Supervisors of Los Angeles decline to subscribe to carry the railroad tax case to the United States Supreme Court.

The new Governor-General of Canada has received a number of letters threatening his life.

The French Embassador to England does not think there will be a rupture between France and China on the Tonquin question.

A third edition of Dr. Ewer's celebrated letters has been issued.

The Chinaman Ah Lee was yesterday sentenced at Oroville to be hanged December 7th.

Patti arrived in New York from Europe yesterday.

A shocking disaster occurred Monday at Roubaix, France.

The name of United States Minister Lowell has been proposed by the students of St. Andrew's University, London, for the Rectorship.

A $2,200 steam printing press is to be sent to the American Mission in India.

A periodical devoted to "the cause of woman" is to be established in India.

Jacob Hipp, of Milwaukee, has been robbed and murdered in Mexico, and his wife outraged.

A decision of the Court of Appeals at St. Louis reinstates Chief of Police Campbell, recently removed by the Police Commissioners.

Fighting is proceeding in Servia between the insurgents and Government troops.

The Chinese Embassador at Paris says that if war occurs between France and China, Anam will become an ally of China.

The united wealth of seventy New York widows and fifteen unmarried female legatees amounts to about $123,000,000.

An embarrassing rupture is reported between the Imperial courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin.

A mining prospector in Colorado fell a distance of between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. He was killed.

Commodore Tooker died in New York Sunday.

It will need $86,000,000 to meet the demands of the United States Pension Bureau next year.

In a stabbing affray near Monterey, Monday night, a Mexican was killed.

W. H. McAuliffe, placed in charge of the Cockrell property in Tulare county by Marshal Drew, was assassinated Monday evening.

From the returns received from the State elections which were held yesterday it would seem that Butler was defeated in Massachusetts, that the Republican State ticket was elected in New York, and that Lowe was elected Mayor of Brooklyn. The dispatches in regard to the contests will be found in our telegraphic columns.

JUVENILE REFORMATORIES AND AIDS.

The annual report of officers of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society at San Francisco is a suggestive document. This private society, in the year ending May 31st, received 348 children to its care. Of these 108 came from Courts and prisons, 7 by legal commitment, 33 directly from bad homes, 35 were sent from the Society for Prevention to Cruelty to Children, 61 were "waifs," 29 came voluntarily to seek shelter and kindness, and relatives brought 75. The society thus reports the disposal of these little ones: Furnished with homes, 173; trades and homes, 18; shipped, 3; returned to relatives under surveillance of the society, 73; placed in private institutions, 34; returned for sentence, 2; sent to the alms-house, 1; died, 2; sent to hospital, 2; eloped, 2; still in charge, 28. Besides these 348 unfortunate ones, the society aided 276 children by finding them proper employment. Thus it fostered over 600 children, and improved their condition, or cared for them till death. The officers agree that the most frequent and immediate cause of the children enumerated being thrown upon its charity is drunkenness. But upon this we cannot now pause for comment. We must take the fact as it is. This is the work of a single society—a private organization—and represents but a very small proportion of the wretched children of the State. The question that most concerns us is whether the State, as representing our society and civilization, is doing its duty toward the homeless children of the State? And we speak of the homeless in the broadest sense. The accounts that the society referred to give of some of the little ones committed to its care, or rescued from the haunts of vice and infamy, are pitiful in the extreme. They show that not alone are orphans homeless, but that those very often who are most truly without homes are those who have the semblance of homes, and from which it is necessary to snatch them to prevent the most horrible cruelty, or the bringing up of the children as criminals, hating the world and deeming mankind victims upon whom they are to prey. It is admitted on all hands that as a reformatory the Industrial School at San Francisco is a total failure—its title is a misnomer. It may as well be placed outside of all consideration of the question as to whether the State has done anything for abandoned children. A few are cared for in church and other private asylums, and a few more in charity by a class of quiet working benevolent people. Our law permits the Courts to suspend sentence when there is reason to believe that the juvenile criminal defendant may be reformed. In such cases the Judge may commit the child to the care of some private institution, the managers of which will agree to attempt his reformation, and if the parents of the child cannot be made to pay for its care, the liberality of the county is to be strained to the extent of $25—and no more—for the care of the child for two months, presumably on the ground that his whole moral nature is to be revolutionized in that period. This is literally all the care the State gives to its abandoned children, except as to such as are received into orphan asylums under other provisions relating to abandoned children, and which provision it is not necessary to now consider, as it is not intended to relate to juvenile offenders against the laws, with a view to keeping them without the contaminating atmosphere of prisons. The Aid Society referred to moves upon a totally different plan from the Industrial School. It is, as we understand it, opposed, as the Superintendent puts it, to the "institutionizing" theory. It believes in the individualization of the pupil. It prefers a home to a reformatory. As the matter now stands, we commit to the hands of those who are not responsible to the State, the reformation and care of the class the State should consider its wards, and entitled to its immediate and tenderest care. It is within the province of the State to prevent crime, and there is no field in which it can operate so profitably as that where the surroundings of youth must direct it into criminal paths. Such a work as the private Boys and Girls' Aid Society is doing on the fund supplied by charitable citizens, should be extended under State control over the whole State. It aims not to punish, or confine, or herd children together in an institution, the brand of which will remain quite ineffacable, but to encourage the child in the pursuit of right living, to introduce it into a proper home, to bring it under the influence of good men and women in homes. It holds that proper encouragement, a little oversight and good surroundings will, nine times out of ten, save the child and turn it into the paths of rectitude. The Massachusetts system is strongly recommended. It proceeds upon the plan of placing out the children in homes, or to trades with homes, as soon after they are taken in charge as may be, and their visitation and supervision by agents of the State. That State finds it more economical by far than to maintain reformatories, and more rapidly and certainly to work the reformation of the juvenile offender, or the child whom its parents have been unable to control, and have abandoned to the streets and vicious influences. There are not now one-half as many young offenders in the State Industrial Schools, Reformatories and Prisons. The commitments to jails, almshouses and private institutions have really declined, and the class of juvenile criminals has visibly decreased also. The policy upon which the new system was based seems to have been vindicated—"it is less expensive to save children than to punish criminals." The system has a State Developing School, to which the child is sent from the Police Magistrate's Court, or by the police direct. This is but a temporary stopping place. Here the child is placed in a group, never exceeding twenty-five, and its capacities and disposition studied, and as soon as it is ascertained what direction it is best should be given to its life, the process is put into operation to accomplish that result, and seldom is there a mistake made or the end defeated. The child is sent out to acquire the particular fitness for the calling in life to which it is to be devoted. The State agent places him into active life, removing him from the artificial atmosphere of the reformatory, and effacing the stain of the "institution" from his character. He is often visited, advised, encouraged, corrected, and is throughout treated as a responsible being of whom much is expected, and who is specially favored with advantages.

In California we need some such system. Almost any would be better than the absence of all system, which is our present condition. The whole question of the Industrial School and reformatory plans needs to be debated by our people. We must ascertain what is best for those children of the State that are being raised up in town and country alike to lives of crime and degradation. As a purely economical question, divested of all higher considerations, it is a proper topic for the people of the State to consider, and to bring into such form that when the Legislature again assembles, the representatives of the people may be intelligently advised as to what action should be taken. So far as we are now informed, and in the light of such examination as we have been able to give it, the "aid" system commends itself in opposition to the reformatory system. It is certainly the least expensive; it produces the most immediate and the best results. As matters now are, we are strongly inclined to agree with Mr. Dooley in his statement that "the San Francisco Industrial School in two years prepares candidates for the State Prison and a criminal career, and the cost per head is over $600." The cost of proper work under the aid system should not exceed one-sixth of that amount at the utmost, and should give us, instead of a criminal, a person fitted for a useful life.

WHAT O'CLOCK?

There is not generally a clear comprehension of the scheme to establish a new standard of time. As we reckon the hours of the day now, we involve ourselves in much unnecessary trouble. The division of the day into forenoon and afternoon is all wrong—a relic of the age when men knew no better. It would be much more sensible to number, as is proposed, the hours from one to twenty-four. It would, for a time, sound oddly to speak of twenty-two o'clock, but it is just as euphonious as to use the words ten o'clock P. M. Some have proposed to letter the hours with twenty four letters of the alphabet, but it is objected that the household and the town clock cannot strike "B" or "C" o'clock. Sanford Fleming sent out last year 200 letters of inquiry to railroad men and scientists on the subject. Their replies almost uniformly confessed the inconvenience of the present system, nearly all opposed the "letter" plan, and the majority agreed that to number from 1 to 24 is advisable.

With regard to "standard time" a most interesting development is taking place. For ten years Professor Barnard, of Columbia College, has been agitating the question, as President of the American Meteorological Society. The desirability of some universally recognized system for regulating the divisions of the day, he says, has long been felt, and is not now questioned. In the railway service uniform time is of the highest importance. Some of the lines extend over several divisions of longitude, and, as a result, the termini time being used, there is a wide difference between "depot" and "town" time. This inconvenience all have experienced. A new system is now about to be adopted, and is to go into effect on the 18th instant by leading transportation companies of the country, and is thus described: "It was proposed originally for this country by Professor Cleveland Abbe, of the United States Signal Service, and by Sandford Fleming, late Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There is to be adopted for the American continent five meridians, of which the central one will be situated six hours west of Greenwich, and pass through New Orleans. The four-hour meridian, crossing the Island of Newfoundland, will give what may be called 'Eastern time' to the British possessions east of Canada. The five-hour meridian passes near New York, and gives 'Atlantic time' for the States on the Atlantic and the two Canadas. The six-hour meridian, including the Mississippi Valley, gives 'valley time;' the seven-hour meridian, which passes near Pike's Peak, gives 'mountain time,' and the eight-hour meridian gives 'Pacific time.' The boundary lines between the successive meridians, at which the count of the hour shall change, it is not proposed to define with the same geometrical precision which characterizes the meridians themselves."

Still another proposition is to establish a universal meridian for measurement of standard time. As we now calculate, the 1st of December on the other side of the globe may be November 30th in part on this side. So, too, the Europeans may at a given time be living in the year 1884, while we linger in 1883. The plan is to fix a line at which one day shall end and another begin. For this purpose Professor Barnard proposes the 180th degree from Greenwich, as it runs where fewest people live, and the division will thus inconvenience the least number. It passes almost entirely its whole length in the Pacific Ocean, touching only a a part of Kamschatka. The idea is to base zero in this meridian 180 degrees from Greenwich. This will be absolute or universal time. Then the earth is to be divided into 24 time belts, 15 degrees of longitude, and one hour in time distant from each other. Each belt will be known by a letter, zero being Z. Thus, the Atlantic belt will be "R time" and the Mississippi valley belt will be "S time." But this scheme has not yet received such approval as to make it likely that it will be adopted by meteorologists very soon. As one scientist puts it, "it is a capital plan for the millenium, but too perfect for the present state of humanity."

A VIGOROUS OFFICIAL.

We admire the vigor of Pension Commissioner Dudley. He has resolved to unearth the pension frauds and to punish the offenders, and Secretary Teller gives him hearty support. For instance, A. B. Webb, of Washington, a pension claim attorney and agent, issued a circular to his clients, declaring that "the Pension Bureau threatens to notify parties who have incomplete claims that cases will be rejected if the proofs are not furnished within a reasonable time after being so notified." Mr. Dudley called on Webb to explain. He replied that it was due to an error of his clerk. Mr. Dudley responded to him that not only was the circular false, but so was the explanation, and showed that Webb had clipped the sentence from the circular of Milo B. Stevens & Co., who were suspended for irregularities. Webb also issued a circular to clients saying that "desertion is no bar to pension." To this Mr. Dudley replied: "This statement is false and delusive, and can only have the effect to induce that class of soldiers to apply for a pension to which they are not entitled." The Commissioner followed up the shot with the proof that Webb had presented false claims for soldiers who in fact saw all their service in the rebel army. It was proven also that Webb, by false pretenses, extorted money from Mary Newell, a pensioner, and attempted it with Ellen Buchanan, the mother of a soldier. On these facts being reported, Secretary Teller disbarred Webb; his large business is closed, and he goes forth branded as dishonest. This is but one of nearly a score of cases in which the "crooked" are being punished by a fearless Government official who is determined to purify his department.

THE proposition that all the counties shall club together and make up a purse to fee attorneys to carry the tax suit against the railroads up to and through the Supreme Court is indefensible. The counties that have no cause of action are not interested, and to call on them to contribute to the fund is unwarranted. The State's law officers should be able to present the State's case clearly. The case was thoroughly argued below, and it is unlikely that anything new can be presented. Whatever the State's right is, the Supreme Court is not likely to overlook it. The probabilities are that the ruling in the Court below will be affirmed. Certainly the equities are on the side of the railroads that are taxed irregularly. The railroad companies, as we understand it, do not resist payment of their taxes, but they do resist injustice, inequality and extortionate assessments laid against them.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London paper writing from St. Petersburg expresses the opinion that Nihilism in Russia has received such severe blows in the arrest, execution or exile of its leaders that it is not likely to recover; that the Nihilists exist in scattered bands and are miserably weakened and greatly dispirited. So far as that is concerned the Nihilists have always existed in widely scattered bands; they always have been poor, and have for years suffered the loss of leaders. But Nihilism in Russia sprang from a cause that remains, and we cannot believe that it will cease to exist so long as the cause exists. Most methods of the Nihilists have been infamous, but their claim for constitutional guarantees is not chimerical, nor without reason.

THE *Examiner* says that it is not a good year for Republicans to abuse people. That abuse of Hoadly elected him and defeated Foraker, and that the assaults upon Butler will defeat Robinson in Massachusetts. If the philosophy of the *Examiner* amounted to anything, all Republican candidates would be elected irrespective of their merits, for the chief stock in trade of the modern Democracy is abuse of the opponents of the party. Having no principles, the party can only howl, "Turn the rascals out, that we rascals may get in."

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* says a witty thing and makes an apt simile when it remarks concerning an extra session of the Legislature: "The Governor may start it, but, like the aeronaut with his balloon, he is obliged to trust to luck in making a landing." It adds that, in its opinion, the *Examiner*, by its chatter, "Extra session, extra session," gives evidence of having "lost its reason." Not so; it was born that way.

A FORT WORTH exchange speaks of a business house there that refuses employment to men who drink intoxicating liquors. In New England several factories have the same rule. In all cases the employers say the results have been highly beneficial. That is practical temperance, but strange as it may seem, advocates have arisen for the drinking class, who denounce these business men for exercising an undoubted right.

THE decision of one of the United States Circuit Courts that State regulation of common carriers as to the charges they may make on freight transported cannot extend to freight carried from one State to another, because the regulation of inter-State commerce is not within the province of a State, is in line with the reason of the law and in keeping with former decisions.

WHEN Congress assembles the Greenbackers will present a petition urging the issuance of more greenbacks. The statements they will present to justify the claim will probably be amusing, in the face of the fact that our paper and specie circulation October 1st amounted to $1,730,597,823.

THE FOLSOM PRISON.

A Correspondent Gives His Impression of the Place and Its Surroundings.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Those who located the Folsom State Prison did not have in view the idea of making the coming convict in love with his enforced abiding place. They did not calculate on his becoming weaned from the place of his birth; nor did they endeavor to create within his soul a longing to revisit the scenes of his atonement for deeds done in days of his freedom. Conceive of a forest of scrubby trees hanging to the sides of scrubby hills, down whose broken slope Time has plowed deep, wide gulches, and walled them up with the wildest of rocky masonry, and floated it with a river, insignificant at this time of year, whose oozy current creeps redly and noiselessly away from this home of all things homely, down to the sea, and the place plays through the reader's mind with fever-phantom vividness. Let this scrub oak and pine pastoral photograph itself on his mind, and straightway he views the land wherein is sited the branch prison.

On the side of a ravine that was then in itself a synonym of perfect ugliness and eternal unfitness, was raised a large and beautiful structure of gray granite, hard as adamant and lasting as the everlasting mountains. From a quarry close by the great stone was clipped and dropped into walls with one swing of the derrick, until three high stories were towering over the gulch, and a length of five hundred feet by eighty broad ran back towards the head of the ravine. The building clung to the hillside like the baronial masonry on the precipice-banks of the castled Rhine, and the roadway leading to the entrance was rough and hard as the way of the transgressors who were destined to people its cells.

Several hundred convict recluses were transferred to the cloisters of the penal monastery and initiated into the work of redeeming these courts from their wild hideousness. The Warden took upon himself civil engineering powers, and mined the hills until the surface of the place assumed something of a horizontal appearance, and order began to be disclosed by every blow of the pick and drill. In forming the perpendicular sides of the earth walls, the stone blocks were dug out and swung into position where masonry was needed, thus killing two birds with one great piece of granite.

A trip to this stronghold is full of interest; the visitor first finds himself within a horse-shoe of sentry-posts, where Gatling guns and Winchester rifles look menacingly in all directions. Once inside this circle of firearms, his personal responsibility entirely ceases. The State takes full charge of his being and a strong interest in his further actions, seeing that he makes no contraband communications or presentations to her wards. Under the supervision of a keeper he is at liberty to go wherever he chooses.

The front end of this long building is two half-octagonal towers of rough stone, the window and door-sills being dressed. A broad stairway leads to the grand entrance, on whose threshold the convict leaves all hope behind, for there he meets the Warden, and his initiation into that official's family and into a suit of striped clothes is a double degree soon conferred. A number and cell are then assigned him, and he takes his place within the silent walls of civil death.

The prisoners are called up at 5 o'clock A. M., and after their little housekeeping duties of cleaning up the cells, they are unlocked for breakfast. Each man lines-up in his place, and with hand on shoulder, down they go. Without the least confusion, 300 men take a steady tramp to the eating hall. There the officer of the watch takes his position overlooking the large room, like the chairman in a convention, and with a dignified tap of his gavel seats the body. So admirably is the order maintained, and so well are these men drilled in their movements, that it seemed as if they eat by rule; that this host of jaws rose and fell in a perfect uniformity of motion. Meantime the guards for the prison are all posted on the hill overlooking the grounds, the cannons trained, and everything prepared to check any break for liberty. After the meal the men again line up for egress. Each man, as he passes through the double gateway into the outer yard for labor, is tallied by two keepers, and his whereabouts during the day is watchfully known to these officers. Should a convict wish to enter the building he is admitted at the first door, his number recorded, passed to the inner door, again numbered, and let in. On coming out the same precautions are taken. Eternal vigilance is the price that kills the prisoner's liberty here.

When once outside the convicts go immediately to work, no idleness being permitted, and quickly the shops and quarrys are manned. As the workyard is below the buildings, the men at their labor are not only under the eye of every guard, but in view of the Warden himself as he sits in his office. Consequently no overseers are placed among the workmen, the managers preferring to trust a man's honesty in doing a fair day's work, and to let him forget while chiseling the hard granite that he is in a fettered servitude, if that can be possible with the Gatling batteries and rifle barrels shining brightly in the sun as they point unpleasantly down on him. No system is practiced, beyond precautionary measures for safety, that is calculated to degrade a man, and no treatment shown that will make his lot harder. On the contrary, his reformation seems to be the object constantly aimed at. The visitor sees and hears of no indignities needlessly cast upon the men. They work steadily under the skilled foremen who are employed to direct the stone-cutting and wall-building, but who really have no authority over the convicts.

The portion of the proposed walls which fronts the river is almost finished, and when the new granite saws, which General McComb is erecting, are put into operation, the work of inclosing the grounds will be hastened forward. As far as stone walls are concerned, the place is entirely open, and, to a careless observer, the prisoners can walk easily to freedom; but such a feat would not be so easy after all, for the ever-watchful sentries, with guns in hand, are thickly posted, and however alluring are the thoughts of freedom, the effort to gain it is too extremely hazardous to invite the attempt.

A tabout 5 o'clock P. M. the steam-whistle calls the men from work, and the line is quickly formed for the entry. The double tallying and numbering is carefully gone over again with, and when every man is locked inside of the prison, the guards are called in from the hill-tops. After supper comes the "lock up." Each prisoner stands in full view at the door of his cell, that the keeper may see him ere the bolt is turned, and as that officer approaches the convict closes the door on himself, the padlock is sprung, and the outside world is securely closed against him. The prisoners are allowed oil, and are permitted to use a lamp until 8 o'clock, when every cell light goes out, and the condemned man is left to undisturbed meditation and dreams of himself and the outside world, and the fearful reality that by the righteous judgment of the law he is, for the time, civilly dead.

Folsom, November 2, 1883. G. T.

COLUSA COUNTY.—The Willows *Journal* man grows enthusiastic over the future of Colusa county:

There is not a county in any of the Pacific States and Territories that has a more promising future than Colusa. Without irrigation, it has ever been one of the greatest wheat-producing counties in the State—with the advantages of irrigation it will certainly take the lead in this respect. There can be no better quality of agricultural land found anywhere. It will produce with any land in the United States, both as to quality and quantity of wheat. With irrigation it is capable of yielding most any kind of crop, such as wheat, barley, oats, corn, alfalfa, grapes, fruits of all kinds and all varieties of vegetables. A few years ago there was a very large proportion of the land that to-day is being utilized that was not regarded worth the money necessary for building upon it. Some of this land is among the most valuable in Colusa county to-day. A few years ago a man with a field-glass of strong magnifying power could climb the loftiest eminence in the coast range mountains and see nothing in the shape of a house on all the plains, extending from Stony Creek south as far as Williams and east from the base of the coast range to the Sacramento river. To-day these plains are not only dotted all over with comfortable farm homes, but possess numerous towns, the support of which comes from the very land that, a few years ago, was not considered worth the time and the little money necessary to be expended in settling upon it.

True politeness consists in being easy one's self, and in making everybody about one as easy as one can.—[Pope.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A. J. B'nney, of Oroville, is in the city.

John Ingram, of Courtland, is in the city.

P. C. Hale came up from Petaluma last night.

Thomas Bromley came up from the Bay last evening.

W. C. Goode came down from Nevada City yesterday.

Clinton L. White has returned to the city from Lake county.

Colonel L. F. Moulton, of Coburn, came to the city yesterday.

J. G. McCluer and Charles L. Dinron, of Oakland, are in Sacramento.

D. J. Considine and son have returned from a brief visit to the Bay.

Governor Stoneman and Adjutant-General Cosby have returned from the Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Barber and Mrs. O. H. P. Sheets came up from the Bay last evening.

P. R. Beckley, ex-Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Spreckels, nee Dorr, have returned from their wedding trip to Europe.

Mrs. J. C. Flood and Miss Flood will leave for the Eastern States the latter part of this week.

Albert Chalmers, General Agent of the Union Insurance Company, was in the city yesterday.

W. A. Bateman and H. J. Burges, of San Francisco, and James Lowell, of Carson, are in the city.

Miss Mattie Huntsman, of Battle Mountain, passed through the city yesterday, en route to San Francisco.

Dr. G. Dart and wife, of this city, left yesterday for a visit to San Joaquin county. They will return Friday.

Ex-United Senator Stewart passed through the city yesterday, en route from Washington to San Francisco.

Dr. William McCormick and family contemplate leaving Grass Valley in a few weeks for a residence in San Francisco.

Sir C. Wolseley and Lady Wolseley are the guests of ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, at Doughoregan Manor, Maryland.

Mrs. C. E. Dwinelle and family, of San Francisco, have moved to their new residence on Weber street, Encinal Park, Alameda.

Mrs. W. K. Dietrich, of San Francisco, is visiting Grand Island, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Parvin. She will remain several weeks.

Swiss Consul Berton is confined to his room at the Grand Hotel, San Francisco, and considerable apprehension is felt in this case by his friends.

Miss Mollie Ryan, of San Francisco, who has been visiting the city for several days, the guest of Mrs. C. H. Joy, left for her home on Saturday last.

Archbishops Riordan and Alemany, with their party, passed through the city yesterday, in special cars, en route from the East to San Francisco.

Mrs. Lily Corey and her sister, Miss Sarah Johnston, arrived in Grass Valley on Saturday. Miss Johnston has been on an extended visit through the State.

James Woodburn returned yesterday from a trip through Amador and Calaveras counties. He reports roads good, traveling pleasant, and the people prosperous.

On Sunday last Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Nathan entertained at their residence, on the occasion of the twelfth anniversary of their marriage, over 100 of their friends.

Judge Swift, ex-Mayor of Sacramento and President of the Sacramento Bank, has, with his family, taken rooms at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, for the winter.

In the city yesterday: R. C. Montgomery, Stockton; J. B. Hoyt, C. P. Reeves, Suisun; N. T. Huggins, James Callens, Miss Lizzie Callens, Courtland; J. D. Griffith, Oakland.

Ex-Attorney-General Hart has returned from a trip to Oroville. He reports having visited a mine near that town so rich that slugs of gold could be picked from the earth without washing.

John Talbot, railroad ticket agent at this city, and Frank Jaynes, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph office, passed Carlin yesterday and will arrive in Sacramento this afternoon.

Wilhelm Leibl, the German peasant painter, is a man of herculean strength, but of refined, though exceedingly reserved, demeanor. He has had only two pupils—Munkacsy and John Paul Selinger of Boston.

If ex Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts speaks in next year's Presidential contest, he will have spoken in twelve such campaigns. He first spoke in 1840, and has been upon the stump every fourth year ever since.

Says the Willows *Journal*: On Wednesday last, T. C. Jones and family, among the first to settle in Willows, departed for Woodland, near which place they will permanently reside, Mr. Jones having purchased a portion of the Willow Park farm.

Dr. H. Bentley and wife, of Woodbridge, and Mrs. N. H. Smith, of Fort Jones, are visiting the family of E. C. Leadbetter at Reno, Nev. Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Leadbetter are sisters. It is an enjoyable reunion after many years of separation.

The marriage of Charles F. Agee and Miss Ida Bell Evans took place in Dixon last Thursday. Mr. Agee is the only son of C. C. Agee, a prominent farmer of Tremont township. Miss Evans is the second daughter of Dr. G. H. Evans, of Dixon, and is a highly accomplished young lady.

On Tuesday a fashionable wedding took place at Royal City, Nevada, Justice Young marrying T. E. Flagg, foreman of the Day mine, to Mrs. A. S. Gould. All the residents of Royal City were present at the ceremony, after which a very pleasant evening was spent, and the health of both groom and bride was toasted in sparkling wine. This is the first wedding that has taken place at Royal City.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Charles R. Lloyd, R. Hershfield, James F. Sloan, W. Rewdel, George Sausser, H. Schuesler, H. P. Livermore, R. P. Hammond, Jr., A. Wasch, San Francisco; W. H. Green, Centropolis; Wm. Johnston, Richland; Lew. Gailard, Laura Waist, Chico; M. Bull, Miss E. Bull, V. Bull, J. S. Bransford, Greensville, Cal.; John T. Classer, Chicago; W. E. Chawdler, Detroit; Miss Kennedy, Truckee; L. F. Moulton, Coburn; Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Floyd, H. J. Wilson, Boston; J. W. Blasdell, W. Luste, Auburn.

Arrivals at the State House yesterday: Miss Josie Batten, Chico; M. L. Smith, A. T. Nordyke, Routiers; Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Thaw, Nicolaus; W. T. Greenwell and family, Davisville; George Cashman and wife, John Williams, J. A. Gilmore, Geo. H. Kerr, Elk Grove; Mrs. N. M. Rogers and daughter, Master Rogers, A. Johnson, Henry Hebb, Walnut Grove; N. Wonderly, John Becker, J. W. Deuch, Placerville; Mrs. Samuels and family, H. Nichols, Plymouth; M. D. Mullen, Sacramento county; U. Gray, C. Robertson, Boca; James Hardenbergh, A. B. Webber, S. A. Anderson, Courtland; E. Booth, G. Booth, Folsom; J. W. Anable, S. E. Anable, Gold Hill; C. W. Edwards, Latrobe; T. B. Reid, city; J. Bayles, del Norte; H. A. Hanner, C. L. Buell, Maxwell; A. Conner, Cosumnes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ball of Union Lodge, F. and A. M.—Officers and members please take notice.—The Stated Meeting of this Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 7th, at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. M. JOHN MCARTHUR, Sec'y. n7-1t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK and take care of children. Apply between 3 and 4 o'clock to MRS. D. J. SIMMONS, Seventh street, between I and J (near corner J street). n7-1t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — SEAMSTRESS. Apply to Dressmaker, (upstairs) 730½ J street, corner Eighth. n7-1t*

WANTED—DRESSMAKING AND CLOAK HANDS. Apply WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. n7-3t

$2.000 FARM FOR SALE—160 acres hill land; plenty wood and running water; 50 acres good plow land, on which fruit and grapes do well without irrigation; small house and barn; location good, only 27 miles from Sacramento. Particulars CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. n7-1m*

SUMMONS—STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY of Sacramento—ss. In the Superior Court in and for said county. The People of the State of California to FREDERICK FRANKS, MARY LOUISA FRANKS, JOHN DOE, JOSEPH DOE, MARY DOE and THOMAS DOE, greeting: You are hereby notified that an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State aforesaid, by the filing of a complaint in the Clerk's office, of said Court, on the 29th day of OCTOBER, 1883, in which action WILLIAM SCHROER is plaintiff and you are defendants. That the general nature of the action, as appears from said complaint, is as follows: To recover judgment that defendants be required to set forth the nature of their claim to the premises known and described as lot Number Five, in the block between J and K, and Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, of the city of Sacramento, county and State aforesaid; that it be adjudged that the defendants, or either of them, have no claim or title to said premises, and that the plaintiff's title thereto is good and valid, and for costs of suit and general relief, as more fully appears by the complaint on file herein, reference to which is hereby made. And you are hereby directed to appear and answer said complaint within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in said county of Sacramento; and within thirty days, exclusive of the day of service, if served elsewhere; and you are further notified that unless you so appear and answer within the time above specified, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, Charles M. Coglan, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court, this 29th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1883.

[SEAL.] CHAS. M. COGLAN, Clerk.

D. E. ALEXANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney n7-law2mW

G. B. CLOW, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON (LATE OF CHICAGO) Office, corner of Sixth and K streets, over Spicker's Drug Store. Residence, corner Ninth and F streets. n7-1m

G. PHIL. HARTMANN,

ORIENTAL MARKET,

NO. 418 K STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, opposite Metropolitan Theater, Dealer in Fresh Meats, Hams, Bacon, etc. Constantly on hand, Liver Sausage, Blood Sausage, Wienerwurst, Pork Sausage, Tenderloin and Spare Ribs. Prices the lowest. n7-tf

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GEORGE GREINER, THE ONLY practical pianomaker in town and county, and inventor of the Vio-lin-Piano. Tunes, Repairs and Renews Pianos, Organs, etc. A fine assortment of Pianos to let. All work warranted. Orders left at Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth street, between J and K, 1019, promptly attended to. n7 4ptf

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IN THIS SALE I PROPOSE TO MAKE THE PRICE SUIT THE PURCHASER.

My object is to CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK, and I can assure the public that BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED WHICH WILL ASTONISH YOU. Do not be deceived by statements of interested parties, who may desire to prevent you from obtaining the benefit of this sale. I SHALL SELL THESE GOODS REGARDLESS OF COST, and I desire the entire public to call and inspect my stock before purchasing elsewhere. s8-1m

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Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.

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CHEAPEST IN TOWN, AT

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FOR SALE,

Of 830 Acres, Situated 1½ Miles South of Rio Vista, Solano County,

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200 Acres of Upland is Summer-fallowed, and About 200 Acres in Volunteer.

It has a Frontage of 1½ Miles on Sacramento River, with sufficient bottom land to furnish pasture for Stock to supply a good-sized Dairy.

The Land is so well known for its grain producing qualities that it needs no recommendation—it producing from 20 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre.

One great feature is the cheapness of transportation—it only costing 85 cents per ton to deliver Grain anywhere on the bay.

There is a GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE and STABLE upon the place.

Will sell for $50 per acre, and take one-third cash. Deferred payments at a low rate of interest.

For Health and Climate the location cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

—ALSO—

About 1,280 Acres of Land, situated on the Island of the Pritchard Tract, 16 Miles North of Sacramento, Sacramento County. Price, $7 50 per acre.

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