THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 2, 1884

TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the demand upon our columns, and in order to accommodate all our patrons, no firm will hereafter be allowed to occupy more than one column of advertising space.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1884—8:02 P.M.

Place of observation.	Barom. Height.	Barom. Change in 24 hours.	Ther. Exposed.	Ther. Change in 48 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Rain in 24 hours.	Weather.
Tatoosh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olympia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland	29.88	—.06	33	—1	S.		....	Cldy
Fort Canby	29.88	—.04	39	—2	S. E.	6	....	Hazy
Roseburg	29.89	—.06	47	+8	N W.		....	Thrg
Mendocino	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Bluff	30.05	—.01	47	—1	N.		.13	Lt rn
Sacramento	29.98	—.03	50	—1	N.W.		.35	Lt rn
S. Francisco	29.95	—.02	54	—1	N.W.		.29	Clear
Los Angeles	30.00	—.05	54	—6	S. E.		1.61	Lt rn
San Diego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Maximum temperature, ...; minimum, ...
River, 13 feet—a fall of 0 inches in 24 hours.

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, February 1st.—Indications for California: Fair weather preceded by rains; North Pacific coast, partly cloudy weather followed by local rains.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Skipped by the Light of the Moon—Matinee and evening.
Public meeting and installation—Siloam Lodge.
First grand concert—Symphonia Orchestra.
To the memory of the late E. M. Skaggs.
Ball by the British M. B. and S. Society.
Reward for recovery of cows.
Sacramento Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.
Union Lodge, A. O. U. W.
I. O. G. T.—Sacramento county District Lodge.
Lily of the Valley Lodge.
Free social—Y. M. C. A. rooms.
Sacramento Commandery No. 2, K. T.

Auction Sale.

By Bell & Co., salesroom, to day.

Business Advertisements.

Delinquent tax list.
Mechanics' Store—Notions Department.
For sale—New two-story frame house.
First-class fire insurance.
Land for sale—$15 per acre.
Two thousand dollars wanted.
Information wanted of John Harris.
Bills against charity entertainment.
Economist—A. & A. Heilbron.
Removal—Mrs. G. F. Aaron.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HE WAS A FRENCHMAN.—They were standing in the rotunda of the Capitol viewing the group of statuary presented to the State by D. O. Mills. "What is the picture, Pat?" "Sure and that is the Princess Isabella of Rome talking with the Frenchman Columbus. Columbus, you know, was the man who diskivered the United States about a hundred years ago, and found Indians in it. Some people say that Mrs. Isabella pawned her watch chain to get money enough to buy Columbus a boat, and there are other people foolish enough to believe it. It is the finest statish I ever saw, and must have cost a couple of hundred dollars. It was molded in Rome for a man by the name of Mills, who works in the railroad shops beyant." "What has he in his hand?" "Sure and that is a rubber ball, and he is trying to make the woman believe the earth is round and turns over on axletrees once a week. Sure and if Columbus was right none of us would want to live in three-story brick houses. The little boy, there, that is Mrs. Isabella's son by her first marriage. He looks like a smart lad, and is saying to his mother, no doubt, that she better stay away from her Uncle Isaac with her trinkets, for once in soak the interest on the loan would eat up her kingdom entirely." "A man told me yesterday that Columbus was an Italian gardener." "Sure and he was ignorant of history. Columbus was born in Glasgow, France."

MILITARY NOTES.—The following changes have occurred during the month of January among the commissioned officers of the National Guard: Commissioned—First Infantry Regiment—Francis J. Kremble, First Lieutenant Company B, vice Plate, resigned. Second Artillery Regiment—Hugh T. Sime, First Lieutenant Company B, vice Aldrich, resigned; Emmet Rixford, Captain Cadet Corps, vice Davis, deceased; Thomas A. Gamble, First Lieutenant Cadet Corps, vice Rixford, promoted; Robert S. Atkins, Second Lieutenant Cadet Corps, vice Gamble, promoted. Third Infantry Regiment—R. P. Hammond, First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer on Staff, original. Fifth Infantry Battalion—Edwin M. Hills, First Lieutenant Company B, vice Bradley, term expired. Wm. Verbeck, Major and Military Instructor, St. Matthew's Hall, San Mateo, vice Pye, term expired. Resigned—Captain Wm. R. Gilman, Company F, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade; Captain Wm. Verbeck, Adjutant Fifth Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade; Major Stanton L. Carter, Engineer Officer on staff of Brigadier-General commanding Third Brigade; Captain Lee W. Mix, Company G, Second Artillery Regiment, Second Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Williar, Jr., Aid-de-Camp, staff of Commander-in-Chief.

CHANGEABLE.—Yesterday morning the wind blew from the northeast, and there was a pretty heavy fall of rain in Sacramento. Later in the day it shifted to the northwest, and the sun came out for a while, but last night there were indications of more rain. People who a few days ago were delighted with the rain, were yesterday hoping it would cease for awhile, reminding one of the story told of an Eastern minister, who, one Sunday during a drought, prayed most earnestly for rain while he was conducting service in church. It happened, as if in answer to his prayer, that a terrific thunder-storm came up. After he had returned home he went out into his garden, and found that the rain had washed out a number of choice plants. He immediately replaced them properly, muttering to himself, "Some people never can undertake anything without overdoing it!"

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at the new Pavilion yesterday. The Secretary submitted the annual report to the Governor, and the same was read and adopted. P. A. Finigan was re-elected President for the ensuing year, and no change was made as regards other officers. The following committee was selected to have charge of the building: Directors LaRue, Hancock, Coleman and the Secretary. Hon. J. McM. Shafter submitted a new code of racing rules, to be known as the rules of the State Agricultural Society. The same were considered and ordered to print. The following committees were appointed: On Premium List—Messrs. Carr, LaRue, Green, Coleman and Shippee. On Speed Programme—Newton, Shafter, Rose, Chase and Hancock. Adjourned to March 12th.

COUNTY JAIL.—During the month of January there were confined in the County Jail for various offenses 102 prisoners, as follows: For murder, 8; assault to murder, 2; burglary, 3; grand larceny, 4; arson, 1; bigamy, 1; obtaining goods under false pretenses, 1; forgery, 2; riot, 4; petit larceny, 17; misdemeanor 1; vagrancy, 26; disturbing the peace, 12; common drunkards, 8; battery, 5; insane, 4; safe keeping, 3. During the month 40 were discharged, viz: Upon expiration of sentence, 27; sent to State Prison, 2; sent to insane asylum, 3; by order of Court, 1; want of charge, 1; charge ignored by Grand Jury, 1; furnished bail, 4; satisfaction of fine, 1.

ARRESTS FOR THE MONTH.—During the month of January the police made 253 arrests, as follows: For petit larceny, 10; misdemeanor, 4; safe keeping, 14; drunks, 38; battery, 8; violating city ordinance, 46; hoodlum boys, 5; burglary, 4; disturbing the peace, 16; healthy beggars, 4; grand larceny, 7; vagrancy, 21; keeping a disorderly house, 1; suspicious characters, 37; insane, 3; common drunkards, 5; robbery, 3; opium fiends, 22; malicious mischief, 2; exposure of person, 1; bigamy, 1; surrendered by bondsmen, 1. Fifty-eight were furnished accommodations during the month.

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court yesterday the case of Mrs. Thomas, for petit larceny, was continued until this morning. Thomas Murray was held to answer on a charge of burglary in entering J. Keber's store and robbing the till. The charge of petit larceny, second offense, pending against him, was continued. James Haland, arrested for having been drunk, forfeited his deposit.

TO-DAY remnants of Brussels and ingrain carpeting, 10 to 75 cents a piece, one-half to two and one-half yards in length. Red House.*

IMPORTANT TO MASONS.

A Reply to the Circular from the Grand Orient of San Francisco.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown."

In the RECORD-UNION of this morning appears an article copied from an Oakland paper, which article purports to be a copy of a circular issued from the Grand Orient of San Francisco, by the active and honorary Inspectors General of the 33d degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, to Masons of Sacramento and vicinity. A careful examination of the article in the paper with the original circular, reveals the fact that typographical errors which appear in two instances in the circular in the initials of the name of a high official of the Order, not a resident of this coast, are corrected in the paper. It is therefore believed that a corrected copy of the circular was furnished to the paper for publication, else the proof-reader for the Oakland *Vidette* is well up in the "ineffable degrees."

We deprecate the necessity of giving publicity to Masonic affairs, and would gladly have avoided newspaper controversy, but with the publication of such imputations as "obtaining money under false pretenses," and practising "a dangerous fraud," are thus publicly cast upon persons who are acting in good faith, and who have reliable statistics to substantiate and justify their every word and act, justice demands a refutation of such vituperative denunciations and a vindication of the right.

The Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of the United States, their Territories and dependencies, under which the new organization in this city will be established, is not, as this would-be "red letter" indicates, a "fountain of Masonic fraud;" it is a regular and legitimate body, established in 1807, under patent of powers from the Grand East of France, and has had an uninterrupted existence of over seventy years. It was early recognized by the prominent bodies of the Rite in foreign countries, too numerous to be mentioned here, and which recognition has never been withdrawn. An organization under its jurisdiction existed in San Francisco years before the resuscitation of the one under which this dictatorial document is issued.

Henry L. Palmer, the Commander of the Northern Masonic jurisdiction, whom the circular recognizes, received his Scottish Rite degrees under the United States Council. If the degrees which he then received were "bogus," how is it that they are now considered genuine?

We now turn our attention to the Southern Masonic jurisdiction, under whose authority the publishers of this circular affix to their signatures the figures "33," and who is Grand Commander is the illustrious Albert Pike. We will give special attention to Mr. Pike's credentials, to see how regular they appear, and draw a conclusion as to the solidity of the foundation upon which he stands. We will quote his own words, by giving an extract from his address delivered before the Supreme Grand Council, Southern jurisdiction, at its annual meeting in 1878. The italics are ours. He said (proceedings 1878, page 19):

"I am often asked why we do not publish our old transactions, to which I am compelled to reply, that *we have none*. There is not in the Secretariat, so far as I can find, any minute of any session *from* 1801 *to* 1860. *I do not know when I was elected a member or when Grand Commander.* The memory of the Secretary-General is the *only means of proof of the election of any dignitary or member from* 1802 *to* 1857." Mr. Pike's claims to legitimacy and regularity remind us forcibly of Choate's description of a certain piece of land: "Bounded on the north by a blue jay, on the south by a flying cloud." The Supreme Grand Council at Charleston (Southern jurisdiction) at its inception gave the law of the rite in the constitutions of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia, purporting to have been drawn by him at a special Convocation at Berlin, May 1, 1786. This Albert Pike acknowledged in a lecture before the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, February, 1858, in these words: "These constitutions of 1786 became the law of the Scottish Rite, because they were accepted as such by all who became members of that Rite." A few words as to the genuineness of these constitutions. The Grand National Mother Lodge of the "Three Globes," at Berlin, after investigating the alleged connection of Frederick II. of Prussia with these so called constitutions, issued its protocol, under date of December 19, 1861, from which we give the following excerpts:

"The collection of these constitutions, etc, has the title 'Statutes and Regulations,' institutes, laws and Grand Constitutions of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, compiled, with notes from authentic documents for use of the Order, by Albert Pike, Thirty-third M.·. P.·. S'ov.·. G.·. Com.·. of Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

"According to the contents of these documents Frederick the Great is said to have revised, reorganized and increased from twenty-five to thirty-three degrees the system of high degrees in a Supreme Council held at Berlin, and which have often been the subject of critical examination in consequence of the doubts of their authenticity which have always been uttered.

"Kloss attends to this subject in a long examination in his 'History of Freemasonry in France' (page 409), and stamps the constitutions and statutes of the Ancient and Accepted Rite as 'the grand lie of the Order.'

"As harsh as this judgment may appear at a first glance, the Directory of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, after repeated searches in the archives, cannot help sustaining it, by declaring the constitutions entirely false, because:

"King Frederick the Great attended to Masonic affairs for only seven years (from his initiation in 1738 to 1744), and was never engaged in them afterwards."

"It is therefore a falsehood that King Frederick the Great had convoked on the 1st of May, 1786, in his residence at Berlin, a Grand Council for regulating the high degrees. The documents kept in the Grand National Mother Lodge do not show the slightest trace of the above mentioned documents or of the existence of a Grand Council at Berlin."

"The Grand Lodge resolves to insert this report of the Directory into the protocol, and so to promulgate it to all the Lodges."

So much from the best authority. If the reader will take the trouble to consult Carlyle's "Frederick the Great," and Desper's "Life of Frederic II.," will find on page 532, vol. VI. of the former, and page 310, vol. II. of the latter, that Frederick, a physical wreck, was moved from Berlin to his Sans-Souci palace April 17, 1786, where he remained until he died, just four months after. He could not, therefore, have been at Berlin with a convocation of high Masons on May 1st following, revising and signing documents. Thus vanishes the baseless fabric of Mr. Pike's ancient and accepted authority, and with it the underpinning of dictatorial Thirty-thirds who have issued this document from the High East of San Francisco. In a few words, Albert Pike, Grand Commander, etc., his authority traceable to no earthly source, grandiloquent in his autocracy, proclaims himself through his satellites the Great I Am, and pronounces his the simon-pure, and all else spurious. Avoiding personalities as much as possible, we are compelled to say that first on the list of those who have issued this San Francisco circular is Thomas H. Caswell, whom Mr. Pike has appointed Grand Inspector General; and to the credit of Mr. Caswell be it said, that in issuing this circular he is *attending strictly to business*, for it is well known that he is invested with power to communicate the Scottish Rite degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second, inclusive, (a la Pike) upon any Master Mason whom he may deem worthy, notwithstanding there are organized bodies under the same jurisdiction struggling for existence in the same locality. And it is further understood that the exorbitant fees for communicating said degrees are divided between himself and Grand Commander Pike. Business is business. The circular has not had the desired effect in Sacramento, for instead of being a pointed javelin, it has become a veritable boomerang. The language it contains is a little too violent and dictatorial, and the brethren say to its author, as did the Jewish maiden to Peter, "thy speech betrayeth thee." They see at a glance that it is the loaves and fishes, and not the principles of the Order, about which he is so solicitous. A delegation from the Supreme Council of the United States, their Territories and Dependencies, will arrive on Monday next to perfect the organization, and the brethren who have heretofore made application will be ready to assume responsibilities together with many others who have since expressed a desire to join the Order. From thorough investigation they are satisfied that the Council under which this organization is to be perfected is the only one whose lineage can be traced to a reliable source—one which was cherished and fostered by De Witt Clinton, Lafayette, Jeremy L. Cross, Salem Town, and many other illustrious lights among the brethren of olden time. Firm in their conviction of right they will act strictly in accordance therewith.

Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.

CHARLES E. PINKHAM, 32d Degree.
THOS. C. POCKMAN, 32d Degree.
P. L. LAWSON, 32d Degree.
J. R. HEATH, 32d Degree.
M. J. HENLY, 32d Degree.

TO DAY Hamburg edgings, 2, 3, 4 and 5 cents per yard; the greatest bargain of the season. Red House.

DAMIANA Bitters regulate the stomach and is the best tonic.

THE RAILROAD BOND INTEREST CASE.

Yesterday afternoon the cases of The Bank of California vs. J. P. Dunn, Controller, and the same plaintiff against W. A. January, State Treasurer, upon an application for a writ of mandate to compel the payment of the thirty-ninth installment of interest due upon bonds issued under the Act of 1864, came up for hearing before Hon. J. W. Armstrong, Superior Judge. Judge Armstrong announced that it would have been more satisfactory, owing to the important nature of the case, to have the Court sit in bank, but Judge McFarland was yet too ill to sit upon the bench. If counsel desired, the case could be continued, so that both Judges might pass upon the cases. Counsel on both sides—S. W. Sanderson and S. C. Denson for the petitioners, and J. H. McKune and W. W. Foote for defense—announced themselves satisfied to proceed, with Judge Armstrong to preside.

The first step taken was a formal order of the Court striking from the files of the Court the demurrer interposed, there being no such procedure known to the practice under the application for a writ of mandate; but with the privilege to defendants to present an answer. Counsel for defense took an exception to the ruling of the Court. An answer in each case was then filed. Then came a motion of defense to quash the alternate writ of mandate, alleging in substance the same grounds offered upon the demurrer. Following this were motions of petitioner in each case for a judgment, and the issuance of the writ prayed for, based upon the pleadings alone—that is, the petition and answer, as they appeared before the Court.

At this juncture there was some discussion as to the proper manner of disposing of the respective motions. The Court suggested to counsel upon both sides to present the case fully and fairly, and that he would not permit any more technical matters or questions to affect his judgment in the case, but proposed to hear and determine the whole subject matter, upon the merits, both upon legal points and questions of fact.

At this point Judge Denson proceeded to open the argument for petitioners, and after stating the several grounds of the motion for judgment upon the pleadings, read each several clause in the answer, and commented upon the same as he proceeded. It was claimed that nearly every allegation in the answer simply raised questions of law, which are disclosed by the provisions of the Act of 1864, and that the other averments which were intended to present issues of fact, did not in fact do so. The answer denied that the petitioner was the owner of the coupon alleged in the complaint, but did not deny that it was the holder. This was claimed did not amount to a denial. The answer sets up various grounds, and alleges in some of the terms of the Act of 1864 that the railroad company had failed to convey a certain half section of land which the Act described, and therefore had broken the contract. To this counsel argued there could be no advantage taken by defense, as it appeared by the Act that the General Government had already granted a vested right to another, rendering impossible to comply with the provision, which was at the most only conditional. Certainly this could not affect the question of the issuance of the bonds and coupons which were payable to bearer. Another argument, that the railroad company have not conveyed certain classes of State messengers, prisoners, insane persons, etc., pursuant to the Act. Counsel urged that, if there had been any failure in this, that by the terms of the contract made and executed by State, upon suit, could recover back the amount, and that this could in no wise affect the bonds or coupons or their payment. That upon the question of the constitutionality of the Act of 1864, before a single bond or coupon had been issued, upon the relation of the Attorney-General against Pacheco, State Treasurer, reported in the 27th Cal., page 175, the validity of the Act had been fully determined and the issuance declared regular. That there is a question which suit should be maintained, whether that of the Treasurer to pay the coupons, which are regular, audited claims, upon presentation, or whether, under the new Constitution, which provides in Article IV., Section 22, that no money shall be paid out of the treasury without the warrant of the Controller. It is certain there is a debt, and the State owes it, and all petitioner wants is its money. Certainly it is within the duty of the Treasurer to pay without warrant, or it is the duty of the Controller, if the provisions of the Constitution are construed as a mere regulation, and no part of the original contract under the Act of 1864, to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer for the amount. There are many authorities cited in support of the several propositions, and to the point, that there is nothing in the answer which puts in issue any material issue which can affect the substantial rights of petitioner. That by Section 473, subdivision 17, of the Political Code, it is made the duty of the Controller to draw his warrant for the payment of these coupons. That the Act of 1864 is a contract inviolable, and that any breach of the contract by the railroad company is provided with a penalty, but cannot affect the issuance or payment either of the bonds or coupons. That the answer fails to deny any of the material allegations in such form as to put the same in issue, and that petitioner is entitled to judgment on the pleadings.

At the close of Judge Denson's argument, which occupied over two hours, W. W. Foote presented the line of defense. He announced that he would quote freely from a brief in a case now pending in one of the Superior Courts at San Francisco at the suit of Attorney-General against the railroad company to recover back $1,900,000 interest paid upon the same class of coupons. That none of the bonds or coupons had ever been issued in accordance with the Act of 1864, and that the case cited in 27 Cal., by counsel for petitioners, does not pass upon the questions involved in this case. That the petition is defective, and that the writ should not issue. That the railroad company has violated the terms of the contract, and that the holders are bound to take notice of the conditions of the Act and are bound thereby. That there is no provision of the law authorizing or empowering the State Treasurer to issue the coupons, and that this cannot and does not give any additional strength to the coupons; that it amounts to nothing more than if a copy of the Act of 1864 had been indorsed thereon. That the averments of the answer are proper, and do raise material issues, but whether it does or not cannot affect the defective petition, which, if defective, needs no answer. That the Legislature has the right to provide a different means of payment from that set forth in the Act, and that it is no part of the contract.

Counsel proceeded at length to argue the various propositions, and presented authorities in support thereof.

At 5 o'clock the Court took a recess until this morning at 10 o'clock, when Judge McKune will offer additional argument for the defense. He will be followed by Judge Sanderson, who will close the case for the petitioner.

AUCTION SALE.—Bell & Co. will sell at 10 A. M. to-day, at their rooms, Eighth and K streets, a large lot of household goods, by order of D. Walker, who is about to leave for the East, including parlor and bedroom sets, kitchen furniture, carpets, chairs, beds, bedding, Garland range, with everything complete, etc. The sale will be without reserve, and in lots to suit. Also, at same time and place, an additional assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, range, etc. Also, 10 boxes laundry soap, 5 boxes toilet soap, 10 half and 8 whole boxes new raisins, 60 packages Mocha coffee, 3 cases Japanese tea, 1 Adams Westlake wire gauze oil cooking stove and furniture.

LICENSE MATTERS.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors next Monday it is believed that action will be taken to amend the present ordinance relative to the licensing of saloons and other places where liquor is sold, the present ordinance having a slight weakness that attorneys are presumed to have discovered. The matter would have been considered at a recent meeting of the Board, but two members were absent, and two others absented themselves in order to leave less than a quorum, as they were not prepared to act at that time on the question.

LATE TRAINS.—The Western Pacific passenger train was about two hours and a half late in its arrival here yesterday afternoon, having been delayed at Lathrop waiting for the Southern Pacific train, which was behind time. The train for Red Bluff was held here until the Western arrived. The overland express from the East, due at 4:30 P. M., was about five hours late in its arrival here, having been delayed east of Ogden.

MEDICAL LECTURES.—The regular course of medical lectures in the University of California will begin next Monday, at 9 A. M., in the College building, Stockton street, corner of Chestnut, San Francisco. Students are requested to call at the office of the Dean, R. A. McLean, M. D., 603 Merchant street, and register.

AS DELEGATE.—Hon. J. D. Carr leaves for the East to-morrow as delegate to the biennial meeting of the National Trotting Association, to be held in Chicago February 13th. Mr. Carr holds the proxies of the State Agricultural Society, as well as those of ten other associations on the coast.

JUST RECEIVED men's heavy black petersham reefing jackets. Only $2; a bargain. To-day, Red House.

THE GIANT LOCOMOTIVE, "EL GOBERNADOR."

At the Central Pacific Railroad shops in this city, as has been mentioned in these columns, there is now building a huge engine for freight traffic, to be called "El Gobernador"—the Governor. This locomotive has been constructed with the greatest care, of the best material, from designs of General Master Mechanic A. J. Stevens, and is different in design from the other locomotives built by him for this and other roads. Mr. Stevens progresses in his mechanical ideas, and every new engine has many new features for mechanics to study. His inventions have long since placed him among the foremost mechanics of America and Europe. This new engine is the largest ever constructed, being twenty tons heavier than the large locomotive built in France in 1872, which had a cylinder 21½ inches in diameter, and 24 inches in stroke. Many express a fear that it will be too heavy for the track, but Mr. Stevens has doubtless made his calculations so as to avoid all obstacles, and it will be a success. The draughting of the plans for this engine was assigned to Howard Stillman by George A. Stoddard, the chief of the draughting department. Mr. Stillman has successfully carried out Mr. Stevens' plans, and the engine is now nearly finished—a wonder to all visitors to the shops, as they can at a glance compare her huge proportions with the locomotives now under repairs. The following are the dimensions of this leviathan:

General dimensions—Gauge of road, 4 feet 8½ inches; estimate weight of engine, 146,000 pounds; total weight on drivers, 128,000 pounds; estimate weight of engine and tender, in running order, 210,000 pounds; maximum pull of draw bar, 28,200 pounds; total driving-wheel base, 19 feet 7 inches; rigid wheel base, 14 feet 7 inches; total wheel base, 26 feet 1 inch; distance from main driver center to center of cylinders, 16 feet 3½ inches; length of main rod center to center, 10 feet 10 inches; traverse distance between centers of cylinders, 85 inches.

Cylinders—Diameter and stroke of cylinders, 21x36 inches; thickness of piston head over all, 6 inches; diameter of piston rod, 3½ inches; size of steam ports, 16x1½ inches; size of exhaust ports, 16x3 inches.

Valves—Kind of valves, rotary, balanced, with double admission and exhaust; extreme travel of valves, 4¾ inches; outside lap of valves, 1⅛ inches; inside clearance, ⅛ inch; lead of valves at all points of cut-off, ⅛ inch; range of cut-off, 10 to 30 inches; corresponding periods of compression, 10 to ⅞ inches of stroke of piston; corresponding points of exhaust or release, 31½ to 35¾ inches; sectional area of each steam pipe connecting with cylinder, 23¾ square inches.

Wheels—Diameter of drivers outside tires, 56 inches; diameter of truck wheels, 26 inches; distance between centre of truck wheels, 36 inches; number of driving axles, 5; material of driving axles, steel; size of main driving axle journal, diameter and length, 8¼x7½; size of other driving axle journals, diameter and length, 8x7½; size of truck axle journals, diameter and length, 4½x8; size of main crank pin journals, diameter and length, 5x4½; size of parallel rod journal, diameter and length, 3¼x3; size of coupling rod journal on main crank pin, 6x5½; loaded set of driving springs, from centre to centre of hangers, 33 inches.

Boiler—The boiler was constructed by Charles H. Hooper, foreman of the boiler shop, under Mr. Stevens' supervision, as follows: Description of boiler, wagon top; smallest inside diameter, 56 inches; material of boiler, Otis steel; thickness of plates in barrel, 7/16 of an inch; kind of horizontal seams, lap seams, inside welt, triple riveted; kind of circumferential seams, lap seams, double riveted; material of tubes, iron, No. 10, wire gauge; number of tubes, 178; diameter of tubes, outside, 2¼ inches; distance between centers of tubes, 3 inches; length of tubes over tube sheets, 12 feet; length of fire-box at grates, 10 feet 6 inches; length of fire-box at tube sheets, 14 feet 8¾ inches; width of fire-box at top, 4 feet 2½ inches; width of fire-box at grate, 2 feet 10 inches; depth of fire-box under side of crown sheet to bottom of mud ring, forward end, 4 feet 9 inches; depth of fire box under side of crown sheet to bottom of mud ring, back end, 3 feet 6 inches; back end of crown sheet drops, 7 inches; back end of mud sprieg riser, 9½ inches; water spaces, sides, back and front of fire-box, 3¼ inches; thickness of plates of outside shell of fire-box, 7/16 inches; thickness of plates in sides and back end, 5/16 inches; thickness of tube sheets, ½ inch; thickness of crown sheet, ⅜ inch; crown sheet stayed with suspended girders at front end, and stay-bolts at back end; diameter and hight of steam dome, 26x39½ inches; maximum working steam reserve, 135 pounds; kind of grate, raking finger grate; grate surface, 29.75 square feet; heating surface in fire-box, 210 square feet; heating surface inside tubes, 1,154 square feet; total heating surface, 1,364 square feet; blast nozzle, double; diameter of blast nozzle, 4½ inches; smallest inside diameter of smoke-stack, 27½ inches; hight of center of boiler above track, 6 feet 10½ inches; hight of top of smokestack above track, 15 feet 10 inches.

Tender—Weight of tender (light), 59,650 pounds; weight of tender (loaded), 96,650 pounds; number of wheels under tender, 12; diameter of tender wheels, 28 inches; size of journals of tender axles, diameter and length, 3¼x7 inches; total wheel base of tender, 15 feet ⅞ inch; water capacity of tank, 3,600 gallons; coal capacity of tender, 16,000 pounds.

Engine and tender—Total wheel base of engine and tender, 55 feet 3 inches; total length of engine and tender over all, 64 feet 9 inches; extreme width of engine, 9 feet 6½ inches.

Each cylinder of the engine is fitted with two rotary balanced valves, placed as near each end of the cylinder as possible, to save clearance of space that would otherwise be filled and exhausted uselessly by live steam. The valves are driven by the A. J. Stevens valve gear, employing but one excentric on a side and reversing from the rocker. The Stevens valve motion has given great satisfaction where it has been used. For freight service especially it is greatly superior to the old link motion in the economical manner in which it handles steam at the shorter points of cut-off. The engine truck is of the "swing-beam" order, allowing the centre pin of the saddle to play an inch and a half each side of the center. The back pair of drivers have also a transverse play of one half inch each way from the center line of the engine, which reduces the rigid wheel base to the first and fourth axis. This allows the engine to take a fifteen-degree curve, which is shorter than the maximum curve on the Central Pacific. The first, fourth and fifth pair of drivers have flanged tires, the second and third being blind. The drivers are provided with brakes operated by a steam cylinder placed back of the fifth driver; on the opposite side is the Westinghouse air-brake cylinder, the air-drum being forward. The back draw-bar is attached as far ahead as possible to avoid the tendency of the pull on the train to crowd the back drivers off the track on a sharp curve.

INSANE.—Last evening a young man of intelligent appearance, dressed like a laborer, attracted attention in Washington by the singularity of his conduct, and parties who spoke to him soon became convinced that he was insane. He gave contradictory answers as to where he came from, and, though wild on other matters, was cunning in concealing his identity. He was brought over to the Sacramento station-house by Constable Todhunter and J. Cantwell, who had much difficulty in preventing him from jumping off the bridge, and, after reaching this side, it was a continuous scuffle to get him to the lock-up. He was put in irons, and placed in a cell with several other prisoners, to prevent his doing himself or others an injury. He gave the name of Daniel Denny at one time, but that is not believed to be his right name. His remarks indicate that he has been living in San Francisco.

THE WEATHER.—Sergeant Barwick says that the present rain is evidently from a storm, whose center is south of Sacramento, or else there would not be so much rain with a north wind. When the center of a storm passes north of us we always have southerly winds, but when they pass south of us we have northerly winds. The heavy rainfall to the south of us is also an evidence of the severity of the storm as we approach the center, as witness the total precipitation of the last 24 hours, no rain north of Red Bluff, and at Red Bluff there was .13 of an inch, .35 of an inch at Sacramento, .29 of an inch at San Francisco, and the large amount of 1.61 inches at Los Angeles, which makes over four inches for that vicinity in the last ten days or less. The total for Sacramento is 3.11 inches; total for season, 6.52 inches, or the same amount as the last dry season produced up to this date.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—The Harrison-Gourlay combination appeared at the Metropolitan last evening and presented their comical absurdity, "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," to a good house. As has before been stated, it is an exceedingly amusing play, with a little plot and vast number of laughter-provoking situations. The fun is fast and furious, and a photograph of the audience with their mouths distended and bodies convulsed with merriment would be something worth preserving. "Skipped" will be presented at the matinee to-day, again this evening, and to-morrow evening for the last time.

BRIEF NOTES.

There were no arrests made by the police yesterday.

Two car loads of immigrants arrived from the East last night.

Bills against the charity ball entertainment must be presented on or before next Monday.

Some body appropriated a bundle of overalls from in front of C. Robin's clothing store on Thursday.

An overcoat was stolen Thursday evening from Alexander's store, K street, between Eighth and Ninth.

W. E. Gerber, County Recorder, received fees during the month of January to the amount of $459 50.

Mrs. Hoyt, residing at Seventh and F streets, had four valuable rings stolen from her room January 24th.

Company B, First Artillery Regiment, turned out in good numbers yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral of the late J. B. King.

A dispatch received at Woodland from Senator Miller says that F. A. Pedlar has received the appointment of Postmaster at that place.

Wm. Emmons, who was run over by a wagon January 19th, is still very dangerously ill, and at times his life has been despaired of.

The bondsmen of the late D. E. Callahan, ex-County Treasurer, will meet to-day to hear the report of the committee appointed two weeks ago.

It was expected that the Sacramento river would rise Thursday night, but on the contrary it fell, and last night it had receded to 12 feet 7 inches.

The usual ceremonies of Candlemas Day, the "Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin," will commence at St. Rose Church at 8 A. M. to-day.

The Sacramento County District Lodge, I. O. G. T., will meet in Firemen's Hall at 10 A. M. to-day. There will be addresses and discussions of interest.

Lily of the Valley Lodge, A. O. U. W., will give a social entertainment after the business of the degree, this evening, at Grangers' Hall, Tenth and K streets.

Colonel James A. Laven, License Collector at San Francisco, and who formerly lived in this city as a telegraph operator, died at San Francisco yesterday of consumption.

It is stated on good authority that there is no truth in the report that George Harvey is to be appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Sacramento Division, C. P. R. R.

Information is wanted by George Harris, 316 S street, of his brother, John Harris, lately working in the railroad shops, who has been sick, and wandered from home yesterday.

It is understood that the United States Supreme Court will meet to-day to consult upon the Hurtado and Raten cases, and determine the decision, after which one of the members will write it.

Weather on the mountain last night was squally, with rain at Blue Canyon, and snow from there to the other side. The barometer was falling, and the indications were good for a continuance of the storm.

There was but a light attendance last evening upon the temperance lecture delivered by C. A. Bateman, Grand Lecturer of the I. O. G. T., at Westminster Church. The lecture, however, was very interesting.

Sergeant Barwick is very much pleased with the new location of his office in the Lyon & Currie building (room 39, third floor), and thinks the exposure of his instruments better than in any office he has had charge of.

Chas. M. Coglan, County Clerk, reports the fees of his office for the month of January to have aggregated $526 45. He issued during the month 32 marriage licenses, and the Superior Court granted four divorces.

The British Mutual Benefit and Social Society, in celebration of their eighth anniversary, will give a ball at Jacobs' Hall on the 12th instant. Previous to the ball there will be a literary and musical entertainment.

A long and interesting story, in which the evils attendant on the pernicious habit of procrastination are graphically depicted, will be found in this morning's issue, on the seventh page. It is from the pen of A. H. Estill, and is entitled "Delinquent Tax List."

There will be a public meeting and installation of officers of Siloam Lodge, I. O. G. T., this evening at 8 o'clock, in Firemen's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K. There will be an interesting musical and literary programme, and an address by Rev. C. A. Bateman, Grand Lecturer of the Order.

It is being considered whether the Exposition building would not be a good place to hold the free concert's summer evenings. There is plenty of room, and those who feel disposed can dance a little, while a light charge for seats would pay the gas bill. The music fund would have to be raised as heretofore.

A man named Farrell had his watch snatched away from him by another individual about 9 o'clock yesterday morning on Third street, between L and M. Officer Ash, who was near by, pursued the thief, but he succeeded in hiding himself in the lumber piles on Second street and escaped capture.

The Auburn *Argus* says that R. G. Breckinridge, of Sacramento, has exchanged his property, consisting of a house and lot at Seventeenth and O streets, for a ranch belonging to H. E. Ament, who lives at Bloomer ranch. The ranch comprised eighty acres, of which Mr. Ament reserves ten acres. Mr. Breckinridge was led to make the change on account of his health.

Captain D. C. Rumsey, who lives at the head of Capay valley, reports the rainfall there for the storm up to noon Wednesday 4.00 inches; for the season, 7.65. Amount to same date, 1882, 6.79; same date 1883, 6.13. Mr. Rumsey says this season is very much like 1878-9, when to this date only 5.20 inches had fallen, yet the season gave the heavy rainfall of 23.85 inches.

A well-known railroad conductor residing in this city couldn't "see any fun" in attending the charity entertainment, and the women folks of his family went without him. When they returned home, about 11:30, he was in bed. Their description of the affair enthused him to such an extent that he got up and dressed himself, went to the ball and stayed until the last dance was over. Better late than never is evidently his motto.

The Auburn *Argus* says that the Putnam House in that place is reported to have been sold to a Mrs. McCabe, of Sacramento. "A lady of that name was up here last week, and after carefully inspecting the house from cellar to attic, made an offer which was 'taken under advisement' by the owners until Friday, when one of them, F. D. Adams, went to Sacramento to close the bargain, we suppose. The formal transfer has not yet been made, but will doubtless taken place within a few days."

M. R. Rose, of this city, has been boring an artesian well near Arbuckle, Colusa county, on the ranch Mr. Hymen. The well has been sunk nearly 300 feet, but without striking the desired volume of water. Recently the bottom of the well seemed to give way beneath the pressure of the boring apparatus, and a section of the auger dropped from the clasp in which it was held, and all search has been unavailing in recovering it. But this is not all; a strong gust of air was perceived as soon as the "bottom dropped out" of the well, coming up through the zinc tube, and this current has increased measurably in strength since it began. So strong is the current of air that a piece of board weighing one and one-half pounds, placed over the opening, was lifted up by the pressure. The air is alternately c