THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY..................MARCH 1, 1884

## THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123⅝ for 4s of 1907, 114⅜ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90½; 101 for 3s, 100 for 5s; silver bars, 112⅜.

Silver in London, 51⅛d; consols, 101 11 16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 126; 4½s, 115¼.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 88½@88⅞ cents.

Mining stocks were fairly active in San Francisco yesterday, but prices were irregular and generally lower. Bodie fell from $10 87½ Thursday to $9 25 yesterday morning, but subsequently advanced to $10 50, and closed at $10 12½, the sales comprising about 2,000 shares.

T. S. Fredericksen died suddenly in Astoria, Or., Wednesday night.

Five fires occurred in Philadelphia Thursday night, causing a loss of from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

A mysterious geyser is causing a sensation in West Virginia.

Luke and William Jones were hanged in Jackson, O., yesterday, for the murder of Anderson Laskey.

Six hundred thousand dollars in gold will leave New York for Europe to-day.

General Ord's remains were buried at Washington yesterday.

The death of Cardinal Massoun, Patriarch of Silicia, is announced.

The national debt was reduced about $2,000,000 during February.

It is announced that the Italian Cabinet has resigned.

Ten human skeletons were unearthed near Mokelumne Hill Sunday, and it is thought they are the remains of persons murdered in early days.

Interesting items from the far north are given in a dispatch from Victoria, B. C.

A troupe of Japanese girl performers are coming to New York to appear in one of the theaters.

General Grant now walks about with a cane.

The Chinese Consul at New York is charged with "crookedness."

Edwin Bibby is again to wrestle Matsada Sarakishi, Japanese fashion, in New York early in March.

George H. Mills has been found guilty in Brooklyn of the murder of his wife.

A State Convention of colored men is in session at Nashville, Tenn.

The Methodist Church at Orland, Colusa county, was destroyed by fire Thursday night.

During the past month the Treasury Department issued warrants for about $11,500,000 on account of pensions.

One hundred and ninety-three business failures occurred in the United States during the past week.

All the workmen, writers and messengers in the construction department of the Mare Island Navy Yard were discharged yesterday.

McDowell, the murderer, who escaped from the San Bernardino jail, is still at large.

The Tennessee Railroad Commission has been declared an unconstitutional body.

E. Detrick & Co., of San Francisco, have failed, with liabilities of $378,761 98.

The Island of Chios and the towns of Chesame and Vourla, Asia Minor, have been visited by an earthquake.

The United States Government is pressing its claim against Spain for $6,493,000.

The tugboat Mattie Sargent was damaged by fire at Boston yesterday, to the extent of $15,000.

A verdict has been rendered in New York against the *Spectator*, for libel, for $225,000.

The Riverside Citrus Fair will be held March 13th, 14th and 15th.

The *Northwest News* newspaper, of Portland, Or., is to be sold by public auction next Wednesday.

Gionini, an Italian murderer, who was to have been hanged at Vancouver, W. T., March 4th, has been respited until March 11th.

The Coroner's jury at New York rendered a verdict of accidental drowning in the case of Salmi Morse.

A hard-glove fight of four rounds took place last night at Pittsburg, Pa., both men being badly punished.

Marshall T. Polk, the defaulting ex-Treasurer of Tennessee, died yesterday at East Nashville, of heart disease.

Yesterday was decidedly the coldest day of the season in New York.

Pasquale Gatto, an Italian, committed suicide in Stockton last evening by drowning.

The City Council of Toronto, Ont., has passed a law abolishing grocers' liquor licenses.

Wm. Moore (colored) was hanged yesterday in Franklin, La., for the murder of a Chinaman.

The railroad supervision bill was passed by the Mississippi Senate yesterday.

One of the Crittenden family has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Kentucky for killing a negro.

The United States Senate adjourned yesterday until Monday.

## SOME CONSIDERATIONS OF ONE BRANCH OF JOURNALISM.

Out of the recent bitter rivalry between papers in New York has been revived the old discussion of the mission of the press—as we think, unprofitably. But the consideration of it in one respect is of value, for the methods of journalism form one of the collateral topics. In this direction there is something—much, indeed—to be said, and it is possible that good may come of it. To that end every journalist of any extended experience might well contribute his "thought." Newspapers do not very often debate on journalism; the most of their time and space is given to the outside world. But even the public will be benefited by some introspection on the part of the press. Thus, it will compensate to debate the question of "enterprise" in journalism, and its effect upon the press.

That practiced and far-sighted press writer and author, Dr. Holland, some years ago wrote, "The great tempter of the newspaper press is what is known as 'enterprise.' If anything happens that people are curious about, even if it should be of small importance, 'enterprise' dictates that it should be looked up and written down to its uttermost. It is in 'enterprise' that all the reporting newspapers try to outdo one another, and it is in this attempt to outdo that they do so much to confuse values in journalism." What this keen observer and cultured man saw there still exists, and in a more aggravated form. Absolutely, the newspaper press has progressed in this matter of "enterprise," but it has not been a movement in the right direction—it has been engaged in intensifying the evil of miscalled "enterprise." The spirit of competition has developed very naturally a spirit of exaggeration, and that has begotten untruth and shallowness, and that in turn loss of confidence, and very largely expressed contempt.

It cannot escape the careful observer that, as a matter of fact, the newspaper press of to-day has not advanced as it should have done in the confidence of the public. Some of the reasons for this are not difficult of discovery, and are so patent that they need not be recapitulated, but the chief and overshadowing one is, that in the hot competition of the press the "plant," to protect itself, has either narrowed the brains and reward of the reportorial and news-gathering side of the press, or put tasks upon it that it cannot discharge with faithfulness and ability. We mean to say that the reporting, the news side of the papers of the day, has not kept pace with the age, and is not addressing the advanced thought and culture of the day from a proper plane. It is certainly no better, if so good, as it was a few years ago; it certainly has not gained greater public confidence; it surely has not called to itself broader ability, nor has it manifested on the whole greater capacity. Whatever ideas the thought may antagonize, we are convinced that this is capable of demonstration.

From substantials, news-gathering has largely passed to frivolities; from honest and conscientious work it has passed to haste to outdo "the other fellow." Thus, it is already charged, and now generally conceded, that the fierce rivalry of the New York city dailies, which brought several of them down to a selling price at the bare cost of the blank paper, has resulted in deterioration in the news columns. The public is becoming aware of the fact that quantity is the substitute for quality; that "items," words and verbiage are taking the place of that solid information and news ability which is the result of culture, hard work, ingenuity of resource, and special skill in presentation. In other words, the first-class Eastern journals have begun to starve their local sides. It is becoming less and less an inducement to take a position in the local force of the press, because less and less grow the opportunities for building up a reputation as a reporter, whose vocation should be every whit as honorable and dignified as that of any other in journalism, since the labor is onerous, and the success of the newspaper is dependent so very largely upon its news corps. An Eastern reporter of large experience and broad culture, who honors his profession and is honored by it in turn, is represented to us as having orally expressed himself something after this style when his opinion was sought on this subject by a friend: "To me it seems that the present tendency is to reduce local and news editing to the mere gathering of items of a class the least difficult of all others to secure or present; the items that reflect the vicious side of metropolitan life. Then, too, there appears to be a bar to promotion, and an absolute inhibition to credit. This is not because publishers are indifferent to skill, ability, or to conscientious effort—on the contrary, they are the keenest critics; but because such a host of half-schooled, inexperienced, and practically incompetent youngsters, are clamoring at the door and underbidding real ability and experience, and because rivalry in publishing drives publishers to encourage in the wrong direction. Nine-tenths of these young men of whom I speak have no earthly idea of making journalism a profession, a life following; they regard it rather as a make-shift, a thing to be dropped so soon as something better turns up, and they have no conscience in asking the displacement of better men to make room for themselves. Of course you see that the great majority of that 'tribe' are unreliable, and they come and go in a constant arriving and departing procession, and the time they serve is practically lost out of their lives, and of no value to journalism. The more I see of the business, the more I am convinced that it is entitled to take a place among the practical sciences, however much this idea may cause the scientific exclusivists to smile. What I will insist upon, however, is this, that trained men must find preference in journalism if the newspaper holds it own in the race of intelligence."

## A WOMAN'S WORD ABOUT FEET.

It has remained for a woman to come forward and tell us some needed truths about the human foot. If all Miss Kepley says in the *Popular Science Monthly* about our treatment of our feet is true—and we believe she has not much exaggerated—the Anglo-Saxons deserve to suffer eternal pains for the brutal manner in which they have malformed themselves.

This lady is courageous, for it required more than ordinary valor to face the result of such sentences as these for instance: "It is very hard to find any woman who will confess that her shoes are too tight, too short, or too high-heeled. Her shoes are usually 'miles too big,' and hurt by their looseness. If women complain of lame backs or sore feet they will be sure the shoes have no part in it, because women are not aware how they have departed from nature in this regard. * * * Many of the peculiar ailments under which women pass their days in invalidism, unhappy and miserable themselves, and making others unhappy, would vanish or be greatly mitigated if they would but apply common sense to the selection of their shoes. It is very hard to persuade them to reform their habits on this point, but I have never known any woman who had learned the new comfort to go back to the old habit."

This is true, but women will none the more relish it. Miss Kepley's criticisms should have wide publication. She clearly demonstrates that in the matter of shoes for children the mass of people are practicing cruelty upon their offspring that if inflicted among the heathen would rouse a missionary world to arms.

We all know that the charges of the lady are true, that the pointed shoe, the high heel, the close grip of the leather, the narrow boot, the unyielding sole, etc., distort the foot, displace the structural anatomy frame or skeleton, and produce innumerable discomforts, diseases and malformations. More than this, they affect the bodily form and the bodily health. Indeed, they are indulged in at the expense of health.

But there is not much sympathy to be wasted on adults. They are all aware of the tortures of fashion in this respect, and if they lack the courage to resist them, let them suffer. Some of the results of this cowardice Miss Kepley illustrates, and the exhibition of distorted feet, crossed toes, crooked ankles and bunions is shockingly real.

To the salvation of the children from such miseries, however, we may give attention. It is in youth that the ruin of the foot is accomplished. The bones are then soft and yielding, and the shoes most children are forced to wear are not adapted to the natural shape, position or duty of the foot. We cramp and control the foot of the child to gratify an erroneous taste—a false idea of beauty. More than this, it is shown, and medical authority of a high order cited to prove it, that this deforming of young bones in the feet produces curvature of the spine and other serious ailments, and in the case of many young girls their early invalidism is directly traceable to the abuse of the feet and the consequent abuse of the bones and muscles of the leg and the back; a false carriage, injury to vital organs, and finally chronic invalidism and speedy decline result.

All this is very bad. We do not believe it to be much exaggerated. There is enough of truth in it to cause parents to seriously reflect, and also to occasion the inquiry, Why is it that the physicians of the day do not use the influence they possess to correct the evil, the consequences of which are constantly presented to them?

## SYMPATHY FOR THE BAD.

The *Hour* inveighs against the morbid sympathy shown for bad women. We have not known that it greatly existed. It cites the cases of Mrs. Uhler and Miss Almy. Each of them were bad—thoroughly bad, had lived in open defiance of decency and the most ordinary details of propriety. Yet on these women a vast deal of sympathy has been ill expended. The effect, the *Hour* believes, must be bad upon the whole people, and therefore it believes an effort should be made to stimulate a more wholesome and moral sentiment, and it adds:

"In these enlightened days, when men and women stand practically on the same footing, they should be held equally responsible for the faults they commit. Bad men are no worse than bad women, and *vice versa*. Women in the nineteenth century understand themselves as well as men, and they have more restraints thrown around them than men, which should help to keep them straight. If they fall, they fall because they are perfectly willing to do so. They are generally as guilty as the man who falls with them. The days when gay Lotharios went around betraying innocent maidens are past. When innocent maidens get themselves into trouble nowadays they are not often guiltless. Our morals will be in a much more wholesome state when these facts come to be generally recognized."

That is all well enough, but we take some special exceptions. It is putting the case too strongly to say that the same severity of judgment should be visited upon all women who fall. As to the class typified by those the *Hour* names, we concur with our contemporary, but it passes reason when it would place all bad women in the pillory. Woman is the weaker vessel by nature and civilization; she is largely dependent upon man for protection and her fall is more chargeable to her deceiver than to her trustful nature. There is no warrant for the harshness of the latter sentences of the critical journal's criticism, and we pass them in the belief that they contain their own antidote. That young women fall who are practically guiltless compared to the men who circumvent their ruin, is too well known to more than be recalled to rebuke the *Hour's* severity. But we will go beyond the declaration of the New York periodical in all it can do to bring about that ideal state of society wherein men will be held to the same accountability with women for like crimes. That we will early reach such an elevated plane of justice we very well know there is no reason to expect, yet the time must come, unless the world turns backward in its march.

However, the general remarks of the *Hour* furnish food for much thought, and are full of suggestions. That a sickly sentimentality concerning the vicious is enlarging in this country is undeniable, but let our contemporary reflect upon the fact that it is extended to bad men twenty times where the recipient of it once is a woman. And it is from women that it most proceeds. The most despicable of murderers, the Thugs, the gross and brutal human butchers, are those who are the objects of this sentimental expenditure of femininity. It is an abnormal manifestation of one of the best qualities in woman's nature; a perversion of that which makes her what she is, the solace of man's woes. But whatever its genesis and whatever the object of its effusion it is none the less to be repressed and condemned.

It is charitable to write it down a species of feminine insanity when a pure woman whose sensitive nature should revolt from even the sight of such a thug as Wheeler, the San Francisco brute, for instance, is the victim of such perversion of the sympathetic in her nature as to fawn upon the strangler and condole with him. Vice in all its infamy must be kept abhorrent, and it is the duty of men constantly to guard womankind from the singular and deplorable sympathy some of the sex expend upon every great rascal upon whom the law fastens its just hold.

## ABOUT CANALS.

The debate relative to the effect of the proposed irrigation canal from the upper Sacramento river is being taken up by the country press. It is a happy omen, and promises a wise and amicable outcome, that with a solitary exception no heat has been manifested, no motives been impugned and no invidious assaults made. The exception is not worthy of notice, since its viciousness and injustice are as manifest as its absurdity. We are assured by the Colusa *Sun* that the intention is not to so use river waters as to at all affect the carrying and scouring capacity of the stream or its navigability. This assurance is very gratifying. But since the question involved in it is an engineering one, one that has, we think, been elsewhere tested and solved by scientific experiment, we submit to our neighbors of the west side that it is the wiser course to convince the people *before* cutting the canal. The proposition now is to open the artificial way and note the effect, and if it is bad, then to cease the use of the new channel. That is fair enough after the way is cut, but the difficulty is that when all the expenditure is made the promoters of the scheme will, by all their interests, vested and otherwise, be brought into a state antagonistic even to the experiment, to say nothing of its result should it be adverse to them. Nothing is more certain than this, that if the canal is cut before the question of navigability is settled, as it may be, serious trouble, damaging contests and bad feeling will result, should it be found necessary to close the cut. This must be apparent to all who calmly contemplate the situation, and recall the bitter war between sections in another part of the State not long ago, over a matter closely allied to this. We repeat, let us have the question determined by engineering skill *before* the canal is cut, and we say this because we sincerely hope that it may be determined in favor of our Colusa friends, and without injury to the right of all the people to have the integrity of the river preserved.

## OUR MEXICAN TRADE.

The official statistics of the State Department show that our tariff system, so far as Mexico is concerned, punishes no one but ourselves. Congress called for the figures, now let it digest them. It is shown that New York is 3,000 miles nearer than England to any Mexican port, New Orleans is 2,000 miles nearer than New York, yet the American trade with Mexico is nothing compared with that of England. Although our manufacturers are doing their utmost to increase the volume of their business with Mexico, the statistics of the past few years show that of our sister republic's trade demands, England satisfied more than twice as many, judged by the money basis, as America. In the face of such facts, what can be said by the opponents of the Mexican reciprocity treaty?

Whatever trade we have with Mexico is due to the push and energy of the manufacturers of our country, and not at all to the policy of our tariff.

## TIME TO PREPARE.

The belief is expressed by those recently from Mexico that the yellow fever will rage there with greater virulence and more mortality of result than it did last year. This is precisely what we have all along anticipated, and as early as last July forecast. It is a theory supported by the history of this vicious disease when it makes its appearance in territory comparatively new to it. In any light it is the dictate of ordinary prudence to be prepared. In this city we should not be niggards in precautionary outlay. Thus far we have heard no voice raised against every effort possible to our treasury and within the power of our Board of Health being made in the direction of vigorous sanitation. Very much depends upon the liberality of the people, their support of the officers in discharge of duty, and the firmness of the officials with the class that prefers to assume risks and live in filth. Very much, also, depends upon San Francisco. As the Marysville *Appeal* says: San Francisco is sure to suffer unless her authorities discontinue the line of steamers running to San Blas and adopt a rigid quarantine. But if there is imminent danger in San Francisco, it must be shared in a measure in all parts of the State. It is therefore wise to take such action in the interior as to induce San Francisco to use every precaution against the scourge entering its harbor. In this case an ounce of prevention will surely be worth many pounds of cure.

## IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED.

The Sutter *Farmer* advocates that the upper central counties unite in the petition to Congress for the expenditure of money for the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, as asked for by the Budd bill. The *Farmer* says: "Our waterways have become clogged, to the great detriment of commerce, as well as to the peril of the homes of the people. The Bay of San Francisco is threatened by the increased deposits accumulating outside the heads to an alarming extent, and remedial measures cannot be too soon inaugurated to secure the normal condition of our navigable waters. The deposits on the bar must under the circumstances increase, the stoppage of the flow of mining debris into the streams to the contrary notwithstanding. The upper channels are filled to overflowing with the deposits, and these are constantly working into the bay and on the bar with every ebb and flow of the tide. We might as well solicit, and could spend beneficially, a much greater amount than asked for in the appropriation, but we should at least have the amount sought to be appropriated. Let our local Boards act in this matter before it is too late."

Precisely; let the local Boards of Supervisors of all the river counties act. There is no time to lose—or rather there is too much time to lose. Every legitimate influence should be immediately brought to bear to secure the needed appropriation.

## THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

Secretary Frelinghuysen's suggestion as to copyright has been realized in a bill by Mr. Dorsheimer, to give foreign authors here precisely the same rights that are extended by their respective countries to Americans. This seems to us to be the key-note for copyright reform. But it has been assaulted on the ground that we should pass a copyright law in itself right, irrespective of what other nations do. In other words, after reading columns upon columns of the debate now progressing in the press, we find it can all be summed up thus: "We should do as we would be done by," and, "We should do to others as they do to us." The golden rule as a guide to moral conduct is not to be gainsayed, but in international relations its end will not be attained by its strict application. The comity of nations is based on self-interest. The most rigid moralist should not expect us to admit foreign authors to any greater privileges than our own enjoy in the country of the foreigner. If other countries would apply the rule it would bring us to do justice where now we do not. For instance, any American author can at nominal cost protect his writings in England, France and Germany, but in the United States we do not secure to the foreign author the legal right to dispose of or to withhold from sale the product of his genius. In short, we have been and are a nation of literary pirates.

## RUMORED CALL OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A rumor prevailed yesterday, that took on a semi-official form, that the Governor has decided to call an extra session of the Legislature, to assemble about the 20th inst. Until the matter takes more definite shape, and a proclamation has issued reciting the "extraordinary occasion" for the call, it is but justice to the Executive, and the interests supposed to be most involved, to refrain from expression of opinion in detail. Should it be determined, however, positively to issue the call, we shall be confirmed in the view we have constantly held, that it is not demanded by State interests or business wisdom, and will do injury to the dominant party, a portion of which is insanely clamoring for the extraordinary convocation.

THE New York Central and Hudson River Railroad carried in 1883 7,044,946 passengers. It charged them $8,526,843 06. The Central Pacific of California and leased lines carried in 1882 7,688,514 passengers. It charged them $7,474,216 12. Average that each passenger paid on the New York Central system, $1 26. Average that each passenger paid who traveled on the Central Pacific system for 1882, 96 cents. Will the twin relics of journalism of San Francisco pronounce this a corporation lie?

IT is notable that the partisans of Democracy in Congress are breaking boldly away from the extremist view of the States Rights doctrine. The world moves.

## PASSENGER LISTS.

MOJAVE, February 29th.—Passed here February 28th, to arrive in San Francisco to-day: W. Mumens, S. P. Kuhn, W. G. Powers, Dana Young, Prescott, A. T.; Chas. Henning, F. Greybiel, Albuquerque, N. M.; L. B. Cross, Canton, O.; W. T. Humes, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Preston and wife, Salem, Mass.

CARLIN, February 28th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento March 1st: E. A. Miller and wife, Colorado; W. J. Houston, S. L. Ackerman, San Francisco; H. C. Taft, Oakland; Harry Hoffman, San Francisco; E. Brigg, England; K. Dyer, New York; G. Mason, Ogden; also 33 emigrants, including 28 males, to arrive March 2d.

LAND PATENTS ISSUED.—Governor Stoneman has issued the following land patents: No. 3,338, to M. P. L. Vivion, for 45.95 acres of swamp and overflowed land, situated in Sutter county. Also the following patents to State school lands: No. 5,391, B. V. Sargent, Monterey county, 40 acres; No. 5 392, J. S. Fitzgerald, Santa Clara county, 116 50 acres; No. 5,393, Louis Sloss, Mendocino county, 35.95 acres; No. 5,394, James Lindsay, Mariposa county, 40 acres; No. 95, H. Fisk and George Steinmitz, San Josquin county, 140 acres; No. 5,396, Frank Cleary, Calaveras county, 400 acres; No. 5,397, M. W. Harless, Calaveras county, 320 acres; No. 5,398, Joseph M. Bailey, Stanislaus county, 34.01 acres; No. 5,399, James Malaly, Yuba county, 120 acres; No. 5,400, H. Von Schroeder, San Luis Obispo county, 200 acres; No. 5,401, H. E. Banker, Humboldt county, 320 acres; No. 5,402, George H. Perrin, Humboldt county, 320 acres; No. 5,403, John W. Jones, Tulare county, 157.19 acres; No. 5,404, J. P. Simpson and Robert White, Mendocino county, 80 acres; No. 5,405, J. P. Simpson, Mendocino county, 320 acres; No. 5,406, Antonio Tagui, Amador county, 80 acres; No. 5,407, A. Heeser and J. Hendyare, Mendocino county, 320 acres; No. 5,408, T. J. McGinsey, Mendocino county, 320 acres; No. 5,409, J. M. Meyers, Amador county, 200 acres; No. 5,410, L. R. Wright, Amador county, 22.34 acres; No. 5,411, A. J. Gann, Calaveras county, 240 acres; No. 5,414, F. C. Young, Santa Barbara county, 320 acres; No. 5,415, G. W. Young, Santa Barbara county, 160 acres; No. 3,339, swamp and overflowed land, William English, Tulare county, 9 acres.

## RAILROAD TAX CASES.

### Judgments in Favor of the State by Consent of Attorney-General—Appeal as to Penalties and Interest.

The remaining tax cases in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco were taken up yesterday morning before Judge Sawyer. Creed Haymond appeared for the railroad company, and said that in reference to the tax cases on the calendar for to-day it had been agreed by counsel to submit them on the testimony heard in the other cases.

The Court replied that if such be the agreement, judgment would be entered for the defendants as in other cases.

Judge Rhodes wished to resume objections.

The Court—Anything further this morning?

Mr. Haymond said the Attorney-General was present and it was unnecessary for him to state that the railroad companies recognized their duty to pay a fair tax. He reviewed the offer he made (in chambers) yesterday, consenting to judgments being entered for the flat amount of the taxes, a memoranda of which he gave to the Clerk yesterday.

Attorney-General Marshall did not think he was called upon to say anything; he could not control the defendants.

The Court could not undertake to decide whether the plaintiffs would be benefited by such judgments against the defendants. It was the duty of counsel to decide if they would take the amounts tendered.

Attorney-General—I make no objection to the judgment.

D. M. Delmas again begged leave to object to the judgment. The Attorney-General stated yesterday that the testimony was sufficient for a foundation for an appeal. The only thing for the people to do is to appeal, but the judgments may not be satisfactory. On appeal, judgments may be in favor of plaintiffs for the full amounts. It is not proper that the Attorney-General should come into Court and bar the right of appeal by a confession of judgments for less than the amounts claimed. A judgment cannot be entered here unless the parties consent. It is only by the consent of plaintiffs that judgments can be entered for less amounts than claimed.

Mr. Haymond understood the right of the people to appeal from the judgments. He also understood that the State Treasury was empty, and many of the treasuries of the counties interested. The defendants are willing to pay a portion of the tax to relieve these treasuries. When judgments were entered as he proposed to have them entered, every lawyer knew that an appeal could be taken. There was no contest as to the right of a writ of error. We propose to put in the treasuries more money than we ever owed. If we pay more than we owe we are performing a duty, even if it takes every rail of the companies. We have no object in this matter except to put the money in the State Treasury, where it belongs. This is the first time in history of a case where a taxpayer has been two long years trying to be enabled to get tax money in the State Treasury. As an officer of this Court I know of no other motion of the defendants. The other side know that they can appeal, as in the Santa Clara case. I know that if a just God could decide these cases it would be in favor of the defendants. For the public good judgments should be entered.

The Court recognized that the Attorney-General had charge of the cases, and did propose to substitute the judgment of the Court for his. When both parties accepted the judgments as entered, they became the judgments of the Court. If the Attorney-General does not consent, the judgments will be set aside. The Court did not propose to advise the Attorney-General as to whether an acceptance would be an advantage to the State or not.

Mr. Haymond—I think your position correct.

The Attorney-General said he would be reluctant to be silent in a case when a judgment was not appealable.

Mr. Haymond—If the gentleman will consent that question shall not go into the bill of exceptions.

The Attorney-General would not agree to a judgment precluded from an appeal to another tribunal. He was laboring under an injunction, but how much respect he had for that injunction he did not care now to express. He was not disposed to dodge responsibility, nor did he wish to be adjudged in contempt if he could help it. By the injunction he was ordered to consent to the judgment ordered. Had he not believed it the best thing to be done these proceedings would not have gone on. Such an injunction had not a parallel in the Christian world. It was very embarrassing.

The Court recognized the embarrassing position of the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General then said he believed he would take the injunction by the horns and back his opinion by signing the stipulation, with the distinct understanding that it did not imperil the right of appeal by the State.

Mr. Delmas thought that the violation by an executive officer of the injunction of a State officer might come up hereafter, and therefore the stipulation should be in proper form.

The Attorney-General responded that the stipulation occupied twenty pages, which he had not read, but he was going to sign it.

The Court—Judgment will then be entered in accordance with the stipulation.

Mr. Delmas said he had no knowledge of the contents of the stipulation. The Attorney-General consents to the judgment, but he has not read the stipulation.

The Court—He consents to judgments as per stipulation, and I will order judgments accordingly.

The Attorney-General said that in July last it was announced from the bench that the six cases on trial were necessary to cover all the grounds for an appeal to the Supreme Court. With that understanding he prepared papers in connection with these cases. He left the city with the understanding that all these cases would go to the Supreme Court. But this was not done. Without any information of the fact being communicated to my office only one case was sent up; the others were not. Had the other cases gone with the Santa Clara case——

Judge Rhodes (interrupting)—The findings were not filed in the other cases.

The Court—I did all I could to have the other cases carried up. What is the point under discussion now?

The Attorney General—I wish to say if counsel who are so active in obstructing the Attorney-General had attended to their duties—

The Court (interrupting)—Perhaps that matter had better be passed now.

Mr. Delmas—I will not let it pass without hurling back the reflections.

The Court—I see what this controversy will lead to, and I do not wish to listen to quarrels between counsel.

Judge Sawyer thereupon returned to his chambers and the attorneys dispersed.

The appeals in the other five cases, alluded to as having been tried, have not been perfected, because the plaintiff failed to file the required bonds and take out writs of error and citations. Had all the cases gone up together, they would all doubtless have been decided by the Supreme Court before now, but as only one case went up, the Court decided not to hear remaining cases in which judgment had been entered until the appeals had been perfected and transcripts sent up.

A brief statement of this controversy, says the *Bulletin*, is as follows: The railroad companies offer to pay the amount of taxes as designated on the several county assessment rolls, but decline to pay the five per cent. penalty and interest claimed. The Attorney-General accepts the propositions, whereby some $800,000 will go into the State and county treasuries, the attorney of the railroads stating in open Court that no advantage will be taken of such acceptance as an obstruction to an appeal for the claims of penalty and interest, upon which issues the cases will doubtless go up.

Kansas bids fair to become an active competitor of the South in the raising of cotton. Quite a quantity of this staple was raised the past season in the southern counties of the State, and the cotton gins at Oswego and Independence have plenty of material on which to work.

"The proper study of mankind is man." Pope knew better than to say "woman." Woman is too deep a study for anybody to undertake.—[Boston Transcript.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The first volume of "The Life, Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer (Lord Lytton)," by his son, is at hand from the press of Harper & Bros., New York, and through the house of A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. In many respects this is a notable work. No literary remains, no life sketch, have we perused in years with more profit or genuine pleasure. Largely the book is autobiographical, Bulwer's own text furnishing the major part of the pages. But there is no depreciation of interest where the son takes up the thread of the father's narrative, or where he interjects his comments. Bulwer's life and character, as the son well says, presents exceptional features, of peculiar interest to those who have already been interested by his works, or for whom the study of human nature has any attraction. He adds:

If this conviction be unfounded, no modesty in the design, and no brevity in the execution would atone for the intrinsic insipidity of the subject. The individuality I have attempted to describe was many-sided. Of a life so long, so variously active and unceasingly laborious, a life touching, at so many different points, literature, science, and politics—and coupled with a character so complex and uncommon—no true picture could be given by a few rapid strokes, however skillfully applied. It is the chronicle, rather than the history, of a life that I desire to write. In saying this I mean that my object is to place the reader, as he goes along, not so much at an historical distance from the facts narrated, as at the innermost center of the situations to which those facts belong. Neither in the portraiture of my father's character, nor in the record of his conduct, have I sought to reduce a single feature, or suppress a single incident, that seems to me less admirable than the rest. His character, indeed, was in all respects so peculiar, and in each so powerfully pronounced, that it would appear unnatural if its nobler attributes were presented to view without any relation to the smaller and less attractive particulars which, though but an infinitesimal part of it, were often (and more especially in his younger days) mistaken by superficial observers for the whole man. I have endeavored to show, in their true proportion and right relation to each other, not only the essential elements, but also the superficial aspects, of a nature which, to a biographer thoroughly familiar with all its idiosyncrasies, affords no excuse for minimizing what was little, because it leaves him no power to magnify what was great in it.

If we were to particularize and designate that portion of the volume of deepest interest and best presentation we should unhesitatingly select the chapters giving the story of Bulwer's courtship and marriage, the unfortunate breach they made between him and his mother, which, however, in no wise lessened the tender regard and affectionate care of the son for the mother. The unpublished literary remains in the volume will attract the close attention of all cultured readers.

The "Popular Science Monthly" (D. Appleton & Co., New York,) is on hand for March. It is a number of especial value. Among the interesting papers are: "From Moner to Man," by Frances Emily White, M. D.; "College Athletics," by Professor E. L. Richards; "Green Suns and Red Sunsets," by W. H. Larrabee; "The Ancestry of Birds," by Professor Grant Allen; "Mexico and its Antiquities;" "The Remedies of Native-Catarrh, Pleurisy-Croup," by Dr. Oswald; "Study Physiologically Considered," by Dr. Higgins; "Fashion and Deformity in the Feet," by Ada H. Kepley; "On Rainbows," by Professor John Tyndall; "Science vs. Classics," by Professor C. A. Eggert; "The Jury System," by Henry H. Wilson; "The Chemistry of Cookery," by W. Mathieu Williams; "Science and Safety at Sea," by Professor R. A. Proctor. The usual editorial departments are up to the high standard established by this popular periodical.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, issue of John Bascom's work, "The Words of Christ as Principles of Personal and Social Growth." The talented author will be recalled as an author by his "Philosophy of English Literature," his "Comparative Psychology," "Philosophy of Religion," "Principles of Ethics," and numerous similar and several notable theological works. In this volume he expresses his aim to be by consideration of the words of Christ, as an expression of the unchangeable forces and laws of the spiritual world, to help minds entangled in criticism, and losing belief by looking away from the light instead of in the very direction of the light. Also to be able, "feeling how assured our real treasures are, and how much in hand we have them, to discuss with more quietness, fairness and consideration the obscure circumstances under which this bequest of truth has fallen to us."

The "Overland Monthly" for March (Samuel Carson, publisher, San Francisco) is at hand. Its table of contents is full of interest. The leading papers are: "The Late War in South America," by Holger Birkedal; "To Alaska," by Agnes M. Manning; "Grotius and His Epoch-making Book," by Arthur Yager; "Chiaroscura," by Elizabeth C. Atherton; "A Shepherd at Court" (Chapters VIII., IX.); "The Indians of Nevada County," by L. M.; "The Mind-reader," by Albert H. Tolman; "Mrs. Delany," by Lucy H. M. Soulsby; "Upon the Beach," by Mary Riddell Corley; "Tourgueneff," by Wilbur Larremore; "Lazy Letters from Low Latitudes," by Charles Warren Stoddard; "Excursions of an Evolutionist," by Jos. Le Conte.

From C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, we have Lee & Shepard's new book by Caroline C. Leighton, entitled "Life at Puget Sound, with Sketches of Travel in Washington Territory, British Columbia and California, from 1865 to 1881." It is a pleasant book, and evidences a keen, observant disposition in the author. Some of the descriptions of scenery are especially happy. There is a refined personality about the work which invests the chapters with a regalia of culture. The lady recites many curious adventures and records much that is romantic.

"Sound Bodies for Our Boys and Girls" is the title of a new work from that Professor of Athletics, William Blaikie, whose work, "How to Get Strong," attracted so much attention. It is issued by Harper & Bros., New York, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co, San Francisco. The book gives exhaustive details for complete calestnenics, exercises for correcting errors of form and carriage in youth, so often noticeable in children. We estimate the book as a very useful instructor. Certainly nothing in this line more elaborate has come to our notice.

The "Art Amateur" for March is at hand. Leading articles found in it are upon "The New York Water-color Exhibition," "The Boston Art Club Exhibition," "American Art Association Exhibition," all with many illustrations, besides the usual departments of household decorations, ceramics, etc. In a supplement are suggestions of Easter egg decorations, ball costumes, monograms, vines for brass plates, and others. Montague Marks, New York, publisher.

"St. Nicholas" for March brings again well-filled pages of humorously illustrated stories, sketches, poetry, etc. "Among the Mustangs," by Noah Brooks, a thrilling story; "Spinning-wheel Story;" "Blown Out to Sea;" "The Land of Fire," by Mayne Reid; "An Alphabet Menagerie;" "Girl Noblesse," a story, by Adeline D. T. Whitney; "Winter Fun," etc., are of the contents. Published by the Century Company, New York.

"The Art Union" (illustrated), of which the February issue is No. 2, devotes much space to the American Art Union, of which it is official journal. The "Estheticism of the Bible" is considered by A. J. Conant; "National Academy Schools," "Art Criticism and the Analogy Between Art and Literature," "Loan Exhibitions," etc., are leading among subjects presented. Published by American Art Union, New York.

Of the Plutarch Series, issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, A. L. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, have for sale Colonel Brackenbury's "Frederick the Great." It is a succinct, well-written and critical historical essay.

The February number of "The Painter," published at Cleveland, Ohio, contains designs for house trimmings in very excellent form; also much valuable information about house painting, furnishing and ornamentation.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have of the Harper's Franklin Square Series "Susan Drummond," a novel by Mrs. J. H. Riddell.

The *Engineer* of a recent date says: The whole of the network of the Belgium telegraph will be appropriated for telephonic communication within a period of four months.

TO THE LADIES: Ladies desiring to be perfect in their toilet should use Elite Bouquet and Peck's Premium Perfumes. For sale at all druggists.

## BRIEF NOTES.

Two carloads of immigrants arrived last night.

A carload of horses arrived from the East night before last for the Haggin stables.

The name of Ezra Pearson is mentioned in connection with the coming election for Mayor.

Four fine, large draft horses arrived by last night's freight train from the East, en route to Marysville.

The Capital Turf Club will meet in the reading rooms of the Golden Eagle Hotel next Monday evening.

The Sacramento river, under the influence of the warm weather upon the snow, rose to 14 feet 4 inches yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Lee returned last evening from San Quentin, having lodged George Farr there without trouble.

The jury in the Mock Soon murder trial spent last evening in social converse at the reading rooms of the Capital Hotel.

At an election of Company B last Thursday evening, James H. Woods was unanimously re-elected to a Lieutenancy.

The Forester Gun Club had a fine supper at the Restaurant de France last evening, the losing team at the shoot last week paying the score.

A social arranged by the ladies will be held in the Y. M. C. A rooms next Monday, at 7:45 P. M., when a fine programme will be rendered.

The only arrests made yesterday were those of Henry Reeves, alias Johnston, by officers Dillman and Farrell, for vagrancy, and James Powers, by officer Frazee, for battery.

At the sale of E. H. Miller, Jr.'s, horses at San Francisco a few days ago, the stallion Berlin was purchased by H. S. Beals, of this city, for $420. The young horses sold well as a general thing.

A game of base ball was played at Litton Springs on Washington's Birthday, between Allen's "scrub" nine and Hoyt's picked nine, the former winning by a score of 50 to 13. F. Merwin acted as umpire.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union are discussing the advisability of serving lunch at the polls at the ensuing city election, in the interest of the prohibition ticket. The matter will be decided next Thursday.

The pleasant weather has already had the effect of putting the amateur fishermen of the city in a fever of anxiety for the beginning of their favorite sport, and Izaak Walton clubs are getting their boats and tackle ready.

The case of Mock Soon, for murder, is running along slowly in Department One of the Superior Court. In Department Two the evidence in the case of Lewis T. Mitchell vs. the Central Pacific Railroad Company is all in, and the argument will commence this morning.

George W. Watson and F. F. Tebbets, of the Forester Gun Club, were chaffing each other last evening concerning the scores they recently made at a pigeon shoot, and they finally made a match to shoot at twelve birds each on St. Patrick's Day, for $20 a side, Watson to give his opponent two birds.

C. H. Gilman has been making quite extensive improvements to the interior of the Red House, with very pleasing effect. An extended number of upright show cases have superseded former fixtures in the different departments, and to these are added other changes, much improving appearances and convenience.

State Treasurer William A. January has collected interest on bonds held in trust for the school fund to the amount of $1,715 55; on bonds held for University fund, $559 15. The Regents of the State University have placed in the hands of the State Treasurer $28,000 worth of bonds to be held in trust for that institution.

The City Railroad Company is talking of taking up its track from Tenth and N to O, to Fifteenth street, and laying it from Tenth and N to Fifteenth, to O. In this way they will be enabled to carry passengers direct to the new Exposition building and avoid the four or five blocks on O street which are almost impassable during the winter months.

E. Dyer, who is to appear in the Court of Justice Sturges, at Folsom, at 10 A. M. to-day, to respond to a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed by him in making statements relative to matters concerning the officers of the State Prison at Folsom, goes up to that place by this morning's train, accompanied by his attorneys, Grove L. Johnson and P. M. Sullivan.

Sacramento druggists have received word that, owing to the burning of Powers & Weightman's morphine and quinine factory at Philadelphia, quinine rose 50 cents per ounce in New York yesterday. The Sacramento merchants recently purchased a large supply, but at a figure much higher than subsequent rates. They feel better now than they did a few days ago over the matter.

Wm. Bartels has a curiosity in the form of two sets of deer horns firmly locked together. They were found in Shasta county, at the foot of a bluff, attached to their original owners. One of the deer was lying partly in the water of a little creek, and the other on the land, both far too ripe when found to be useful for venison purposes. It is believed that the two bucks while fighting got their horns so tightly locked that they were unable to separate them, and in their struggles they fell over the bank.

Yesterday afternoon L. S. Crackbon, who had been spoken of in the paper distributed at the Turner masquerade in a manner he did not relish, called at Fred. Heilbron's place of business and "pitched into" Mr. Heilbron, on the supposition that he was in some way responsible for the matter published. During the discussion Mr. Crackbon drew a pistol, but it was taken from him by bystanders. A crowd collected, seeing which Constable Harvey ran to the scene and took Mr. Crackbon away. Subsequently, when he had cooled down somewhat, the officer allowed him to return and talk the matter over with Mr. Heilbron, who convinced him that he knew nothing of the item causing the trouble.

## THE OTHER SIDE.

The following letter from Ophir, Placer county, dated February 26th, explains itself:

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In the local columns of your paper of the 23d inst. appeared an article concerning the death of "Deacon Robinson," which does great injustice to our town, and particularly to two as noble and honest men as ever lived. The individual who furnished you that item was either grossly imposed upon, or is one of the most depraved and contemptible libelers in this State, and deserves the hatred of all honest and truthful people. The facts, which can be substantiated by twenty good men, are as follows: Monday, about 3 o'clock P. M., of January 28, 1884, Cord Merrow went to the "Deacon's" cabin to learn why he was not around during the day. He found the door locked, and on looking through the window the "Deacon" was discovered lying on his bunk with his head over the side, apparently dead. The alarm was given, and Merrow and Staples broke open the door, and found the Deacon still breathing, but unconscious. A messenger was immediately dispatched to Auburn for a physician, but none came until next day. Merrow then looked around for parties to watch with the sick man during the night. Mr. Hearst and Mr. Bushell consented to remain until midnight. Before others were found to watch the rest of the night, the two young men who have filed their bill for "services rendered for sitting up with the corpse" came to the cabin, and insisted upon remaining and taking care of the "Deacon" the latter part of the night. Mr. Merrow—who, by common consent of everybody here, takes the lead at such times—arranged, after talking with several citizens, for some other parties to remain with them. It was known, or at least the belief was general, that the "Deacon" had some money around him somewhere. Messrs. Hearst and Bushell both remained until 1 o'clock. Hearst then went to bed, but Mr. Bushell and the two "enterprising" young men sat out the night. During Tuesday many of the neighbors, ladies and gentlemen, waited on the "Deacon" until his death, which occurred about 2 o'clock P. M. That night two of the oldest citizens, of undoubted honor and integrity, were selected to watch with the corpse, which they did until the body was removed by the neighbors for burial. The cabin was then locked. Mr. Merrow that day, after the funeral, went and notified the Coroner, who next day, in company with several gentlemen of this place, searched the dead man's cabin for his money. Under the floor was found a small tin can, inside of a little larger can. Inside the smaller can was found $340 in gold coin. No other money was found except $10, which was found in an old trunk while taking out clothes to dress the corpse. All of which was placed in the Coroner's possession that day. By publishing the above facts you will partially atone to the aggrieved parties. At the request of many citizens. Yours truly,

W. C. MERROW,
JAMES MCCORMICK,
Public Administrator.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

DEPARTMENT ONE—ARMSTRONG, Judge.

FRIDAY, February 29, 1883.

People vs. Mock Soon, murder—On trial.

DEPARTMENT TWO—MCFARLAND, Judge.

FRIDAY, February 29, 1884.

Estate of E. L. Billings, deceased—Hearing of petition for partial distribution of estate continued until March 3d, at 10 A. M.

Lewis T. Mitchell vs. Central Pacific Railroad Company—On trial.

Ex parte Tin Cow on habeas corpus—Ordered that Tin Cow go with whoever she please.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

J. O. Coleman has gone to the Bay for a short stay.

J. W. Sterrett, of Haywards, came to the city yesterday.

Miss Belle Turner, of Woodland, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. B. J. Dains, of Newcastle, is visiting Mrs. J. F. Farnsworth.

C. W. Clarke and wife left for San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

Miss Nellie O'Brien, of Eureka, Nev., is visiting friends in the city.

Judge O. C. Pratt came down from Durham yesterday, going to the Bay.

J. Glenn, of Nicolaus, and Frank Sawyer, of Galt, were in the city yesterday.

Governor Stoneman and Senator Reddy went down to the Bay yesterday.

C. V. Loy, of Chico, was in town yesterday, and went home in the afternoon.

Hon. Clay W. Taylor was in town yesterday, but left for Shasta in the afternoon.

William Singer, Jr., Central Pacific Land Agent at Marysville, was in town yesterday.

Senator Davis, of Marysville, came up from San Francisco yesterday, on his way home.

Mrs. Ellen Gleeson, mother of Thomas F. Gleeson, is suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

W. Stephenson, B. O. Barrows and Philip Pitts, of Pleasant Grove, came to the city yesterday.

Deputy County Recorder Burnham has gone to Folsom, his brother, J. H. Burnham, being quite ill.

Miss Louis Meyers, of this city, who has been visiting in Stockton and San Jose, returned yesterday.

D. E. Ashby, formerly a resident of Sacramento, passed through the city yesterday, on his way from Marysville to San Francisco.

Mrs. John Hoesth and Miss Annie Hoesth, of San Francisco, who have been visiting Mrs. Clarence N. Nelson, went home yesterday.

Henry Moffat, Samuel Deal and S. L. Stanley, San Francisco; E. Mallows, Dutch Flat, and W. D. Long, Nevada City, are in the city.

Samuel Vaughn and wife, of the Slough House; J. J. Bailey and Oliver Plummer, Cosumnes, and John Brown, of Plymouth, are at the Eldred House.

W. Todhunter, who has been at Honolulu for about three months, has returned. He reports that when he left that place Hod Eldred of this city was there dangerously sick.

George W. Peckham, Noble Grand Arch, and Henry A. Chase, Noble Grand Secretary, U. A. O. D., who had been visiting Walhalla and Fidelity Groves in this city, returned to San Francisco yesterday.

C. W. Peck, agent at Redding of the California and Oregon Stage Company, passed through yesterday going home from San Francisco. He has been quite sick recently, but is considerably improved in health.

A letter has been received here from General J. F. Sheehan, announcing his arrival at Boston. He writes that he intended to take a trip down into Maine, and then would return home, feeling satisfied that California was the only country worth living in.

S. A. Tucker, an Eastern sportsman well known in Sacramento, went out quail hunting at San Francisco a few days ago and has been laid up since from the effects of poison oak. This will be apt to interfere with his shooting at the big pigeon match to-morrow at San Bruno.

Miss Mattie K. Powers, who has been teaching in the public schools of this city for several years past, resigned yesterday. During the day her desk in the Grammar School building was tastefully decorated with flowers by her pupils, who also presented her with an elegant piece of silverware.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Wm. Waugh, D. M. Delmas, C. R. Greathouse, B. Reding, Arthur Rogers, Thurlow McMullen, C. W. Kirchner, Miss Brooks, I. H. Pierson, Henry Perry, J. M. Chenoweth and wife, San Francisco; W. B. English, Contra Costa; D. W. Baylis, Colfax; J. H. Willets, Hotaling; J. A. Schackelford and wife, Miss Carrie Schackelford, E. Rochat, J. W. J. Pierson, New York; E. A. Davis, Miss Armstrong, Marysville; W. T. Smith, Elko, Nev; Miss Jennie Berry, Newcastle; J. B. Agnew, San Jose; Louis Gottheimer, Dixon; H. C. Perkins, Denver; T. D. Hooper, Tolenas; C. H. Pratt and wife, Abbott Opera Company; Miss Katie Putnam, Mrs Mary Putnam, Miss Frances Sumner, J. H. Gilmore and wife, J. H. Ferris, Jas. A. Devlin, H. B. Emery, Al. Riel, James T. Hayes, A. Glassford, Sr., Putnam Comedy Company; J. B. McKenzie, Benicia; George Holloway, San Francisco; Searles F. Oliver, Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cummings tendered the Bric-a-Brac Club a reception last evening at their residence. There was a large attendance and an elevating and deeply interesting programme of exercises. There was a dialogue on home decoration and its abuses by Miss Amelia Duggan and Miss Sue V. Heard; an anecdote of the Revolution, illustrative of woman's patriotism, read by Mrs. N. E. White; an essay on the character of the women of 1776 as liberty lovers, by Colonel J. J. Ayres; piano solo, "Caprice Hongroise," by Miss Campbell; flute solos, by Charles A. Neale, being a selection from Stabat Mater and Abt's "Sleep Well," Miss Campbell accompanist; two songs by Miss Gertie Jones, Miss Lizzie Griffin accompanist, being "Gaily Chant the Birds" and "There May be Eyes Brightly Beaming;" a quartett consisting of Messrs. H. Carroll, Auerbach, Graham and Saunborn, sang "The Two Roses," "The Chapel" and "Champagne." In the art department there was a creditable display of entirely new work. Painting on plush by Miss Kendall, flowers in oil by Miss Bailey, crayon head by Mrs. Bingay, a collection of water color flowers on silk by Miss Gates, four landscapes in oil by W. F. Jackson, a new tropical scene in oil by Norton Bush, fruit in oil colors by Mrs. Sylvester Tryon, two plaques (fruit and flowers) in oil by Miss Kendall, lambrequin in ribbon work by Mrs. J. H. Lewis, and by the same a fire screen in repousse, repousse mantel and tile, bric-a-brac embroidery frame; chair upholstering, with stripe, by Mrs. J. A. Woodson, and Oriental embroidered lambrequin by the same. A substantial luncheon was served from 10 o'clock until 11.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

### Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church,

Fourteenth, between O and P—Rev. G. R. Bird, pastor. Public worship morning and evening. Sabbath-school at close of morning service.

### Christian Church,

Eighth street, between N and O—Services at morning and evening by the pastor, E. B. Ware. Revival services every evening during the week, conducted by H. D. Connell. All invited.

### Kingsley M. E. Church,

Eleventh street, between H and I—The pastor, Rev. C. McKelvey, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 12:40 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

### Sixth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church,

Between K and L—Rev. T. S. Dunn, pastor, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject: "The Divine Fatherhood." Evening subject, second sermon on "The Heroism of Three Young Men." Sunday-school at 12:15 P. M. A welcome to all.

### Seventh-Street M. E. Church South,

Between J and K—Rev. H. C. Christian, pastor. The pastor will commence a sermon at 11 A. M., to be concluded at the evening service, on "The General Judgment." Revival services every evening during the week. All Christians in the city invited to take part in these meetings. A cordial welcome to you and your children who are not Christians.

### United Brethren in Christ,

Corner of Fourteenth and K streets—Quarterly meeting. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. H. J. Becker, P. E. Morning subject: "One Hundred Fold from One-fourth of Four." Evening: "The Battle of Vice."

### Westminster Presbyterian Church,

Sixth street, corner of L—The pastor, Rev. H. H Rice, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Communion will be celebrated at the morning service. Evening subject: "Forgive Us Our Debts as We Forgive Our Debtors."

### Preaching at the First Baptist Church,

By A. J. Frost. Morning subject: "The Beauty of Christianity." Evening subject: "No Separation." All are cordially invited.

### Y. M. C. A.

Reading-room, 1009 Fourth street—Gospel service 3:30 Sunday afternoon. Young men's prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock; singing class at 8 o'clock. Grand social Monday evening [see ad.] Everybody invited.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed February 26, 1884.]

February 4—Minnie H Robertson to Simon Schmorleiz—South 30 feet of the north half of lots 3 and 4, C and D, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

[Filed February 27, 1884.]

February 23—S. C. McClaughry to the Occidental Building and Loan Association—East 72 feet of the north 100 feet, and the south 60 feet of lot 4, M and N, and Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; $4,000.

February 12—Charles Wusson to Patrick Kenney—South 80 feet of lot 5, and the south 80 feet of lot 6, Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and Q and R streets; $500.

[Filed February 28, 1884.]

February 5, 1884—Margaret E Crocker to H. H. Pierson—East half of west half and north half of west quarter of lot 7, I and J, Fifth and Sixth streets; $6,900.

February 23, 1884—Amy and Peter Spencer to John R. Todd—Lot 2, G and H, Twenty-fourth and Twenty fifth streets; $400.

Central Pacific Railroad Company to John Long—Southwest quarter of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 27, township 8 north, range 8 east; $400.

[Filed February 29, 1884.]

February 29, 1884—Peter Newman to Joseph Gray—South 70 feet of the west half of lot 7, J and K, Fifth and Sixth streets; $11,600.

February 29, 1884—W. W. and Mary J. Wade to J. G. Martine—North quarter of lot 5, N and O, Seventh and Eighth streets; $950.

## MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden February 25th:

For Sacramento—Continental Oil and Transportation Company, 1 box tank oil; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 50 plates steel.

For Grass Valley—M. Roache, 1 case woodenware.

For Oroville—F. Hukee, 4 cases shoes.

For Galt—James E. Enos, 1 box hickory nuts.

For Red Bluff—Morris & Campbell, 1 box advertising matter.

For Lincoln—H. S. Williamson, 1 box hickory nuts.

The following freight passed New Orleans February 20th:

For Sacramento—Locke & Lavenson, 2 cases dry goods; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 10 barrels currants; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 2 cases scales, 5 cases oil stoves, 2 cases chalk, 1 case vises, 1 case lamp globes, 1 case augur bits; Gattmann & Wilson, 1 case hosiery; S. Lipman & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Lindley & Co., 2 cases smoking tobacco; C. S. Houghton, 16 bundles wrapping paper; Mrs. E. Wiedemann, 1 case confectionery; J. Hahn & Co., 3 cases drugs; Hale Bros. & Co., 1 case boots and shoes, 1 case linens, 1 case piece goods; J. W. Robinson, 5 cases piece goods; Henry Eckhardt, 1 case firearms.

The following freight passed the Needles February 26th:

For Sacramento—A. Meister, 10 bundles carriage wheels; George W. Chesley, 1 box cigars; Baker & Hamilton, 2 barrels bells; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 1 box hardware; Booth & Co., 5 cases bacon.

For Nevada City—B. H. Miller, 1 case clothing.

For Marysville—I. Wagner & Co., 1 grain mill.

ASK your druggist for a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.