THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 7, 1884

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123¾ for 4s of 1907, 113¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90½; 101 for 3s, 100 for 5s; silver bars, 112¾.

Silver in London, 51¼d; consols, 101 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 126; 4½s, 115¾.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 88½@88¾ cents.

Mining stocks continue flat in San Francisco. Lower values were the rule yesterday morning. The decline is attributable mainly to the want of buyers

A hard-glove fight took place yesterday morning on Coney Island, in which both participants were severely punished.

A mining accident is reported from Sonora, Mexico, in which at least twenty men lost their lives.

A prize fight of fifteen rounds occurred Wednesday night at Danville, Pa., the affair lasting one hour and twenty minutes.

One man was killed and three others fatally injured yesterday at Lawrence, Mass., in a boiler explosion.

The Treasurer of Huron county, Ohio, is short $60,000 to $60,000 in his accounts—and is missing.

Mrs. Langtry's engagement in San Francisco begins June 16th, and closes June 28th.

The carpenters and joiners at Victoria, B. C., are on a strike.

Dr. Morgan Dix was severely injured in New York Wednesday by a fall.

President Arthur gave a "stag" dinner in Washington Wednesday night.

Philadelphia newspapers employ colored reporters.

Professor Meiggs' young men's seminary at Pittston, Pa., has been burned.

Wednesday, near Oakland, William Scollard shot and killed Alexander Diedrichsohn, and the father of the former, when informed of the tragedy, dropped dead.

The German Reichstag was opened at Berlin yesterday with the usual formalities.

The Danville investigation was postponed in Washington yesterday until Monday.

The Mexican Central Railway is within eight miles of completion, and the gap will be closed tomorrow.

McDowell, the convicted murderer, who escaped from the San Bernardino jail, has been recaptured.

Mackay says he expects to send his first cable message July 15th.

The Presbytery at Toronto denounces secret societies, as opposed to religion.

Two sleepers, filled with California excursionists, left St. Louis yesterday for San Francisco.

In the slogging match at San Francisco last night between Sullivan and Robinson, the "battle" was won by the former on a foul.

Twenty-nine deaths occurred during the past month in Portland, Or.

Blind staggers are killing many horses in some parts of Oregon.

TWO LOCAL MATTERS.

This city is upon the eve of a local election of more than ordinary importance, in which are involved two propositions that it seems impossible the powers of evil can prevail against. These are the adoption of orders directing two small sums to be applied to local improvement—the one for advancing, so far as is now possible, the levee defenses, and the other for commencing the work of sanitary reform. Upon the latter of these two propositions we take it there is no division of sentiment. It will be adopted *nem con.* The other should be agreed to with equal unanimity. But it happens that, for reasons best known to themselves, certain elements have arrayed themselves against it. These have sought diligently to involve the matter in the meshes of a technical debate. They act upon the theory of all obstructionists, and propose that Sacramento shall "take the chances." Of course it will not do so. It is inconceivable, in the face of the judgment of the business men of the city, the engineering reports, the advice of the friends of the city abroad, the testimony of the past, the recent disasters by flood elsewhere, the admitted, undenied and long-borne damaging reputation of the insecurity of Sacramento, the declarations of the three political parties in the field, the voice of wisdom, the dictates of prudence, the expressions of five-sixths of the press of the city, and the demonstrated business prosperity to be conserved by the investment, how this people will deal themselves the blow of negativing the levee-improvement proposition. Sacramento needs to get up and out of the groove, to strike out new paths, to command her destiny and rise superior to the pettifogging tactics and penny wise and pound foolish policy of a cross-roads corners. Let us keep in mind the Plautian maxim, "He who seeks for gain must be at some expense."

THE PERNICIOUS LITERATURE CRUSADE.

The country has recently been shocked by more startling testimony of the pernicious influence of vile literature. It is needless to recite them. The moral sentiment of the American people long since rose level to the magnitude of the evils of vicious publications. Such men as Anthony Comstock have the full moral support of the people. The only reason why flash literature and dime novel abominations flaunt their indecencies in the public face unchecked is because the greed of publishers and the gains of the rascally business control law-makers. What is the evidence of this? The fact that in not a solitary State in the Union has a Legislature yet been found with the hardihood to declare against the movement of suppression, although they neglect to pass the necessary laws. In every instance—and we have diligently informed ourselves upon the subject—the evils have been admitted, but action has been postponed by tactics best known to the professional politician. It remains for a solitary legislative committee to report adversely, or to declare that vicious literature is not a menace to the youth, an insult to the intelligence and an outrage upon the decency of the country. Selfish interests, however, have been equal to securing an extension of the lease of existence to the vile business of these vicious publishers. The telegraphic reports of the last few days indicate that public sentiment is wearying of waiting, and will very early make its will known in such a pronounced form that police gazettes, dime novels, bawdy-house illustrated sheest, criminal periodicals and the like, will be treated as are harmful vermin and poisonous reptiles.

A BAD BILL MODIFIED.

The newspaper copyright proposition has now been modified by the bill of Senator Sherman that it is to secure to a paper the right to all it publishes for eight hours next succeeding the hour of going to press. The original proposition of Mr. Watterson, which was in the interest of a few great dailies, and which is vigorously advocated by the New York *Tribune*, gave the exclusive right for twenty-four hours.

It will be observed that the modification to eight hours in no essential removes the objections to the bill. It is a sop to the evening papers, since they do not issue until about ten hours after the morning dailies. But suppose the evening paper is called upon for a morning extra, as not unfrequently happens. In that event, no matter how important the news to be given to its clientage, it is to be restrained from publishing it. So, too, with the 10 o'clock and the noon papers, a useful and desirable class.

It is said by the friends of the measure that the sole object is to throttle the news thieves who await the morning issues of great papers to steal the news, and reprint in their own journals, the limited circulation of which enables them to go to press some hours later. But unless it is conceded that there is property right in news, there can be no theft of it. What happens, what is, what exists, belongs to no newspaper. The manner of statement, the form, style and verbiage of an article can be copyrighted now. That is the product of brain-work, is invention, originality—but the fact of which the writer treats can no more justly be reserved to him as a right than the fact that the sun rises, and that a certain class of people solicit the exclusive right to print the fact that the sun rises. In any light in which viewed the bill is a bad one, and we cannot avoid an "inward smile" at the bare suggestion that the Democratic House of Representatives will dare to put such a cockle burr beneath the anti-monopoly saddle in which it is now mounted.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Why should the bond period be extended for distilled spirits? Suppose molasses to be substituted for spirits, would any such concern be manifested for the relief of the owners from the duty of paying the tax? Did not the distillers know when they made the spirit that it must pay the tax? Have they not had over a year of extension already? There is a terrible howl about railroad tax delinquencies even when the Courts declare there is no such delinquency, but who proposes to give the railroads time? Why should the people of the United States be asked to discriminate in favor of the men who boldly overproduced distilled spirits? Whose fault is it that the market was overstocked? If the Government discriminates in favor of liquor in this matter of taxes, will it not set a precedent that will be dangerous? Why should the people of the United State relieve the distillers from the result of an error of judgment in making more spirit than the demand called for? If the spirit distiller can give the Government security for the payment of the taxes, cannot he on the same security borrow the money and pay his taxes? Is there any equitable claim on the part of any man admitting an uncontested tax to have the Government "carry" him? Is there any greater reason this year for giving the extension than last year, when Congress refused it? Should Government grant relief in cases like this, except it is shown injustice is visited? Is there any injustice in collecting an undisputed tax, especially when the property was voluntarily made and submitted to taxation, in the face of commercial warning and protest against overproduction?

A GOOD YEAR FOR REPUBLICANS.

If the Democracy of California had taken a contract, for a flat consideration, to advance the interests of the Republican party, it could not do better than it is now doing. It promises to be a good year for Republicans and sanity. If the Democratic bosses will keep moving in the direction in which their noses are now pointed, they will cause Republicans in the Presidential campaign to forget and forgive the petty annoyances of their own machine men, and to pull together so strongly that Bourbonism will be snatched out of the saddle it now mounts, with such vigor that it will not have time to free itself from the stirrups. Republicans are now afforded a new opportunity for comparing their own political faith, with its progressive spirit, intelligence and high standards, to the revolutionary, destructive and dangerous system of the great unwashed. There is every reason for Republicans to be encouraged to stand together the coming summer, to be true to the principles of a party that has given the nation about all it has of worth and dignity, and that has preserved to it the essential elements of liberty and a true representative form of government.

We agree with a writer in the Troy *Times* that there is reason for sorrow in the household where a child shows an inclination for amateur theatricals. The hyperbole the writer referred to indulges in points the duty of a parent to strangle the youngling that manifests a disposition to become that awful thing—an amateur actor. But extravagance of expression laid aside, in all seriousness it is not pleasant to have one's offspring fall in love with the stage. It is very rare, indeed, that any amateur of the stage develops into dramatic worth, and in nine cases out of ten the time devoted to amateur dramatic tomfoolery, if given to intellectual cultivation or rational and elevating recreation, would make men and women who would be an honor to the race, which amateur theatricals very seldom do.

The mistake some reformers make is in supposing that morals can be legislated into a community. Legislation is conceived by such to be the "cure all" for all political and social evils. The truth is that public sentiment must be the Atlas upon whose herculean shoulders all legislation must be borne. Moral reforms must come first and legislative enactments but voice them. You cannot make a man either a Christian or a heathen, a drunkard or a teetotaller by Act of Legislature. But legislation may aid moral sentiment, since it is at its command, but never itself commands that sentiment. Some of the most desirable reforms of the age are turned backward, because their indiscreet friends lose sight of these truths.

The *Current* is right to the letter when it declares that those who ask the Government to expend millions at the South in educational schemes which the South is able to carry on alone and must alone maintain, injure their cause by their iterated and doleful strains about the illiteracy of the country. It is not true that "illiteracy dominates nearly every State in the Union." The truth is the dominant powers in political parties are educated schemers, those whose machinations, misdirection and knavery control primaries, corrupt parties and monopolize the public teat.

A WRITER in the *Century* exclaims, "The fact is, art should be free—free as air, free as sympathy, free as thought and imagination." We concur, but why not literature, too? Why exalt the brush above the pen; why tax the brain of the scholar and unfetter the genius of the painter and sculptor—indeed, why? The answer is that tariff laws are, of all man's productions, the most unaccountable and inexplicable of human devices.

The Bodie *Free Press* says regarding the extra session and the Governor: "He is playing into the hands of the *Examiner*, which is certainly his enemy, and after having expended a large amount of money from an already depleted treasury in a useless session of the Legislature he will probably find when it adjournes that he has succeeded in nothing except to dig his own political grave."

The Chicago *Times* is very emphatic in condemning the idea some people entertain that the selection of Chicago for the sitting of the Democratic Convention means strength for Mr. McDonald. It pronounces the fancy absurd. The same it might have added, also, relative to the sitting of the Republican Convention in that city. The selection of that city means nothing for any candidate.

The Marysville *Appeal* asks: "Why should the Governor call a special session of the Legislature to collect costs for the attorneys? If the railroad is willing to pay the face of its taxes why not take the money and trust the costs and penalties to the Court?" We answer, because that would help the Democracy.

The appeal of El Mahdi to the Moslems of India to come to his aid will amount to nothing. They cannot come if they would, their home interests are superior to El Mahdi's campaign and they have leaders shrewd enough to know it.

In the death of Bishop Marlinsen Denmark has lost her greatest theologian and one of the profoundest Christian scholars of the age.

THE GRAVEYARD OUTRAGE.

Another Arrest Made—Revolting Facts Given by Witnesses.

An absorbing subject of conversation in Sacramento yesterday was the evidence of the operation of body-snatchers in the cemeteries of the city, detailed in the last issue of the RECORD-UNION. Excitement on the subject was increased during the day when it was learned that officer Jackson and Health Officer Ferral had found in the building occupied by George D. Gardner, and where the remains supposed to be those of John H. Lyon were discovered Wednesday,

ANOTHER HORRIBLE EVIDENCE

Of rascality, in the form of a skeleton hand, arm and shoulder blade, all connected, and so dry as to indicate that the flesh had been removed several days, or possibly weeks, previously. The hand was long and narrow, and the fingers so small and tapering as to lead to the belief that it was that of a woman. The officers also found in one corner of Gardner's dissecting place a package of clothing, supposed to have been the garments worn by Lyon in his coffin. An effort will be made to ascertain whether this supposition is correct. Officer Jackson went down to Galt yesterday morning and procured a very important witness, named Charles Crandall, whom he brought back with him, and two other witnesses were found in the city, the statements of all of whom are given below. It was

DEEMED PROPER TO ARREST

Charles Gardner, a younger brother of Geo. D., and he was accordingly taken into custody. His statement adds to the evidence against the principal defendant. In the afternoon the latter and his father, Daniel Gardner, were taken before Justice Tubbs, there being some doubt as to whether the Police Court had jurisdiction of the matter, and the cases were set for examination next Monday at 10 A. M. Bail was fixed at $3,000, but it has not yet been given. Gardner, Sr., declares his innocence of anything criminal in the premises, and expresses his belief that his son George was insane at times. Two attachments were yesterday put on Mr. Gardner's property by creditors, who probably thought there might be financial trouble growing out of the arrests, but he is believed to be perfectly solvent.

WHAT CRANDALL KNOWS ABOUT IT.

Charles Crandall, of Galt, a young man 19 years of age, who for a long time was in the employ of Daniel Gardner, was brought to the city yesterday by officer Jackson. While en route to this city he made a statement to the officer, and repeated it last night in the office of the Chief before Chief Karcher, officer O. C. Jackson, Walter B. Ferral and a representative of the RECORD-UNION. He said: On the 6th or 13th of January—am not certain of the date, but know it was on a Sunday—I was standing in front of D. Gardner's wood yard when George Gardner, his son, came along with his overcoat over his arm. He asked me what I would charge to assist himself and a couple of students to get a body from the cemetery. I replied, "A hundred dollars, if you have got it." He said he did not have that amount. I then told him that I would have nothing to do with the matter, not for any amount. I would not do it for any consideration whatever. He insisted, begged me to go, and offered me ten dollars. I told him I would not go for that. He then, in order to allay all my fears, told me there was no law in California against such acts, and said, "If you do get into a scrape the students in San Francisco will see you through." Finally, one night, after repeated persuasions, I started with him for the Catholic Cemetery. We went on foot, George Gardner carrying a spade and a large sack. He told me he was going after

THE BODY OF A CATHOLIC GIRL

About 20 years of age, that had been buried that day. When we arrived inside the inclosure of the cemetery he got down on his hands and knees and examined the tracks in the road, in order to see where the hearse had gone, in order to locate the grave. He then directed me to follow him to the potter's field. I then backed out, told him I would go no further, but should return home immediately. He insisted on my staying, said all he wanted of me was to stand guard. I refused to remain, and we both returned. All the way back to the city he upbraided me for my cowardice. He kept at me, and also a roommate of mine by the name of Little, to assist him in securing a body. Little told him positively that he would have nothing to do with it. Little did not know that I had accompanied George to the cemetery until I told him sometime afterward. Little is a man about 35 years of age, a man of good sense and judgment, and he told me that I had made a fool of myself. I think he gave up the idea of getting the body of the girl spoken of. He told Little and I about another body, and asked us to assist in getting it, but we both positively declined, telling him he could offer no inducement that would cause us to do so. About two weeks

AFTERWARDS HE WENT ALONE.

He said if he did not have a body for his next examination he would not be able to get his diploma for another year. We heard nothing more from him on the subject until about two days before he got the body. The night he dug it up he came into our room about 3 o'clock in the morning, and asked us to go with him and assist in pulling it in the wagon. We declined positively to have anything to do with it. He called again three or four times, but we would not go. In the morning when we got up we found the horse and buggy hitched up, and the body, inclosed in a sack, lay in the back part of the buggy. It remained in the buggy until after the other two men, who are employed in the woodyard, came to their work. They knew what it was, for one of them opened the sack and inspected for himself. When George Gardner came down stairs he approached Little and myself, and asked us to assist him in carrying the body from the buggy to the chemical works, which we declined to do. I did not see the body for three or four days afterwards, when I was asked by him to go into the chemical works to assist in moving some barrels. I then for the first time saw the body. Then Little and I both went in afterwards. The last time I saw it was when I assisted him in repairing the water pipes. The first time I saw the body I said to Gardner, "I know that fellow; it is Johnnie Lyons, the boy who used to peddle newspapers at the railroad depot." He said I was mistaken. I told him I knew better; I was positive that

IT WAS JOHNNIE LYONS' BODY.

From the first time I saw it until the last it lay covered with old dirty coal sacks. The cold dust completely covered it with filth, making a horrible sight. The body did not smell, but the last time I saw it the face was black from mortification. The place where the body lay was exposed to the weather, and the rain dripped down on its face. It was a dingy, dirty place, infested with rats, and the latter had devoured portions of the feet of the body. I am positive that Chinamen knew of the bodies being there, for I once saw one peeping through the cracks where it lay. The second time I saw the body he had the jugular vein—at least that is what he called it—and was injecting some fluid into it with a large rubber syringe. He said the veins was all that he wanted to study on; he wanted to inject the veins in order to bring them out plain. He said he cared nothing for the skeleton. He told me, while we were en route to the cemetery, that he had taken

BODIES FROM THE CITY CEMETERY.

And said if we can take bodies from there it will be no trick at all to take one from the Catholic Cemetery. He told me how he could get them into a boat on the slough back of the City Cemetery and boat them up into the city. He said while we were on the way to the Catholic Cemetery to get the body of the young lady, that if I would stick to him, we would make money out of it. He could ship them to San Francisco in barrels, two in each barrel, and the freight per barrel would cost about a dollar. At the Bay he could get $6 a piece for them. He would ship them to his own address, be in San Francisco to receive them, and then deliver them in person to the college. It was a business I did not care to embark in and so I declined to have anything to do with it. I told him that in Cleveland body-snatchers got fifty dollars apiece for a cadaver. This information I learned from reading the confession of a man who was at one time a professional body-snatcher. Daniel Gardner, the father of George, early on the morning the body was brought there was at the gate and asked one of the men what the dark lantern was doing there. Northrup, one of his hired men, said: "When I came here the gate was unlocked and the mare was hitched up." Gardner walked off and asked no more questions. George told Thrall and Northrup that he had been out after a dead hog. Thrall asked him:

"WHAT MAKES THE HOG STINK SO?"

And he replied: "Oh! it came out of a nasty pen." When I settled up with Gardner I told him he had better treat his men better than he had me, or some of them would squeal on him. I told him I thought Northrup would squeal anyhow, and you are implicated. He said he had nothing to do with it. He should not be held accountable for what his son did. He said he knew George had done wrong, but he was in no wise to blame. Gardner admitted to my father that he knew the body was there. George asked Little and I to keep still about the matter, saying it would be a hot job for him if it was found out. He told me that another student was going with him to the cemetery. The old man sent Northrup out back of the chemical works to repair the fence. Northrup, being curious, attempted to get a sight of the body by peeping through a crack. George caught him in the act, gave him a scolding, and said if he heard of his saying anything about his snatching bodies he would make it hot for him. The night he and I went to the cemetery he wanted me to hitch up the mare. I told him I would not, for I knew the old man would kick. He said that would be all right; he would stand between me and the old man. I would not do it. He said that night when he went for the

BODY OF THE YOUNG LADY

That he intended to dig it up, put it in a sack and then go for it afterwards with a wagon. He said it would not do to leave a wagon standing there during the time it would take to secure the body, as that would create suspicion. He went to a pawnbroker on Second street and tried to hire a revolver, but was refused. He then hired one of a junkman by the name of Charles Shoemaker. I asked him what he wanted with a gun, and he replied, "It I am caught and can't scare them I will use it." One day he took an arm down from a shelf and showed it to me. It was a perfect arm, with the shoulder bones attached, and I should judge was that of a woman. I did not ask nor do I know where it came from. This was after the body of Johnnie Lyons was in his possession. I make this statement of my own free will and accord, and am not induced to do so by any promises or threats.

STATEMENT OF NORTHRUP.

Robert J. Northrup said: On the morning of January 29, 1884, I came down to the woodyard about 6:30 A. M., and finding the gate unlocked, an unusual thing, asked about it. Little or Crandall, one or the other, said the team had been out. In going to the stable I found the black mare hitched to the little wagon. I looked in the wagon and saw something in a sack. I took hold of it and it felt meaty, like a human body. I felt the head, and thought perhaps some one had been run over by the cars. I went into the stable and said to Crandall and Little, "My God, that feels like a human head." They grinned a little, and said, "You act like a circus." Then I stepped over to Thrall and said, "Go over and look in the wagon, I guess some one has been run over and the undertaker has not got around yet." I thought perhaps for that reason it was there. Thrall went to the wagon, made an examination, came back and said, "I think it is a man. I felt the

ARMS, LEGS, NOSE AND HAIR,

But I could not see it." Then we thought it would go to the undertaker's, so we watched. Meantime, Little and Crandall kept laughing, as if they knew something about it. Daniel Gardner came down in the yard, and gave orders about work and then went away. George came out, picked the body up in his arms, and walked into the coal bin or barn with it. We thought so; in fact, it was in one or the other. After a while Thrall went to look, saying he was going to satisfy himself, but he could not find the body. Then we began to suspicion that something was wrong. I was in the habit of going into the chemical works very often, being called there by George Gardner, but after that I was never called in again. Thrall after this said he guessed "it was a stiff," and Crandall said he guessed he was "not far off." When Thrall and I started home that night George Gardner met us on the steps and said, "What have you been saying about a dead man's being in the wagon this morning? That makes me mad, and it is a d—d lie and no such a thing. It was a dead hog. We got it out of a dirty pen, is what makes it smell so badly. If such talk gets out it will make you trouble."

CHAS. GARDNER'S STATEMENT.

Chas. Gardner, brother of George, said: At the solicitation of my brother I went with him to the Catholic Cemetery to get a dead hog before daylight. I held the horse, and George went and got the hog, as I supposed it was, placed it in the wagon, and we then returned. I thought it was a strange place and hour to go for a dead hog, but that was what he told me. I have heard is remarked that my brother had a dead body in the chemical works, but I had no positive knowledge of it.

TESTIMONY OF THRALL.

Charles T. Thrall, an elderly gentleman, who works in Gardner's wood yard, says: The day the thing occurred, January 29th, I went to the wood yard at 6 A. M. I there found the gates opened, and thought perhaps I was late. However, I saw no one around, but saw the horse and buggy under the shed, all covered with mud, and noticed a sack in the back end of the vehicle. I met Northrup, and asked him if he had been up all night. "No," he said, "I have just come." Northrup then stepped up to the buggy and passed his hands over the sack, which was sewed up. He immediately stepped back and said he would not touch it again for $500. Noticing his excited manner, I said, "What is it!" "My God!" he replied, "I don't know what it is, but I would not touch it again for no amount." I then walked up and felt of the sack. I could feel a man's head and nose, and also could feel his arms. I went and told the other boys I thought it was a man. They said I was crazy, and in order to satisfy them and myself I cut open the sack and pulled out the long black hair of the corpse. We were all then satisfied that it was the body of a man. I knew that it would come to light some time. A short time afterward Crandall came out and told me all of the circumstances attending the matter. We were in a car on I street, unloading wood, when he told me. He said he was going to tell of it. Northrup also told me he intended to expose the matter. What seemed to be the worst and most revolting thing about the whole affair was the fact that Johnnie Lyons had been

A SCHOOLMATE OF GEORGE GARDNER'S.

I wanted to watch and see what became of the body. George took the body into the stable; we watched him slyly, and in a few hours later I went in and it was gone. Crandall and the other boys told me it was in the chemical rooms. Wednesday Northrup told me that I would hear something before night, and asked me if I was going back on them. I said, "No, sir, I will tell all I know about this matter." The night of the day that Johnnie Lyons' body was brought to the woodyard George met us as we were going home and said, "What were you fellows talking about?" Northrup said, "Nothing." I said, "Yes, we were talking about the man that was in the sack this morning." He said it was no such a thing. "It was a dead hog, and stunk like the devil. I don't like to hear men talk that way; it makes me mad. It was a dead hog." D. Gardner came to Northrup and I and asked us if we knew anything about how the gate came to be open so early in the morning. Told him about the buggy and horse being hitched up, all muddy, and of the suspicious-looking sack. He walked away, without saying a word. I make this statement of my own free will and accord. It is right that I should, and I have always intended to do so.

FAIR PLAY.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: It is reported by Democrats that Joseph Steffens, Republican candidate for Mayor, only became a citizen by naturalization in 1882. A reference to the great register of this county shows that on the 16th of May, 1874, he was registered in this county by transfer from San Francisco. A little honesty and fair play on your part, gentlemen of the Democracy, won't hurt you.

VERACITY.

THE Southern Pacific Trouble.—A San Francisco paper of yesterday gives an interview with General Superintendent Towne concerning the trouble on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles county. Speaking of the great storm that occurred about two weeks ago, he said: "A large force of men was put on at once on the wash-out line, which extended about six miles, and the repairs would have been completed in three days more, so that travel could have been resumed. But this violent storm has come on and continued sixty hours. The repairers were compelled to quit work, and are now encamped in Soledad canyon waiting for the rain to stop. Soledad canyon is very narrow and its walls are very precipitous. There is a great deal of snow on the mountains, and the rain falling on it melts it, swelling the mountain streams to torrents. The damage done so far, however, is not so great as was caused by the great storm two weeks ago. Then the track was washed away and covered with debris, and it required a great deal of labor to clear the road-bed again. This storm, so far, has only swelled the streams and they have undermined the track." "What is the extent of the damage, Mr. Towne?" inquired the reporter. "Not nearly so much as caused by the last storm," was the reply. "If the storm abates the army of workmen will be put to work at once and the road repaired in a week. But if the storm continues there is no telling to what extent the damage will reach. Of course the flood is injuring other property besides the railroad. Bridges are being washed away and roads destroyed, beside a great deal of damage is being inflicted on cultivated fields. I believe the storm is not over yet," concluded Mr. Towne, as the rain beat against the windows. "If it continues it will delay travel a long time." Dispatches to the RECORD-UNION indicate that Mr. Towne's opinion as to the storm not being over was correct.

THE General Agent of Construction of the Canada Atlantic Railway, James King, Esq., of Ottawa, says: I was troubled with boils over my whole body, but by the use of two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil I was cured.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. O. Harvey, of Galt, came to the city yesterday.

Creed Haymond returned to San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

S. S. Nathan and Lewis Bell came up from the Bay yesterday noon.

Dr. C. H. Powers has removed to Elk Grove, to permanently reside.

City Attorney W. A. Anderson returned from San Francisco last evening.

Hon. J. H. Neff, of Auburn, passed through the city yesterday, returning home.

Isaac Burke and L. S. Pease, of Chico, came down yesterday, going to San Francisco.

Hon. T. G. Phelps came down from Maryville yesterday, on his way to San Francisco.

A. Gallatin came down from his ranch, in Tehama county, by yesterday morning's train.

O. K. Hopkins, of Oakland, passed through the city yesterday, going up to Sheridan.

Colonel J. F. Fuller and wife, of Marysville, passed through the city yesterday, en route for the Bay.

A. J. Wightman, of Wightman & Anderson, Marysville, was among the passengers for the Bay yesterday morning.

General John F. Sheehan was in Washington, D. C., yesterday, and leaves on his return to California in two or three days.

G. W. Cavett, wife and mother, of Antelope, Sacramento county, left for the East yesterday on a visit for a few months.

Mrs. Sarah A. Harrigan, of Nevada City, returns home to-day after spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Otto Witt.

J. L. Gillis, Train Dispatcher of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad, has gone to the Bay with his wife to spend a few days.

A. J. Rhoads, who went to the Bay last Tuesday to attend the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, returned last evening.

Mrs. Marriner-Campbell, of San Francisco, who took prominent part in the concert at the Congregational Church Wednesday evening, returned home yesterday afternoon.

F. N. Mott, of this city, left yesterday for Santa Cruz, where he intends to make extensive improvements upon property recently purchased by him, purposing to establish a summer resort.

Among the Sacramentans who went to San Francisco yesterday were Captain E. M. Stevens, Henry Gerber, Charles F. Sellinger, Jr., George Smith, Howard Johnson, Horace Stevens, Charles H. Eldred and F. W. Knox, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. May, who were married at Grass Valley Wednesday of last week, and have been visiting in Sacramento ever since, returned to Grass Valley yesterday. While here lady friends of the bride (nee Conway) gave her a wedding dinner, and the new married pair were the recipients also of many other pleasant favors and compliments.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday W. Staurbay, Red Bluff; M. Strauss, New York; E. B. Wood, Astoria; Miss Emma Abbott and maid, Valentine Fabian, Julia Rosewald, J. H. Rosewald, William Castle and wife, Mrs. Zelda Seguin Wallace, Mrs. Haddaway, Abbott Opera Company; H. T. Huggins, Richland; William F. McCracken, Cosumnes; Richard Nash, Reno, Nev.; R. E. Morey, Ed. Fairland, L. Levy, John S. Mitchell, M. Meyerfield, Mrs. Captain Davis and children, Mrs. I. Stephens, San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed March 5th.]

March 3, 1884—M. A. and Wm. Jackson to Locke & Lavenson—About one acre of land for road purposes; $200.

March 5, 1884—August Kuhn to Julius Danioth—North half of lot No. 1, H and I, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; $900.

February 20, 1884—Mary Knapp to Mary Nichols—Undivided one-third of 100 acres of land on the Hobbs ranch; $1.

January 15, 1884—Timothy McEnerny to Jos. Hanlon—Northeast quarter of section 25, township 6 north, range 4 east, containing 160 acres; also, northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 30, township 6 north, range 5 east, containing 240 acres; $7,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DEPARTMENT ONE—ARMSTRONG, Judge.

THURSDAY, March 6, 1884.

People vs. Mock Soon, murder—On trial.

DEPARTMENT TWO—MCFARLAND, Judge.

THURSDAY, March 6, 1884.

Ex parte J. E. Dyer, on habeas corpus—Petitioner ordered released from custody.

J. S. Foster vs. Reclamation District No. 407—Partially heard and continued until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6th.

MORNING SESSION.

200 Ophir	1 75@1 80	550 Alta	1 75
215 Mexican	2 05@2	95 Eureka	3 25
195 G. and C.	1 55	250 Navajo	2 40@2 45
160 B & B.	2 10@2 15	505 Independence	20c
695 Savage	65@70c	560 Bodie	10¾@10
170 Chollar	2	465 Bulwer	1 90
150 Potosi	1	800 Mono	1 55@1 60
120 H. and N.	2 10@2 15	400 Con. Pacific	45c
20 Jacket	2 40	100 G. & C.	1 55
300 S. Nevada	3 10	200 M. White	50@55c
480 Union	2 25	130 Scg. Belcher	1
105 Benton	10c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

710 Union	2 20@2 30	150 Chollar	2 05
do ...$1 assessment		100 Potosi	1 05
50 Eureka	3 25	405 Hale & Nor.	2 10@2 15
505 Bodie	9¾@10	100 Point	1 05@1
100 Syndicate	80c	85 Jacket	2 40
550 Mono	1 55	50 Alpha	1 65
125 B. King	10	195 S Nevada	3 05@3 10
385 Ophir	1 80@1 85	50 Utah	1 80
250 Mexican	2 00@1 95	85 Exchequer	40c
595 G. & C.	1 55@1 60	40 S. Belcher	1
100 Bulwer	1 90	100 M. White	75c
150 B & Belcher	2 25	150 Overman	30c
230 California	30@25c	350 Alta	1 70
345 Savage	65c	170 Scorpion	20@25c
400 Con. Vir.	20@25c		

The Democratic County Committee of Solano has nominated E. C. Dozier, of Rio Vista, for Assemblyman for the special election to be held on the 15th instant.

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARD OF THANKS.

WE HEREBY TENDER OUR THANKS TO W. C. Felch, agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, for the prompt payment of losses on our property destroyed by fire on the 27th instant; also, to the ladies and gentlemen who rendered their kindly aid, and to the Fire Department.

JAMES HALL,
JOHN HALL.

Sacramento, March 6, 1884. mr7-1t*

CARD OF THANKS.

I DESIRE TO SAY PUBLICLY THAT I AM very grateful to the City Railway Company for the return of my watch, left on car No. 1 last Sunday, and that I appreciate the honesty of the driver. I am also thankful to Superintendent Wright, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for trouble taken to try and recover said watch.

M. R. ROSE,
For Mrs. Knap.

mr7-1t*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

—BY—

AUCTION

Of the ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS of

S. POSKA,

808 J street, between Eighth and Ninth,

—ON—

MONDAY, MAROH 10, 1884,

AT 10:30 A. M.

THIS STOCK COMPRISES IN FURNITURE: Cottage Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Spring and Top Mattresses, Extension Tables, Bed and Single Lounges, Secretary, Desk, Chairs, etc. Also, two gross Bed Springs, Spring Twine, four pieces Bed Ticking, a line of nice Mirrors, including two Ebony Easel Mirrors; a large line of White Granite and Porcelain Crockeryware, a large line of Glassware; also, Tinware, Agateware, Cutlery, Lamps, etc.; also, one fine Iron Safe, Counter, Shelving, etc.

Sale positive. By order Superior Court.

W. H. SHERBURN, Assignee.

Terms cash.

m7-1t SHERBURN & SMITH, Auctioneers.

DEBILITY of the Generative Organs

quickly cured by the CIVIALE METHOD. Adopted in all the HOSPITALS OF FRANCE. Prompt return of VIGOR. Ample cases, $3 to $5. Severe ones, $8 to $12. Pamphlet Free. Civiale Remedial Agency, 160 Fulton St., New York.

mr7-1yFWM&wly

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three **"scavengers of the system,"** producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, 1[illegible] street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. je9-2plm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Columbia Lodge No. 42, K. of P.—A full attendance of members is requested THIS (Friday) EVENING. Election of Representatives to Grand Lodge. Members of Sacramento and Confidence Lodges and visiting brothers cordially invited. By order of

A. B. SMITH, C. C.

J. W. GUTHRIE, K. of R. and S. mr7-1t*

Stated Meeting of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., at Masonic Temple THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

C. H. STEVENS, W. M.

GEO. W. CONAWAY, Secretary. mr7-1t*

To-night the Ladies of Kingsley Chapel, assisted by Mrs. Muir, Miss Lizzie Griffin, and other Local Talent, will entertain their friends. A pleasant time may be expected. Admission, 25 cents, and no charge for refreshments. mr7-1t*

Prohibition does prohibit! Vineland, N. J., has 10,000 population, but NO SALOON, no debt, taxes one per cent, one policeman (salary $75 per year), no arrests worth mentioning, no fire department, and no residents needing relief from the poor fund. mr7-1t

Attention, Sacramento Hussars! You are hereby requested to assemble at your Armory THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 7th, at 8 o'clock sharp, to attend your regular monthly meeting. By order

F. HEILBRON, Chairman.

E. C. ROEDER, Clerk. mr7-1t*

A regular meeting of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, N. S. G. W., will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 7th, at Grangers' Hall, at which time delegates to the Grand Lodge will be el