DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 2, 1885

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123¾ for 4s of 1907; 115⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83½@4 86; 102⅞ for 3s; silver bars, 102⅞.

Silver in London, 47¼d; consols, 99 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 127½; 4½s, 115⅝.

In the mining share market at San Francisco yesterday nearly all the leading stocks were active and firm, the Comstocks being higher all along the line. Hale & Norcross reached $3 35. The Bodie stocks were not so firmly sustained at first, but closed in good shape, Mono ranging from $5½@5⅞. For Holmes $7¼ was paid.

C. C. Stonestreet was murdered Sunday night in Oldham county, Kentucky.

The British expeditionary force in Burmah has arrived at Mandalay without resistance.

The obsequies of the late Vice-President Hendricks took place yesterday in Indianapolis, and were attended by an immense concourse of citizens.

The Ohio Supreme Court has declared the Cincinnati and Cleveland election registry law unconstitutional.

The Virginia Legislature meets next Monday.

The village of Savannah, N. Y., was almost totally destroyed by fire Monday.

General Sheridan has returned East from Arizona.

A prize fight of twenty-three rounds, with hard gloves, took place yesterday at Alviso, Santa Clara county, both principals being badly punished.

Serious anti-Chinese disorder is feared in Victoria, B. C.

Caceres, the Peruvian revolutionist, has reached Lima, and fighting is going on in that city.

The surrender of King Theebaw, of Burmah, to the British, was unconditional.

The Pope's settlement of the Carolines question has been accepted by the Spanish Cabinet.

The trouble at the Brevier coal mines, in Missouri, continues, and additional bloodshed is anticipated.

Mrs. H. A. Grayson and her daughter perished in the flames of their burning house, Monday night, near Marquese, Texas.

Ed. Whitney shot his wife twice in Enfield, Me., yesterday, and then killed himself.

New Mexico has been detached from the military Department of Missouri, and annexed to the district of Arizona, with General Crook in command.

The armistice between Servia and Bulgaria is being strictly observed.

The Texas and St. Louis Railway was sold by auction at Tyler, Tex., yesterday.

Divorce proceedings have begun in Berlin between Marie Heilbron, the prima donna, and Vicompte Panouse.

A minor state of siege is to be proclaimed throughout Saxony.

The situation between the revolutionists in Mexico and the Government is becoming more complicated.

A sensational scene occurred yesterday in the German Reichstag.

Mrs. Eusebia Fitzgerald, formerly of San Francisco, has been found guilty at Elmira, New York, of grave robbing.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

There is no greater fallacy than that so industriously fostered by the Democracy, that the mission of the Republican party is at an end. Democrats point to the fact that there were some defections in the party in the late national campaign, as an evidence of disintegration. On the contrary, such manifestations testify to unexhausted purpose. A party in a free government that represents intelligence, progress and the most advanced ideas in the schemes of society cannot be said to have a mission with a possible end. Its work is constant, and its aims always beyond the present. The theory and practice of Republicanism makes it an absolute essential in free government. The National Republican party was born, not of one principle, but of all substructural principles of human progress. It represents to-day in as broad a sense as ever, the cause of human freedom, tolerance and civil and religious liberty. It is the only political organization in this country that has at all times proved itself equal to any and all emergencies. A party with advanced ideas such as are entertained by the Republican party regarding education, the elective franchise, human rights, the conservation of order, the supremacy of the law and the encouragement of all progressive measures and ideas, cannot fulfill and close up its mission. It will ever be found the opponent of churchly schemes to involve the conscience of the citizen as such, of the spoilsmen to whom the machinery of government is but the means to selfish rewards, and to all influences that would shear men of a single right. It has always been and must remain the advocate of economic administration of the Government, the discharge of official trusts for the best interests of the people rather than for the advancement of partisans, and the unwavering friend of the broadest schemes of enlightenment. The very fact that the so-called mugwumps turned aside from party rule but recently, is an evidence of that independency of spirit and non-submissiveness to the dictatorial mandates of party managers that so conspicuously distinguishes Republicans as a class and as individuals. The so-called division in the Republican ranks was only apparent, not real. That which made the mugwump will keep him Republican in all essential respects. He can have no political sympathy with spoilsmen, or the party that esteems the administration of Governmental trusts to be but the means to party ends. Whatever of defection there has been, is of the past. The causes that apparently led up to it have ceased. The dead past is to bury its dead; the ranks of the Republican party are closing up, unifying as of old; the common bond that made Republicans patriots in the days of the infancy of the party, still exists. The men of principle who have had the courage, on more than one occasion, to rise up and rebuke the party of their affiliation, are such as are found within the Republican organization. They are not hide-bound partisans nor mere party servitors. In such independence of spirit Republicanism had its origin. So long as forms of government endure such independency will crystallize into organization. So long as the Republican party is the loftiest example of independence in politics, and courageous devotion to principle, it cannot decay. The mugwump contributed to the defeat of the standard-bearer of the party in 1885, but the party cannot, and be true to its own regard for independence of spirit, close its doors upon these men. They have not ceased to be Republicans. They adhere to the same fundamental theories and doctrines. They are neither to be snubbed nor reviled at this day. The time has gone by for any contention with them. The party purposes lie too closely to the national heart to permit the proscription of men who are in thought, spirit and their daily political walk, with it. It is time that by-gones should be by-gones, and campaign revilings be heard no more. The Democratic machine is at work upon schemes to throttle a reform that the Republican party has cherished from the outset, and to which it is committed as a matter of principle. Opposed to it is a divided party, the major portion being determined to break it down regardless of disastrous results upon the efficiency of the public service. That element proposes boldly to turn back upon the path of progression and restore the old order of things, in which base motives in political work rose superior to patriotic ones. The Republican party, in short, is the organized protest against the Democratic machine, and to its destruction its energies must be devoted for the immediate future. The touch of the party gave freedom to all men of the land, and secured human rights in the fortresses of law and justice. Its finger must remain upon the public pulse, that it may respond to its every need, as it alone is competent to do. The process of reformation is ever going on, and its high priest is the Republican party. The signs of the times are that the organization is gathering up its robes as of old, burying animosities, and closing up its ranks to do new battles for intelligence, education, equal rights, economic government, and social and political advancement.

DIVIDING OUR STRENGTH.

The Alameda *Argus* regards the assembling of Congress as of local importance to its immediate constituency, because it expects an appropriation for the purpose of cutting a canal to connect San Leandro bay with Oakland creek. So it is that local interests always come to the fore when Congress meets. But how much more important it is that a great and general interest, local in no special sense, and general in the broadest sense, the salvation of the Sacramento river, should first engage the attention of Congress. If the Oakland creeks and six-by-nine San Leandro bays are to have preference, Congress will shear the Sacramento river of just that much of the aid it should have. Here is a question involving the commerce of the whole State, the whole system of taxation, the distribution of the burdens of government, and the development of an area of the State which is a source of great wealth to this people. It is an issue involving the life or death of a vast section of the State. It should be foremost in the thought of Congressmen from California, and no other Act involving appropriations for California should be considered until that has been disposed of. And this, for the simple reason that whatever is set aside for California will be counted against any appropriation for the reclamation of the river. The opening of the communication between Oakland creek and the fat shores of San Leandro bay is a good thing, to be sure, and will give the people of a portion of Alameda county tidal privileges they do not now enjoy. But just as the claims of that scheme are advanced now, in precisely that proportion will the hope of serious work upon the river, or of any action looking to a perpetual injunction upon the processes that are destroying the navigability of the Sacramento, Feather and San Joaquin rivers be lessened. The people of California, and those of Oakland and Alameda especially, ought to rise equal to a full comprehension of the great danger that menaces vital interests in this State as represented by the rivers of the State. If the Pin-Hooks, and Squat-Hams and the Sigsbys cross-roads of all the land are to "chip" in and ride the river bill to death, good-by to the prosperity of the whole bottom land region of the rivers named, and probably to the tidal bay itself, with which our Alameda friends are so anxious to be bound by a canal.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Senator Miller starts for Washington on the 7th instant.

The steamer City of Peking has gone into Hunter's dry dock to be cleaned.

James A. Johnson, of the *Alta*, has been very seriously sick for several weeks.

The steamer Australia will be due here on the 22d instant from Australia, and will sail back on the 29th.

There will be extra races of the Blood-Horse Association at the Bay District track Thursday—four events in all.

Fines and forfeitures in the Police Courts during November amounted to $6,086. Of this sum, $1,800 will aid in the support of the Home for the Inebriate.

The collections for licenses during the month of November amounted to a trifle over $31,000, being about the same as the collections for the same month last year.

The examination of Dr. J. Milton Bowers, accused of wife-murder, committed by the administration of phosphorous poison, was begun before Police Judge Rix Tuesday morning.

Imports of specie by the Mexico embrace $23,200 from British Columbia and $57,200 from Alaska. The latter consignment is supposed to be gold from the mines on Douglas Island.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Act of the Legislature of March 8, 1885, regulating the salaries of County Clerks of the tenth, thirty-fifth and forty-sixth classes is unconstitutional.

Since Saturday last, when he was seized with a congestive chill, Justice McKinstry has been confined to his bed, being unable to attend to his official duties. He was better at last accounts.

Thomas J. McLane, a compositor on the *Chronicle*, dropped dead on the corner of Clay and Dupont streets. The deceased suffered from asthma. He was on his way to breakfast when overtaken by death.

Rev. Henry A. Sawtelle, a clergyman formerly well known in this city, died at Waterville, Maine, November 22d, aged 53 years. Mr. Sawtelle was formerly pastor of the Second Baptist Church, and subsequently of the Union-square Baptist Church of this city.

Donald McLea, a pioneer of this State, was buried Tuesday. He was a Scotchman, served many years in the marine service in the East India Company, and arrived in California in April, 1850. He was engaged in both mercantile pursuits and farming.

The Cigarmakers' Association has appointed a delegate to go East and bring out white men to take the place of Chinese in the cigar factories. A written agreement has been received from the railroad companies to bring the men out at the rate of $38 50 each. They would be brought out from New York in skeleton sleeping cars in six days.

By the steamer City of Sydney, which arrived at noon Tuesday, it is learned that the Alameda is away ahead of the Zealandia on the ocean race to Auckland. On November 27th the City of Sydney passed the Alameda at 12 M., and at 4 P. M. passed the Zealandia. It will be remembered that on November 23d, when the steamers started, the Zealandia left this port two hours ahead.

Australasia.

The Sydney *Herald* of November 5th furnishes the following:

Cardinal Moran, who lately received his red hat, arrived by the Liguria yesterday and was received by naval and military pageant, a welcome at St. Mary's Cathedral and a banquet. The reception was very impressive and witnessed by thousands.

H. M. S. Diamond and Raven recently visited Normandy Island, investigated the murder of three white men by natives, captured one of the murderers and shelled and burnt several villages.

The backset given to the importation of South Sea Island laborers into Queensland by the recent exposure and punishment of several parties engaged in that practical slave trade has induced the Government to inquire into the question of introducing Japanese coolies into the colony, but nothing definite has been accomplished.

Owing to the difficulties with wharf and dock laborers at various ports, the shipowners of Auckland have resolved to organize, in connection with those of the other ports in New Zealand and Australia, for continued resistance to the demands of the laborers, even to the extent of laying up their vessels.

A reef known as Culaboras, sixty miles from Tongy Island, has become an active volcano 300 feet high.

DUST TO DUST.

THE REMAINS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT LAID TO REST.

Indianapolis Crowded with Mourners—Sad and Impressive Scenes—A Wife's Farewell.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

INDIANAPOLIS, December 1st.—The mortal remains of Thomas A. Hendricks, the fifth Vice-President of the United States who died during his term of office, were conveyed to the tomb to-day. The event was made memorable in many respects by the presence of a tremendous concourse of people from all parts of the nation to witness the simple rites which preceded the interment.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The Cabinet was represented by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General. The Supreme Bench of the United States was represented by Associate Justices Matthews and Blatchford. The United States Senate was represented by Senators Edmunds, Allison, Pugh, Harris, Conger, Blair, Dolph, Vest, Brown, Camden, Vance, Jones, Voorhees, Payne, Palmer and Harrison. The committee representing the House of Representatives was composed of W. R. Morrison, J. Blount, H. A. Herbert, W. S. Holman, W. M. Springer, W. P. Hepburn, S. B. Ward, W. W. Phelps, J. J. Kleiner, Thomas Ryan and P. Dunn. The number of active members and ex-members of the lower House present, in addition to those named, was very large. The Governors of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky were present, attended by their staffs and numerous State officers. Major-General Schofield was the only representative of the United States Army present. Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes and General William T. Sherman were distinguished guests later, accompanying a delegation from St. Louis.

FLORAL TRIBUTES.

At the Hendricks mansion emblems of mourning and memorial floral designs were at hand everywhere. The oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were almost hidden in banks of flowers and trailing smilax. On the mantel in front of the parlor was an elaborate floral piece of "Gates Ajar," sent in by members of a Chinese class of the Presbyterian Sunday school. The most notable presentation of designs in flowers was that of the log cabin in which Mr. Hendricks was born in Ohio. It stood at the head of his coffin, near the remains, and was the work of a lady of Shelbyville, where Hendricks had formerly lived. It was six feet in length and four in hight. Its sides were composed of calla lilies, hyacinthes, carnations and roses. The roof was of English ivy and smilax, and the chimney of red and white carnations. On one side of the miniature structure, in purple immortelles, was the inscription: "The Home of my Boyhood," and beneath "Shelbyville." On each end of the cabin was pendant a black satin banner, bearing letters of gold: "God's Finger Touched Him and He Slept," and a second inscription underneath, "Shelbyville Mourns Her Distinguished and Gifted Son." Over the painting of the dead Vice-President in the back parlor of the mansion was flung a soft drapery of white Chinese silk, and near it stood the splendid banner presented during the national campaign, containing the faces of President Cleveland and the deceased.

THE GRIEF-STRICKEN WIDOW.

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks entered the room for her last leave-taking, accompanied only by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying, and the desolate woman seemed to be utterly prostrated, clinging to the clay so soon to be hidden forever from her view. Impressed with the placid and life-like appearance of the dead, she desired to preserve this last scene, and so, late as it was, she sent for a photographer to take a picture of the casket. Before he arrived, delegations from distant cities began to come, and were admitted to pass through and view the remains while the photographer was engaged at his work.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The casket was borne into the church at 12:14 o'clock, the vast congregation having already been seated, with the exception of the immediate relatives and the church vestry. When the casket had been placed in front of the chancel rail, the choir sang the anthem, "Lord, Let Me Know My End." The lesson for the dead was then read by Rev. Dr. Jenckes. This was followed by the singing of the hymn, "Lead, Heavenly Light," by the choir, the audience joining. Rev. Dr. Jenckes then delivered an eulogy on the late Vice-President, tracing his career from boyhood. When the speaker had concluded, Mrs. Doney, of Chicago, sang "Rock of Ages," the Bishop closing with prayer and benediction. The casket was then lifted and borne from the church, the audience remaining seated.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The bells of all the city churches began their tolling when the remains were taken from the house, and continued their pealing during the continuation of the church rite, and while the procession was on its long march to Crown Hill Cemetery. There was very little delay in the movement of the great column when once the distinguished people who had composed the church audience had been assigned to their carriages.

The head of the funeral column entered the cemetery at 2:46 o'clock, the hearse reaching the grave at 2:54 o'clock. The closing rites at the grave were performed a few minutes after 3 o'clock. The procession was one hour and five minutes in passing a given point, and the rear of the column had only left the business portion of the city a few minutes before the first division had approached the cemetery.

SCENES AT THE GRAVE.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 1st.—The scenes at the grave were impressive. There was no special restraint upon admittance to the cemetery, and several hundred persons had gathered about the grave before the funeral party arrived. The body of the procession had disbanded after passing beyond the city limits, and only the military, with the mounted escort, entered the cemetery. The space reserved about the grave had only been defined by placing a line of plants and evergreen twigs, which was quite sufficient to protect it from intrusion. Just before the head of the column came up the crowd was pushed back still further, to give ample room to the friends who were assigned to the side of the grave from whence the column approached. This order was cheerfully obeyed. When Mrs. Hendricks, leaning upon the arm of Mr. Morgan, stepped upon the matting placed beside the grave, and before the casket was removed from the hearse, she paused to look down into the last resting-place of her dead husband—only to see a picture of green leaves and flowers. Then she turned to the grave of her child, which had been made glorious with a covering of smilax and flowers, and read in letters of white his baby name, "Morgie," and on top of the grave, on a field of white, in purple letters, the sentence, "And a three-fold cord shall not be broken." The tender love which she discerned in this treatment of her treasure by sympathetic friends seemed to give her courage for the last ordeal. Her glance then caught the monument, with its drapery of a national flag enveloping a life-like portrait of her husband, facing the grave, and she turned with the bravery of heroism to witness the last rites. There had been no rainfall, but the sky was lowering, and just as the coffin was placed beside the grave there was a slight sprinkling of rain, causing many to recall the old saying, "Blessed are the dead whom the rain falls on." The Columbus barracks band, at this point, played the American hymn, and the reading of the service followed. Mrs. Hendricks only leaned more heavily upon Mr. Morgan, resting her head at last upon his shoulder, but her self-control was maintained to the last.

THE MINUTE GUN.

While the service was read, the Congressional committee, members of the Cabinet and other distinguished visitors stood upon the other side of the grave. The words of the clergy were now and then drowned by the sound of the minute gun, which kept firing until after the interment was over. When the coffin had been lowered into the vault by four colored assistants of the undertaker, and there was nothing remaining to be done—for the placing of the stone and filling of the grave was to be attended to by the cemetery force—there was a moment's pause and silence, broken only by the minute gun. Then Mrs. Hendricks and friends of the family passed by the still open, but not repellant grave, and took their carriages. The people who had waited so respectfully flocked to the grave to get a nearer view. The military order of "Forward, march," started the soldiers homeward, the carriages rapidly rolled away, and the distinguished dead was left alone.

THE RECTOR'S GRIEF.

Among those who have borne something more than the ordinary sorrow of this bereavement is the rector, Mr. Jenckes. It was observed that during the reading of his brief address his voice more than once failed, and when, at the close, he pronounced his farewell, the words became almost a wail of grief. Tears were seen to start in many eyes, and sobs were audible in different parts of the church. This feeling was intensified as that thrilling solo, "Rock of Ages," was sung.

DEPARTURE OF THE VISITORS.

The members of the Cabinet left on their special train over the Baltimore and Ohio road, to return to Washington, at 6 o'clock, departing almost immediately on their return from the cemetery. The Senate and House committees, accompanied by the Supreme Court Justices, left at the same hour in their special train. Special trains left this city over all the roads early in the evening, carrying away the greater portion of the visitors. A close railway estimate shows that 30,000 people arrived in the city within twelve hours preceding the funeral, which taxed the hotels beyond their natural capacity.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

There was some natural curiosity on the part of a portion of the people to catch a view of some men of national reputation here to pay their respects to the dead, but this was limited to the lobbies of the hotels. In the line of the procession the decorum shown was one of the striking features of the day's happenings. The presence of no one was marked by a cheer, or even an open acknowledgment, which might be deemed in its way an eloquent tribute to the dead and profound respect for the nature of the event.

SAFETY OF THE REMAINS.

When the arrangements for interment were being perfected, it was suggested that a military guard should be placed at the tomb, at least for a time; but the Directors of the Crown Hill Cemetery declared that this would be needless, as their watchmen were efficient against any possible vandalism. This view was also taken by the family, and no special guard was placed over the grave. The death of Vice-President Hendricks leaves his widow, in one sense, entirely alone, so far as the possession and keeping up of their homestead in this city is involved. It is presumed, however, that she will for a time make her home with the family of S. M. Morgan, her brother, also a resident here, who has been close to her in her present great bereavement.

MRS. HENDRICKS AT HOME.

When Mrs. Hendricks returned to her home from Crown Hill, the old homestead residence, which had been left in charge of a committee of ladies, was divested of all memorial tributes and other sharp reminders of her great sorrow. Grate fires had been lighted, and everything had been done to restore the rooms to their former homelike appearance. She passed the evening in company with Mrs. Thornton, her niece, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, her brother and sister-in-law, and Mr. and Mrs. Niles, of Washington, D. C., very intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Niles will remain with her until the end of the present week, when they will return east.

THE PRESIDENT'S ABSENCE.

The fear of President Cleveland to attend the obsequies was the subject of comment among those attending from abroad, and the impression appears to have gained ground that he might possibly attend, notwithstanding the published announcement that he would not be able to do so. There was a rumor that he actually accompanied the Cabinet ministers, which found its way into print; but it was found to be idle, and with no foundation. If there was any general sentiment expressed concerning the absence of the President, it was that his coming would have divested any element of unsafety about the person of the President, a thought of which should not be harbored in the minds of the people.

THE PRESIDENT'S IMPULSE.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1st.—A *Times'* leader says: We believe the President's first impulse to attend the funeral of the Vice-President was right. We believe the propriety of his going was strengthened rather than weakened by the foolish terrorism that is ever ready to fling itself around authority. Had he gone to Indianapolis without permitting the terrorists to infect their follies into his councils, the question of his safety would not have disturbed the country. While the decision of the President not to leave Washington was entirely proper, the semi-official reasons given for it are not creditable to the administration of the country. The *Times* thinks Cleveland is in need of bolder, truer advisers.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 1st.—Colonel John M. Wilson, who had charge of the U. S. Senatorial party, brought with him from Washington not only a gift of flowers from Miss Cleveland, but also an autograph letter from the President to Mrs. Hendricks. This letter, Mrs. Hendricks says, was one of purely personal condolence and sympathy, and not one that she would care to give out for publication.

MARKS OF RESPECT.

WASHINGTON, December 1st.—In accordance with the President's order, all offices of the General Government and of the District Government were closed to-day, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Vice-President. The public schools and many business houses were also closed, and at noon there was a general tolling of bells. It was like Sunday at the White House. A few callers put in an appearance, but were informed that the house was closed. The official part of the house was entirely deserted, and the President and Colonel Lamont spent the day in the private part of the mansion. Every public building is most profusely and appropriately draped in mourning, and all flags are at half-mast. The White House was never so well draped as to-day, the mourning emblems being imposing and suitable.

The Hawaiian Islands.

The City of Sydney, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, brings Honolulu dates to the 24th ult. From the *Hawaiian Gazette* we extract the following items:

A letter from England states that the claim of the nephew of Dr. Rooke will not be pressed against the estate of the late Queen Emma.

It is stated that Claus Spreckels has contributed the sum of $2,000 in all to the fund in aid of the Kapiolani Home for leper children.

By a private letter from Shanghai, it is learned that the Spanish Governor of the Caroline Islands had left Manila for Yap with a company of convicts, and 11,000 garments for the natives. It seems more and more evident that it would have been very inopportune for the Morning Star to have gone to Yap just at this time.

Saturday next, the 28th inst., will be celebrated in commemoration of the recognition of Hawaii by the Powers as an independent State.

A new steamer, intended for service at Hilo, Hawaii, arrived at that port on the 15th inst., seventeen days from San Francisco.

Showers and heavy wind-storms are reported.

H. B. M. S. Constance, Capt. F. Proby Doughty, arrived on the 21st ult., en route to Hongkong.

The City of Sydney will be overhauled on her arrival in San Francisco, and afterwards placed on the China route.

Assemblyman Pellet, of Napa, who, during the past season, superintended the operations of the association of winemakers of that valley—known as the Napa Valley Wine Company—was recently made the recipient of an elegant and costly silver tea service in recognition of his successful management of the year's vintage.

Banning, San Bernardino county, is to have an Indian school.

RAILROAD TAXES

Assessed by the State Board of Equalization, 1880-1884, and Amounts Paid.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30, 1884.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In order to correct many erroneous statements lately made in relation to the taxes of the railroad companies for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, I send you papers marked "A" and "B."

The first showing the amount of taxes assessed by the State Board during those years, and the second showing the taxes paid by the railroad companies for the same time, and to whom paid.

In addition to the amount paid, the companies have tendered and are ready to pay over $187,000 more. Yours, respectfully,

CREED HAYMOND.

TABLE A.

Statement of Amount of Taxes Assessed by State Board on Following Railroads:

Railroad Companies.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Central Pacific	$195,416 39	$241,593 67	$266,403 21	$276,895 08	$337,600 36
Southern Pacific	205,708 80	212,837 11	133,742 32	209,677 15	244,550 70
California Pacific	30,502 00	32,892 75	24,250 69	25,967 61	27,798 57
Sacramento Valley	29,952 00	30,517 91	17,185 75	19,553 28	19,016 46
Northern Railway	22,995 83	28,517 91	17,185 75	28,953 28	30,680 21
Stockton and Copperopolis	7,949 95	7,874 49	4,759 02	4,088 71	3,878 00
Amador Branch	4,665 50	5,212 20	3,066 33	2,756 74	2,418 00
Sacramento and Placerville	8,867 31	9,286 52	5,442 89	4,756 85	4,269 56
Santa Cruz and Clear Lake	4,953 34	5,257 46	2,945 57	2,503 13	2,303 50
Santa Cruz, Tuolumne and Calaveras	2,929 34	2,027 62	1,852 49	1,770 46	2,679 52
Totals	$491,712 13	$547,013 78	$408,003 08	$567,614 91	$666,642 12
Grand Total					$2,681,486 02

TABLE B.

Statement of Taxes Paid by the following Railroad Companies from the year 1880 to 1884, inclusive:

Railroad Companies.	Taxes paid to Attorney General.	Taxes paid to Attorney General.	Taxes paid to Tax Collectors.	Total.
Central Pacific	$867,547 12	$218,905 32	$458,404 77	$1,244,857 21
Southern Pacific	375,647 52	157,117 72	267,714 05	800,479 29
California Pacific	83,042 75	15,110 13	15,776 33	113,929 21
Northern Railway	82,256 86	26,043 33	95,846 39	204,146 58
Stockton and Copperopolis	19,298 85	11,384 45	5,658 79	36,342 09
Amador Branch	21,496 75	5,658 79	8,946 26	36,101 80
Sacramento and Placerville		3,421 09	17,099 22	20,520 31
Santa Cruz and Clear Lake	2,785 41	12,955 45	8,766 05	24,506 91
Santa Cruz, Tuolumne and Calaveras	7,564 40		29,739 69	37,304 09
Los Angeles and Independence		2,419 06	10,490 20	12,909 26
Los Angeles and San Diego			15,351 37	15,351 37
Monterey Railroad			1,895 16	1,895 16
Berkeley Branch				
Totals	$1,133,573 84	$447,947 31	$867,068 24	$2,448,989 29
				*$187,000 00
Grand Total				$2,635,989 29

* Add to this the tendered sum which the railroad companies are ready to pay at any time when permitted.

Let Us Have Clear Water.

[Communications on the water supply question are admitted—the RECORD-UNION neither indorsing nor condemning such expressions.]

EDS. RECORD-UNION: There are four methods of supplying the city of Sacramento with water, one of which we have been familiar with for many years, and is at present in operation. Three other modes are proposed—one by the Sanborn wells; another, the proposal of the Amador Water and Mining Company, and the third, the proposition of the California Water Company. Assuming it is the wish of our citizens that we should have good, wholesome, clear and pure water, experience has taught us we must abandon the present method. It is unnecessary at this time to reiterate the many reasons given by our physicians why we should make a change in our method of obtaining water; they are well known to all residents. The consideration of greatest moment now is, which is the first of those propositions for the city? As an old resident, and being interested only for the good of the city, I desire to give my views, and hope others having a like interest may do likewise.

In the first place, I am exceedingly glad that in the opinion of our first lawyers it is in the power of the Trustees to decide this matter and to contract with whomsoever they may conclude offers the best terms for supplying a given quantity of wholesome, clear and pure water, and having the most implicit confidence in their good judgment and integrity, am satisfied that they will contract only with those who can comply strictly with the requirements and will give satisfactory guarantees and bonds for the purpose, together with the best terms.

Notwithstanding the saying, "That in the multitude there is wisdom," I am satisfied that in a popular vote on matters of this kind, the most unprofitable and unsatisfactory project has the best, or at least as probable opportunities to obtain a majority of votes as the one that might be selected as the best by a careful Board of Trustees, such as I believe our present Board to be who are not to be hurried to a conclusion and who will, and have waited, to obtain full information before final action.

Presuming you will give the space, I shall take each proposition up in the order mentioned. First the Sanborn wells supply. This may be regarded as an unknown quantity. It cannot be known whether from this source a sufficiency of water could be obtained to supply our city with even its present number of inhabitants; and, while it is stated that the water from these wells is thought to be chemically pure, it is quite certain that all other artesian or ordinary dug wells have more or less earthy matter, often of a deleterious nature and sometimes of a dangerous character. Let pumps of the capacity in our present water works draw water from these wells at the rate of four to five millions of gallons daily, as is frequently done in summer for days together, and who shall say what the quality of the water would be? For, allowing that the quantity might be yielded, the immense area it would necessarily draw from, would in all likelihood cause waters of various qualities to mix and change its present character of purity. This may be denied, but can it be disproved, without erecting adequate works to test what may be the fact from my standpoint. I cannot regard the Sanborn wells as at all reliable for a source of supply—leaving out the fact that beyond changing the waters we have gained nothing—still being left at the mercy of pumping machinery, which might at some critical moment give out, or be destroyed by fire. Perhaps every one in our city has not given a thought as to what our condition would be in the event of the destruction of our water works or its stoppage for even one week—quite a supposable case. Just imagine every one being compelled to get water from the river by hand, for there is not a well in the city fit to drink from. No; I think, if we change, we want water from the mountains, to come by gravitation, with a good and sufficient pressure, and in unstinted quantities and of pure quality. Thus we come to the two last propositions. The original proposal of the Amador Canal and Mining Company was to furnish eleven hundred millions of gallons of good, wholesome, potable water per annum, for the sum of $50,000 per year. By reason of the persistent refusal of the Board of Trustees to entertain the proposition at that price, the demand has been gradually reduced, till now the proposal is to furnish the water for $35,000, the water company reserving to itself the right to sell water as a motive power in the city for its own profit and benefit. The proposal of the California Water Company is to furnish the same quantity of clear, wholesome and pure water for $30,000, giving the city the right to sell water for motive power and other mechanical purposes, the proceeds to be for the city and to go to the treasury; payments to be made by the city at the end of each three months after the water has been sold. Both these water companies are ready to give bonds in such amounts as the City Trustees may in reason require, and guarantee that they will comply in all respects with the terms of such a contract as the city, through its counsel, may prepare. All that needs to be done by either company is to bring its water and run it into the city pipes, and if the water is not what the agreement requires, shut the water off and start up the pumps as before. Granting that both companies are able and willing to do as they propose, and as we desire, it seems to me to require but little thought as to what the Trestees may be expected to do.. If, as is estimated, the sale of water for motive power is worth to the city at least $10,000 a year, then there is a difference between the two proposals of $15,000, an amount they will certainly not overlook.

But one important necessity must not be overlooked. The water from its sources must be undefiled, and kept so till its delivery into the city pipes. I am informed that the Amador Water and Mining Company do not deny that their water passes for sixty miles in the bed of the Mokelumne river before it is contemplated to convey it by flumes or pipes, so it will be free from contamination. It will not do to assert that in all that distance it is or can be free from the polluting drainage of the mountains and hills on each side of its banks.

Again, it is asserted that for many miles the waters of the California Water Company passes through open ditches along the sides of the mountains. Of course it is subject to pollution from cattle and sheep and in other ways. While I think it would prove a blessing for the health and prosperity of our people to procure an ample supply of pure, clear mountain water, I hope no change will be made without the most positive guarantees shall be secured that we get it. R.

"The play's the thing,
Wherein I'll reach the conscience of the king."

And equally true is it that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" (the original Little Liver Pills), are the most effectual means that can be used to reach the seat of disease, cleansing the bowels and system, and assisting nature in her recuperative work. By druggists.

An Arizona prospector owes his life to the sagacity of his horse. He was taken sick and lay in camp three days perfectly helpless, until finally the horse went several miles to a camp and by his actions induced some one to bring assistance to his sick master.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO LIVE.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could only live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which considerably benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles, and I am now in perfect health. fe24-1y&wly

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"SCHOOL-DAYS AT RUGBY."

SEE CHRISTMAS ST. NICHOLAS.

d2-1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Regular meeting of the German Frauen-Verein THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Lutheran Church, corner Twelfth and K streets.
MRS. MEISTER, President.
MRS. OCHSNER, Secretary. d2-1t*

United Friends of Pacific Valley Council, No. 60.—Regular meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7:30, at Pioneer Hall. Full attendance desired. G. B. BLUE, C. C.
C. A. MAYDWELL, Secretary. d2-1t*

Y. M. I.—Regular Meeting Branch No 11, Y. M. I., will be held THIS EVENING, at Eintracht Hall, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to be present. Business of importance.
D. J. LONG, President.
J. EGAN, Rec. Sec. d2-1t*

Union Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M. Officers and Members, please take notice: The Annual Meeting will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Per order. A. J. GARDINER, W. M.
JOHN MCARTHUR, Secretary. d2-1t*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF MARY BURNS, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, by EUGENE J. GREGORY, administrator of the estate of MARY BURNS, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to EUGENE J. GREGORY, administrator of said deceased, at the office of Taylor & Holl, No. 628½ J street, Sacramento city.
Dated December 2, 1885.
EUGENE J. GREGORY.
TAYLOR & HOLL, Attorney for Administrator. d2-4w

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, county of Sacramento. In the matter of the estate of BENJAMIN F. WHITTEMORE, deceased. Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 14th day of DECEMBER, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and the Court-room of said Court, at the Court house, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, and State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said BENJAMIN F. WHITTEMORE, deceased, and for hearing the application of ANNA M. WHITTEMORE, for the issuance to her of letters testamentary thereon.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 1st day of December, 1885.
WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
YOUNG & DUNN, Attorneys for Petitioner. d2-10t

ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL. THE YOUNG LADIES OF THE SEVENTH-Street M. E. Church South will give an Entertainment and Social at the Church THIS EVENING. Tableaux, Dialogues, Refreshments. Admission, 25 cents. d2-1t

NOTICE.

THE BOX SHEET FOR HAVERLY'S GRAND English Opera Company in "MIKADO," is now open. Seats can be secured without extra charge.

Dress Circle, $1.
NO EXTRA! NO HIGHER!
d2-1t

1853!

DALE & CO.

Thirty-second Year.

1885!

d2-2plm

FRUIT PITS.

A FEW TONS OF APRICOT, PEACH AND Plum Pits may be had reasonably of CAPITAL PACKING COMPANY, Sacramento.
d2-2tmed*

SPECIAL ART SALE!

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR SPECIAL SALE of Holiday Cards, Frames, Wall Paper, Wall Brackets, Window Shades, etc., we to-day offer for sale at greatly reduced prices, the entire contents of our **ART GALLERY**, consisting in part of Elegant Mirrors, Chromos, Water Colors and Engravings, all in the latest styles of Frames. It will pay you to call in and take a look at them.

WHITTI