DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 21, 1886.

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 128¾ for 4s of 1907; 112½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90; 101⅝ for 3s; silver bars, 102⅝.

Silver in London, 47d; consols, 99 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125¾; 4½s, 114½.

Only thirteen stocks were dealt in at the San Francisco Stock Board yesterday morning, the aggregate sales footing up 4,335 shares, of which 2,225 shares were Consolidated California and Virginia at $1 90@1 85.

The three "dynamiters" were sentenced in San Francisco yesterday to six months each in the House of Correction.

Nashville, Tenn., is excited over the discovery of a headless body, hacked into eight pieces.

"Lohengrin" was produced in New York last night by the American Opera Company.

The damage to the Florida orange crop by the recent cold snap will amount to at least $1,000,000.

The storm which prevailed throughout the coast yesterday and last night caused great damage to property, particularly so in San Francisco. The wires being prostrated a general report of the ravages of the "blizzard" was not obtainable.

A NARROW POLICY.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco lacks courage. The Board of Trade of Sacramento addressed it a respectful communication soliciting its assistance in arranging a joint conference between the Managing Directors of the Mechanics' Institute and the State Board of Agriculture, with a view of adjusting dates so as to prevent the holding of the Institute Fair and the State Fair at the same time. This consummation is one desired by all the people, and especially by exhibitors at these fairs. The State is not so large nor our exhibitors so numerous as to justify the holding of two general expositions at the same time. The success of both associations is desired, and the full benefits of both should be accorded the State. But this is impossible when they occupy competitive attitudes. The request of the Sacramento Board of Trade was therefore proper and timely. Business organizations have the right to interest themselves in these matters, and no action would have been more fitting than for the two bodies named to have brought about an amicable conference between the representatives of the two exposition associations. But the Chamber of Commerce declined to act because it had not been requested to do so by *both* the parties to the issue. Indeed! When prior action goes that far the mediation of no trade body will be needed. It was precisely because the Fair Directors have not come together to confer, and have not arranged or asked for a conference, that the Board of Trade solicited the Chamber to act with it in bringing it about. It is not a question of arbitration at all, but one of independent mediation. The refusal of the Chamber is based upon a narrow excuse, one not defensible; one justifying the suspicion that the representative commercial body of the metropolis rather favors the narrow and damaging policy pursued by the Mechanics' Institute in holding over its fair to cover the dates of that of the State Board of Agriculture. It is to be hoped that the Board of Trade will not be discouraged by the rebuff of the Chamber, but will pursue the purpose it has in view, and bring about the conference aimed at.

THE AMERICAN, THE BETTER METHOD.

"There are," says Mr. Roe, now visiting this State for charitable interests in Ireland, "nearly 6,000 deaf mutes in Ireland, and all the institutions in that country for their education and training are supported by private benefactions." In neither Ireland, Scotland nor England are there any public institutions for these unfortunate beings. Americans, to whom State asylums for the deaf and dumb are so familiar, can be pardoned expressions of surprise at this statement, when, by turning to official reports, it is disclosed that members of the English Parliament have manifested like surprise on discovering the fact. If English legislators confess ignorance of the non-support by the Government of such institutions, how much less should it be expected that we in this country should be correctly informed upon the subject. Whether this non-contribution by Great Britain to a broad charity for a class that is here recognized as a State charge is due to the forehandedness of benevolent individuals, rendering Governmental activity unnecessary, or whether it is due to the position by the Government that the deaf mute is not properly a ward of the State we have no means of determining. But we do know that it is deemed necessary for agents to go abroad and solicit private aid for a humane work that in America is unanimously agreed should be borne by the State Governments. England itself is well supplied with asylums for deaf mutes — the results of private benefactions — but Ireland has few such aids, and her people are too impoverished to properly maintain and enlarge those she has. From encyclopedic statistics it is learned that the proportion of deaf mutes to the population is not greatly different in the two countries, and that in both nations the unfortunates are mainly educated in asylums. The number of deaf mute institutions in the United States is double that of those in England, while France and Germany have each a third more than we. In the method of caring for those who, under the Roman law, were placed on a plane with the idiotic, but to whom the humanity and reason of this age give a proper position in society, we cetainly lead England, just as in the number of institutions we surpass her. The call upon our people to contribute for the care and education of a class in Ireland who here are made public beneficiaries, is a novel sensation. The response to the appeal is, we learn, general and liberal. It must appear to the English as a rebuke, since by reason of governmental neglect they make such appeals necessary. On the other hand, while Americans contribute for the private asylums in Ireland, they must reflect that the American system of discharging charitable duty is the better of the two.

BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh has taken the oath at the bar of Parliament, and "kissed the book" with remarkable fervency. For six years this man has made his fight, practically unaided. It was a contest for principle between a constituency that regularly returned him, and a legislative body that refused to recognize the right of that body to representation except certain beliefs were entertained by the representative. Although under the Gladstone Administration he was permitted to occupy his seat in the Commons, he was subjected to legal proceedings when he attempted to vote. These proceedings are still pending, but there is reason to believe that they will now be permitted to die. What reason the Brunswick adherents can now advance for refusing him a vote is difficult to discover. He has taken the oath, and in the form prescribed, by the consent of the House. How then can that body go back of the fact and question his sincerity? What evidence has it that other members are more sincere or more loyal? The people of London cheered Mr. Bradlaugh as he went to the Commons. Why? Simply because of their conviction that he has been persecuted for conscience sake.

THE EXTREMES IN THE FINANCIAL DEBATE.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which claims to occupy middle ground in the financial debate, "warms the ears" of extremists on both sides, because it believes extremism in this discussion is harmful to all interests. Thus it says:

> One extreme would abolish all the silver and greenback currencies, and leave a monopoly of the circulation to the medium which constitutes less than one-half the currency volume. The opposite extreme would make the issue of legal tender and silver currencies unlimited. The one would establish a sort of plutocratic despotism in which the capitalist's money could buy several fold more labor and property than at present, and the other would work forward to a financial millennium, in which a basketful of money would buy a basketful of coal or potatoes.

This is in itself an extreme way of stating the case, but the morale of the statement is forcible. The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, in the same financial atmosphere, warns the gold men at the East that their vehement denunciation of silver is having precisely the opposite effect to that desired, since it does not convert the West. On the other hand it opposes the extremists who would drive gold out of the country. It believes that the middle course is to cease forced silver coinage in order to avoid the demonetization of gold and the contraction of the currency.

These views of two representatives journals of the middle West may be taken to indicate that public opinion in those sections does not run to either extreme, but favors a policy—as the *Journal* puts it—"that will give a liberal supply of both metals." The press of the far East, however, is mainly as extremely heated against silver as most of the journals of the far west are enthusiastic for it.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA.

The freezing wave that last week swept over Florida and killed all the young orange trees, has caused an advance in prices in California for ungathered orange crops. We have no desire to congratulate our people upon gain resulting from the misfortunes of others. But in this case it was the act of nature, and it is defensible to speak of it as representing the superiority of California climate. We have no reason to expect such disastrous climatic conditions here, and certainly none so severe as to operate harmfully upon the whole area of our semi-tropical section. It is not to be even taken into the account of possibilities that cold waves will ever affect all the orange-producing belts in California at one time. This season has, therefore, developed an additional risk the orange-grower of Florida assumes, that is practically unknown to the orange-growers of California, and to this record of nature we may justifiably appeal in advocating the claims of this State.

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THE change of a single figure in its artistic proportions knocked all the glory out of the Democrats of Ohio. They went up to the House rejoicing with a 0 so wedded to the top of a 7 that it looked for all the world like a 9. The 26 that followed on the returns was unmistakable enough. But, alas, for cunningly-devised forgery, cold-checked expertism and hard-fisted fact knocked the chip off the shoulder of the leading figure and made 926 stand forth in the radiance of truth as 726. And thus it was that the Cincinnati Democracy was smitten hip and thigh and all its ballot-box forgeries brought to 0.

THE New York *Sun* frankly confesses that the silver men have the whip-hand in Congress, and advises the gold advocates to consent to the silver Act standing just where it is. This the extreme silver journals of the West take, in great glee, to be evidence of a disposition on the part of the gold adherents to cease the struggle. The middle ground bimetallists look upon it as a decided expression in favor of a compromise on a plane midway between the extremists of the West and of New England.

REV. MR. BETTS, of St. Louis, has a queer way of putting things. Rev. Mr. Jardine was, after long, due and solemn trial, disrobed on a charge of immorality. He took poison and died. His friend, Mr. Betts, stands over his coffin and declares that he has been assassinated. So Mr. Betts arrays the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Missouri as assassins. It remains to be seen what that respectable body of people will say to this intemperance of expression in the pulpit.

IN 1882-3 Chicago derived revenue from retail liquor licenses aggregating $200,148. Under the operation of high license in 1884-5 she derived an income from the licensed sale of liquors of $1,668,000. And yet we hear no complaint whatever that the thirsty in the Garden City have any difficulty whatever in obtaining the desired stimulant at the usual price, though there are now 513 saloons less than in 1882-3.

SAYS the Chicago *Sentinel*, in a moment of philosophic reflection: "The more we understand mankind the more likely we are to love our fellow-men." True. And the more we seek out the lovable in men the better we will understand mankind. Some men go about the world with their eyes open only to the faults and blemishes of their fellows.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* concludes that "silver" is the main issue in the politics of the nation, and that only very mild-mannered tinkering with the tariff will be attempted in Congress. The Eastern press agree with their Western contemporary, but substitute the word "gold" for "silver."

PACIFIC SLOPE.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Great Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20th.—At 12 A. M. to-day a southeasterly gale was blowing at Point Lobos at the rate of seventy miles per hour. The force of the gale had steadily increased since sunrise. At 6 A. M. the wind at Point Lobos was blowing fresh at the rate of about thirty-six miles per hour. At 9 A. M. it had reached a velocity of sixty miles. Still it continued to increase. Seaward from Point Lobos the view was clouded by sheets of spray which were driven before the wind. The bar broke heavily. At 11:45 the ocean was white as far as the eye could reach. In the language of the observer for the Merchants' Exchange at Point Lobos, it "seemed to be breaking everywhere." The movements of shipping through the Heads were suspended. The bay grew very rough, and ferry-boats labored heavily in the sea running. Buildings shook and glass crashed from slamming doors and from windows. The rain and wind came in gusts. At noon the wind at Point Lobos was reported to have reached the great velocity of 72 miles per hour. Canvas signs, and many wooden ones, went down early in the cyclone. A sign at the corner of Dupont and Market streets was thrown down, but fortunately no one was beneath it. All the high fences surrounding the vacant lots near the new City Hall were leveled, scarcely a foot being left standing. Throughout the entire length of Market street and the intersecting streets wooden signs were brought down to the ground and canvas signs ripped into ribbons. During the hight of the gale a portion of the spire of the First Congregational Church was blown off, falling into the street, but without doing any damage. A similar effect of the wind was seen on Montgomery street, near Post. There one of the pinnacles surmounting the Masonic Temple was blown off, falling to the sidewalk within a few feet of two gentlemen, who were passing by. A street car belonging to the Omnibus line was struck by a sudden gust of wind, while coming down Montgomery street at about 1 o'clock, and was lifted clear off the track and carried some distance away without injuring either the horses or the car. The car contained a number of passengers at the time, all of whom kept their seats, not realizing for a moment that anything unusual had happened. The South Pacific Coast Railroad ran only one boat during the day, and several trips had to be omitted. The old landing up the creek had to be utilized, as the storm would not permit an approach to the new wharf. A portion of the high fence surrounding the wharf on this side was blown away and several boxes of merchandise were also carried overboard. The heavy gusts of wind shortly after 12 o'clock to-day unroofed the Mechanics' Pavilion. The damage to the building is considerable. At the Cliff this morning the spray from the breaking waves was carried over the Cliff House. A house on the county road, known as the Four-mile House, is reported to have been blown down, killing a woman. There was an unusually high tide. Basements in some of the lower streets were flooded to a greater or less extent. A good portion of the fourth story of Donahue's brick building, in course of erection corner of First and Mission streets, was blown in by the storm, injuring no one, but damaging the building considerably.

OAKLAND, January 20th.—The tide was very high at 11 o'clock to-day. The water covered the narrow-gauge track to a depth of six inches, and the running of trains was slightly interrupted. The brig Emma Augusta dragged her anchor in East Oakland Basin, and floated against the Alice-street bridge of the Central Pacific Railway. The bowsprit of the brig was broken, and lodged across the track, and, in consequence, trains were delayed. There was nobody aboard the brig. The gale blew down the high fence at the County Jail. Trees were blown down in many parts of the city.

IONE, January 20th.—It has been raining at intervals for two days. The wind is high, and it has been raining heavily this afternoon. Two inches of snow is reported twelve miles east of here. The streams are flush and the roads bad.

DIXON, January 20th.—The storm continues to rage with unabated fury, and the farmers are apprehensive that serious damage will result.

The Dynamiters Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20th.—The dynamiters, Weisman, Koosher and Mittelstadt, appeared for sentence before Police Judge Rix this forenoon. When called upon if they had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, all three prisoners, Weisman speaking first, and Koosher and Mittelstadt following in order, pleaded that they had no knowledge that they were doing anything wrong—not knowing that they were violating any ordinance. Weisman said he certainly was not a Socialist; that if he had committed any crime he had done so for no other reason than that he desired to rid the community of a terrible evil that is threatening it. He thought he had not had a fair trial. Ferral and Barbour, counsel for defendants, pleaded for leniency. The Court then ordered defendants to stand up, and in turn sentenced each to six months in the House of Correction. The full extent of the law would have been a fine in addition of $500. A similar charge is yet pending against defendants, and will be tried by a jury.

LETTER FROM SMARTSVILLE.

A Caustic Reply Concerning Slickens-Bearing Water as a Fertilizer.

The following letter has been received from an old resident and prominent citizen of Smartsville, transmitting the communication following it:

> You will confer a very great favor on our whole village of Smartsville by printing the inclosed communication. It is not written with malice, but a desire to exonerate ourselves before the public. Our town has been maligned through the columns of the *Bee*, and, though the RECORD-UNION is opposed to hydraulic mining, we look to you to give us a chance to explain. You have always been liberal in your views, and will, I know, honor us by giving space to the communication signed "Miner." Respectfully,
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> EDS. RECORD-UNION: Knowing your paper is ever foremost in promoting the cause of justice, and willing to aid in refuting falsehoods, I venture to address you a few lines relative to the communication from "The Hon. C. E. Stone, M. D., ex-Mayor of Marysville (I trust none of his titles have been omitted), published in Thursday's *Bee*. Mr. O'Brien is away from home at present, but I, as one who knows whereof he speaks, take the liberty of correcting the misstatements made by the Hon. ex-Mayor. I write solely in defense of our town and its productions, so that visitors to the citrus fair may not go away with the impression that our village is prolific in falsifiers, as one would infer from the *Bee's* attempted sarcasm. It was decidedly malarial wit, and the author needs a strong tonic. Facts are stubborn things; stubborn things sometimes kick, and the ex-Mayor may find himself astride the wrong fact. Result: Unceremonious exit of said "Hon. ex-Mayor." The oranges and lemons contributed by James O'Brien were grown at Smartsville in his private grounds, and not on the Bonanza ranch, as the Hon. ex-Mayor assures the deluded public. Smartsville is situated 20 miles above Marysville, and it is 700 feet above tide water.
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> Mr. O'Brien owns some thirteen acres immediately surrounding his house. The land when bought was barren and non-productive, covered with rocks and red clay, not more than a few inches in depth. By constantly manuring with slickens and irrigating with muddy water he has succeeded in rendering his land arable. The orange and lemon trees were planted some fifteen years ago as an experiment to test the power of slickens as a fertilizer. Some four years ago the trees began to bear, and since that time they have yielded abundantly. The crop this year averaged 6,000, and the oranges were the finest and most luscious grown in the county, entirely free from the valley pest, the scale-bug. Besides oranges and lemons, Mr. O'Brien has citron trees, nut trees, fruits of every variety and an excellent vineyard, all planted and grown on slickens land irrigated with muddy water. Here, too, is found the olive raised by Mr. Redfield, whose land was formerly a rocky waste, but is now rich in fruits and flowers of every kind. Both Mr. O'Brien's and Mr. Redfield's grounds are irrigated with water that comes directly from the Excelsior ditches, which latter supply many mines on the ridge, and come to us laden with the life-giving "slickens." According to the ex-Mayor's statement, water carries little or no dirt in suspension, as he says the water "from which O'Brien's trees are irrigated contains but a small amount of detritus, which, when it reaches his hillside ranch, is perhaps not sufficient in quantity or quality to cover the rocks and gravel of which said ranch" is largely composed, and which without any water would be non-productive."
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> One would naturally infer from reading the above that the Hon. ex-Mayor was, by a recital of facts, attempting to demolish the theory that "large quantities of sediment are carried in suspension by the water and deposited on valley lands rendering them arid and barren." We are glad however at the prospect of redeeming a lost sheep, and beholding the Hon. ex-Mayor being gradually brought back to his original fold, and that the golden memories of Long Bar are beginning to assert themselves and demand resurrection.
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> If the "Bonanza ranch is largely composed of rocks and gravel" then it must certainly be non-productive, as all intelligent agriculturists know that such a barren soil yields little or nothing, and it stands to reason that trees won't grow on rocks, even when said rocks are irrigated, so in comes slickens to explain the reason for the fertility of the Bonanza ranch, and to refute the libels heaped upon it. Until the owners of the property commenced irrigating with slickens water the land was the very acme of barreness and sterility, now it is cultivated, an oasis in the desert of barren land around it. This year the Excelsior Company gathered an immense crop of oranges from the Bonanza ranch, which all mountain experts pronounced sweet and juicy. The honorable ex-Mayor is not an accurate reckoner, as the Bonanza ranch is fully sixteen miles above Marysville, and not ten, as he states. He evidently knows the locality better now than he did some five years ago, when he attempted to accompany the Debris Commissioners to the Bonanza ranch. Then he rode on and on, probably computing with his correct eye the quantity of slickens placed in the river since he ceased mining at Long Bar and using the Yuba river as a dump. No one has had better opportunities of knowing the properties of that much-abused "slickens" than the honorable ex-Mayor and C. E. Sexey, both old-time miners, who evidently remember how the seedling oranges planted in slickens soil thrived and flourished. That was before the era of medicine and real estate. It was quite unnecessary for the honorable ex-Mayor to open the vials of his wrath on what he terms "O'Brien's fertilizer." Mr. O'Brien has not been engaged in mining for the past four years; he has ceased to be a vandal, and now can calmly rest on his ranch some nine miles above Marysville, and watch the scouring out of the Yuba river and welcome the advent of clear water.
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> I would say in conclusion that it would be advisable for the honorable ex-Mayor to secure reliable data, and be absolutely certain of what he says before he thrusts another dish of his facts under the public's nostrils, though it is patent to all he used the orange as an excuse to deliver a homily on "slickens." Though ex-Mayor of Marysville, the honorable gentleman is not infallible, and his present absurd blunder belittles his former exalted position. He is evidently a humanitarian, and his praiseworthy attempts at preaching the gospel of truth should not be derided, and it is ignoble in any one to "dare to defy the successful contradiction of a single statement" made by him. I have trespassed on your time longer than I had intended, and trust you will give this communication space in your paper. I write unknown to, and unwanted by James O'Brien, and in the capacity of one who has resided here well-nigh thirty years, and knows thoroughly that upon which he speaks.
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> I send a packet of facts in their native state, not diluted with prejudice. In asking for the publication of this statement I do not expect the RECORD-UNION to indorse or approve of any unwavering faith in "O'Brien's fertilizer," but I feel assured your paper is sufficiently fearless to publish all that has been written, and not let a series of asterisks cover up the objectionable parts, as your verdant cotemporary does. The *Bee's* criticism on the honorable ex-Mayor's speech was both unjust and uncalled for, and we hope the nut has been cracked sufficiently to show that the kernel is palatable, and that we are not trying to rob that paper—the modern Ananias—of its chief prerogative. The imaginations of our people are, like the soil, rich and fertile, although imagination or fertility of mind, which auger the existence of brains, are two things of which the *Bee* can never be accused. MINER.

Smartsville, January 15, 1886.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Veteran Odd Fellows of Sacramento will hold their third annual reunion Saturday, the 30th instant.

In Department Two of the Superior Court yesterday Mrs. L. Walker was granted a decree of divorce from John Walker.

Frank Kunsting, a native of Germany, was admitted to citizenship in the Superior Court yesterday, on the testimony of Jacob Schmid and John Hahn.

A general Convention of fruit-growers will be held at the Grand Hotel, San Francisco, at 1 P. M. to-day, to consider matters connected with injurious insects and insecticides.

Travelers from this city to Coloma can now go by way of Shingle Springs, a stage having been put on to run from that place to Coloma three times a week. The distance is twelve miles.

Judge Buckles, of Solano county, is presiding in the Superior Court of Yolo county in place of Judge Garoutte, who is acting in place of Judge Van Fleet, of this city, during the latter's illness.

But one case was tried in the Police Court yesterday—that of a youth named John Barrett, who was convicted of petit larceny in stealing bananas from Sam Ginsberg's fruit stand. He was sentenced to fifteen days in the County Jail.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the Secretary of State's office of the Doctor Allen Private Dispensary. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors, V. S. Allen, J. J. Reed, J. J. Groom, G. P. Allen and R. P. Clement. Capital stock, $20,000, divided into 2,000 shares.

Usually people from the upper country, en route for San Francisco, remain over in this city until the 2:40 P. M. train leaves, but yesterday, owing to the storm, they all went to their destination by the Stockton route, as it was more comfortable to go around that way—even though about two hours' more time was occupied—than to walk about Sacramento in the rain and wind-storm.

At the last State Fair Joseph Cairn Simpson's 4-year-old stallion was driven a fast heat for a record, and trotted in 2:19½. As he did not cut a prominent figure during the remainder of the race, some of the "talent" declared that he was a "quitter." Mr. Simpson now offers to match the colt against any stallion in California, his brother Anteeo excepted, two-mile heats; or he will wager $1,000 that he can trot two miles in 4:50 or better.

Among the warrants that have been issued from the State Controller's office this week the following were noted: Quarterly allowance National Guard, $12,617; San Francisco Harbor Improvement, $14,217; San Quentin Prison, $10,582 74; State Prison at Folsom, $9,202 50; Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, $6,618 49; Home for Feeble-minded Children, $1,955 78; Board of Viticulture, $1,368 86; State Printing Office, $3,073 35; Mining Bureau, $434 05; Insurance Commissioner, $250 70; Board of Horticulture, $171 55.

A well-known railroad conductor, residing in Sacramento, some time since received young orange trees from a friend in Los Angeles, and one morning a neighbor saw him boring holes in his garden. Inquiring what the conductor was about, the latter showed him the trees, which had no more root than a broom-handle, stated that he was about to plant them, and had much to say about the fine fruit that would soon ornament his premises. The neighbor thought it was a singular proceeding, planting orange trees like fence-posts, but, not knowing much about the matter, concluded that the conductor might not be insane after all. A few days afterwards he learned that the latter had received a letter from his Los Angeles friend inquiring how he liked the orange sticks he had sent him for canes!

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Garoutte, Judge.

WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1886.

People vs. Gim Yuen, assault with a deadly weapon—Defendant granted ten days additional time to prepare and serve bill of exceptions.

Department Two—McFarland, Judge.

WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1886.

George S. Putney vs. H. S. Putney and George O. Bates—On trial.

L. Walker vs. John Walker—Decree of divorce granted plaintiff.

ALL persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Colic, and all kinds of indigestions will find immediate relief and sure cure by using Angostura Bitters. The only genuine is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

The strongest underground streams of water in Tulare are found at the depth of 100 to 200 feet below the wells first bored in the artesian belt.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.]

DOMESTIC.

[Owing to the prevailing storm, communication by wire is interrupted, and the RECORD-UNION this morning appears without its full complement of telegraphic dispatches.]

The Production of "Lohengrin."

NEW YORK, January 20th.—The final rehearsal of "Lohengrin," which is to be produced by the American Opera Company to-night, was held yesterday, and everything passed off satisfactorily. The first performance in New York of "Lohengrin" in English has attracted naturally a great deal of attention and interest in it, as is shown by the unusual demand for seats. The cost of the production will exceed that of any other opera so far given by the company.

Fashionable Amusements in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20th.—Clarence Moore, son of Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, gave a supper at his palatial residence, on Broad and South streets, to a number of intimate friends. First there was an athletic exhibition of wrestling, feats of strength and sparring. All athletic feats were looked after by Professor Nixey, who acted as the master of ceremonies. The bout between Messrs. Biddle and Townsend was according to Marquis of Queensberry rules. While Biddle was trying hard to knock out his opponent in four rounds the contest became entirely too spirited for the hightoned supper party and friends interfered. The blood flowing from the nose of Townsend was stopped, and Biddle kindly proceeded to dress the wounded member and allay the pain. Professor Nixey went out after leeches, which were applied to the eye of Biddle. The wind-up between Messrs. Morris and Moore did not bring out any ill-tempered blows. An elegant repast was then discussed.

Florida's Loss.

NEW YORK, January 20th.—G. S. Palmer, a well-known fruit dealer, has received letters from all parts of Florida, and he estimates the damage to the orange crop not less than $1,000,000. To a *Tribune* reporter he said yesterday: "Throughout the great central orange-growing belt all the fruit on the trees has been frozen solid. The trees which are bearing now have not suffered much, but the young shoots, upon which next year's crop depends, have been killed in much the same way as grapevine shoots are killed here by frosts. Young groves, too, and nursery plants, with lemon and lime trees have been frozen to death. It is harder to estimate the amount of damage to the vegetable crop. I think it may safely be put down at $500,000. The market is dull now, though prices for oranges are from 50 cents to $1 50 higher per box than before the freeze."

A Murder Sensation.

NASHVILLE, January 20th.—Hundreds of people are searching for the head of a body which was found last night in West Nashville hacked into eight ghastly pieces. The Coroner postponed the inquest until to-night, on account of having no evidence to identify the victim. The remains were washed and identified as those of a white man, and not a mulatto. A close examination of the right hand showed that within the tightly-clenched fingers was a tuft of hair belonging to a negro. The arms were filled with tattooing. On the left arm were the letters "Mart n," with a space between the last two letters, which indicates that the name of the murdered man was Martin. On the right arm was a group of emblems of secret orders, a Masonic square and compass in the center, "G. A. R." above and "K. O. R. M." below.

Race for a Wife.

LAWRENCEVILLE (Ga.), January 20th.—A remarkable marriage is reported from Logansville, ten miles from this city. Monday Dr. A. D. Reviere, a well-known physician of this place, secured from the Ordinary a license to marry Miss Octavia Nash, of Logansville. As he was walking out of the Ordinary's office he was passed by John Jackson, who had secured a license to marry the same lady. Dr. Reviere mounted his horse, and, giving it spurs, started at a gallop for the lady's home. Five minutes later Jackson was mounted and in full pursuit of the doctor. The two men rode furiously. The doctor gained five minutes, which enabled him to be married to the girl by the time his rival reached the scene. It seems that she was engaged to both, and had named the same day and hour for each to appear as her groom. It was not until the licenses were issued that the two men found out the true state of affairs, and hence the race for a wife.

FOREIGN.

Appeal to the Police.

LONDON, January 20th.—A document found at Londonderry is said to have been circulated by the police, headed "Secret Irish Police Manifesto," and concluding, "Issued by the Ulster force," appeals to the police to refrain from assisting in making evictions.

An Approaching Great Event.

NEW YORK, January 20th.—The *Sun's* cable from London says: Society is in full swing to-night over the near approach of the formal opening of Parliament by the Queen in person. Twenty-five thousand applications for the 480 seats in the stranger's gallery of the House of Lords have already been received by officials. From to-night the military guard inside Buckingham Palace will be doubled, and a cordon of police will be placed outside. On Thursday next, when her Majesty will proceed in state to Westminster, the route will be lined by a large body of troops, assisted by 4,000 policemen. Every possible precaution is being taken to protect the person of the sovereign against any mishap during the ceremony.

Greece Threatens to Precipitate War.

NEW YORK, January 20th.—The London correspondent of the *Post* cables that the outlook in the East is getting steadily darker. He says that Greece will absolutely refuse to disarm, preferring to be conquered in fight than extinguished by the ridicule of Europe. "The new war" is the expression constantly occurring in Servia, where a member of Parliament has been thrown into prison for protesting against the address to the King urging a continuance of the war. Servia has announced the suspension of private railway traffic, and has ordered in England 20,000,000 cartridges and eighteen mitrailleuses, to be delivered within four weeks from the 11th. Yesterday a train passed through Prague carrying 20,000 Krupp cannon balls and shells to Roumania. One hundred Whitehead torpedos are being manufactured at Fiume for Greece. The Austrian Government is keeping a squadron in Greek waters, and has ordered four new torpedo boats. Turkey has called out four more battalions and issued fresh orders for arms and horses, and is hastening work at the arsenals.

COMING TO CALIFORNIA.

Another Train-load of Bostonians on the Way.

Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb, who have already sent two special Pullman trains through to California this winter, will dispatch a third to-day, and the largest of the three. The train will leave the Fitchburg station by the Hoosac Tunnel line at 2 o'clock P. M. Five Pullmans and a baggage car from Boston, one from Norwich, Conn., and one from New York, joining respectively at Gardner, Mass., and Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., will constitute the train between the East and Chicago. Beyond that point an eighth Pullman will be required. I. A. Whitcomb will be the special conductor of the party, with Messrs. Charles H. Wilson, Carroll Hutchins and George H. Ellis as assistants. Two days will be passed in Chicago, one day at Santa Fe, and Los Angeles will be reached on Saturday, the 23d inst. Monterey will be reached on the 27th. The last party of the series will leave Boston a month hence—February 11th. The following is a list of the Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts members of the party, those not otherwise specified being from Massachusetts: Mrs. John Adams, Holbrook. Mrs. Abbie Butler, Windsor, Vt.; Frederick Butler, Lawrence; Mrs. Frederick Butler, Lawrence; C. A. Chandler, Boston; George W. Chipman, Cambridgeport; Mrs. George Chipman, Cambridgeport; Miss Grace E. Chipman, Cambridgeport; Curtis Davis, Cambridgeport; Mrs. Curtis Davis, Cambridgeport; John W. Fairbanks, Cambridge; Mrs. John W. Fairbanks, Cambridge; Asa Fletcher, Winchester; George F. Fletcher, Belmont; Austin B. French, Boston; Geo. M. Glazier, Boston; C. L. Glynn, Saxton's River, Vt., Miss Anna E. Holbrook, Holbrook; Miss Mary W. Holbrook, Holbrook; Mrs. Charles Hollis, South Boston; S. S. Houghton, Boston James Johnston, Ryegate Vt.; Mrs. Albert Johonot, Montpelier, Vt.; Charles F. Kimball, Boston; George F. Kingman, Mrs. George F. Kingman, New Bedford; Miss E. A. Lamb, Mrs. W. A. Lamb, Newton; Miss Martha R. Mann, Mrs. Sarah R. Mann, Charlestown; Mrs. J. E. McDowell, Miss M. G. McDowell, Portland, Me.; Curtis D. Noyes, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Ira Parker, Littleton, N. H.; Amos Paul, Mrs. Amos Paul, Miss Harriet A. Paul, Miss Isabel Paul, South Newmarket, N. H.; B. F. Perry, Mrs. B. F. Perry, Revere, Mass.; William Pratt, Mrs. William Pratt and maid, Boston; Charles H. Pray, Newton; S. C. Prince, Orr's Island, Me.; C. R. L. Putnam, Miss Elizabeth Putnam, Mrs. George Putnam and maid, Miss Josephine Putnam, Cambridge; Miss H. B. Randlett, Boston; Charles E. Raymond, Mrs. Chas. E. Raymond, Cambridge; C. L. Richardson, Mrs. C. L. Richardson, Miss M. L. Richardson, Manchester, N. H.; James A. Ring, Melrose; Miss Lucy E. Russell, Boston; Mrs. M. W. Saunders, Winchester; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Smith, Portland, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel P. Sprague, Holbrook; Oscar L. Stillings, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Stoddard, Boston; F. C. Stratton, Cambridgeport; L. H. Taft, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Taylor, Boston; Miss Hattie A. Taylor, Boston; Henry M. Tilton, Littleton, N. H.; Mrs. Florinda Walker, Windsor, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Watson, Attleboro; E. C. Wheeler, Hubbardston; Miss Alice L. Whitney, Northampton; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilkins, Boston; Rev. W. A. Lamb, Newton; Mrs. S. C. Prince, Orr's Island.—[Boston Journal, January 14th.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

A new Federal Grand Jury was impaneled Tuesday in the District Court.

Physicians now think Col. Wason will not lose his leg which was run over by the Union-street cars.

Nineteen Chinese were on Tuesday discharged from the Pioneer Box factory and white girls were engaged in their places.

Matthew T. Eddy, the proprietor of the Amador House, at No. 675 Mission street, who was shot last Sunday night by Harry Huff, alias Hawk, died on Tuesday.

In the suit of Yeck Wo to restrain Chief Crowley from enforcing the laundry ordinance declared valid by the State Supreme Court, on the ground that the ordinance was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and of the treaty with China, Judge Sawyer has rendered a decision refusing to interfere in the matter.

Lighthouse Keeper Turk at Goat Island has been missing since Monday, and it is feared that he is drowned. He came to this city on duty Monday evening, and instead of being towed back by the steam launch which usually did the service for him, it is thought that he tried to row across, and was lost. Neither he nor his boat has been seen since Monday night.

Nicholas M. Bell, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, at Washington, has notified Postmaster Backus that the Pacific Mail Company has tendered the steamship Zealandia, to sail from this port for Sydney by way of Honolulu, on the 27th instant, for the conveyance of the mail, which has been accepted. The Postmaster has been directed to dispatch the mail by that steamship.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Patti is suffering from a serious attack of bronchitis.

The indications are that a European war is inevitable.

The Fitz-John Porter bill was reported to the House Tuesday.

The rejection of Tinnin's nomination is said to be quite probable.

Boycotting on a very extensive scale is about to be begun in Ireland.

The House Committee on Public Lands Tuesday considered Henley's bill to forfeit the Southern Pacific's land grant.

The question as to whether Attorney-General Marshall or Delmas has charge of the State's interests in the railroad tax cases is likely to lead to trouble.

The New York *Times* notes a substantial business improvement in that city. It says that in no year since the war has there been so large a business done by merchants immediately following the holiday harvest.

Petitions are being numerously signed by fish, flour, provision and other trades in New York, asking Congress to appoint special commissioners to confer with similar functionaries in Canada on the propriety of reviving the Washington treaty relative to fishing rights in British-American waters.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden January 17th:

For Sacramento—Booth & Co., 275 cases syrup; Stanton, Thompson & Co., 4 bundles belting; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 120 boxes baking powder; Billingsley & Co., 89 bundles baskets.

For Stockton—Austin Bros., 6 bundles belting.

The following freight passed El Paso for Sacramento on the 14th instant: For Standard Oil Company, 700 cases oil.

TROUBLE ON THE SOUTHERN.—The railroad company are having much trouble down south, which Superintendent Fillmore refers to as follows: "Our trouble is all between Mohave and Yuma. There are washouts in the Soledad canyon and one bridge in the canyon, which we know as the fourth crossing, is off its abutments. The bridges on both sides of Los Angeles are damaged; there are three or four bents out of each one, and we can not get trains either into or out of Los Angeles. The river has left its bed and is running into the lower part of Los Angeles. No trains can get in from the Santa Ana valley, from San Pedro or from Santa Monica. There are small washouts between Colton and Los Angeles and the Los Angeles branch. In the desert there are washouts between Indio and Yuma, to what extent we do not know. The California Southern between Waterman and Colton is badly washed, and many cuts are filled in with slides. At Waterman Junction the whole town is flooded and several stores are partly filled with water. There are many washouts on the Atlantic and Pacific road. At the Mojave river they are compelled to transfer passengers, and there has been an interruption for forty-eight hours. They hope to get through to-night. I cannot yet say how extensive the washouts are along the Southern Pacific. There are side washes by the track, say ten inches deep and half way across the ties. In some places culverts have given way where they were not large enough to take all the water. Probably there will not