DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 28, 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 123¾ for 4s of 1907; 112½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 89½; 100¾ for 3s; silver bars, 102½.

Silver in London, 46⅞d; consols, 100¼; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125¾; 4½s, 114½.

Another dull day was experienced in the San Francisco stock market yesterday, and prices were slightly lower. The Bodie and Columbus stocks were the best sustained.

Near Red Bluff, Tuesday evening, Dora and Pearl Mason, aged 17 and 13, were drowned while fording a stream.

Another exodus is going on among the negroes of the South.

The hydrophobia scare in the East is said to be groundless.

An ice-gorge in the Mississippi river extends from the mouth of the Illinois river to St. Genevieve, a distance of 65 miles.

John C. Kimbrel, wife and three children, were frozen to death near Dodge City, Ks., during the recent blizzard.

A mob took two murderers from the jail at Susanville, Lassen county, and hanged them in the Court-house yard.

The bark Surprise, of Boston, has been totally wrecked at Madagascar.

The British Cabinet yesterday resolved to resign, and so informed the Queen.

The German Economic Council has pronounced in favor of a double currency.

The man who attempted to rob the Ukiah stage, Tuesday, has been captured, and confesses his crime.

Anti-Chinese meetings are being held in many localities of the State.

It is reported that a serious conflict has occurred between the United States troops, Apaches and Mexicans, in which Captain Crawford was killed.

The bodies of twenty-nine of the victims of the colliery disaster near Newburg, W. Va., have been recovered.

An earthquake shock was experienced Sunday evening in Ulster, Green and Dutchess counties, New York.

The Eastern race tracks are being generally improved for the coming season.

A mammoth public library is projected for New York city, the building to cost $750,000.

Rev. Dr. Newman has accepted the pastorate of the Metropolitan Church in Washington.

Two Deputy Sheriffs of Trinity county yesterday shot and killed a Chinaman who resisted arrest.

Josephus Kestner, who killed his brother, has been found guilty in Trinity county of murder in the second degree.

Jung Quong Sing, who killed Henry Vandervost last October, was convicted in San Jose, yesterday, of murder in the first degree.

It is stated that the Pope is about to create Archbishop Gibbon, of Baltimore, a Cardinal.

Malcolm McLeod was killed by a fall in the King mine, San Bernardino county, yesterday.

A snowslide near Park City, Utah, last evening, killed four men and broke the leg of a fifth.

A French aeronaut was carried to sea in his balloon yesterday, and suddenly disappeared.

A strike of ironworkers at Dreaseville, France, resulted in a serious riot and the death of the manager of the works.

ON THE EVE OF WAR.

There is a very black war cloud in the East. War preparations by Russia and Austria led to the rumor that the former intended to occupy Bulgaria, and the latter Servia. Turkey, entirely cognizant of the desire of Greece for a struggle to regain her lost possessions, called on England to command the Hellenic State to disarm. Greece refuses to be thus coerced, and appeals to England not to attempt interference, but as a matter of precaution moves her fleet to open waters, to avoid its being locked in by a blockade. All the eastern States are packing their magazines and strengthening their forces. The Czar and the Austrian Emperor are secretly encouraging the discontent of Greece and Servia. Roumania will dispute any Russian movement across her territory, and is preparing for an emergency. Greece rightly objects to the neglect to re-establish her authority over States on her upper borders, and is sore to the heart that subjects of her rule are still under Bulgarian domination. For long years she has cherished the hope of regaining her lost possessions. It is half a century since Greece became independent, but she suffered for the luxury in dismemberment, by a surgery that was as cruel as it was unavoidable on her part. She believes now that she sees the beginning of that end which may witness the close of Moslem domination in Europe—itself an enemy to civilization—and hence welcomes any agency that will hasten it. She will make Macedonia the very cockpit of war in order to regain her lost northern provinces, and is preparing to defy the warning of the powers not to enter upon a war of re-conquest. If she shall be the means of wresting from the unspeakable Turk the remnant of his power in Europe, the free people of the world will hold her in kind regard. If she shall regain union with the provinces once hers, but still Greek in all the name implies, the world outside of Europe will be pleased with her success, as it will sympathize with her if she fails. The rumor is that Servia, distant as she is from Greece, contemplates an alliance with the latter for defense and aggression. It seems altogether improbable, since it will be dangerous in the extreme, but it is not impossible. If it is consummated it will mean an attempt to utterly break Turkey, and in this effort Austria will probably not be unwilling to "take a hand," however much she may now openly declare for peace. She can occupy an antagonistic position to Russia, and still be agreed with her in dividing the booty if the fall of the Porte is brought about.

THE MINISTERIAL FALL.

The saying that the unexpected always happens does not hold true in the English Administration situation of to-day. The Queen's speech was an unmistakable declaration in favor of new coercive measures in Ireland, and was a flat refusal to listen to any home-rule propositions. On the heels of this came Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's notice of a bill to suppress the Irish National League, and other "dangerous societies." Then followed Colling's amendment to the address, and the vote expressive of want of confidence in the Queen's policy—329 to 250—was the natural sequence. All this was "the expected," and hence the downfall of the Salisbury Ministry has been but the fulfillment of some weeks of prophesying by farsighted English correspondents. To-day the formal resignation of the Government will be made, and then we may look for a sweeping change in the ministerial policy. If the "man of peace" is called to the helm, though the Queen's dislike for him is unconcealed, we shall find England giving more attentive ear to the appeal of Greece, and attempting a pacification of the Eastern States, now being prodded on to war by Russia and Austria. But the defeat of the Government does not of necessity imply the embrace by Parliament of Colling's plan to restore to laborers "direct connection with the soil" by giving local representative bodies the power to acquire land by compulsory purchase, in order to rent and sell the same in small parcels "to occupying owners and tenants, subject to perpetual-quit-rent." If the Irish leaders are not now convinced of the impolicy of their coquetting with the Conservatives, they are not open to conviction on any question.

It is by no means to be assumed that Mr. Gladstone will be called to form a ministry. It would be according to conventional usage that he should be, but the time must come when this will be departed from. If he is selected he cannot decline the task, and such a one for difficulty no other statesman has ever had presented to him. The recent enlargement of the franchise has been broader in its operation that even its friends believed would result, and there are now some 3,000,000 new voters who become active factors in English politics. Very largely, these are of the class who will be caught by the Colling's scheme to secure lands in small holdings to laborers, and this fact involves the question of forming a new cabinet still more, since the electors thus added to the voting strength will demand a hearing for the novel and not very clear scheme of the Reform Association of which Mr. Collings is the President. In short the situation is one concerning which there is no end to speculation.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

In another column we quote the editorial expression of the Chicago *Times* on railway administration. The *Times* has always been a free lance—rather inclined, however, to be radical in the matter of railway legislation, but still of such judicial judgment as not to be drawn into a mere popular swim for popularity's sake.

It indorses, in the article referred to, the declaration of Mr. Perkins to the Congressional committee on the interstate commerce measures, where he says that "considering the development of the country, the low rates that everywhere prevail, and the facility with which persons and property are now transported, the wisdom of any legislation that would look to a change of the conditions under which have been evolved results so beneficial, may well be doubted. The problem is working itself out more rapidly than could have been considered as possible twenty years ago, and the cause for wonder is not that railways, in common with human affairs generally, are yet imperfect, but that they have been able to make so much progress," etc.

The *Times* believes that studious review will convince any candid person of the truth of these observations. It supposes that Congress had twenty-five years ago prescribed an elaborate code of rules and regulations, and concludes that the railroad system, so hedged about, would have made no greater progress toward a satisfactory solution than it has made without such legislation. Indeed, it believes such action would have proved a hindrance, and have *greatly retarded* the advance toward the desired goal.

It refers to the fact that railroad men of broadest experience still confess that the evolution of our railway system surpasses the knowledge they possess of its intricacies and wonderful laws of development and adjustment.

The *Times* concludes that "*the best guide for the statute maker that experience has furnished, is not found in the working of regulative enactments, but in the surprisingly rapid progress that the railway system has itself made in the direction of a satisfactory adjustment of its relations to the conditions and wants of society.*" These remarks furnish texts for elaborate comment, but it is scarcely needed, and would add little to the force of the *Times'* expressions, which should be read by every man who is open to reason.

THE Yolo *Mail*, referring to our objection to the feasting of reporters at the opening of the citrus fair in San Francisco, as a preliminary to securing "good reports," says that this journal favored similar action recently, and asks why the change? The *Mail* is in error. The Board of Trade of Sacramento entertained members of the press on an express invitation from that body. It was for the purpose of extending hospitality to visitors and to inform the press men what steps were being taken to develop and settle northern California. They were called together not to secure puffs for the Floral Festival, but as an act of hospitable courtesy, and to advise them what the Board had been doing relative to the peopling of the north section. The Board was not managing a fair or a show. It had nothing for sale, nothing to be pufled. It was engaged in a broad public work in which it already had the aid of the press, and it asked its representatives to sit at its board in all sincerity. The case is very different from that of a call to beer and sandwiches on the opening of a show for an admission fee. No member of the press present could possibly feel that any bribe was offered him. He could only realize that he was being entertained as a stranger by a representative commercial body of a prosperous city; a body that was sincere in doing the honors for the city, and was able to foot the bills and not feel it; a body that had been for months working in harmony with the press for a common end—the good of the whole north section of the State.

SENATOR PAYNE has been officially informed that the investigation into the Donavin charges is in earnest and that it behooves him to attend it and look to his rights. Thus far the Senator has treated the matter as unworthy his attention, but it is now believed he will realize soon that he owes it to his party and the country, to show Donavin's allegations to be as false as he (Senator Payne) insists they are. The investigation is to be sweeping enough to include certain vague and indefinite charges against Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foster, and these gentlemen will not fail to appear and establish their innocence.

IT is gratifying to learn that the Northern Citrus Fair in San Francisco opened successfully, and that it meets the high expectations raised concerning it among the Bay people. Will some one please send a special invitation to the Los Angeles *Herald* man to attend?

Washington Territory Prohibitionists are endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill through the Legislatnre making it an offense to treat or entertain another person at a public bar.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

CHAOTIC STATE OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Condition of Senator Miller—Earthquake in New York—Turf Matters—Affairs Abroad.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

Senator Miller's Condition.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—It is announced here this afternoon that Senator Miller, of California, is much worse, and his death may be expected at any hour.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—It is stated that Senator Miller's health is improving, and that his friends are greatly encouraged. At the Senator's house it is believed that the strongest symptom in favor of his recovery is his own firm belief that he will get well. His nerve and will power are believed to be more potent and beneficial influences than medicine.

The Forty-ninth Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—No business of general importance was transacted in either house of Congress to-day.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: United States Attorney, R. C. Smith, for Montana. Registers of Land Office—D. H. Hall, Eureka, Nev.; H. Pefley, Boise City, Idaho; W. S. Austin, Vancouver, W. T.; R. C. McFarland, Cœur d'Alene, Idaho. Receivers of Public Moneys—Tyree H. Bell, Visalia, Cal.; John E. Budd, Stockton, Cal.; William O. Miles, Eureka, Nev.; J. O. Kean, Vancouver, W. T.; H. C. Branstetter, Boise City, Idaho; W. J. Cody, Bodie, Cal.

Public Buildings for San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Senator Stanford, to authorize the purchase of a site for a building for the postoffice, Court-house and other offices in San Francisco, and appropriating $350,000 for the purpose.

The United States Marshalship Again.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—Ex-Sheriff Pat. White, of San Francisco, has had a conference with Representative Henley about the United States Marshalship. The point is made at the White House that in the distribution of Federal patronage in California, a majority of the offices have fallen into the hands of those identified with the Southern cause during the war, and that Democrats who served in the Union army should be given recognition. It is also stated that the Irish element has not been considered so far. Mr. White has claims upon both these grounds, and is pressing them. Henley says, however, that he has not withdrawn his support of Wolfskill for the place.

A Soldiers' Home on the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—Members of the Pacific coast delegation are working with the Committee on Military Affairs to secure a favorable report on Representative Negley's bill to establish a Soldiers' Home on the Pacific coast. It is believed that Mr. Stanford delayed introducing this bill because a similar one had been introduced in the last Congress by Senator Miller, and he asked Senator Miller if he should longer wait, and was told to present it at once. Mr. Stanford did so, at the suggestion of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which he is a member, as there was a number of similar bills upon which they desired to act as soon as possible.

The Port Townsend Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—It is understood that there is considerable opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Beecher, who was appointed by President Cleveland Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, W. T., simply as a reward for the political services rendered the Democratic party during the last Presidential campaign by his father, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher was formerly a purser on one of the steamers running on the Pacific coast, and the reputation he acquired in that occupation appears to have been such that both Democrats and Republicans are now opposing his confirmation. It is understood that Mr. Beecher has left his post at Port Townsend, and is now on his way to Washington to look personally after his confirmation.

Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day instructed Wheeler to report favorably the bill introduced by him to authorize the President to restore officers to the army in certain cases. The bill is intended to cover the case of Fitz John Porter. Only two members disagreed to the report.

Representative Felton has received a petition from Mountain View, for the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty, which he will submit to the House at the first opportunity.

Delmas resumed his argument in the California railroad tax cases in the United States Supreme Court to-day, at the close of which Judge Sanderson commenced his argument for the railroad company.

The Ohio Legislative Deadlock.

COLUMBUS, January 27th.—The joint Senates met at 4 P. M., and adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow, at the request of the caucus conference committee. The Chairman of the committee states that they only had a preliminary conference, but thinks they may agree on a settlement of the troubles. If the committees are not through, another adjournment will be taken to-morrow. When the adjournment was announced, the doors were thrown open, and a crowd rushed in from every quarter, filling up the hall.

Turf Notes.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—The improvements at Jerome Park for the coming season are being rapidly pushed. A large force is at work widening and strengthening the track. At the other courses similar work is being done. The changes at Sheepshead Bay consist of a new inside track over the turf, and the enlargement of the quarters devoted to members. There are about seventy horses in training at the course. The Dwyers are pruning out their stable for effective work. The racers have wintered well at Monmouth Park. Among the improvements under way is the enlargement of the grand stand to double its former size.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—*Turf, Field and Farm*, in its next issue, will announce the permanent retirement from the turf of Pierre Lorillard, who has for years figured so prominently in the racing annals of this country, and whose victories on the English turf with Parole and Iroquois made his fame world wide. His racing stables will be sold by auction February 27th, including the well-known thoroughbreds Drake Carter, Pontiac, Emperor, Unrest, and Dewdrop. Wanda will be retired for breeding purposes. Lorillard retains his Rancocas establishment.

Suppression of Vice in New York.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—At the twelfth anniversary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice last evening, over 100 were present. The annual report declared there were tons of immoral literature afloat in this city despite the society's work. The matter seized and destroyed the past year was as follows: 36,926 pounds of books, letter-press, etc.; 26,423 pounds of electrotype and stereotype plates for printing books, etc.; 233,594 obscene pictures, 91,809 articles of immoral use, 1,411,557 obscene circulars, songs, leaflets, and 982,220 names and postoffice addresses in the hands of dealers used by them to send circulars by mail.

The Trial of General Shaler.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—The trial of General Shaler has caused deep interest in a large class of the community, particularly in Grand Army circles. To-day Shaler, upon being put on the stand, firmly and emphatically denied the statements of Monmouth B. Wilson, his accuser, and declared himself innocent of corruption. His counsel rested their case on his denial, and there is a belief that his acquittal will follow, as Wilson has declared himself perjured.

Earthquake in Hudson Valley.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—The *Herald* says: Our correspondent at Rondout reports to-day a quite perceptible earthquake shock Sunday evening in the Hudson valley, though no damage was done. The disturbance was extensive, affecting Ulster, Green and Dutchess counties.

The New York Billiard Match—Schaefer Again the Victor.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—The billiard match between Jacob Schaefer and Maurice Vignaux was continued to-night. The result of the previous night's play had left the score very much in favor of Schaefer—600 to 274. After fine playing on both sides, Schaefer ran out his string in the thirtieth inning, making his total score for the two nights 1,200, against Vignaux's 825. Score: Schaefer's total, 600; Vignaux's, 561; winner's average, 20; loser's, 19 10-20.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 27th—Noon.—Stocks opened ¼ higher, but afterward ruled dull and slightly lower, Western Union declining 1¼.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—Burlington 37; Denver and Rio Grande, 16; Northern Pacific, 25½; preferred, 57; Central Pacific, 41; Northwestern, 106¾; New York Central, 103¾; Oregon Navigation, 101¼; Transcontinental, 28¾; Pacific Mail, 55¼; Panama, 98; Rock Island, 27½; St. Louis and San Francisco, 20; Omaha, 37; Wells-Fargo's Express, 118; Western Union, 69¼.

The Dead at Newburg.

WHEELING (W. Va.,) January 27th.—Work has been continued without intermission at the Newburg coal shaft, and up to midnight last night eleven more bodies had been recovered. This makes twenty-nine.

The Scarlet Hat.

CLEVELAND, (O.,) January 27th.—The *Catholic Universe* will say in its issue to-morrow: From reliable information, received from Rome, we feel justified in saying that the Holy Father has determined in the near future to create the Most Rev. James Gibbon, Archbishop of Baltimore, a Cardinal." The statement of the *Universe* is based on information received by Bishop Gilmour from the Pope.

FOREIGN.

Looks Like War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 27th.—The inhabitants of the island of Crete, three-fourths of whom are Greeks, are excited over the prospect of the arrival of the Greek squadron. There are only two Turkish ironclads in Cretan waters, and they are stationed in Zuba bay. They would be unable to resist the progress of the Greek fleet. The Turkish garrison on the island numbers 10,000 men.

ATHENS, January 27th.—The Porte threatens the immediate invasion of Thessally.

It is rumored that the British fleet has arrived at Crete.

The fall of the Salisbury Government in England has raised the hopes of the Greek people.

LONDON, January 27th.—Greece has informed Turkey that the Greek squadron has gone on a cruise, and will not visit Crete.

VIENNA, January 27th.—The Greek Government recently bought the steamer Hammonia, for conversion into a man-of-war. Germany objected to the purchase, which was consequently annulled.

An order from the Greek Government for 1,200 horses has been received in Trieste.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 27th.—The *Novosti* says that England's action in regard to Greece is merely a pretext for sending a fleet to Turkish waters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 27th.—Thirty thousand Martini rifles, from America, have been forwarded to the front. The fleet is taking on board three months' provisions and a supply of ammunition.

LONDON, January 27th. — Bulgaria has ordered the Servian frontier closed to traffic. The Servians are greatly irritated by this action.

The British Cabinet Resolve to Resign.

LONDON, January 27th.—The meeting of the Cabinet to-day lasted an hour. The situation was fully discussed. It was resolved that the Ministers should at once resign, and Salisbury sent a special messenger to Osborne House, to inform the Queen of the decision of the Cabinet.

France and the Hellenic Question.

PARIS, January 27th.—De Freycinet today informed M. Criesis, the Greek Charge d'Affaires, that France, although she sympathized with Greece, was unable to separate herself from the action of the Powers toward that country.

Serious Labor Riot in France.

PARIS, January 27th.—Two thousand striking employes at one of the iron mills in Dreaseville, Department of Aveyron, attacked the house of the manager of the works, broke open the door, entered the building, seized the manager and threw him out of a window. He was then trampled to death by the angry crowd. Troops were sent to quell the disturbance. The strike grew out of the question of wages. The troops restored order, but not until several rioters had been killed and a number wounded.

An Aeronaut Disappears.

PARIS, January 27th.—M. Girod Renaud, of the Grand Theatre, New York, made an ascension to-day in a balloon. The balloon was driven out to sea, and suddenly vanished.

An Endeavor to Overawe the Indians.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—An Ottawa (Ont.) special says: In view of the threatened uprising among the Indians of the Northwest Territories, the Dominion Government, on the recommendation of General Middleton, has decided to have a general military demonstration of the united forces of the Northwest, to be held in the vicinity of the Blackfeet Reservation, near Fort McLeod. It is now certain that great dissatisfaction exists among several tribes located along the international border.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Winnemucca, Nev., is having a religious revival.

Shingle Springs will soon boast of a weekly paper.

Scarlet fever of a virulent type is prevalent at Redding.

An Oroville man intends to plant 2,000 orange trees this year.

Cloverdale, Nye county, Nevada, has been established as a postoffice.

The snowfail in Montana is not more than one-third as much as in Utah and Colorado.

Coasting was never better on the Comstock, and Young America and the juvenile Piutes are having a glorious time.

The Sonoma county Supervisors require saloon-keepers to give a bond of $1,000 to keep an orderly house and obey the laws.

Last week fifty-two carloads of ice were shipped over the railroad from Prosser creek, and distributed at points on the Salt Lake division for use next summer.

An old woman at Nord, Butte county, cut out a corn with a razor, and now her doctor, after amputating the toe, says the whole foot will have to come off to save her from gangrene.

The anti-Chinese agitation in Wheatland has resulted in some good. All the Chinese laundrymen have refused to do any more washing, as they cannot pay the town license on account of the poor patronage they receive.

The Petaluma *Courier* says: The robins, we think from their actions, are proving splendid scavengers of the orchards in southern Sonoma county. They eat all the decayed or rotten fruit, and, we believe, destroy some of the worm pests.

The *Democrat* says: We think it is safe to say that Redding has increased in population during the past year to the extent of 300 inhabitants. Others put it as high as 450. Close on to 100 new houses were erected during that time also.

The Bridgeport (Mono county) *Chronicle* does not want a resurvey of the California-Nevada boundary line, as it might throw Aurora back into California, and compel Mono county to bankrupt itself to pay $140,000 of old Aurora warrants.

At San Andreas a Mexican was discovered in the middle of the night leaving a chicken-house with a sack on his back. On beholding the proprietor of the premises he quickly said: "Don't shoot, excuse me," and without further parley dropped his plunder and departed.

A lady of Santa Rosa applied to the city authorities lately for permission to shoot rats with a rifle around her premises, which are inside the city limits. On being asked if she could take the life of a rat at fifty paces, she answered that she could not, but her sister could blow a humming bird's head off at thirty paces.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

PROMONTORY (Utah), January 27th.—The following overland passengers passed here to-day to arrive in Sacramento January 29th: C. H. Abercrombie, Beloit, Kan.; S. Ashmera, Mrs. N. B. Adams, New York; Miss L. Baird, Ogden; A. B. Bourne, E. L. Foley, San Francisco; S. Card, Chicago; A. H. Goddard, Tellurio, Col.; Mrs. Holtwin and two children, Chicago; F. M. Haight, San Francisco; J. E. Maxey, Iowa; M. Marks, Salt Lake; Henry Owens, Denver; Thomas O'Niel, Rawlins; James Price, San Mateo, Cal.; Miss L. Realdo, Germany; E. A. Stone, Mrs. A. Stone, New York; R. J. Stenson, San Francisco; Rev. M. P. Scanlan, Brooklyn; James Smith, Laramie, Wy.; Miss T. Swartz, Miss K. Swartz, Denver; W. Stapeley, Messa, Arizona; L. Tromey, Butte.

ALL stock-raisers keep St. Jacobs Oil. The effect on animals is marvelous.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

J. McM. Shafter and S. M. Wilson in Favor of the Anti-Chinese Section?

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Justice to two of the most eminent lawyers in the State seems to require a correction of the statement made by Hon. Grove L. Johnson, that Hons. J. McM. Shafter and S. M. Wilson supported Section 4, Article XIX., of the State Constitution, relating to the Chinese. It is literally true that they did, on one occasion, vote for that section; but it is entirely clear that they so voted inadvertently, and directly against their well-known views, publicly and frequently expressed on the floor of the Convention, both before and after that occasion.

The discussion of the proposed article on Chinese commenced on the 9th of December, 1878. (Proceedings of Convention, vol. 1, page 628.) During that discussion Mr. Shafter and Mr. Wilson each made an exhaustive argument against the article, on the ground that the attempt to prohibit the immigration and residence of the Chinese to and in California was in conflict with the laws and treaties of the General Government and the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Shafter's argument can be found, commencing on page 673, and that of Mr. Wilson commencing on page 681, volume 2. Several proposed sections of the article were stricken out at that time.

The article was finally before the Convention on the 20th of February, 1879. It had then been reduced to six sections—Section 6 being the same as the present Section 4 of the Constitution (Page 1,428, vol. 3.) After considerable debate, Sections 4 and 5 were stricken out. During that debate Mr. Shafter said, among other things, as follows: "The first section I have no particular objection to, because it applies to all alike; but, as to the others, they are in conflict with Federal laws and the Federal Constitution. I have taken an oath, over and over again, to support that Constitution, and I am not going to violate it." (Page 1,428, vol. 3.)

After Sections 4 and 5 had been stricken out, the previous question was carried, and without further discussion a vote was taken on adopting the article thus amended as a whole, and on this vote the two gentlemen named stand recorded in the affirmative. But from what followed it is clear that they supposed that all the objectionable matter had been stricken out, for on the same day Mr. Wilson gave notice of a motion to reconsider, and on the next day he made the motion, accompanying it with a speech, of which the following are the opening sentences:

"Mr. President: I move, in accordance with notice, to reconsider the vote by which the article on Chinese was adopted yesterday. I would say in reference to that, Mr. President, that we proceeded yesterday with a very considerable amount of haste in the adoption of some of this article. Section 4, and Section 5 after some discussion—were stricken out. After that, I believe, the previous question was moved, and the article, with the section as amended, was adopted. Section 6 is somewhat long and somewhat involved, and it did not strike me with the same force that it has since, upon consideration of it. Now, the last clause of Section 6 is decidedly in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and my object in moving a consideration is that I may make a motion to strike out the last clause of Section 6," etc. (Page 1,435, vol. 3.)

On this motion Mr. Shafter made a speech, commencing as follows: "Mr. President, I voted in favor of this article; but I hope that the motion to reconsider will prevail, in order to remove the remaining objections to this section. There are evidently gentlemen here who do not scruple to violate the Constitution of the United States. I think it would be more proper to preserve our duties to that Government." *

Further on he says: "You may undertake to put such a provision in your Constitution; but when you violate the Constitution of the United States, and violate the moral sense of the people, they will trample your Constitution in the dirt. * * * You are advocating secession in direct terms. You are defying the law of Congress and the Constitution of the country, and this country will never submit to it." (Pages 1,436, 1,437, vol. 3.)

Both these gentlemen strongly declared themselves as opposed to Chinese immigration, and in favor of every constitutional measure against it. LEGIS.

Temperature for Foothill Citrus Culture.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I read with interest your contemporary's comparison of mean temperature as between Los Angeles and Oroville. This comparison can be made with other places in our foothills adjacent to Sacramento, and these places bear equally as good a comparison as Oroville. And what is of much greater importance is the fact that you can find equally as favorable locations for citrus culture, if the thermometer is to be the guide or test, as Oroville, and that, too, at an altitude of 2,422 feet. In proof of this I give you the following tabular statement of temperature taken at Colfax, Placer county, for the years 1870 to 1875, respectively, covering a period of five years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Av'ge.
January	.....	47.35	45.60	51.00	43.50	46.85
February	.....	43.50	48.05	41.20	42.15	43.75
March	46.30	50.30	50.70	53.95	42.50	48.75
April	54.35	54.15	52.20	55.00	53.75	54.00
May	62.00	60.35	67.50	64.50	61.75	63.25
June	71.80	72.00	72.30	72.50	70.10	71.65
July	81.25	78.90	79.05	81.35	79.70	80.05
August	72.50	81.50	78.00	76.20	74.00	76.45
September	70.00	71.00	70.50	73.50	72.45	71.50
October	61.10	64.10	64.15	58.20	59.45	61.40
November	52.75	50.30	52.40	56.30	49.75	52.30
December	43.75	49.35	48.60	42.10	44.65	45.70

By this table we find that the average anual temperature at Colfax for five years was 59.6 or lacking less than 1° of being equally as high as Los Angeles, while the lowest point touched by the thermometer in five years was once 26° above zero and the next, lowest 28°. And these observations, remember, were taken in the village of Colfax, where it is no uncommon thing for the thermometer to fall from 2° to 4° lower than it does upon the adjacent ridges and table lands upon which all of our fruitculturists are setting their vines and trees at the present time. Again, comparing the mean temperature for six months commencing with March, we find that Colfax averages just the same as Los Angeles.

Now does not this prove, if the thermometer is to be the test, that our foothill lands, even to an altitude of 2,400 feet, are just as much the natural home of the citrus fruits as the average land in southern California. I respectfully submit that it does. And if our people and press will be equally as public spirited in proclaiming these facts as the people and press of the southern part of our State have been, I firmly believe that we can and shall see in the very near future, our foothills of the Sierras teeming with a prosperous people, giving a new impulse and life to every department of trade and commerce.

One more comparison I wish to make, although I am reminded that comparisons are odious, and that is this: In most all of the settled portions of the southern part of our State the cultivation of the soil is impossible without irrigation. And it is conceded that in most cases and places the limit of supply is already reached, and the cost enters into the calculation of profits very largely, while in our foothills, from an altitude of 1,800 to 2,400 feet, the average rainfall for five years has been 46.28 inches, and no irrigation whatever is needed. Thanking you for your endeavors to attract attention to the merits of our foothills in the past, and trusting that these tables of observations may be of service to you in the future, I am yours for northern California. G. O. HAYFORD.

Sacramento, January 23, 1886.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, being highly concentrated, requires smaller doses, and is more effective than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest, because the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered.

THE best regulator of digestive organs and the best appetizer known is Angostura Bitters. Try it, but beware of imitations. Get from your grocer or druggist the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing or indications of cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cents a box.

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UNION SERVICES.

What Must I Do to be Saved? Believe in Jesus Christ.

The Congregational Church was well filled last evening to hear the sermon by Rev. A. C. Herrick, of Calvary Baptist Church. He chose for his text the words: "Sirs, what must I do to be saved," a portion of Acts xvi., 30th. Place before your minds four men—two Jews and two Greeks—who had been in the city of Phillipi several days preaching the new religion. Their first convert was Lydia, a seller of purple. Those four men sought to bring before the minds of the people Jesus of Nazareth. While traveling through the streets a slave girl possessed of an evil spirit followed them, crying aloud, "These men are the servants of the Most High God, which shew us the way of salvation." Paul, being grieved, turned and said unto the spirit, "I command thee, in the name of Jesus Christ, to come out of her," and the spirit came out of her immediately. She had been employed by her masters as a soothsayer, or fortune-teller, and when they realized that their hope of gain was gone, they caught Paul and Silas and took them before the rulers, charging that they were Jews, a detriment to the city, and were teaching unlawful customs. The populace rose against them, their clothes were torn from them, they were scourged and beaten, thrust into the innermost dungeon of the dark Roman prison, and their feet made fast in the stocks. At midnight Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto God, and all those within the prison walls heard them. Suddenly there was a great earthquake, the very foundations of the prison were shaken, all the doors flew open, and every one's bands were loosened. The jailer, awaking from his sleep and discovering the doors of the prison open, drew his sword and would have committed suicide, thinking the prisoners had escaped, had he not been constrained by Paul, who called to him in a loud voice, saying: "Do thyself no harm, for we are all here." When the jailer procured a light he came trembling to Paul and Silas, and falling before them, said, in the language of the text, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" Paul answered him, saying:

"BELIEVE IN THE LORD JESUS CHRIST."

The soul without Christ is in a lost condition. Lost means gone, dead, nevermore, remorse. It has reference to the soul, in regard to the future world. Lost is a fearful word. We know what it is when spoken of the man who plows the billowy deep, and when applied to the soul how deep and mighty is that word. A man is lost who is blind in regard to the things of God, who is traveling on the wrong road. How many here to-night are in the king's highway, the way to eternal happiness, or on the road to eternal death? It is hard to get people to realize that their soul is in this condition toward God. Jesus came into the world to seek and save what is lost. What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Jesus through those three years of suffering was seeking your salvation. He loved us when we were sinners. If you desire to know the value of your soul, read the New Testament. The jailer referred to realized the value of his soul when he cried, "What must I do to be saved?" You must realize that you are lost, that you are blind, that you are on the wrong road, traveling in by and unbidden paths. Have you not realized that fact in the last few days, during the holding of these meetings, that

YOU ARE WANDERING FROM GOD,

That you are lost, that you have a soul to save? Have you not repeatedly asked yourself, "What shall I do to be saved?" To all such, like Paul of old, we say to you, believe in Christ and right your ways as best you can. It will be remembered that the Roman jailer washed and anointed the lacerated backs of Paul and Silas, and made amends for their cruel treatment to the extent that laid within his power. The minister said he did not think much of a man who will not seek to right the wrongs that he has done. Zaccheus of old said: "One-half of my property will I give to the poor, and to those I have cheated I will pay four-fold." What shall I do to be saved? is a question that is sorely troubling your hearts. Why don't you come to Jesus? You are like a ship at anchor. You are tied down to some besetting sin. You must weigh anchor, tear yourself from your sins and come to Christ, if you would save your soul; no matter if it is like the taking out of an eye or the cuttting off of your right arm. We must give up all our sins. This amusement and that enjoyment you must give up and seek the Lord. We must be willing to do just what Christ directs. If we love Jesus Christ, how easy is it for us to obey him? Seek Christ and you get

THE FORGIVENESS OF ALL YOUR SINS.

If some of the sins of some of this audience were written upon the walls of this church we could not get them to come in here for all the wealth that is in yonder vaults of the State treasury. No matter how dark your sins, God can and will forgive them. If you could go out of this church to-night, feeling within your hearts that all your past sins were obliterated, oh! how happy you would be. That happiness is within your reach. Oh! why longer delay. Christ will give you power to overcome your sins, and you will gain eternal life. Those precious gifts are given to those whose souls are saved, and He will also give you strength to bear the trials of life. The beginnings of that which is to bring about the grandest results are always the most difficult and severe. So in regard to sin. It is hard at first to give it up. One by one the angel of death will come and say to each of us, your time has come. Are you prepared? You are almost persuaded. So near home, yet lost!

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