DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 19, 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.

FOREIGN.—Silver in London, 46¾d; consols, 100 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 127; 4½s, 114½.....Dissension in the British Cabinet.....Bank of England rate of discount reduced.....Caucus of Conservative members of Parliament in London.....Reopening of British Parliament.....Franco-Madagascar treaty ratified.....Another anti-Polish bill introduced in German Reichstag.....Recruiting in Austria for Servian army prohibited.....Jewish brigands condemned to death in Bessarabia.....Riot at Bristol, Eng.....Twenty persons injured in an affray in County Cavan, Ireland.....British bark in flames at Calcutta.....Servian Prime Minister's resignation withdrawn.

EASTERN.—Government bonds quoted in New York at 125½ for 4s of 1907; 113½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 88@4 90; 100¼ for 3s; silver bars, 101¼.....John B. Gough dead.....Brief strike of street car employes in New York.....McCullough monument fund amounts to $11,000.....Two million four hundred thousand acres Northern Pacific land sold.....Strike of railroad brakemen continues.

WASHINGTON.—Attorney-General Garland condemned by Senate Judiciary Committee.....J. C. Franks nominated for U. S. Marshal for California.....Fitz John Porter bill passed the House.....Several nominations confirmed by the Senate.....Anti-Chinese petition 136 feet long to be presented in the House to-day.

PACIFIC SLOPE.—Chinese driven from Nicolaus, Sutter county, by a mob.....Fine Agricultural Hall to be built in Marysville.....Daniel Folsom shot and killed in Quincy, Plumas county.....Temperance revival at San Buenaventura.....Reunion of Knights of Pythias at Oroville.....Seventeen-year-old boy sent to san Quentin from Marysville.....Eight Sheepherders killed by Apaches.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The Grand Army Encampment now being held in this city is a convention of more than ordinary importance. The body has to grapple with the preliminaries of receiving and entertaining the National Encampment. It ought to put at the head of that work its very best and most experienced workers. It is essential that there be no bungling next August. The Grand Army in California embraces in its membership some of the most efficient business men, and a large number of those who know how to entertain. These should be preferred to the inexperienced always. The character and success of the reception next August will wholly depend upon wise administration of the funds raised and to be raised for the purpose. Every dollar that is expended to present California to our guests in its truth, and to give them practical information regarding our resources and capabilities, will be wisely invested. There ought to be no waste of funds in mere show decoration and parade. The visitors will care far more to see as much as they can of the State, than have their eyesight temporarily gratified with decorative gaudiness. Just so much of the funds as can be set aside for the purpose should be used to aid in the transport of the delegates into various sections of the State. These men and those to accompany them are of the class who care for material and practical things and will greatly more appreciate the hospitality that opens all the doors of the State, than that which wines and dines them to surfeit in a single apartment. They will not see California in San Francisco alone. The people of that city are now alive to the importance of sending guests into the rural regions. If we are to have 30,000 or 40,000 visitors in August next, at least half of them should be given opportunity to examine our producing sections, on such liberal terms of transportation as will constitute a pressing invitation. This can be done, and still all due form and ceremony and pomp of reception provided for. It is probable that the interior counties would contribute to the entertainment fund liberally, if called upon, with the end in view indicated and with the assurance that the whole time of the visit will not be consumed for set observances in the metropolis.

SCANT DRESSING AGAIN.

The San Francisco *Spirit of the Times* takes us to task for saying that when women of society dress immodestly they do so by consent of and to please men, and that whatever there is of complaint about scanty dressing is chargeable to the men of the day. The *Times* insists that this is unjust judgment of the male sex. But, though a column and a half is devoted to vigorous protest and iteration of this conclusion, the only thing advanced that may be called a reason in support, is the statement that all men know that when a woman is immodest in dress, those who most decidedly express disapproval are men, and that as a rule men do not approve scant dressing by women. We are willing to concede this to be fact. But it is also fact that this condemnation and virtuous indignation is manifest mainly when ladies of somewhat advanced years are more lavish in display of the person than is proper. Over such exhibitions men are not infrequently very indignant; but, strange to say, they confine the expressions of their disfavor chiefly to rather subdued comment among themselves. It is only at rare intervals that men stand out boldly and protest, as does Dr. Morgan Dix. Let us be entirely honest with those of our sex. They know perfectly well that scant dressing is indulged in only so far as society tolerates it, and for the codes of society man is as much responsible as woman. The attempt to throw the whole burden of accountability for society's misdoings upon the weaker sex is simply cowardly. If it be true that men do not favor the scant dressing condemned by the *Churchman* and the *Times* with such vigor, it is a humiliating confession to make that they submit to it. Man writes the code of virtue, and in wife, daughter, mother and sister maintains its integrity, even at the mouth of the pistol and the sacrifice of life. Shall he then confess his inability to write the code of decency to which women of fashion must conform? Certainly not. If the writer in the last named journal was so deeply shocked, and his sensibilities so wounded by the exposure of person he witnessed at "a state ball in Washington," it must have occurred to him that the state ball was held by the command or request of a man, and that, too, probably, one whose simply expressed desire would have become the law of the place for both men and women, as regards dress. And so it is on all occasions when woman figures as fashion's model.

AND now that Chinese labor is to be displaced, let such laboring men as have been improvident, and wasteful of their substance in whisky-drinking, reform their ways and prove their ability and right to stand side by side with the sober, industrious, toiling, saving mechanics and workers of the land, who dignify labor and add honor and strength to the communities of the State. Let the people hereafter listen in vain for the old complaint, that white laborers in California, on the farm and in the vineyard and orchard, are unreliable, and turn up drunk at the very time when most needed. It is the complaint now, and there is nothing gained by concealing it. There is no wisdom in covering the fact that the labor-employing class of the rural districts in this State, in a great many cases, have no confidence in the laborers, and have reason for their want of it. The unemployed who are worthy of employment have all along been heavily handicapped by the drones that seek work only to gratify present need or a morbid appetite for drink, and with no intention of deserving the repose of confidence. The Chinese are to be prevented coming into the country hereafter—not in the interest of the intemperate and shiftless and unskillful, but in the interest of the workmen who are sober, industrious, reliable, and who qualify themselves by industry, application and desire to do whatever they undertake. For the shiftless class there will be less room in California than there is now for the Chinese, and the boycott of industry and steadfastness will run it out—starve it out of the State. In the destiny opening before California—in the tilling of her soil, the gathering of her products, the development of her resources, the settlement of her vacant places—the lazy tramp and the whisky-guzzling beggar for work will not be wanted. They will be brushed aside, along with the Chinese and other undesirable elements. This State demands a steady, intelligent, sober, reliable, home-building class of workers, and it will have them. They are coming already, and it will be but a short time before they will reform our whole labor system, and, while supplanting the Chinese, will at the same time remove from us forever the odium of the charge repeated in the voice of seven out of ten of the rural employers of the land: "California white labor is unreliable."

THE *Alta California*, the remarks of which are elsewhere published, is of the same mind with the RECORD-UNION, when it declares that while the anti-Chinese agitation must not be allowed to slacken, or come to judgment as but a hectic flush of excitement in an election year, we must not do the State grievious injury by demanding those sudden changes in the industrial system that will prostrate any industry or production. The change cannot be accomplished "in a day nor a year, but it must be done," it declares. Such industries as clearly cannot at once change from the old to the new methods, must be given time to work the substitution of white for Chinese labor.

MR. MORRISON'S new tariff bill pleases no one. It cuts $10,000,000 of revenue off in a lump in its sugar schedule. It is not free trade enough for the free traders, and much too free for the protectionists. It is neither fish nor flesh, and is receiving kicks and cuffs from all quarters. It appears to excite little interest in Washington, because of the belief there that there will be no tariff legislation at this session of Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Timothy Whalen, who on last Sunday night killed his father and then attempted suicide, is improving, and no danger is apprehended from the wounds he inflicted upon himself.

Captain W. H. Goodell, of the Santa Clara, convicted of beating one sailor and assaulting with a deadly weapon another, has been sentenced in the United States District Court, by Judge Sabin, to four months in San Quentin, at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $300.

Detectives Cox and Glennon found a white babe in a back room on the upper floor of the Chinese rookery at 639 Jackson street Wednesday afternoon and rescued it from Ah Cum, its foster mother. The babe is evidently of German extraction and is between 3 and 4 years old.

It is reported at the Southern Pacific offices that a special Chicago-bound train of twenty-six cars loaded with oranges reached Ogden from Los Angeles Wednesday, via the Central Pacific route, in the excellent time of sixty hours, and would make the run from Ogden to Omaha in forty-five hours. Even over the heavy mountain grades the time made shows an average speed of twenty miles an hour. From Truckee to Ogden the average speed was twenty-five miles.

Charles Crocker has sent word to his sons to place $33,000 in the bank to the credit of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. With $11,000 donated by Senator Fair, the society purchased two 50-vara lots near Golden Gate Park, but as the money to erect the home was not forthcoming, the attention of Charles Crocker was called to the matter, and he asked to have the plans of a suitable building forwarded to him at New York, which was done. The plans provided for a building to cost $30,000, which Mr. Crocker cheerfully donated, aiding $3,000 for incidental expenses.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

PROMONTORY, February 18th.—The following passengers passed here to-day to arrive in Sacramento on February 20th: William Brown, Hayward, Ill.; W. J. Burns, Boone, Ia.; H. Beste, F. Beste, Gardnerville, Nev.; G. Byrne, New York; Mrs. C. A. Case, Wheatland, Ia.; M. Crindoff, Chicago; P. Cassidy, Phœnixville; A. C. Dean, Kearney, Neb.; Frank Davis, Miss Kate Davis, New York; Miss M. Eaton, Bowling Green, Mo.; J. B. Foster, New Bedford, Mass.; J. F. Ferris, San Francisco; W. Fleisher, New York; A. Heck, wife and family, Chicago; H. Hannaford, Stuart, Ia.; W. Henderson, William Hanlon and wife, G. M. Hanlon, A. Hanlon, Miss Emma Hanlon, Miss A. Hanlon, Miss F. Hanlon, New York; Mrs. F. Halliday, San Francisco; N. D. Jones, New York; T. B. Leanon and wife, Nebraska; E. Kelley, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. Libonto, Italy; George McNie, East Hawksbury, Canada; C. Michels, San Francisco; D. McDermott, Phœnixville, Pa.; J. N. Mack, Cape Canso, U. S.; N. Newman, Bryan, Tex.; D. Phillips, Moberly, Mo.; Miss Lizzie Molton, Miss I. Maussey, E. A. P. Moore, C. P. McNamee, C. L. Orage, A. C. Orcott, P. Purser, New York; Charles Rice and wife, Coldwater, Mich.; L. G. Rees, Bela, Kan.; H. P. Quigley, family and nurse, San Francisco; A. Rockardi, A. Schenck, New York; Stephen Smith, Nottingham, Eng.; H. C. Spangle, Emerick, Neb.; Gus. Schmidt, Reno, Nev.; Jas. L. Sparks, W. J. Sparks, Camden, N. J.; J. S. Smiley, New York; L. B. Sage, Butte, Mont.; R. Thomas, New York; A. S. Van Heusen and wife, Essex, Ia.; Miss A. Woodman, E. Warner, A. Zanpetta, Miss L. Zanpetta, D. Zanpetta, New York; twenty-six in Hanlon Fantasma Troup.

Better than Gold

Can be truly said of that new and most efficacious remedy for Consumption and diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Santa Abie, for it is pleasant to the palate and death to a cold. Every bottle warranted by all druggists and the Abietine Medical Company, Jos. Hahn & Co., wholesale agents for Sacramento.

Santa Rosa is enforcing the law against opium smoking.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

IMMENSE GATHERING OF GRAND ARMY VETERANS.

Synopsis of the First Day's Proceedings—Election of Commander—Woman's Relief Corps.

Yesterday witnessed the first day of the Nineteenth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California. The sessions are being held at Odd Fellows' Temple, and a very large number of delegates from all parts of the State and the portion of the coast included in this Department are present. The halls are full of the honored veterans, and a finer looking body of men never graced the capital city. This is a noticeable feature of the gathering, and one which is generally remarked. Every train arriving here yesterday brought additional delegations, and still more will arrive during to-day.

The first regular session of the Encampment was held in the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. Department Commander R. H. Warfield delivered an address of welcome, and made a brief statement of the year's work. He said the Department had prospered, and now numbers fifty-two Posts and 3,500 comrades. No Post had surrendered its charter and none had been dropped nor suspended. He spoke of the coming event of the National Encampment, at San Francisco, and said it would be the grandest gathering of Union soldiers since the review near Washington at the close of the war. The last Encampment reduced the per capita tax 20 per cent., and the department has been able to run on the income realized the more easily this year on account of the increase in profit from the sale of supplies. For the coming administration, and in view of the Encampment, it is suggested as wise to increase the per capita to the old rate, viz: 50 cents instead of 40 cents, payable 15 cents per capita the first and second quarters, and 10 cents per capita the third and fourth quarters. The Woman's Relief Corps has been fraternally encouraged upon every appropriate occasion by the Department Commander and staff, and comrades throughout the department are beginning to acknowledge their valuable services, and to desire their womanly and sisterly co-operation. The Veterans' Home has 150 inmates. More are seeking admission, but the funds of the Association are insufficient to provide for them, and there is no hope of permanent and adequate support for the many worthy veterans on this coast who need help of this kind, save in the bountiful care of the Federal Government. There are fully 30,000 ex-soldiers west of the Rocky mountains, of whom about 500 are in need of this aid. As age comes on and immigrants arrive, the number will increase. They are not natives of the Pacific States. They come from all the older States, and as they were soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy, it is eminently proper that the treasury of the Union should provide for them. The Home's receipts for the year were $12,896 71, and the disbursements $13,455 35, showing an apparent deficit of $558 64. To offset this overdraft there is due from the State for the months of October, November and December, 1885, the sum of $3,750 06. There are bills unpaid amounting to $1,364 98, which added to the $558 64 makes $1,923 62. This deducted from the $3,750 leaves $1,826 38 to the credit of the Home. There are no other debts, except a tax bill of $424, which it is understood that the county of Napa will see is paid.

The report of the Assistant Adjutant-General, W. R. Smedberg, was submitted, which shows a gain of 1,842 in membership during the past year. The losses by death, discharge, etc., 995—net gain, 847.

Assistant Quartermaster-General R. H. Orton's report shows total receipts for the year from all sources, $4,417 14; total disbursements, $3,772 38; balance on hand, $644 76. The amount contributed from the various Posts for the Grant Monument fund is to date $341. The amount set apart by the Encampment for the relief fund was $135 02; expended, $50; balance on hand, $85 02.

The report of the Mustering Officer, L. F. Finigan, shows the work of the past year to have been: Whole number of Posts mustered, 27, located as follows: In California, 22; Nevada, 2; Arizona Territory, 3. Total charter membership, 413; highest number mustered in one Post, 31; lowest number mustered in one Post, 10; average number charter members to Posts, 15¼. It will be seen from the above report that there have been more Posts mustered during the past year than during any previous year since the organization of this Department.

The report of the Committee on Management recites the full history by which an appropriation of $25,000 was secured from the last Legislature to induce the National Convention to meet in California in 1886. It recites the organization of the Committee of Management to prepare for the assembling of the National Encampment. It consists of Chairman Samuel W. Backus, J. W. Staples, Stuart Taylor, C. Mason Kinne, A. T. Eggleston, Edward S. Salomon, D. M. Cashin, W. O. Gould, John Lynch, T. K. Noble, J. M. Davis, H. T. Hobbert, Jerome Deasy, W. H. Holmes, R. E. Houghton, S. J. Corbett, R. H. Orton, Horace Wilson, C. W. Beach, G. H. Stevens, W. B. Hooper, J. T. Cutting, L. L. Dorr, Charles E. Wilson and W. H. Wharff.

The report gives a long list of sub committees appointed to aid in the work, 24 in all, with a membership of about 200. It recites also the steps taken to secure low transportation rates. It asks that $50,000 be raised to supplement the legislative fund. It concludes with a few details as to the place of meeting in San Francisco and the work before the committee.

The Inspector's report shows 67 Posts, with 3,816 members, in the Department of California—a gain of 1,007 members in a year. There are 9 Posts uniformed and equipped; 26 Posts own their muskets; nearly all Posts pay sick benefits; for charitable purposes in the past nine months there was disbursed $2,373 60, and there was in the relief fund of 38 Posts $2,671 51 September 30th.

The Judge Advocate's report is brief, and not of public importance. Only one appeal was referred to him. The records of three Courts-martial were referred to him in the year, for examination as to regularity.

The Chaplain's report relates wholly to matters regarding records of deaths, Memorial Day observances, and a social visit to the Veterans' Home.

The object of prime interest in connection with the Encampment, and upon which all interest centers, is the election of Commander. According to the rules, the election of officers should take place on the last day of the Encampment, but this is not always done. It is quite probable that the election of Commander will be reached today. The candidates are Stuart M. Taylor, W. R. Smedberg, W. H. L. Barnes and J. H. Barbour, of San Jose. Governor Stoneman is also very strongly talked of by a portion of the delegates. The center of the contest last evening was between Taylor and Smedberg, with so strong partisans and ranks for each that the prospect may be said to be in favor of some other candidate, or perhaps a dark horse. Gen. Barnes has some warm supporters, and his friends claim he is surely the growing man. The San Jose and Santa Cruz delegates are a unity for Barbour, and when they find he cannot get it, will sit by and watch to see who they prefer to have the honors, for the balance of power is conceded to rest with them. The strong probability is that they will, if Barbour fails to come to the front, finally turn their support to Governor Stoneman. The entire contest is a warm one, and is waged with almost as much zeal and determination as the veterans evinced in the field twenty odd years ago.

There are numerous candidates for the other positions to be filled, but the efforts for success in these is entirely lost to sight in the contest over the Commander.

NOTES.

The Grand Army delegates and those of the W. R. C. have been invited by Master Mechanic Stevens to visit the Central Pacific Railroad machine works; by Secretary of State Thompson to visit the Capitol; by State Librarian Wallis to visit the State Library from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. (special hours). From 9 to 5 to-day the Museum Association opens the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery to the delegates, the day being made "free" to them and their escorts. Tickets have been furnished the presiding officers, but if any delegates have failed to receive them, they will be admitted on application, the ticket being rather the form of compliment than an absolute essential. While at the Art Gallery the guests will be permitted to visit the School of Design rooms, the finest art school rooms, by the way, on the continent.

To-morrow night the local Posts give a banquet to the visitors at Armory Hall. It is understood that ex-Senator Booth will respond to the toast, "President of the United States."

THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The First Day's Proceedings—List of Officers and Delegates.

The Department Convention of the Women's Relief Corps, an auxiliary to the G. A. R., convened yesterday afternoon in Odd Fellows' Temple. All the Department officers were present except Caroline E. Noble, Ins. and In. Officer. Mrs. Lizzie D'A. Kinne, Department President, appointed Nellie G. Backus, Sallie H. Henry and Mary C. Kent a committee on credentials. The committee reported the names of delegates entitled to seats. Colonel E. D. Baker Post, through their Post Commander, M. D. Lininger, presented to the Convention the names of Mrs. George Hughes, Mrs. W. H. Scott, Mrs. L. E. Bogg, Mrs. George D. Kellogg for special initiation into the order. It is the intention of these ladies to organize a Corps at Newcastle at an early day. The reports of officers, Mrs. Lizzie D. A. Kinnie, Department President; Alice G. Bowman, Senior Vice-President; Kate McGrew, Junior Vice-President; Nellie G. Backus, Department Secretary; Sarah C. Bland, Department Treasurer; Emma Norton, Department Chaplain; Emma Rice, Department Inspector; Sarah J. Farwell, Chairman of Finance, were submitted, and the reports were referred to the Committee on Reports of Officers, consisting of Sarah Carr, B. Jane Russell, Ada Sherman, May Stoneman and Augusta Tozer.

The Committee on Resolutions was appointed, as follows: Emma Hall, Mary B. Jordan, Sarena Foot and Elizabeth Layrez.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to Department Commander Warfield for his assistance and many courtesies to the W. R. C. Department officers during the past year, was unanimously adopted, and the Department Secretary was instructed to present Commander Warfield with a copy of the same.

Out of an accredited delegation to the Convention of 116 ladies, 80 answered to roll call. The Convention adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock at the same place.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND DELEGATES.

Following is the complete list of officers and delegates together with alternates accredited to the Convention:

Department officers—President, Lizzie D. A. Kunie; Senior Vice-President, Alice C. Bowman; Junior Vice-President, Kate H. McGrew; Secretary, Nellie G. Backus; Treasurer, Sarah C. Borland; Inspector, Emma A. Rice; Counseler, Elizabeth J. Corbett; Ins. and In. Officer, Caroline E. Noble; Chaplain, Emma A. Norton.

Heintzleman, No. 1., San Diego—President, Adelle B. Story; Past President, May T. Jones, Delegate. Alternate—Jennie M. Cook.

Phil. Sheridan, No. 2, San Jose—President, Sarena A. Foote; Past Presidents, Emma W. Angell, Olive C. Welsh. Delegates—Abbie Burgess, Sophronia Smith, —— Brazell, Fannie Mitchell, Fannie Coley, Jennie Davis. Alternates—Eliza Schwartz, Mary Butler, Nellie McGinley, Mary Pearl, Nellie Worden, Louise Metcalf.

Lincoln, No. 3, San Francisco—President, Elizabeth D. Sayers; Past Presidents, Lizzie D. A. Kinne, Flora E. Bowley. Delegates—Mary J. Steele, Pacific Knox, Lydia J. Wharff, Helen De Lano, Emily F. Fuller, Henrietta Culver, May P. Stevens, Elizabeth D. Sweetzer, Mary O. Stoneman, Mary C. Adams, Isadora Horton, Hannah Holbert, Carrie Sanborn. Alternates—Mary V. Lawrence, May Turner, Elizabeth Lakin, Della A. Wentworth, May E. Greentree, Amelia Buttner, Martha H. Payne, Maria A. Whittingham, Hannah Jenne, Rebecca McKellips, Mary Dumphy, Eva Zellner, Lillie Milne.

John A. Dix, No. 4, San Jose—President, Helen McLongdon; Past President, Cornelia E. Russell. Delegates—Susie M. Shay, Mary L. Rolison, Kate S. Merriman, Nellie P. Anderson, Susie M. Sweet, Ray Van Doren, Laura Erkson, Emma McClellan, Elmira Hanson. Alternates—Mary Fields, Eva L. Bishop, Nellie P. Eyster, Jennie Close, Alice M. Berry, Jennie Green, Lizzie Britton, Mary May, Laura F. Bailey.

Appomattox, No. 5, Oakland—President, B. Jane Russell; Past President, Mary C. Parrett. Delegates—Sarah J. Farwell, Laura B. Walker, Olive E. Gifford, Emma H. Cannon, Mary C. Lake, Addie A. Sherman. Alternates—Anna Cannon, Mary L. Bodle, Angie Patterson, Irene F. Tinker, Helen A. Garcelon, Amelia Bockius.

Lyon, No. 6, Oakland—President, Martha A. Simon; Past President, Kate H. McGrew. Delegates—Lois M. Apgar, Delrena Fields, Sarah A. Lemon, Lydia J. Prescott, Jennie Davis, Henrietta Schneidar, Sarah A. York, Lucy A. Pike, Nancy A. Anderson. Alternates—Emma Eastler, Alice Bunnett, Laura A. Francisco, Frances Littlefield, Nettie Bunsmerly, Susie C. Jones, Augusta Rosenberg, Mary Roland, Mattie Alexander.

Frank Bartlett, No. 7, Los Angeles—President, Carrie G. Hazard. Delegates—Mary Foster, Bessie Bell. Alternates—Mary Loman, Susie Geller.

Rod. Matheson, No. 8, Healdsburg—President, Emma E. Hall; Past President, Luta E. Warfield.

Comman, No. 9, San Bernardino—President, Ada Suhr; Past President, Jennie B. Hargrave; Delegate, Josie Comman; Alternate, Lucretia Stevens.

Starr King, No. 10, Santa Barbara—President, Nannie S. Bates; Past President, Florence E. Moore. Delegates—Mary F. Hammer, Linda Hunt. Alternates—Jane P. Rowe, Pluma L. Bates.

Sumner, No. 11, Sacramento—President, Alice M. Kellogg; Past President, Mary C. Kent. Delegates—Sarah A. Gent, Eleanor P. Sefton, Jannett K. Bell, Mattie Medley, Rachel Adams, Cornelia Shirland. Alternates—Mary J. Magill, Sarah L. Dodge, Augusta Tozer, Cynthia Smith, Rebecca J. Estes.

Kilpatrick, No. 12, St. Helena—President, M. Jennie Simmons. Delegates—Emma Haskin, Emily C. J. Pratt, Alice V. Stevens, Annie Shakespear, Emily W. Tabor. Alternates—Anna Bingham, Josie Risley, Sophronia Allyn, C. Ella Sterling, Amelia Inman.

Warren, No. 13, Sacramento—President, Mary B. Jordan; Past President, Sallie H. Henry. Delegates—Alice Seadler, Nellie H. Blinn, Melissa S. Carle, Grace E. Hussey, Kate E. Boyd. Alternates—Sadie S. Walker, Frank E. Stinson, Lucy E. Mead, Emma Parker, Inez Ficks.

Jessie L. Reno, No. 14, Hollister—President, J. Jenette Coyle; Past President, Emma Yost. Delegates—Morgie R. Franklin, Celia Black, Maria Sanford. Alternates—Rose E. Burnett, Parthenia A. Ingles, Addie Spadu.

Custer, No. 15, Carson, Nev.—President, Eliza S. Leonard. Delegates—Eleanor Witherell, Mary Robinson, Maggie Dorsey, Martha Murphy. Alternates—Emma White, Maria Greenlaw, Bertie Hatch, Henrietta Nevens.

Stanton, No. 16, Los Angeles—President, Lucy D. More. Delegates—Katie Wells, Mary E. Boyce. Alternates—Florence A. Dunham, Hattie M. West.

Sedgwick, No. 17, Santa Barbara—President, Mary J. Layman; Past President, Carrie H. Paul.

Barrett, No. 18, Prescott, A. T.—President, C. E. Dake.

Gettysburg, No. 19, Tulare—President, Victoria W. Neff.

William H. Seward, No. 20, Woodland, Cal.—President, Martha Stone.

Take Care of the Children.

For children Brandreth's Pills are simply invaluable. One or two Pills taken every night for ten days will cure them of scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, colds, diarrhea or local pains. Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable—contain no mercury, mineral or dangerous drug. They require no care in diet or exposure, and are perfectly safe for old or young, male or female. One or two at night, for a week, taken on an empty stomach, will cure the worst case of dyspepsia, liver complaint or rheumatism.

Recently, while sinking a well on the desert, south of the railroad, near Florence, A. T., there were found, eighty feet below the surface of the ground, fragments of Aztec pottery upon which were figures, resembling in design and outline the ornaments on the pottery of the Papagoes and Pimas of to-day.

SICK-HEADACHE.—Thousands who have suffered intensely with sick-headache say that Hood's Sarsaparilla has completely cured them. One gentleman thus relieved, writes: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is worth its weight in gold." Sold by all druggists. One hundred doses, $1.

An average of 2,100 persons monthly now arrive at San Diego by sea and rail, but the departures do not nearly equal that number.

AS AN article for the toilet, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivaled. It cleanses the scalp and preserves it from scurf and dandruff, cures itching and humors, restores the hair, when faded or gray, to its original dark color, and promotes its growth.

THE WOODLAND HOMICIDE.

CONTINUATION OF TESTIMONY BEFORE JUDGE RUGGLES.

Further Evidence of Eye-witnesses—Objections Overruled—Exceptions Taken.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WOODLAND, February 18th.—The preliminary examination of Harlan and Barnes, charged with the murder of E. L. Craft on Sunday, February 7th, was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. The Court-room was crowded with spectators.

The first witness called in continuation of the testimony for the prosecution was James J. Fiske. He said: I reside at the Byrns Hotel. Was present February 7th, at 2 P. M., when the shooting took place. Was standing at the north end of the office counter, facing the east, or toward the bootblack stand. Saw Craft and Prendergast on the bootblack stand, Craft in the north or corner chair. Noah Meyer was standing on my right. Heard some one open the door; looked around and saw Harlan enter, turn to the left suddenly and fire at Craft. Saw Craft rising from the chair when I started to go back of the counter. Heard other shots. Turned sideways. Saw Craft running by, thrusting his hand into his coat or back pocket. His hand came out of the pocket with a pistol in it. After Craft fell Harlan walked past me to where Craft had fallen. I was standing at the south end of the counter, by the hotel register, when Harlan stood over Craft. As he lay turned upon his back, motionless, Harlan stooped and shot him in the head. Saw no motion of Craft's body after he fell.

Noah Meyer testifid: Was present at the shooting, standing to the right of preceding witness. His testimony was a complete corroboration of that of Fiske. Saw Harlan the time the first shot was fired. Was four feet from Craft. The witness ran for the wash-room for personal safety. Heard four or five shots. Looked around. Saw Craft fall and Harlan walk up and shoot him in the head.

Sheriff Beamer, recalled, said that he had known defendants for many years, and he understood they were brothers-in-law.

William H. Soule said he was on Main street, opposite the Byrns hotel, at the time of the shooting. Am not acquainted with Harlan. Crossed the street after the shooting. Was standing on the sidewalk in front of the hotel when Harlan came out, walking rapidly, with a pistol in his hand. Harlan said, "If you get in my way I will shoot you, too." At that time did not see Barnes.

Counsel for prosecution recalled Under Sheriff Prendergast.

Counsel for defense objected, saying that Prendergast had testified and could not be recalled, as no foundation was laid for it.

The objection was overruled and the exception noted.

Witness said he was in the office when Mr. Harlan surrendered himself.

Counsel for the prosecution asked for the conversation witness had with Harlan.

Objected to and objection argued at length. Overruled.

Witness said: Mr. Harlan said to me that he "considered any man had a right to defend the honor of his family." I am not positive, but my recollection is that he stated that his daughter had been slandered and he thought he had a right to defend her.

Noon recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The examination was resumed at 1:45 P. M.

Peter Krellenberg testified that he was the Coroner of Yolo county. Was slightly acquainted with the deceased. Took charge of the body the day of the homicide; found it at the office of the Byrns Hotel. He described the position in which the body lay. The witness produced the overcoat worn by deceased at the time of death. The same was offered in evidence. Counsel on both sides examined the bullet-holes in the garment.

On cross-examination, he said the clothing, except the overcoat and shirts, were returned with the body to his parents. The shirts were covered with blood, and he burned them.

Counsel for defense objected to the overcoat being received in evidence, as being incompetent, so long as the other clothing worn by deceased at the time of the killing was inaccessible. The point was ably argued by counsel for prosecution, who claimed that the clothes found on the body of deceased were perforated with bullets at the point indicated by the physicians as the places where the wounds were received.

The Court overruled the objection and exceptions were taken.

Witness, continuing on direct examination, said he took the body from the Byrns Hotel to his office and had a post mortem examination held. The next he turned the body over to Mr. Craft, the father of deceased. On the right inside pocket was a red silk handkerchief, which was offered in evidence. The same objection and the same ruling.

Cross-examined—Produced the revolver which he found under Craft's right hand. The pistol was of a similar pattern to the one used by Harlan—a Smith & Wesson five-shooter, 28-caliber. One chamber was discharged, the hammer resting on an empty shell.

The pistol of deceased, also the bullet extracted from his head and the one taken from his back, were offered in evidence.

J. Audette testified that about fifteen minutes before the shooting Harlan and Barnes were standing in front of the Bank of Woodland. Mr. Sill, son-in-law of Harlan, came up and whispered something to them. Witness was standing a few feet distant, conversing with Mr. Stevens.

E. Willinms testified that he knew Frank Barnes; that on the day after the homicide he heard him make a statement regarding the killing of Craft.

Witness was asked to detail the conversation.

Counsel for defense objected; first, because no foundation was laid for it; that Barnes was in no way connected with the killing, and no evidence of conspiracy had been elicited; secondly, that it was not made in the presence of defendant Harlan.

Mr. Highton made an argumentative, eloquent address in favor of the objection. He claimed that no evidence had been introduced to connect Frank Barnes with the homicide in the remotest degree. He should be discharged by the Court, and the latter should apologize to him for the arrest.

District Attorney Sprague responded with spirit. He said there was not a man within the sound of his voice who did not believe that Frank Barnes stood by, aided and abetted in the murder of Craft. He said the evidence showed that Barnes had followed Craft that day, and with drawn pistol followed up Harlan when the latter was firing the fatal shots. A man who aids and abets a murder is guilty of murder himself. If we have not proven a conspiracy, great God! can't we do it now? Are we to be prevented from proving that they both conspired to kill Craft? I don't want to persecute anyone, but desire a fair and impartial examination, and resent all the innuendos thrown out by counsel for the defense against myself and associate counsel.

Counsel Clark, of the prosecution, followed the District Attorney, reviewing the testimony, claiming that the objection of the defense had no force. The facts and circumstances surrounding the death of Craft directly connected Barnes with the murder. Harlan and Barnes were co-defendants. No conspiracy was claimed.

Mr. Highton, in reply, read the complaint, in which Harlan and Barnes are jointely accused of the crime of murder. The State had to prove two facts, the commission of the crime and the connection of the defendants in its commission. No evidence showed that Barnes had anything to do with the murder. They do not, nor cannot, pretend to say that Barnes shot Craft. Not one particle, nor a scrap of testimony has been adduced to connect in the remotest degree Barnes with the murder. Barnes is here not as a criminal, until he is shown to be guilty of some crime. They must show some union of intent between Barnes and Harlan, or one or both must go free. This is not a Court of last resort, but a hearing before a committing magistrate, to ascertain if a crime has been committed. Mr. Highton read many authorities, and made an eloquent address on the rights of defendants, the powers and duties of the District Attorney and committing magistrate in such cases.

The arguments lasted from 2 to 4 o'clock, when the Judge overruled the objection, and witness was asked to relate the remarks he had heard Frank Barnes make on the day following the homicide.

He said: "Mr. Barnes' daughter asked her father if there was no one present at the time of the homicide who tried to prevent the shooting. Frank Barnes replied, 'No; and if there had been they would have had me to contend with.'"

At 4:30 counsel for the prosecution said they would likely get all their testimony in by noon to-morrow, and the Court adjourned to 10 A. M.

KEEP MOVING.

But Be Ready to Fill the Vacancies as the Chinese Go.

[San Francisco Alta.]

The people of this State have determined to change their labor system to a white basis. It cannot be done in a day nor a year, but it must be done. The necessity for such change in vividly shown in the case of our fruit-growers, which we have heretofore stated. The fruit industry has grown up under Chinese labor. Our sparse rural population does not furnish the labor required in the orchards. That labor must be trained. Every orchardist knows that unskilled labor in his tree-tops will not only pick his year's crop, but at the same time destroy next year's crop also by destroying the buds from which it must issue. We invite the attention of the East to this fact to prove the complete domination of Chinese labor here. Here is an industry with an investment of $50,000,000 which finds itself unwillingly at the mercy of Chinese labor because white labor cannot be had, and to save itself from ruin and the State from great financial damage it is compelled to ask time in which to shift its labor to a white basis.

The Anti-Chinese League of Marysville has sounded the key-note of the situation, and there should be no letting down. That League declares that the purpose of this anti-Chinese movement is to get rid of that labor and to furnish labor and employment to whites as rapidly as is consistent with the best interests of employers and white employes. That means all there is in the situation. We must not let go. Having put our hands to the plow, we must not look back. We must not bring white labor here to set it tramping. The Marysville plan is full of the useful spirit of this whole movement, which intends to help rather than hurt the State. If we put into this movement the hectic features of a passing excitement, coerce right and left without reserve or discrimination, there will come a reaction which will greatly injure white labor and greatly discourage those who are intent upon securing a white foundation for the prosperity of California.

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