SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LX.--NO. 105. SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1888. WHOLE NO 11,727

OUR STORES WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK DURING THIS WEEK.

OUR GREAT SALE

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS!

TO-DAY

—AND—

TO-MORROW.

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR SALE OF TOYS, WAGONS, CARTS, TOOL Chests, Fancy Pieces of all kinds, Dolls, etc, we have added over 1,500 pairs of Elegant HOLIDAY SLIPPERS for Ladies and Gents.

Gents' embroidered Slippers.....95 cents
Gents' embroidered Slippers, quilted satin insoles.....$1 10
Gents' alligator Slippers, either opera cut or whole sides and patent-leather backs, quilted insoles.....$1 75
Gents' Goat Slippers, maroon color.....$1 25
Gents' extra fine chenille-embroidered Slippers, with chamois linings, hand-turned.....$2 25
Gents' very fine Silk Plush in blue and cardinal.....$1 45
Gents' Buckskin Slippers, quilted, satin-lined, hand-turned.....$2 00
Gents' Velvet Slippers, plush trimmings, quilted insoles.....$1 50
Gents' Felt Slippers, opera cut.....95 cents
Gents' embroidered Harvard Ties.....$1 50
Gents' All-Felt Slippers, flannel-lined.....50 cents
Ladies' gray German Felt, lace Shoes, sizes 3 to 8.....95 cents
Ladies' Felt Slippers, flannel lined.....50 cents
Ladies' Plush lace Oxfords, opera toe, beaded fronts, hand-turned, in different colors.....$1 25
Ladies' Velvet Slippers with plush trimmings around the top, made on the house-slipper last.....$1 25
Ladies' black Satin, quilted, House Slipper, plush trimmings, hand-turned.....$1 00
Ladies' one-strap Plush Slippers, in different colors, opera toes.....$1 00
Ladies' one-strap Slippers, opera toe, in Plush and Brocaded Silk; drab, cardinal and wine colors.....$1 25
Ladies' black Velvet Slippers, opera toe, beaded fronts, small silk bows.....$1 00
Ladies' Silk Plush Slippers, opera toe, beaded fronts, silk bows, quilted-satin insoles, sole-leather counters; in wine, dark garnet, light and dark drab and maroon.....$1 25

DOLLS WITH HAIR, 2, 3, 5 and 7 cents.

GIRL AND COLORED BOY DOLLS! 5 and 7 cents, large size.

TO-MORROW, A LARGE LIST OF SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS WILL BE GIVEN.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,

AND 713 and 715 OAK AVENUE..... SACRAMENTO, CAL.

We Keep Open Every Evening.

Elegant Suspenders!

We have an almost endless variety. We have some lovely ones put up in glass boxes. They make a splendid Christmas Gift.

A BEAUTIFUL PLUSH BOX!

Lined with satin, inclosing a handsome Comb, Brush, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush and French Plate Looking-Glass. Price, $4.

WORTHY OF BEING SEEN

Are our elegant lines of KID SLIPPERS. See them before buying elsewhere.

SATCHELS and PURSES in hundreds of STYLES and PRICES.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE,

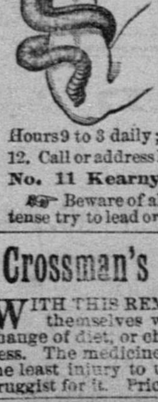
E. S. ELKUS, Proprietor,

922 and 924 J street (opposite the Plaza).

CALL FOR DODGE'S

HAND-MADE BUCKSKIN GLOVES, AND take no other. They are the best in the State. Warranted not to rip. Factory No. 1017 Ninth street. 4ptf

DR. McNULTY.



This EMINENT SPECIALIST cures Private Chronic and Nervous Diseases with absolute certainty. Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Youthful Follies, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Vigor and Manhood, Prostatitis and all Special Bladder and Kidney Troubles positively cured. He has made these Diseases a life-study. Question List and Book "Life's Secret Errors" Free to all who write him the nature of their trouble. Patients treated at Home. Terms reasonable. Consultation Free and Confidential. Hours 9 to 3 daily; 6:30 to 8 ev'gs. Sundays, 10 to 12. Call or address P. Roscoe McNulty, M.D. No. 11 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal

Beware of all persons who under any pretense try to lead or "steer" you to other doctors.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN CURE themselves without the least exposure change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. my9-1yTuF

Lost Vigor

Restored in Five Days by the use of "Goff's Giant Globules," strongest invigorant known. Cure all forms of Nervous Debility speedily & permanently. Druggists or mail, $1.00. Wilcox Specific Med. Co., Phila., Pa.

THE WEEKLY UNION—THE LEADING Weekly of the coast.

STORE KEPT OPEN UNTIL 8 P. M.

THE NONPAREIL,

CORNER OF

FIFTH and J STREETS.

KID

GLOVES

IMPORTED

—FOR OUR—

HOLIDAY

TRADE

4 BUTTONS,
Skeleton-stitched back,
$1 00 a pair.

4 BUTTONS,
Skeleton-stitched back,
$1 50 a pair.

4 BUTTONS,
Three rows of stitching,
$1 00 a pair.

4 BUTTONS,
Three rows of stitching,
$1 50 a pair.

4 BUTTONS,
Three rows of stitching, Derby,
$1 50 a pair.

6 BUTTONS,
Skeleton stitching,
$1 40 a pair.

6 BUTTONS,
Three rows of stitching,
$1 75 a pair.

4 BUTTONS,
Undressed, three rows of stitching,
75 cents a pair.

8-BUTTON
Length, undressed Mousquetaire, four rows stitching,
$1 50 a pair.

8-BUTTON
Length, undressed, skeleton stitching,
$2 00 a pair.

8-BUTTON
Length, dressed Mousquetaire, four rows of stitching,
$2 00 a pair.

12-BUTTON
Length, undressed Mousquetaire, plain,
$2 00 a pair.

12-BUTTON
Length, undressed Mousquetaire,
$2 50 a pair.

12-BUTTON
Lengths, undressed tans and opera shades,
$2 50 a pair.

FULL-ARM LENGTH,
Undressed Mousquetaire, buckskin and cream,
$4 00 a pair.

The Nonpareil,

—CORNER OF—

Fifth and J Streets.

FREE CANDY!

Grand Holiday Sale!

COME ONE, COME ALL,

—AND GET A BOX OF—

Choice French Candy Free

—WITH OUR—

DELICIOUS TEAS AND COFFEES.

EVERY PERSON COMING DIRECT TO OUR store will get
Extra Double Presents!
Extra Double Tickets!
Extra Fine Teas!
Extra Choice Coffees!
Extra Low Prices
And a box of PURE FRENCH CANDY, FREE.

Our China, Crockery and Fancy Goods Departments are brimful of CHOICE BARGAINS. Give us a call and judge for yourself.

Great American Importing Tea Co.,

No. 617 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

WHOLESALE HOUSE, 52, 54, 56, 58 Market street, San Francisco. With FORTY STORES we are enabled to undersell all others. 1plm

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN AND FOR the County of Sacramento, in the State of California. In the matter of the estate of REUBEN JOHNSON, deceased. CHARLES H. JOHNSON, the administrator of the estate of REUBEN JOHNSON, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is hereby ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on FRIDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY, 1889, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Courtroom of Department One of said Court, in the Courthouse in the City of Sacramento, Cal., to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell said real estate; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated December 4, 1888.

J. W. ARMSTRONG,
Judge of the Superior Court.

GROVE L. JOHNSON, Attorney for Administrator. d11-td

VALLEY DRAINAGE.

AN ENGINEER'S VIEW OF AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

How to Prevent Overflow of the Sacramento River and to Reclaim Lowlands.

The following paper by C. E. Grunsky, C. E., upon the drainage of the Sacramento valley and the prevention of floods, is contributed to the RECORD-UNION. The paper will be found to be of profound interest. It is clear, concise and free from technical expression. Mr. Grunsky was for ten years an engineer in the State Engineer's office, and one of the first problems he began to study in that position was the proper treatment of the Sacramento river:

Every resident upon the banks of the Sacramento river, weighs in his mind, as the rainy season sets in, the probability of an inundation at the point where he lives. If his lands have escaped flooding for several seasons, if his levees have been raised higher and made broader than those of his neighbor across the stream, he lures himself into a fancied security, regardless of the many changes in the character of the water courses which nature and the works of man are constantly making, and the effect of which he does not appreciate until some great catastrophe proves to him at his cost, that conditions prevail which he had before thought impossible.

It is my purpose this evening to indicate very briefly and without any attempt to make my descriptions complete, the provisions which nature has made for the drainage of the Sacramento valley, then I shall allude to the changes which have recently been made through the agency of man, and finally I shall point out what nature herself indicates as the best and only proper method of improving our drainage system.

Sacramento river carries to the sea water which is collected by its innumerable tributaries from 26,000 square miles of surface. On seasons of unusual rainfall such as have not occurred in the last thirty years, or possibly after a succession of wet winters, there is added to this area ordinarily drained by the river all of that part of California and Oregon within the watershed of Goose lake, being probably about 3,000 square miles.

When Goose Lake overflows its waters enter Pit river and are delivered into the Sacramento river. That it does overflow at times is evidenced by the water-ways leading from it to Pit river. No other conclusion can be drawn, from the fact that the lake has not overflowed for a long period, than that this period has been one of less rainfall than other periods which have preceded it, and it follows as a matter of course that so long as no good cause can be assigned for a permanent change in the climate of this coast, we must concede the possibility of greater rains, wetter winters than have prevailed in California since 1860.

After a long continuous southwesterly course Pit river unites with the Upper Sacramento river above Redding. Thence its course is almost due south to its outfall into Suisun bay. The river breaks through the ridge of hills just north of this valley, the canyon in which it there flows being known as Iron Canyon, and thence holds its course, for 250 miles, through a smooth surfaced valley the width of which ranges from 20 to 50 miles, and whose length in an air line is about 150 miles.

For untold ages the material washed from the slopes of the Coast range and Sierra Nevadas has been carried into this valley by the main stream and its tributaries. Some of it has been swept far out to sea; some has lodged in the bays and some has served to build up the surface of our valley, to raise the very ground we live upon above the level of the sea.

This leveling process will continue for ages yet to come. It cannot be checked by man, though it may to a large extent be guided and controlled. In its natural condition the river has deposited more silt upon its banks than elsewhere, and these have thus been raised above the general level of the valley land. A fall of five to fifteen feet can be noted as existing almost everywhere from the bank of the river back to the lowest points of the valley land, which are generally from a mile to five miles from the river. It thus appears that the river flows along a ridge in a channel whose dimensions are not alone dependent upon the volume of flow of the river, but also upon the effect of such obstructions as the river's tributaries may from time to time bring down from the mountains.

Cache creek, which at one time discharged its waters into the main stream at Knight's Landing, gradually built a ridge of ground along its course so high that it could not maintain its bed upon the ridge, but, breaking its banks, sought a new outlet, and now sends its waters to sink or to spread in the vast tule basin west of the Sacramento river.

Putah creek has a position analagous to that of Cache creek, but has not yet succeeded in extending the ridge on which it enters the valley lands as far eastward as Sacramento river.

Feather river, aided by its branches, the Yuba and the Bear, has been piling its cargo of silt into the valley toward a point a little south of or below the former mouth of Cache creek.

The American river has rolled into one immediate neighborhood the well-known Poverty Ridge and Cemetery hills. It is still rolling its detritus down upon us, raising the lands beyond the north levee and those upon its right bank.

The obstructions thus gradually interposed to the flow of water in the Sacramento river, together with the variable amount of water which must for greater or less periods pass through the waterways of the valley to the bay, are factors which have been potent in determining the river's size.

It is to be remembered in this connection that the river is at a flood stage only for very short periods; that the character of its bed and sides cannot be expected to conform to the requirements of its flood flow, but must necessarily conform to the volume of its flow at stages which represent it less than bank full, and that it can never be hoped to find a river similar to the Sacramento which will not from time to time, in its natural condition, overflow its banks.

If all the water of the Upper Sacramento could be brought down between levees to Knight's Landing, where the river is very narrow, it would be necessary to there raise the banks of the stream at least forty feet above their natural hight before it could be hoped to pass the flood between them.

It is a fact, well known to us all, that there are lands, not far back from our river, somewhat nearer Suisun Bay than this city, whose surface is so low that, were they not protected from inundation by embankments of earth, would be permanently submerged. There are other lands which would be submerged at each high tide. It is also well known that the surface of some of these lands, generally called *tule lands*, is covered with peat, which consists principally of tule roots and other vegetable matter. The existence of the peat, which was itself formed by a slow process, is here alluded to for the purpose of indicating how very slowly nature has been building up the lowest portions of our valley lands. Had there been a rapid deposit of silt over these low lands no such formation as peat would have ever been possible. Its existence is conclusive proof that for ages past the natural condition of our river remained practically unchanged.

When our pioneer fathers and mothers first settled upon the banks of the Sacramento river none but natural obstructions were interposed to the flow of its waters. During ordinary winters the river rose to the height of its banks and, except in very dry years, attained a flood stage at least once each season. During such high stages its waters, overtopping the banks at its lowest points, flowed toward the depressions lying upon either side of the river, and inundating the country to a greater or less extent, according to volume and duration of the flood wave, sought a direct outlet across country to the bay.

A general submersion of the river banks, except throughout the lower part of its course, was almost an impossibility. Here at Sacramento, where at low water the rise and fall of the tide was from two to three feet, and where the extreme low water plane of the river was less than four feet above the low water low tide of San Francisco bay, the water of the river was crystal clear and it was deep—probably fifteen feet on an average for a width of 600 feet at the lowest stage of the river. The river banks had a height of twenty feet above low water, yet even these banks were at times overtopped by such extreme rises as those of 1861-62, in which season the water surface was more than two feet above them for a period of about three weeks.

Since that time, by reason of the vastly increased volume of debris, due to the process of hydraulic mining, which the waters of Feather, Yuba, Bear and American rivers have been called upon to transport, the character of some portions of the Sacramento river has undergone a great change. Without attempting to make a general statement of changes due principally to this cause, an idea of their magnitude can be obtained by comparing the present condition of the river at Sacramento with its former condition, as above described.

The tidal flow no longer reaches Sacramento. The low water plane of the river is fully seven feet higher than it was in 1849, and at the low water period the average depth of water for a width of 600 feet does not exceed four feet. In other words, the bed of the river is now at least three feet higher than the old low water surface of the river. The water way in front of Sacramento, if a flood wave were to come down the river to-morrow at the same hight as the water of 1862, would be eighteen feet less in depth for a width of 600 feet than it was in that year.

But this is not all. Since our last great flood, which occurred in the season above alluded to, reclamation laws have been passed, which, though of most laudable intent, have unfortunately led to most pernicious practices. The right was established for the owners of lands susceptible of being reclaimed by one system of works, to organize as a quasi-corporation and to carry out the works necessary to protect such lands from overflow. Without an endeavor to provide the drainage channels required to carry the water which must annually come down the river, in fact, in total disregard of the general drainage problem as presented in this valley, one reclamation scheme after another was carried out. In each case the land to be reclaimed was protected from overflow by a bank of earth. Levee after levee was thrown up on high bank land of the river, until now, as we all know, two lines of levees follow our river's course for about 150 miles. One high water outlet after another was thus closed, and though the river has year after year broken its levees somewhere, efforts are still being made to hold all the water of the river between the established lines of levees. That it is impossible to do so can easily be demonstrated with figures if necessary. This fact is, however, so generally conceded to-day by all who are conversant with the river and its history of reclamation, that I need not dwell upon it at this time.

Living upon the banks of the stream behind an eight-foot high embankment of earth softened by the long continued rain, with the water of the river already four feet above the natural bank heights, and still raising, after days and nights of exciting work, fighting the encroaching flood, the farmer knows that if his levee breaks, he is in danger of losing the fruits of his labor: the break may occur in front of his barn, and he may lose his cattle and horses, his very life and the lives of his family are in imminent peril. Is it to be wondered that he prays for a break on the other side of the stream, or even on his neighbor's land? Can we wonder if he steps forth in the darkness and crosses the tumult of waters to cut out a dam in some high water slough on the other side of the river, where the flooding will at least endanger no lives?

Yet to this must our present reclamation system lead. It must pit the residents of one bank of the river against the other. Each land owner tries to outdo his neighbor in the strength of his defenses against overflow: a never-ending war has been inaugurated which will only cease when we resort to a common-sense treatment of the river.

Will a relief canal answer? No! Most emphatically, No! And yet a drainage canal must in time become an important factor of the works required to perfect the drainage system of this valley. It is only when we copy closely after nature's own provisions for relief that we can hope to establish a system of drainage which will be a success.

It being conceded that the flood flow of the river cannot be carried between levees in their present position on the high bank of land close to the stream, and the construction of high levees on the lower ground some distance from the river being out of the question, some provision must be made for an escape of a portion of the flood from the river whenever it rises to the danger point.

In the past, whenever the floods have come they have broken the lines of levees in many places. They have repeatedly caused a wholesale destruction of property, and it is time that such accidents be prevented by establishing selected points of overflow and controlling the outgoing waters. This must be the first step toward the establishment of an improved drainage system. Whenever a break or crevasse occurs in a levee, the fierce rush of water causes a rapid erosion of the soft bank land, and not infrequently more water flows through these great channels leading from the river than is left to flow down the main stream. Such changes in the natural flow of the water may cause rapid deposit of sands below the crevasse, and produce other changes which it is unnecessary to dwell upon. None such need be feared if artificial outlets are provided, through which only so much of the water is permitted to flow as will prevent its surface from rising above the danger line. Moreover, they will compel a greater volume of water to flow in the channel of the river than now flows there, and by their aid it may be hoped in time to compel the river to sweep to the sea the sand which to-day obstructs navigation.

The water which flows through such escape-ways as above advocated will flow into the basins upon either side of the river, as at present; but it is a self-evident proposition that they will send less water into these basins than now goes there. By preventing the water of the river from rising above the danger line, they will relieve the residents upon the river bank of much anxiety, and will prevent the destruction of much valuable property.

With a system of escape-ways once properly established, the next step toward providing drainage-ways for the escaping water can easily be taken. The water must be permitted to flow through a channel of sufficient capacity toward and into Suisun bay. Along the course of this channel, which, as a matter of course, will follow the lowest line of the valley west of our river, embankments of earth may be thrown up which can be extended to the high land on the west from one side of the drainage canal and to the river levees on its other side. The construction of such a canal with feeders from each of the river escape-ways would be relatively inexpensive. It places the floods under control. It can be combined with a system of cross-levees to form a most excellent means of providing winter irrigation. It will in no wise be interfered with by Cache and Putah creeks, whose waters, as necessity requires, can be controlled in their flow towards the canal.

Such a canal can be extended up stream as far as the lands require draiange, and it need not be confined in its use to the reception of flood waters. As locality after locality establishes irrigation systems, the need of a convenient receptacle for the surplus water of the canals becomes apparent. The canal in the position indicated would be a benefit to every region now irrigated or hereafter to be irrigated on the west bank of Sacramento river. A similar canal on the east side of the river would, of course, confer similar benefits to that side of the stream.

There is no difficulty in the way of controlling the flood waters of Sacramento river when the matter is considered simply from an engineering standpoint.

Those that exist are of a financial nature, and may prove difficult to overcome. It seems to me that the matter of constructing the proper drainage works should be undertaken by the parties who are to be benefited by the improvements. The return in increased business and increased values is so vast that I will not now attempt to calculate it, but it ought to insure united action. United action can be secured in one of two ways. We may call upon the Legislature to appoint a competent engineer or to appoint a Commission, who shall employ the engineer, to define the boundaries of drainage districts which are to be benefited by proposed drainage works. Proper reports having been made, the residents of the district would have to decide by their votes whether the district is to be formed and who are to manage its affairs, and they would also have to decide to issue bonds to execute and maintain the works proposed for them. According to this plan it would be necessary for the Board of Directors of every district to properly apportion the taxes to the benefits to be derived by each part of the district. As the value of the bonds would be predicated to greater or less extent upon the success of the proposed works, there certainly would, as in the case of reclamation districts, be much difficulty experienced in placing bonds unless the payment of the same were guaranteed by the State.

The other plan would be to form a corporation, whose stock ought to be held only by those parties who are interested in the result. This stock should be issued as nearly as may be to the individuals and corporations interested in the success of the work in proportion to the benefit to be derived by each. To such a corporation might be intrusted the planning, execution and maintenance of all the works required by any district, no matter of what extent, and to such corporation there would have to be guaranteed by law a source of revenue, as, for instance, the right to collect tolls from vessels navigating the canals; the right to collect an annual rate from the cities within the drainage district, from the irrigation districts for receiving their waste water, and from individual land-owners whose lands have been reclaimed or benefited by the company's works.

Either plan involves the consideration of so many matters of detail that it is not my purpose to discuss them more fully at this time. I have but to add that whenever it may be proposed to carry out the rational system of river improvement above indicated no opposition from the Government engineers need be feared, because they could not fail to recognize the aid which the same would be to navigation. No matter what the financial arrangements may be which will ultimately lead to a proper control of the flood waters of our rivers, the success of the various undertakings will ever depend upon harmony of action among those interested, and if I may be permitted to draw a conclusion from the experience of the past, I am constrained to believe that no action will be taken until some wet winter, like that of 1861-62, reawakens the terrors of a general flood.

C. E. GRUNSKY.

Sacramento, December, 1888.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Wm. Lindborg died suddenly at San Jose on Wednesday.

Fred. Gebhardt owes the customs department $24 duties on horse fixings, and has been sued for the amount.

George W. Davis, of Marietta, Ind., was shot and killed by W. L Gregory, who accused him of ruining his daughter.

Mrs. E. N. Packer, of New York, has eloped with Wm. H. Ryan, an actor, and taken $6,000 of her husband's money.

A construction train on the Arkansas and El Paso road was wrecked on Wednesday. Three men were killed and four seriously hurt.

Joseph V. Annin, of New York, has sued the detunct California National Bank to recover $30,000. He claims that the bank knew it was insolvent when it received the money.

The theatrical profession is rapidly becoming divided on the question raised by the petition of Louis Aldrich, Frank Sanger and Harley Merry to the Ford Committee, asking that actors be included under the contract labor law.

Give Them a Chance.

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

There is no one subject in agriculture which demands at the present day more care, continued and widely extended, than the practice of manuring. A soil cannot be cultivated understandingly until it has been rightly subjected to such examination as will tell us, as nearly as any examination can tell it, what is necessary to render it fertile.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE REBELS ROUTED BY THE BRITISH AT SUAKIM.

More Outrages in Zanzibar—Suffering Among Poor Canadians—The French Senate.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

MADE THEM DANCE.

The Dervishes and Other Rebels Driven From Before Suakim.

LONDON, December 20th.—The attack on the Arab lines before Suakim began early this morning and lasted half an hour. The Arabs fought desperately, but were worsted by Grenfell's forces, which numbered 4,000. It was practically a hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets and small arms. Grenfell's cavalry pursued the Arabs after the battle. The British lost twelve killed and wounded and their Egyptian auxiliaries forty, including two officers. The Arab loss was 400 killed and wounded.

Accounts of the battle say the combined forces of British and Egyptians, after a brilliant engagement lasting half an hour, drove the enemy into the bush. The rebels are reported to have lost 1,000 men killed.

LATER—A dispatch from Suakim says the British lost four men and two wounded. During the gallant cavalry charge the Egyptian and black regiments charged the trenches brilliantly, losing two men killed and thirty wounded. Only two officers were wounded. The attacking force were two Egyptian battalions. The rebel loss is now stated to have been 400.

LATER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, December 20th.—A dispatch from Suakim says the feature of the fighting was a determined rush upon the trenches by the blacks and Egyptians. The Dervishes fought with the utmost bravery, a great many of them dying in the trenches.

The charge of the Hussars is also specially mentioned. When the Dervish cavalry saw them coming they dismounted and planted their spears in the ground, but these proved to be no obstruction to the Hussars, who swept down upon the Dervish horsemen like an avalanche, cut through the ranks, and left half of them dead on the ground. The Hussars then reformed and charged the remaining Dervishes, who fled.

A large portion of the rebel force was not engaged in to-day's fighting, being absent camping at Handoub and the wells beyond.

It is believed the rebels will be reinforced, and will make an attempt to retake the lost position.

The Hussars, who followed the fleeing Arabs, have returned. They chased the enemy to within four miles of Handoub. The enemy is still flying.

DIGNA'S NEPHEW CAPTURED—SHODDY ARMS.

SUAKIM, December 20th.—Osman Digna's nephew and twelve Dervishes have been captured. All are wounded.

Serious complaints are made concerning the quality of sabres and revolvers furnished to the troops. Several cavalrymen returned with broken sabres, and in many instances their revolvers became clogged and were rendered useless.

Three zerebas and a stockade were built over the filled trenches and manned by four Soudanese battalions and British soldiers. The space between them and the water posts was occupied by a battalion of horse artillery.

The Emir of Trinkitat is a prisoner. He is wounded.

THE FAMISHED REBELS.

The trenches were bare. They found no food, clothing, nor money, but only Snider rifles and cartridges. The prisoners knew nothing of the reported capture of Emin, or the fall of the Equatorial Provinces.

The natives assert that Handoub would fall at the first approach of our troops. The Government ought not to lose this chance. The task is an easy one, as there is not the slightest sign of any gathering of local tribes.

WHAT THE PRISONERS SAY.

LONDON, December 20th.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Suakim says: The prisoners say they believe that all the mounted gunners were killed. All tell the same story of privation and cruelty at the hands of the Mahdi and Osman Digna. None of them wished to fight, but were forced to do so, or were persuaded to fight by promises of loot at Suakim and other rewards.

PROBABLY NOT CAPTURED.

Reasons for Believing that Stanley is Still at Large.

LONDON, December 20th.—No further news of Stanley has been received. Dr. Felkin, of Edinburgh, writes that the cartridges which Osman Digna sends as having been taken from the white prisoner, which are of the pattern of 1869, are most probably the remains of a quantity of cartridges which he threw away five miles from Kahrtoum, after having his rifle stolen. This seems a fair explanation of such cartridges turning up at this time.

Felkin further states that the messenger who was sent from Suakim in search of the White Pasha, who was some time ago reported to have been seen in the Soudan, had with him a copy of the Khedive's letter, and that this man may have given it into Osman Digna's hands.

THE EMIN EXPEDITION TO START SOON.

BERLIN, December 20th.—The Emin relief committee announce that after a careful examination of Osman Digna's letter they have concluded that proof of Emin Pasha's capture has not been established. They will, therefore, start Lieutenant Weissmann's expedition for Emin's relief at the earliest possible moment.

OPINION OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

LONDON, December 20th.—At a meeting to-day the Council of the English East African Company, a majority of whom are concerned in the Emin relief expedition, came to the conclusion that Stanley arrived at Wadelai after Emin had started on his march toward Lado to encounter the Mahdists, and that Stanley is still awaiting Emin's return. The Council think that Stanley is the white traveler which Osman Digna says he is searching for.

EXCITABLE FRENCHMEN.

The French Senate the Scene of Considerable Uproar.

PARIS, December 20th.—Prior to the assembling of the Senate to-day, different groups will hold meetings to agree upon a line of action, which, it is expected, will result in the rejection of Leon Says' motion providing for printing Challemel Lacour's speech and its posting in public places throughout the country.

There was an exciting scene in the Senate this afternoon. Leon Says withdrew his motion providing for the printing of Challemel Lacour's speech, etc. After he made this announcement, Maquet ascended the tribune and renewed Says' motion. There was immediately a great uproar and numbers were shouting: "Enough!" "Enough!" and demanded that the member take his seat.

The President stated that Maquet had taken up Says' motion on his own account.

This renewed the disorder, which was increased when Maquet left the tribune and attempted to make a speech from the floor, the tumult being so great as to completely drown his voice. Several members shouted to expel him.

The President, as soon as he could make himself heard, called Maquet to order.

The latter left the chamber. The Senate rejected his motion and resumed the debate on the Budget.

SUFFERING HUMANITY.

The Dominion Government to Send Relief to Snow-bound Districts.

QUEBEC, December 20th.—The most serious consequences of the storm are felt in the back-county villages. The crops have been bad, and, hemmed in by snow, many families are suffering for the actual necessities. The farmers are killing their stock.

Cardinal Taschereau and the Premier have been appealed to. They held a conference with the Cabinet last evening, and decided to ask the Government to send immediate aid to the sufferers.

WEST INDIES.

General Legitime's Authority Generally Recognized in Hayti.

HAVANA, December 20th.—A cable system has been established to Hayti, and is working satisfactorily. By this means the following telegram was just received, dated at Port-au-Prince December 20th:

President Legitime continues in power, and the majority of the people recognize his authority. The pacification of the country is considered at hand. Neither the Atlanta nor Galena, United States war-ships, has yet arrived.

Notes from Paris.

PARIS, December 20th.—About 700 holders of bonds and shares in the Panama Canal Company held a meeting to-day and decided to forego for the present the payment of coupons and the redemption of shares. All present signed a document binding them to subscribe to any fresh issue.

At another meeting it was resolved to demand that necessary measures be taken immediately to safely guard the numerous interests concerned in the canal.

Government papers here urge the establishment of a French protectorate on the coast of Tangier.

Will Stand by Suakim.

LONDON, December 20th.—In a speech at Scarborough, Lord Salisbury said the Ministry had no intention of entangling the country in a new Soudan expedition, but they could not abandon Suakim. As long as the Khedive desires, England will maintain the Red Sea ports. It would be madness to surrender Suakim when we are on the verge of supressing slavery. By the treaty of Paris, England is bound to uphold the integrity of the Sultan's empire.

The Catholic University.

ROME, December 20th.—A letter has been sent by Cardinal Gibbons and the American Bishops to the Pope with reference to the Washington University, announcing that the sum of $8,000,000 had been collected for the new institution, and that the University buildings are now in progress of erection. The Cardinal and Bishops request a concession of academic privileges to the University, and ask the Pope's approval of its statutes.

The Honorable Artillery Company.

LONDON, December 20th.—In the Commons, Stanhope, Secretary for War, denied that the Queen had withdrawn the Honorable Artillery Company's warrant. He said he hoped the necessity for such a step would not arise. Recent events, however, demanded the reconstruction of the corps, whose services, it was to be hoped, the country would never lose.

Russia and France.

LONDON, December 20th.—The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg says: Having secured a loan by feigning friendliness toward Paris, the Russian Government has instructed the newspapers, as far as possible, to ignore the subject and refrain from advising private individuals to send goods to the Exhibition at Paris.

African Barbarities Must Cease.

LONDON, December 20th.—In the Commons to-day Ferguson stated that instructions had been sent to the British Consul at Zanzibar to protest, in the strongest terms, against a repetition of the cruel executions which had occurred in the streets of Zanzibar.

Wrecked by the Late Gale.

HALIFAX, December 20th.—The recent storm was disastrous on the Miquleon coast. The brigantine Texada and the schooner Golden Rule were totally wrecked at St. Pierre. The schooner George Lamb, of St. John, N. B., foundered on the rocks, but her crew were saved.

More Outrages in Zanzibar.

ZANZIBAR, December 20th.—Four more executions took place here to-day. The Sultan has allowed Arab owners to claim their slaves in the fort under sentence of death. In the case of one slave already executed the Sultan offered the owners indemnity.

Expelled From Russian Soil.

VIENNA, December 20th.—The *Wiener Tagb'att* says that 1,000 Austrian and German subjects were expelled from Warsaw on the 18th inst. No reasons are assigned for the action.

Parliament to be Prorogued.

LONDON, December 20th.—It is officially announced that Parliament will be prorogued on Monday next.

Gladstone On His Journey.

LUCERNE, December 20th.—Gladstone arrived here to-day on his way to Naples.

A Dying Nobleman.

LONDON, December 20th.—The Earl of Warwick is dying.

THE METROPOLIS.

Opium Smuggling—Phelps Ahead of Clunie—Election Officers Indicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20th.—H. Berg, a sailor on the steamer Empire, was captured while trying to smuggle sixty-four five-tael boxes of opium ashore.

The State Board of Forestry has received donations of land valued at $100,000 throughout the State for experimental purposes. The Legislature will be asked to appropriate $110,000 for the use of the Board.

Twelve electric light masts will be located along the water front.

Mr. Phelps will contest Clunie's right to a Congressional seat. The "snap" tally kept by his watches at the O'Donnell recount already shows that he has a majority of eighty over Clunie.

Bonesteel gained thirteen votes to-day, making his total gain sixty-eight votes.

The Grand Jury has indicted two election officers.

General Miles reviewed the troops at the Presidio to-day. The artillery and cavalry were ordered out in heavy marching order.

Governor Waterman is opposed to sending a California display to the London and Paris expositions. He, however, believes in sustaining the State's dignity and attracting attention to her resources.

The raisin shipments are estimated at 904,000 packages, of which the Fresno district shipped 400,000, Riverside 225,000, and the Woodland and Davisville district 115,000.

The California Athletic Club has decided to give a purse of $6,000 for a contest between McAuliffe and the man it will select to pit against him, the match to take place inside of four months.

Mrs. Mary Curtis, wife of Fred Curtis, shot herself last night at 330 Drumm street, and at an early hour this morning (Friday) is dying. Her husband charged her with being too friendly with a lodger.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Point of Junction for Several Railroads Finally Selected.

SEATTLE, December 20th.—The Mission on Frasier river, forty-two miles east of Vancouver, B. C., and 145 miles due north from Seattle, has been selected as the point of junction for the Canadian Pacific and Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroads. Vice-President Gilman, of the latter road, has just received a letter from Vice-President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, by which the latter company accepts the proposed route to the Mission.

Mr. Gilman says the work will be pushed to completion by September 1st of next year, and that by a year from this date direct trains will be running from Seattle to Montreal by the route chosen. The Canadian Pacific will build fifteen miles to the boundary, and the Seattle Company builds the balance.

The point of junction has been selected only after much discussion and careful surveys by both companies.

The Question of Statehood.

SPOKANE FALLS, December 20th.—An immense mass meeting in the interest of the admission of Washington Territory was held here to-day. Resolutions were passed, and delegates to the Territorial Convention at Ellensburg appointed.

MANITOBA.

Anticipated Obstacles in the Way of an Australian Cable.

WINNIPEG, December 20th.—Grant, Principal of the Queen's College at Kingston, has just returned from a visit to Australia in connection with the proposed cable between Victoria and Sydney. He is hopeful of success, but adds that the monopoly which owns the only cable to Australia will put all possible obstructions in the way of the project.

Central California in Winter.

Nothing can better illustrate the difference between the winter season in California and that in the Eastern States than the products of the soil, which are displayed in markets and florists' windows. Whatever there is at this season of the year that is found in places of this character in the East are either imported from tropical or semi-tropical countries, raised in hot-houses, or are simply what remains of the vegetable and orchard crops that matured long before snow began to fly.

In this city, on the contrary, the samples of the tenderest plants and vegetables that are exhibited are grown out of doors. Fresh tomatoes and watermelons are seen on the vines in the fields around Davisville, between here and Sacramento, and yesterday wild flowers — the beautiful eschscholtzia and lupin and other delicate blossoms—were plucked in the fields in San Mateo county, where in private gardens the magnolia is ready to bloom as soon as the storm clouds pass and the sun shines.

Another fact which will make the contrast striking is that to-day there was opened at Oroville, nearly eighty miles north of Sacramento, a fair of citrus fruits, which is being held in a canvas pavilion. Here are gathered beautiful samples of the golden and yellow globes which hang among the green leaves of the orange and lemon trees that there abound, and they, with the bright foliage of the trees, the green grass of the fields, and the warm breath of the breeze force the Eastern visitor to believe that he has somehow slipped through the months of winter without knowing it, and is living in the delightful time of spring.

In this connection it will be of interest to the visitor who has believed that the upper part of the State is a cold region to learn that the thermometer has not reached so low a point in the northern citrus belt as it has in Riverside, the center of the citrus region of Southern California. The lowest temperature yet reached at Marysville was 42° December 7th, while at Riverside the thermometer was down to 38° December 1st and 10th, and 37° December 2d and 8th. The average of the minimum readings at Marysville for the first ten days of the month was 42.7, and at Riverside 39 4. But melons and tomatoes ripening in the fields of the Sacramento valley within a week of Christmas and wild flowers dotting the hillsides will give a clearer idea of the character of the upper part of California than any figures which might be used.—*S. F. Bulletin, December 17th.*

Bakers' Profits.

A baker will toss a barrel of flour into a trough. Then he tosses 104 pounds of water on top of it. A quantity of yeast is added, and then the jolly baker has 300 pounds of dough to operate on. The 300 pounds cost him $5. In short order the dough is turned into "twists," high loaves, pan loaves and other styles of the same quality. The oven's heat reduces the 300 pounds of dough to 260 pounds of bread. The baker sells his bread at the rate of four cents a pound, or at an advance of 30 per cent. over what it cost him. There are many bakers in this city who make 1,000 loaves of bread per day, and sell it for from $80 to $150, or at a net profit of $40. Little money is lost in the business, and most bakers do a cash trade. It is very seldom that bakers fail. The business is steady, reliable and attended by very few risks, unless incompetent workmen.—*Herald of Trade.*

PACIFIC COAST.

ACTION IN FAVOR OF A PARIS EXHIBITION.

Official Scandal in San Diego—Death from Apoplexy—Matters in El Dorado County—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA ON WHEELS.

Safe Arrival of the Board of Trade Exhibit Car at Omaha.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20th.—General Passenger Agent Tebbets, of the Union Pacific Railroad, telegraphed to the State Board of Trade to-day that the cars containing the exhibit of California products had arrived without mishap at Omaha, and would be thrown open to the public to-morrow and the day following. A number of newspaper men went out twenty-five miles to meet the cars, and are now engaged in writing up the exhibition. All who have seen the fruits, etc., have expressed great surprise that California could make such a showing, especially at this time of the year, when at Omaha it is exceedingly cold. The enterprise has the brightest prospects of success.

NOT ROBBERS.

A Reported Attempt at Robbing That Did Not Occur.

MARYSVILLE, December 20th.—The report received here last night by telephone that two men had attempted to rob the express car on the evening train for Oroville proves to be a mistake. No express messenger is employed on the Oroville trains, and express matter is put in the baggage car. Two tramps stole a ride last evening by hiding in the baggage car, and, finding themselves locked in, attempted to pry open the door while the train was on its way to Oroville. They were discovered, and railroad detective True, of Sacramento, who happened to be on the train, put them under arrest. No attempt was made to rob the express.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Action Taken Regarding Samoa—Exhibits for the Paris Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20th.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Trustees to-day a memorial to Congress was adopted denouncing the aggressive action of the German Government in the Samoan Islands, declaring it destructive to American interests and cruel to the residents. Congress is urged to adopt a decided policy, as inaction would result in the same aggressive policy by Germany in regard to the Hawaiian Islands.

A committee was appointed to arrange for a representation of California products at the Paris exposition. The committee appointed was as follows:

On behalf of the State Board of Trade—W. H. Mills, Edwin Goodall and A. T. Hatch.

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce—Raphael Weill, George W. Meade and Mr. Sherwood, of Sherwood & Sherwood.

On behalf of the Manufacturers' Association—Charles J. Woodbury, N. W. Spaulding and A. P. Phelps.

The co-operation of the Produce Exchange and Viticultural Commission was promised.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the tariff reductions, as proposed in the Senate bill, on sugar, raisins and fruit.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Suit to Recover Valuable Real Estate in a Growing City.

SPOKANE FALLS, December 20th.—Application has been made in the District Court for a new trial in the case of Cowley vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad. Cowley contracted ten years ago with the road to buy 120 acres of land at $3 50 per acre, it being wild land. By the time the railroad had perfected its title and secured a patent from the Government the property was adjacent to this city. To-day it is in it, and is worth $250,000. The railroad refused to carry out its contract. Cowley sued, but his attorney, it is alleged, compromised with the company without his consent, taking seven acres and $8,000 for Cowley's share. The Court confirmed the compromise. When Cowley heard of it he brought the present suit to set the judgment aside.

SMOKED-GLASS TOURISTS.

Aleck Badlam's Scheme to Get a Good View of the Eclipse.

CALISTOGA, December 20th.—Alexander Badlam, with a party of fifteen or twenty friends, have engaged accommodations and transportation to visit the high peaks of Lake county, in the central line of totality during the eclipse of January 1st. The party will be equipped with a complete photographic apparatus to take photographs of the eclipse every minute from the first to last contact. The mountains and high peaks of Lake county are particularly adapted to observations of this character, being almost constantly free from prevailing coast fogs. Carriages with the party will leave Calistoga on the arrival of the train from San Francisco December 31st.

ARIZONA.

Death of Patrick Hamilton, a Leading Citizen of the Territory.

PHŒNIX, December 20th.—Patrick Hamilton, a pioneer and well-known citizen, died this morning from consumption. Mr. Hamilton was an Irishman by birth, 47 years of age, and came to Arizona from New York in the early days of the Territory, devoting his time mainly to journalism, in which field he was recognized as eminently successful. He was a member of the tenth session of the Legislature, and Sergeant-at-Arms of the next session, which appointed him Commissioner of Immigration. Governor Tritle subsequently reappointed him for four years, and to his indomitable efforts in behalf of Arizona much of its prosperity is due. His "Resources of Arizona" is to this date read with much interest throughout the Eastern States.

Racing at the Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20th.—The track was heavy at the Bay District races to-day. The first race, one and one-sixteenth miles, was won by Jack Brady, Welcome second, Index third. Time, 1:56¼.

The second race, one mile, Nabeau won, Al Farrow second, Colma third. Time, 1:48¼.

The third race, three-quarters of a mile, Gladstone won, Index second, Jack Brady third. Time, 1:21.

The fourth race, five-eighths of a mile, Nabeau won, Minnie R. second, Kildare third. Time, 1:06½.

Weather Indications.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20th.—Weather indications: For California—Rain in Northern California and fair weather in Southern California; southwesterly wind and cooler weather in Southern California, and slightly warmer in Northern California.

Oregon and Washington Territory—Fair weather in southwestern Oregon and rain elsewhere; southerly winds, high on the coast, and slightly warmer.

Died of Apoplexy.

REDWOOD CITY, December 20th.—S. W. Scott, a former resident of Pescadero, died suddenly at Searsville last night. He sat in a chair, and, it was supposed, fell asleep. Upon trying to arouse him he was found to be dead. He has been a clerk in the Swanton House, at Pescadero for the past year, and leaves a widow and family residing at Rothsay, Scotland. His death resulted from apoplexy.

An Academy for San Luis Obispo.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, December 20th.—The incorporation was effected this evening of the San Luis Obispo Academy. A Board of Trustees of wealthy citizens was elected, and $6,000 was subscribed for a building. A lot has been donated for the purpose. It is expected that Professor C. L. Biedenbach will be the Principal of the Academy.

The Pacific Methodist College.

SANTA ROSA, December 20th.—The Board of Trustees of the Pacific Methodist College met to-day to consider a proposition to remove the College to Woodland, and a Committee on Relocation was appointed. The Board will visit Woodland and receive offers from the citizens. The Santa Rosa Board is in session to-night.

Yesterday's Rain.

SANTA ROSA, December 20th.—A light sprinkle of rain fell to-day. The total rainfall for the season is nine inches.

SAN RAFAEL.—It began raining this evening at 7 o clock, and the prospects are good for a continuance.

El Dorado Grand Jury at Work.

PLACERVILLE, December 20th.—The Grand Jury are in session and have been wrestling all day with the alleged irregularities in the old School Board, and it is rumored that the action of the Board of Supervisors will be inquired into in relation to county work being awarded without authority of law.

A San Diego Scandal.

SAN DIEGO, December 20th.—Sensational testimony is being developed in the investigation concerning the alleged bribery of the police by the gamblers. An editor of one of the local papers is also said to have been paid not to expose the gambling games.

A Lawyer's Fine Remitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20th.—The Supreme Court to-day remitted the fine of $200 imposed on F. B. Waterman for contempt, owing to representations that he is unable to pay the fine, and that imprisonment might endanger his health.

The River Convention.

MARYSVILLE, December 20th.—Delegates from Marysville, Yuba and Sutter counties, will attend the River Improvement Convention at Sacramento to-morrow.

[*See further telegraph on fourth page.*]

Use the great specific for "cold in the head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.