THIRTY YEARS AGO.

THE KIND OF SLURS THROWN AT LINCOLN IN 1860.

A Stormy Day in July of That Year—A Justice Holds a Court of "Inquisition"

The New York *Herald* thought it was doing a very cunning thing and dealing in effective sarcasm when it suggested to the Republicans the following plan of campaign in the memorable Presidential election of 1860, the articles named to be exhibited at political meetings: "Handle of the maul with which Lincoln split his first rail; original chew of tobacco masticated during the operation; waistband of the breeches split on that occasion; portrait of the man who stood against a tree looking at Old Abe splitting the rail; horns of the oxen which hauled the rails; half a pint of whisky distilled in the hollow by Old Abe; original tin-pot from which Old Abe took his drinks; string from one of the brogans worn by the Prophet in his hegira from Kentucky to Illinois; pine knot from the original hut built by Uncle Abe; hair from mane of a horse that won a race where Old Abe was judge; portrait of Old Abe when he tried to look pretty and frightened a child into convulsions. If the Republicans will go into the campaign on this grand platform they will be sure to win, provided Old Abe gets a sufficient number of electoral votes." From all accounts, it looks very much as if the old rail-splitter did get them.

.....The farce of trying David S. Terry for the murder of David C. Broderick was enacted at San Rafael on the 6th of July, 1860, James H. Hardy occupying the bench. The prosecution put in no evidence whatever, and the jury were instructed to render a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats. When the boat arrived from San Francisco with the witnesses for the prosecution, Terry had been acquitted. It was not expected that Terry would be convicted, but it was thought that a descent respect for the forms of justice would have been observed, if nothing more; and that the trial, which was expected to be a farce in law, would not be one in fact. Referring to the proceedings, the San Francisco *Times* said: "This so-called trial will remain a blot and a stain upon the memory of the State long after the memory of the Court itself shall have been wiped out from the records of men."

.....Rain fell in the vicinity of Yreka quite freely the second week in July, 1860, and the weather was cool and pleasant. All accounts indicate that the summer of 1860 was very much like the present one, and—the next year came the flood. On the 10th of July there was quite a heavy rain in Sacramento, continuing for more than ten hours. Rain was, in fact, quite general throughout the northern half of the State on that day. The records show, however, that there were rain-storms in July, 1847, June, 1848, and June and July, 1849. Rain in June has been by no means rare, and in some years the season opened in August.

.....Here is the way the Charleston, South Carolina, *Mercury* referred to Lincoln, who had just be nominated for the Presidency: "We have seen a portrait of Lincoln, and a horrid-looking wretch he is!—sooty and scoundrelly in aspect—a cross between the wooden nutmeg dealer, the horse-snapper and the nightman. He is a lank-sided Yankee of the uncomeliest visage, the dirtiest complexion and the most indecent comparisons. Faugh! After him, what decent white man would be President!"

.....One day "Smith, the Bellringer," an eccentric local character, whose chief occupation was ringing bells for auctions and having fits on the street, was indulging in the latter pastime, when a stranger ran and got a pan of water and was about to throw it upon him, when Smith suddenly stopped his antics. He was very indignant at the man for his interference, and declared his ability to thrash anyone who might throw water over him while he was doing his daily "fit" act.

.....Jesse McMahon was started for the Sheriff's office one day in July on a commitment from the Justice of the Peace in Dry Creek township, but he got away. The document stated that the Justice had held a Court of "inquisition" and found that McMahon had killed Samuel Crouch, deceased, etc. The learned Justice was quite taken with the term "inquisition," and used it several times in making out the commitment.

.....A notable wedding took place in Washington, D. C., the bride being a Mrs. Bodisco. It was a swell affair, and President Buchanan gave away the bride. The circumstance prompted Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, to remark that it wasn't the first time Buchanan had given away that which didn't belong to him.

.....Thomas Stephenson, the permanent Postmaster and Justice of the Peace at Mormon Island, was there thirty years ago, and the newspapers were thanking him for occasional donations of ripe apricots and peaches. He will probably be Postmaster and Magistrate at Mormon Island thirty years hence.

.....The year 1860, and several following years were trying ones for the colored people of the country. Even in Marysville, in this State, a colored clergyman was publicly rotten-egged, and he had to put up with the indignity. Such outrages do not go these days.

.....The Sacramento Baseball Club had elected as officers: President, E. N. Robinson; Vice-President, J. E. Isaac; Treasurer, E. B. Mott, Jr.; Secretary, W. B. Penney; Corresponding Secretary, M. L. Glosby; Directors—A. Morrill, W. J. Covell and John C. Keenan.

.....On the 4th of July, 1860, the Marysville Rifles and Warren Engine Company went to the famous Hock Farm, in Sutter county, the home of General Sutter, and paid their respects to the old pioneer, who was about to leave the State.

.....The largest load of goods ever hauled from Sacramento to Placerville was that of which Frank M. Baker was the teamster. With ten animals he hauled 15,013 pounds of freight over the road from this city to "Hangtown."

.....One day a man named Denton was chopping wood near Timbuctoo, Yuba county, when he struck a bonanza in a hollow log in the shape of a bag of gold worth $7,000. It had apparently been there for several years.

.....Newton Booth, of this city, was the orator of the day at the Fourth of July celebration in Stockton thirty years ago. Rev. John A. Anderson was the Chaplain.

.....The Market-street steam railroad in San Francisco ran its first train, on the 4th of July, to the Mission, and the event was made the occasion for a great feast.

.....Sacramento had a quartz mill in operation near the old gas works thirty year ago, and ore was brought all the way from the Comstock to be crushed.

.....John Dreman was the Captain of the chaingang in those days, and one of his subjects rejoiced in the euphonious title of "Mush-head Bill."

FOR CONTEMPT.

Operators on the Folsom Irrigating Ditch Before Judge Armstrong.

Joseph Wild, George Townsend, Andrew Wild, John Ross, Edward Thomas and William Trengrove were in Judge Armstrong's Court yesterday afternoon to answer charges of contempt of Court, in having violated an order restraining them from working on an irrigation ditch near Folsom, pending the settlement of a certain case in Court.

A continuance was deemed advantageous, so the case went over until Tuesday. Five of the men being employes were released on their own recognizance, on giving a personal bond of $200 each, but Wild, who is one of the owners of the ditch, and one of the defendants to the original suit, was required to give a bond of $500, with two sureties.

RICHLAND SCHOOL.

The Closing Exercises Interesting as Well as Enjoyable.

Thursday was truly a happy one for the Richland School. The teacher, Miss Bertie Groth, with the aid of the little ones, had handsomely decorated the room with most beautiful flowers and pictures. Every nook and corner gave evidence of a profusion of one of God's best gifts, and thoughtful work of human hands, while the air was rich with heavy perfume. The blackboard was made a marvel of beauty by samples of the children's drawings, each design bearing above the name of the little artist.

The children acquitted themselves with credit to themselves as well as their teacher, who had evidently taken great care to fit them for the occasion—the singing being especially good. After the diplomas were delivered to those entitled to them, the teacher called upon W. A. Johnston, the only Trustee present, for a few remarks; also upon Rev. Mr. Crowe and Mr. Gear.

The school, with their visiting friends, were then invited to partake of a luncheon prepared by a few of the older girls, and spread under the large walnut trees in the yard. This part of the programme proved to be a surprise to a greater portion of the school, and all did ample justice to the ice-cream, cake, lemonade, etc., while many expressed themselves not only well pleased, but wishing "school would close again."

The following received diplomas: Miss Blanche Hollister, Miss Bessie Adams, Miss May Bryan, Miss Nervie Hughes, Master Eddie Greene, Master Charlie Ralston.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

How the "Trip to Coney Island" is to be Described.

There will undoubtedly be a large gathering of people at Capitol Park this evening to hear the open-air concert by the First Artillery Band, which will commence promptly at 7 o'clock. At the request of C. A. Neale, leader of the band, the programme is published again. He wishes those who attend to look it over carefully and to familiarize themselves with the last selection, "A Trip to Coney Island." This number will no doubt be enthusiastically received, and for the rendition of the part where Manhattan is arrived at, a supply of fireworks has been provided to add realism to the production. The following programme will be rendered:

March, "Rakoczy March" ..... Hungarian National Hymn.
Overture, "Brunswick" ..... T. H. Rollinson
Songs { (a) "Some Day." (b) "Sweet Genevieve." } ..... Prendeville
Waltz, "Queen of the Sea" ..... Sousa
Overture, "Esmeralda" ..... A. Herman
Duet for two cornets, "Miserie," from "Il Trovatore." By Messrs. Ellerman and Costello.
Overture, "King Midas" ..... Ellenberg
Piccolo solo, "Le Capinera" ..... Damare
Grand descriptive medley ..... Moses Tobani "A Trip to Coney Island."

Describing the start from New York City—A life on the ocean wave—An Italian band on the steamer, with flute solo—Appearance of jubilee singers—Landing for dinner—Passing a free and easy—Ejecting an unpleasant customer—Dot Liddle Yerman Band, under the direction of Professor Yacob Bauer—Appearance of Levy at West Brighton Hotel—A storm—Seidl's orchestra, in "Lohengrin"—Railroad trip—Gilmore's concert, anvil chorus and fireworks at Manhattan Beach—"Home, Sweet Home."

During the evening Schubert's "Serenade" and the new edition of the "Arkansas Traveler" will be played by request.

NEW ENTERPRISE FOR FOLSOM.

Coal is Handy, and a Glass Factory Will be Established.

Several days ago James I. Felter of this city and L. Bulers of Roseville went up to Folsom for the purpose of guiding an expert in the employ of an Eastern company to a point in Hank's ravine, about ten miles from Folsom, where coal had been discovered some years ago.

The party spent a day there prospecting, and the expert gave it as his opinion that good coal was there.

The Folsom *Telegraph*, in referring to the visit, yesterday said: Years ago Mr. Felter and his associates mined there and discovered the existence of coal, and when asked by a representative of a large Eastern company as to his knowledge of the location of coal lands, offered to take them to the old mine. The company intends to prospect for suitable sand along the American river, and if it is found to establish a glass factory in Folsom. The sand is to be found in large quantities about here, and if the coal that exists in the mine above referred to will do as they expect it will, a force of men will be put on developing the mine, and the establishment of a large glass factory will follow soon. The industry named will give employment to a large number of persons, and be of great benefit to this part of the country. A railroad will be built from Folsom to the mine to transport the fuel to the factory. Coal has been known to exist at the place named for a long time, but the lack of capital prevented the development of the mine.

SUPERVISORS OUT OF TOWN.

They are Investigating Various Matters in the Vicinity of Isleton.

Several members of the Board of Supervisors went down to Isleton and vicinity yesterday, for the purpose of examining the overflowed districts and agree upon a proper assessment of the same, there having been numerous demands from the property-owners for reductions on the Assessor's figures. It was also the intention of the Supervisors to investigate the charges preferred against Road Overseer Dickie, by G. A. Knott and others living in that vicinity.

The Board will resume its session as a Board of Equalization to-morrow morning.

Installation of Officers.

D. D. G. C. Charles H. Denton installed the following officers of Capital Lodge, No. 53, U. E. A., Friday evening: D. J. Hartley, P. G. C.; George A. Knoblauch, C.; Mrs. Charles Schneider, V. C; Mrs. E. V. Birdsall, A. C.; C. H. Denton, S.; Mrs. V. E. Dunn, T.; Mrs. A. Gardner, Guide; Mrs. M. Yuhre, Guardian; Mrs. E. J. Cook, S.; Charles Mealand, Medical Examiner; Mrs. A. B. S. Knauer, pianist: Trustees—Mrs. A. B. S. Knauer, Mrs. A. Schneider, Mrs. E. Siebenthaler.

Coming Home.

The regular class of the Sacramento School of Design, which went to the Summit June 28th, will return to-day, reaching here on the overland that arrives at 5:25 this evening. Superintendent Wright has manifested interest in the school, and kindness on behalf of the railroad company, by providing a special coach for the use of the school on its trip down the mountains, and the car will be sent to the Summit for that purpose to-day.

Visalia's Chinese Were Agitated.

Marshal J. N. Scroggins of Colusa left this city yesterday on his way home from Visalia, having in charge a Chinese woman named Sing You, who is charged with grand larceny in Colusa. Mr. Scroggins took an interpreter to Visalia with him, in order to ascertain the woman's whereabouts, and he reports that the whole Chinese population of the little town were at the depot when he left, and threatened to mob the interpreter.

The Weather.

The Signal Service temperature at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. yesterday was 60° and 89°, while the highest and lowest was 92° and 60°, with gentle southerly winds and a clear sky. The highest and lowest temperature one year ago yesterday was 86° and 52°, and one year ago to-day was 86° and 52°.

At Red Bluff yesterday the highest temperature was 98° and the lowest 68°.

Annual Muster.

Companies A, B, E, G, the Signal Corps, non-commissioned staff, band, regimental field officers and staff, and the brigade officers, will assemble at the armory to-morrow evening, to be inspected and mustered. All will appear in full uniform, and every member of the National Guard in this city should be present and answer roll-call.

The troops will be reviewed previous to the muster.

East Bound Fruit.

The second special fruit train from this city left the depot yesterday for Chicago. The cars carried consignments from the W. R. Strong Company, Earl Company and Gregory Bros. Fruit is going East rather rapidly just at present from this section, large numbers of cars being attached to the regular freight trains, not waiting for the specials.

Promises to Improve.

Charles P. O'Neill, who owns the land facing on China Slough, were a number of rookeries were burned several months ago, was up from San Francisco recently, and stated that it was his intention to fill in a large portion of the slough, put up new brick buildings and lay stone sidewalks in front of his premises.

A Compliment from Folsom.

The Folsom *Telegraph* says: "The celebration of the Fourth of July in Sacramento this year was a grand success, that city being crowded with visitors from all over the country. The success of the affair is due to the energy and good sense of the committee in charge. It was a decided contrast to last year's celebration."

COOPER'S music store has largest stock, lowest prices. Write for anything. *

WOMAN'S WORK.

RADICAL VIEWS OF A CORRESPONDENT ON THE SUBJECT.

A Well-Written Communication Based Upon an Entirely False Foundation—The Old Story.

The following communication is from the pen of one of our most esteemed correspondents. It is largely a statement of facts which no thoughtful person will deny, but the error in it all lies in the misunderstanding of our position in regard to the employment of women in the various walks of life where she displaces men and does for from $30 to $50 per month that for which he formerly received from $150 to $200 per month. Our friend would make it appear that the RECORD UNION has been fighting the battle of the "Lords of Creation" against the weaker sex, whereas our whole argument has been for the best interests of woman, without taking the male sex into consideration. We have found no fault with women becoming clerks and typewriters if their circumstances in life make it necessary for them to engage in those pursuits, but the day is at hand when even our esteemed correspondent will have her eyes opened to the state of affairs which is being brought about by the wholesale entry of women into the pursuits from which men have heretofore been able to earn enough to support themselves and their families, and which made it possible for them to rear families and educate children, to whom to bequeath this glorious country, instead of turning it over to the hordes of foreigners who are swarming in upon us from all quarters of the globe. Many of the clerical positions in this and every other city are now held by the daughters of well-to-do and even wealthy people, because these young ladies wish to show their independence of spirit. It is these women, and not men, who are driving their needy sisters to starvation, for they are reducing wages so that no young man can marry and support a family, and other women cannot secure decent remuneration for their services. Our correspondent has only touched the surface of the question. Deeper study will modify her views. It is because the RECORD-UNION is the friend of women that it does not wish to see her trained away from domesticity into walks of life in which she is already becoming a slave.

EDS. SUNDAY UNION: Several articles have appeared in your paper recently in regard to woman's work and what she shall do. The articles in question have been principally on one side, and that side opposed to women entering the business walks of life, or, in other words, doing the work that is supposed to belong to the other sex. There are always two sides to a question, and though my ideas may be somewhat crude, I will venture to give them for the other side. While opposed to anything that would unfit a girl for the position of a good wife and mother, I do not see why she should be shut out from any honorable work she can do, whether it be as clerk in office or store, typewriter or telegraph operator, teacher, seamstress or domestic. All girls are not by nature fitted for housekeepers, any more than all men are fitted to follow one vocation. Domestic service is honorable enough, and often the work is easier than clerking or teaching, with the advantage of a comfortable home, but though it should not be so, it is a fact that hiring out to do housework does lower girls socially in the eyes of some very good people. No self-respecting American girl is going out to do housework if she can avoid it, unless it is to obtain the means to prepare herself for something better. She does not choose to be put on a level with a Chinaman or any other low-class foreigner. And who can blame her?

Boys are generally allowed to choose their own trade or profession, and there is no good reason why girls should not have the same privilege. They are certainly just as capable of choosing for themselves. It is admitted that girls may become teachers in art, in music and in the schools. But how many parents are there that can afford to give their daughters a thorough education in art or music? There would be nothing in it if they could; both are a drug in the market now. To become a teacher in the public schools requires more time and money than most parents are able to expend. In the majority of families, particularly where there are five or six girls, they are fortunate if they receive a first grade grammar school education, and it is not unreasonable if parents should then expect them to do something for themselves. And why should being a clerk in a store or office unfit them for the duties of a wife and mother, any more than being a teacher, dress maker or milliner? I do not believe in women marrying just for the sake of being married, or just for a home. If they are earning their own living in an easy and honorable way, and are independent, girls will be careful who they choose for life companions, and they will not be apt to marry, unless they truly care for the man they have chosen, and in that case they will always make good wives. When there is less "marrying in haste and repenting at leisure" we will not hear so much about marriage being a failure, providing, of course, the husband is as good as the wife. You talk about women filling the places of men—crowding them out. Well, isn't the world large enough for both? If the men cannot hold their own against the weaker sex, let them stand aside and give place to superior intelligence. If young men are working to found new homes, girls help to keep the old one together. None but the mother knows how much better girls are generally to help the family than boys. It is not that boys are less generous, but they are less thoughtful. That is probably owing to their early education. Boys' work, even when at home, take them from the mother's side, but the girl, almost from the time she can walk alone, is the mother's companion and helper, and when she begins earning money for herself, and has a few dollars to spare, none are so willing or know so well how to spend them for the family in a way that will do the most good as the daughter.

I agree with Bishop Spaulding that girls must get rid of the idea that marriage should be their main object in life. Why should they not be independent, start alone and battle for the prizes of life? If a young man marks out a career for himself, and he thinks marriage will interfere with his plan of action, he will not marry. Why should women be restricted in their choice of work any more than men? We are not all cast in one mould.

Women control newspapers and magazines, own and manage farms. No one says anything about its being unwomanly for them to wash and iron, milk cows, make butter, gather fruit or pick hops. A woman may do all of the work for a large family, which does not mean eight hours for a day's labor, with ten hours' pay, but unremitting toil from five o'clock in the morning until far into the night. And a woman may run a sewing machine from early morn until dewy eve, earning scarcely enough to keep soul and body together, and that is all right. But if she tries to fit herself for some position that will be a little easier and command better pay, my lord of creation is up in arms. He is afraid he will be crowded out by the weaker vessel. If men would indulge in fewer strikes against long hours and short wages, the chances are that women would not so often be compelled to work out of what is considered their sphere. Who ever heard of women parading the streets demanding higher wages for their work, while their children were starving. No, indeed; if a woman thinks she is not earning money fast enough she will work all the harder to earn more.

It is not altogether low wages that is causing all the hardships among the working people. The numerous saloons and the prosperity of their owners tell the tale only too well. While our free and independent voters are too much afraid of the saloon-keepers and their money to enact a high-license law, the City Fathers are temporizing with a couple of low dives where liquor is sold to children and girls are employe—ddilly-dallying with such scum to enable them to raise money to defend their vile calling.

I am not in favor of woman suffrage or of women holding office, but I do believe if they could hold the reins of government for a few weeks they would clear out the dives in short order. It has been asserted that women as clerks, typewriters, etc., were not to be depended upon. While I cannot say positively that such is not the fact, I believe it to be a slander. The telegraph operator at ill-fated Johnstown was a woman, and during the terrible disaster there she remained at her post, sending messages of warning up and down the line, until overwhelmed by the rushing waters.—in striking contrast to the cowardly conduct of engineer Dunn, a few weeks ago. Women seldom, if ever, go on strikes, inconveniencing their employers and interfering with business generally.

In a letter from Theodore Tilton, written to the St. Louis Labor Congress, nearly twenty years ago, he says:

I believe in women; so does every man who remembers his mother, his sister or his wife. Eagerly do I share in the sentiment that every man should support some woman, his heart's mate, whom he loves and for whom he strives. The chivalry which makes the strong sex the natural protectors of the weak runs in every true man's blood. Nor can any one be more sensitive than I to all the pretty phrases with which the poets paint and gild it. But, turning from the poetry of life and looking at its prose, I see millions of women who have no other protectors than their own womanly selves; who have no other livelihood than they can earn with their own weary hands, and who have no other comforts than they can purchase with their own meager wages. Now these women, to earn money, must learn trades. But in entering trades they compete with men, for men are already in all trades, even to the making of women's skirts and children's pinafores. As a consequence men, instead of being women's natural protectors, become in reality their natural enemies. For instance, in my own business—which is that of printing—I know of bearded and brawny compositors who, while picking up at their fingers' ends a comfortable living at their cases, will redden in the face and shatter the fourth commandment in emphasizing the proposition that women have no natural right to set types. And yet the swiftest type-setter I ever knew was a woman.

The world is large enough for both sexes, otherwise God would not have set them both in it. Being in it, and having both to fight bravely the battle of life, they ought to help and not to hinder the other in winning the victory. It must be a mean man who will begrudge a woman her chance to earn an honest living. What if that same man's wife should become a widow, or his daughter an orphan, and what if either or both should be forced bitterly to work at a trade for the sake of filling their children's hungry mouths? I can fancy such a man would be repentant even in his grave, at the recollection of having closed the gates of opportunity to any struggling daughter of God.

All honor then to Theodore Tilton, Bishop Spaulding, and all other men who rate women at their true worth, and who think there is room and work enough in the world for both sexes. MRS. E. P. D.

Lake House July 9th.

THE NEW SOUTH.

A Sacramentan Tells of What He Saw Down There.

E. W. Hale and wife of this city, who returned on Friday from an extended visit through the Eastern, Southern and Northern States, were absent nearly four months having left here on March 26th. During their whole trip not one mishap occurred to them to mar their pleasure.

Very few Californians who take Eastern trips have seen as much of the country east of the Missouri river as Mr. and Mrs. Hale have during the time they spent in making their journey. They left here over the Central Pacific road to Ogden and thence via the Denver and Rio Grande to St. Louis. Thence they went to Cincinnati and Washington and spent several days at the latter place. They met California's Senators and Congressmen and also had the pleasure of greeting President Harrison and attending one of his receptions.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale then left for a tour of the Southern States, a trip which very few Californians enjoy during a visit East. They went south as far as Florida and spent several days in St. Augustine, where the weather was delightful and refreshing. Leaving the oldest city in the United States they took the Atlantic Shore Railway and followed the coast through Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, etc., stopping at Savannah, Charleston, Atlanta, Richmond and several other of the important cities of the South.

Mr. Hale says the people there are just awakening, as it were, to a realization of their natural advantages, and just taking steps to boom the country. He says he believes that capital properly invested in the South will yield good returns, as natural advantages are to be found in almost every district.

After satisfying their desires for sighting in Virginia, they left for New York City, and remained there several days, during which time the acquaintance of ex-President Cleveland was formed. They left the metropolis six weeks ago, and after visiting Niagara Falls and sojourning a few days in the principal cities of Michigan, started for home via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Short stops were made at Yellowstone Park, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and other important cities in the north, after which the tourists came direct to Sacramento, highly pleased with their trip, but glad to be home again.

Mr. Hale says California fruits are much sought for all through the East, and he purchased them himself whenever he had an opportunity of doing so.

In regard to the streets of Eastern cities, Mr. Hale says some of them have poorly kept thoroughfares, while there are excellent streets in many of the smaller cities. He thinks, however, that even with the most severe winters, the driveways there would never develop into such an impassable condition as the streets of Sacramento were last winter.

INSTALLATION AND BANQUET.

Rising Star Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., Honors Colonel Guthrie.

The officers of Rising Star Rebekah Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., were installed by Mrs. Florence Duffy, D. D. G. M., as follows: Mrs. Ida Grimes, P. G.; Mrs. Josephine Warmby, N. G; Mrs. Carrie Aiken, V. G.; Mrs. Georgia Guthrie, Rec. Sec; Miss Ida Files, Per. Sec; Mrs. Elizabeth Warendorph, Treas.; Mrs. Ella Clark, C.; J. Warmby, R. S. N. G.; Miss Mattie Scheck, L. S. N. G.; Miss Jessie Davis, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. Wright, L. S. V. G.; Mrs. Mannix, W.; Mrs. Ellis, C.; Miss Ault, R. S. S.; Miss Barrett, L. S. S.; Miss Katzenstein, O; Miss Marie Gashlin, I. G.; Chas. Barnes, O. G.

After the installation Elwood Bruner, in behalf of the retiring officers, presented Colonel J. W. Guthrie with a diamond shirt stud for his kindness in drilling them during the term, then all repaired to the banquet hall to feast.

Knights of Pythias in Folsom.

A new lodge of the Knights of Pythias is to be organized in Folsom next Saturday evening, and preparations among the members of the Order in this city are going on, with the view of adding to the success of the affair. Visitors will also be present from Lincoln, Newcastle and Auburn. The Sacramento contingent will go up in a special train, arriving in Folsom at about 8 o'clock in the evening. Quite a large number of Knights and ladies are going up, accompanied by several Grand and Past Grand Officers who will assist in the ceremonies.

Notaries Public.

The following Notaries Public were appointed by the Governor yesterday: Wallace B. Fitch, Alameda; J. M. Coffman, Biggs; J. C. Hyatt, Whittier; Joseph C. Noyes, Napa; George L. Hughes, Nevada City; C. E. Allen, Lincoln; Carl Strobel, Sacramento; W. S. Clark, Otay; A. A. Baker, Pitville; John H. Vanderhoff, Hay Fork; Dixon L. Phillips, Hanford; J. M. Coemin, Marysville.

Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation of the California Pressed Brick Company were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday. The principal place of business is San Francisco, and the capital stock, $150,000. The Directors are: Hatcher F. Ryan, James A. Waymire, W. A. Vandercook, Julian E. Carey and J. K. Luttrell.

Sport at Folsom.

Folsom people are having fine sport at present spearing shad, which have been going up the American river in large numbers. The fish are large and fine, and barring the number of bones in them are very fine eating. The river is not quite low enough yet to allow large catches to be made.

Want a Decent Street.

It is said that a petition signed by a large number of persons residing in the vicinity of Second and L streets will be presented to the Trustees to-morrow, asking that an ordinance be passed prohibiting houses of ill-repute on Second street, between K and L.

They All Want Them.

Communications from capitalists requesting information regarding the prospective issue of the street improvement bonds are coming in thick and fast upon Auditor McKee. Evidently there will be very little trouble experienced in getting the money.

Barwick's Bulletin.

The following crop telegram was sent to the Chief Signal Officer at Washington, D. C., by Sergeant Barwick: "Weather fine for all crops and harvesting in full blast. Fruit crop abundant in the foothills and in Southern California."

UP ANOTHER NOTCH.

THE SENATORS WHITEWASH THE STOCKTON TEAM.

The Slough City Men Couldn't Get a Man Across the Plate—San Francisco Defeated.

STOCKTON, July 12th.—The Stockton Club received its first shut-out this season today at the hands of Sacramento, by a score of 4 to 0. Hoffman and Kilroy were the opposing twirlers, both pitching magnificent ball. Yesterday the home team batted Hoffman out of the box, and Farrell had to be substituted, but to day the Stocktons could not hit him safely, and got but one hit. The Senators did not get a hit off Kilroy until the eighth inning, when they sized him for a triple and two singles, which, with an error by Fudger, a base on balls and some clever base running, netted the Sacramentos four runs. Both teams put up gilt-edged ball, very unlike that of yesterday. Following is the score:

STOCKTON.	T.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cahill, r. f.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Selna, 1st b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holliday, c. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fudger, s. s.	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Fogarty, 2d b.	2	0	1	0	3	3	0
Armstrong, l. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wilson, 3d b.	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Duane, c.	3	0	0	0	6	1	0
Kilroy, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0	1
Totals	27	0	1	1	27	7	2

SACRAMENTO.	T.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Goodenough, c. f.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Daly, s. s.	3	0	1	0	1	7	0
Godar, 3d b.	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Stapleton, 1st b.	4	0	0	0	12	0	0
Bowman, c.	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Roberts, l. f.	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Reitz, 2d b.	3	1	1	1	5	2	1
McHale, r. f.	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Hoffman, p.	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	29	4	3	3	27	16	1

Runs by innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stockton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	*—4

Earned runs—Sacramento, 1. Three-base hit—Daly. Base on errors—Sacramento, 1. Base on balls—Stockton, 2; Sacramento, 2. Left on bases—Stockton, 2; Sacramento, 2. Struck out—By Kilroy, 5; Hoffman, 5. Double plays—Daly, Reitz, Stapleton. Sacrifice hit—Godar. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Donahue. Official scorer—Ruggles.

THE CRANKS WEEP.

A Wretched Game Played Between the Bay Clubs.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12th.—The Oaklands and San Franciscos gave a brilliant exhibition of baseball as it should not be played. The game was full of wretched fielding and some very stupid base-running. The San Franciscos had two amateurs, one at short and the other at first base, and they made the San Francisco cranks weep. Lookabaugh pitched his third game in three days, and would have won had he been supported. Score:

OAKLAND.	T.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
C. O'Neill, l. f.	5	2	1	0	0	0	0
Stickney, 3d b.	4	2	1	0	1	3	1
Dungan, c. f.	5	2	3	1	0	1	2
Lohman, c.	4	2	2	1	5	1	2
McDonald, 2d b.	4	2	1	1	4	4	0
N. O'Neill, s. s.	3	0	0	0	3	3	3
Isaacson, 1st b.	4	0	0	0	9	2	0
Cobb, p.	4	0	0	1	2	2	1
Meegan, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	10	7	4	27	17	9

SAN FRANCISCO.	T.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Shea, 2d b.	5	2	3	1	3	4	0
Hanley, c. f.	3	1	2	0	4	0	0
Stevens, c.	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ebright, 3d b.	4	1	1	0	2	3	1
Levy, l. f.	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Stanley, 1st b.	4	0	1	0	6	0	4
Speer, r. f.	4	0	0	1	3	0	1
Riley, s. s.	4	0	0	0	1	3	2
Lookabaugh, p.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	37	6	8	2	24	9	10

Runs by innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
San Francisco	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—6
Oakland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*—10

Two-base hit—Ebright. Sacrifice hit—N. O'Neill. First base on errors—Oakland, 8; San Francisco, 6. First base on called balls—Oakland, 3; San Francisco, 2. Left on bases—Oakland, 3; San Francisco, 4. Struck out—By Cobb, 2; by Lookabaugh, 2. Double plays—N. O'Neill, McDonald and Isaacson; Shea, Stanley, Stevens. Passed balls—Stevens, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Gagus.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

CLUBS.	Oakland	Sacramento	San Francisco	Stockton	Games Won	Games Played	Percentage
Oakland	.....	9	12	10	31	61	.508
Sacramento	11	.....	8	14	33	57	.578
San Francisco	10	8	.....	12	30	55	.535
Stockton	9	7	6	.....	22	58	.379
Games Lost	30	24	26	36	116	.....	—

AT SNOWFLAKE PARK.

To-Day's Game Between the Colonels and the Home Team.

The ball game announced for this afternoon is to be between the Oaklands and Sacramentos, and will commence at 2 o'clock. According to the list of players sent to the publisher of the score cards, Carsey will twirl for Oakland and Harper for Sacramento. Following is the batting order of the nines:

OAKLAND.	SACRAMENTO.
C. O'Neill, c. f.	Goodenough, c f.
Stickney, 3d b.	Daly, s. s.
Dungan, c. f.	Godar, 3d b.
Lohman, c.	Stapleton, 1st b.
McDonald, 2d b.	Bowman, c.
N. O'Neill, s. s.	Roberts, l. f.
Isaacson, 1st b.	Reitz, 2d b.
Cobb, r. f.	McHale, r. f.
Carsey, p.	Harper, p.

BASEBALL CONUNDRUM.

Another Ball-Player Gives His Views of a Disputed Point.

Russell Flint of this city, a former member of the Sacramento club, and an experienced ball-player, sends the following communication in regard to Umpire Stafford's recent decision declaring an out when a player batted out of order:

On July 4th in a game of ball between Sacramento and Stockton a decision was rendered by Umpire Stafford whereby Kilroy of Stockton, having batted out of order and making a fair hit, was again permitted to resume his position at bat after the violation of Rule 43 had been declared by the field Captain. The explanatory appendix to Rule 43 states that the batsman who fails to be in his proper turn, according to the approved order of batting, must be decided out by the umpire, unless the error in question be discovered, and the right batsman be sent to the bat in the regular order before a fair hit has been made. I hold that Kilroy was the batsman according to the rule, and Perrott the proper batsman; that Perrott lost his turn at bat and that Kilroy was out, after having made a fair hit, for batting out of order. Kilroy being out, should not have had a second turn at bat. Cahill should have followed. Mr. Stafford holds that Perrott was the batsman. The man to the bat at any time, whether out of order or not, is the batsman; in this case it was Kilroy. The proper bat man was Perrott, but he should not have been declared out. Should a pitched ball have been delivered to Cahill, who followed Kilroy, before the attention had been called to the fact that Kilroy had batted out of order, the penalty in declaring Kilroy out could not have been enforced.

DIAMOND DUST.

Results of Yesterday's Baseball Games Throughout the East.

CHICAGO, July 12th.—The various league contests to-day throughout the East resulted as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 15.
At New York—Pittsburg 1, New York 18.
At Boston—Chicago 3, Boston 2.
At Brooklyn—Cincinnati 1, Brooklyn 7.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 6.
At New York—Chicago 3, New York 5.
At Boston—Pittsburg 3, Boston 15.
At Brooklyn—Buffalo 28, Brooklyn 16.

AMERICA