THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 29, 1882

Meteorological Observations — Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, March 28, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom'r	Thermom'r	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Character of weather	Hourly rain	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	30.37	42	S. W.	10	Fresh		.25	Cloudy
Portland	30.37	45	N. W.		Light		.....	Clear
Roseburg	30.30	50	N. W.		Light		.....	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.14	68	N. W.		Light		.....	Clear
Sacramento	30.10	67	S. W.		Light		.....	Fair
S. Francisco	30.12	60	Calm		Calm		.....	Fair
Visalia	30.09	69	N. W.		Light		.....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.17	55	W.		Light		.....	Clear
San Diego	30.16	57	S. W.		Light		.....	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 77; minimum, 51.
River above low-water mark, 19 ft 9 in

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119½ for 4s of 1907; 124⅝ for 4½s; 101¼ for 3½s; sterling, $4 87@4 90; silver bars, 113⅞.

Silver in London, 52 1-16d; consols, 101 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104½; 4s, 120½; 4½s, 116½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@90½ cents.

There was nothing of consequence done in the San Francisco stock market yesterday.

A resolution adopted by the Illinois Senate urges the President to pardon Mason.

Ra-ta-ta, the Alaska Indian who murdered two miners on the Stickeen river, was hanged at Portland, Or., yesterday.

Fire at Junction City, Or.; also at Gardiner, Me., Hurdsboro, Ill, and Grundy, Va.

It is reported from Paris that the Monetary Conference has been indefinitely postponed.

A cyclone in Alabama yesterday did great damage and killed two men.

Captain Kline, of the Eighteenth Infantry, is making it warm for the Indians and half-breeds on Milk river.

William D. Smith has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the First District of California.

The Reactionary Holy League of Russia has decided to use even assassination in combating the Nihilists.

A hurricane did great damage yesterday in Louisiana, and killed several negroes.

Steinegal, the convicted train-wrecker, was sentenced at Auburn yesterday to fourteen years' imprisonment.

A California girl was married to a member of the British Parliament in Paris yesterday by a California minister.

At Leadville, Col., last evening, J. C. Early shot and killed Samuel Townsend.

Michael Hassett was found dead at Virginia, Nev., yesterday, in a pool of water.

Dr. Taggart, who was shot some weeks ago at Yuma, A. T., has so far recovered as to be pronounced out of danger.

Thirty-one Sunday law violators had warrants served upon them in San Francisco yesterday.

As will be seen by dispatches received at this office last night from nearly every county in the State, the prospects for an abundant yield of grain and fruit are most flattering, and everything indicates a prosperous season in California.

The portrait of Bradlaugh—the thorn in the side of the British Parliament—together with a brief sketch of his career, is given this morning on the fourth page.

OSCAR WILDE'S DRESS.

Whatever may be said about Oscar Wilde's cult, the criticism leveled at his dress is indefensible. Of all the contemptible tendencies of human nature the tendency to run in crowds is the most contemptible, and this tendency is the only explanation of the existing fashions in dress. It may be that female extravagance and imbecility and perversity in matters of this kind eclipse male follies of the same species, but it is demonstrable that the present costume of what is called the civilized world is as ugly and stupid as the absence of taste and sense can render it. Antiquity never devised such an absurdity as the modern silk hat of the male human creature. The Dark Ages had at least too much light to indue themselves in the ineffable silliness of a swallow-tailed dress coat. It has been reserved for "the heirs "of all the ages, in the foremost files of "time," to array themselves so dismally, so foolishly, so hideously, as to extinguish every spark of individualism in society, and to make it impossible to separate the guest from the waiter. When therefore anyone attempts to offer a protest against the prevailing masculine costume, and when, moreover, he has the courage to exhibit in his own person the effect of the proposed change, we maintain that he is entitled to respect; to the respect which cowards involuntarily pay the brave; to the respect which independence and originality deserve. Whether Oscar Wilde has improved sufficiently upon the prevailing costume is a different question. His knee breeches certainly are more rational and artistic than the democratic trousers which conceal all symmetry of limb, and which only enable the ill-proportioned to appear on equal terms with the well-formed. But the truth is that the modern dress of man is an offense and an abomination, and of all the humiliating spectacles presented of late we have seen none sadder than that of the unutterable donkeys who spend their lives in trying to look as much like the rest of the breed as possible, pricking their ears, and elevating their sonorous voices against Mr. Wilde, because he has the intelligence to perceive that the present male dress is an outrage upon every Art principle, and because he possesses the practical courage to illustrate his opinions. In a word, if Oscar Wilde's dress were the only thing about him open to criticism, the censure of him would have to be left to the fools.

WHAT IS THOUGHT ABROAD.

The London *Times* observes that "America owes it to her honor and greatness to possess a navy which is something more than a phantom." In this sentiment a great number of Americans concur. But the defenders of the existing system—by which there is squandered every year in producing nothing almost as much money as would maintain an effective navy in repair—undertake to defend it by alleging that the present condition of naval science is too unstable to justify large expenditures. They say that the increase of the penetrative power of naval artillery keeps pace so steadily with the increase in resisting capacity on the part of defensive armor, that since the armor question is obviously limited, a time must soon be reached at which all armor will become useless. They therefore contend that the best and wisest course is to build no navy, but to keep watching the European powers, prepared to adopt the first really efficient design they may evolve. This is certainly a plausible scheme, but it has a fatal defect. It would leave us without a navy of any kind at the most critical juncture, or it would force us to fall back upon the Piracy so coolly recommended by certain of our naval officers. These gentlemen tell us that what we want is a number of Alabamas. They do not, however, remind us what we called the Alabama and her tribe when they were afloat. The new proposition is that the United States Government should turn Pirate on a large scale, and whatever attempt may be made to cover over the ugly fact, this is the ultimate meaning of the proposal. We do not believe that the American people are prepared for so startling an enterprise, however. We believe that they prefer to rely for defense upon a genuine navy, and upon honorable and legitimate methods.

THE PREVENTION OF INUNDATIONS.

The recent destructive floods in the Mississippi valley have naturally caused the methods of protection hitherto adopted to be called in question. Indeed there is a growing disposition to condemn the levee system as having broken down. This verdict, however, cannot stand, for though the Mississippi levees have given way this year, it cannot be forgotten that they have proved eminently serviceable for many preceding years, nor must it be ignored that no known system can be devised which will give absolute guarantees against similar disasters. It is no doubt easily explicable that the injured communities should in the first burst of disappointment and despondency denounce the levee system as a complete failure, but before the United States Government decides to give up that system it will require proof of the possibility of improving the river defenses of the Mississippi valley. The Nile and the Po have long been the favorite models for embankment engineering, but the weakness of all attempts to infer from the treatment of these rivers the course to be followed elsewhere, consists in the fact that the circumstances are not alike. The Po and the Nile have been treated with a single eye to the local requirements, and that is the only rational mode of proceeding in such cases. Because longitudinal or lateral dykes, or broad or narrow embankments, suit an Italian or Egyptian locality, it does not follow that they will suit an American river system. Authors like Lombardini, therefore, while they can give us ample information as to their specialties, must not be followed in an abjectly imitative way. In fact no theorizing on these matters is of much value.

In determining the best mode of treating a river it is necessary to ascertain the sources of its supply, the distribution and character and amount of the rainfall, the topography of its watershed, the capacity of its outlet or outlets, the direction and gradients of its channel, the character of the soil through which it flows, the extent and nature and value of the agricultural or other interests threatened by inundation, and several other matters which can only be learned by patient local research. Thus it might make a radical difference to the engineering treatment of a river whether its bottom lands were closely cultivated or not. Take the Mississippi as a case in point. It has been suggested since the recent floods that it would be better to separate the embankments more widely; but this would involve the sacrifice of vast areas of valuable property, since it would necessitate building the levees behind many of the plantations, instead of in front of them. It is clear that this sacrifice of property might be so great as to negative a treatment otherwise desirable. In the same way it is impossible to consider the question of a river's affluents without also considering its outlets. For it may be doubtful whether it will be better to treat it for inundations by checking the rapidity of its affluents, or by enlarging the capacity of its outlets, or by both methods.

The Mississippi valley has been examined by competent engineers with a view to determine these questions, however, though many of those who are now discussing the levee problem appear to have entirely forgotten the investigation of Humphreys and Abbott. The report of these gentlemen on the Mississippi constitutes the most valuable compendium of trustworthy information on the subject at present extant, and it is significant that they declare the longitudinal system of dykes to be the only ones susceptible of advantageous application to the Mississippi. This opinion is no doubt a logical inference drawn from a scientific examination of the situation, and it must carry more weight with it than the present clamor, even though the latter may seem to be supported by the failure of the levees during the recent floods. We suppose it may be taken for granted that no preventive measures can secure absolute safety against floods to the inhabitants of river bottoms anywhere, and this because it is always possible for an amount of rain to fall at the headwaters of a river in excess of the capacity of the channel to carry away without overflowing the banks. There are, however, means by which in given circumstances the flow of rain into rivers may be checked, and other means by which their discharge capacity may be increased.

The Mississippi drains so enormous a watershed that it must always be difficult to control its flood-waters by any methods. The levee system, however, has been at least as successful as there is reason to expect any system could be, and even if the capacity of the outlets of the river could be greatly enlarged it would still be impossible to prevent floods, nor would the change effect much relief unless the velocity of the stream could also be so increased as to make the passage of a much larger volume of water possible. If the velocity of the current cannot be hightened, the only effect of widening the levees would be to check the current still more, and thus to decrease the power of the river to carry off its flood volume. By a system of lateral levees the destructive force of the floods might, perhaps, be diminished considerably; but such a system would also tend to retard the efflux of the inundation, and consequently would interfere very seriously with the cultivation of the overflowed lands. The damage done by such a flood as that of the present spring is certainly very great, and it is not to be wondered at that the sufferers should cry out for some more trustworthy form of protection. But there is no evidence in history that man has ever yet succeeded in completely bridling such a river as the Mississippi, and the more the science of hydraulic engineering advances the more general is the recognition of the immense power of those natural forces which govern all fluviatile phenomena. We can sometimes guide great rivers, and prevent them in favorable seasons from working destruction. But to all of them there come periods when human precautions are as feeble and useless as is the strongest architecture against the leveling energy of the tornado.

THE LAMSON CASE.

It is said that the friends of Dr. Lamson still hope to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that he was insane, and that he ought not therefore to be hanged. But those officious persons are illogical, for it by no means follows that he ought not to be hanged if he is proved insane. In fact we are prepared to maintain that the arguments in favor of hanging homicidal maniacs are insuperable, and that this course is the one which Science and Humanity alike indicate. But we further doubt the possibility of showing that this man Lamson was insane. It is true that at one period of his life he had appeared to be an honorable and ambitious professional man, and that he had served on the medical staff of several European armies with some distinction. But it is also in evidence that he had for some time past been very poor, and that since poverty attacked him he had resorted to methods of extrication from his difficulties such as no honest man has ever employed. He had, in short, forged cheques several times, and his attempt to pass them upon his friends had been as often detected. When found out he had made the same kind of excuses that every kind of shuffling rogue might be expected to offer, and in fact he had been acting for a considerable period precisely like what is called in the slang of the day "a dead "beat." At last a formidable temptation assailed him. The death of his brother-in-law, who was a cripple, suffering hopelessly from spinal curvature, would entitle him to a sum equal to about $8,000. In his then circumstances such an amount was comparative affluence, and the temptation to the crime was strengthened in two directions by the facts, (1) that his brother-in-law was a chronic invalid, and liable to die from some complication of his spinal complaint, and (2) that he himself was a duly licensed medical man, and therefore able to administer what drugs he pleased without necessarily exciting suspicion. In fact the considerations which appealed to him, and which evidently persuaded him, were precisely those which would have appealed to and persuaded a man of weak moral character but perfectly healthy brain. Nor is it likely that the English Government will strain any points in favor of Lamson. Of his guilt there is no doubt whatever, nor of his motive. He murdered his victim for money, in the most sordid way, and that is all there is about it. In England, moreover, they do not entertain the views about insanity in its relation to crime which in this country have so frequently of late years defeated justice, and made our trials of murder cases hideous farces. In short the attempt to save Lamson from the gallows is both irrational and immoral. If ever a man deserved hanging, he is that man, and after the crime he has committed he ought to have no friends. He is not mad, and he has not been. He is a cruel murderer, who deserves to be strangled incontinently, as an encouragement to all others of the kind. We have no doubt that the English Government and public will take this view, and that the ill-advised efforts to secure the murderer's reprieve will encounter the failure they deserve.

THE PORK QUESTION.

The French have at length withdrawn from their offensive position on the pork question, and American hog products will be admitted henceforth upon the same terms as those of other countries. The objections to our pork importation was at no time founded on any real danger from trichinosis, but was due to the efforts of French speculators and manufacturers. Of course we have no right to complain of the course of the French Government, for we have been doing very much the same kind of thing whenever we could, and in fact nations that practice Protection must never complain at being excluded from foreign markets. The great pork question, however, has been settled in a satisfactory way, and it is pleasant to think that we shall not have to fight France in order to secure the free dissemination of American sausages and bacon.

COAST AND STATE.

The Ione Coursing Club will give a grand coursing match Saturday, April 1st.

The Eureka (Nev.) *Sentinel* says the ice king over there has at last turned up his toes to the daisies.

A number of gentlemen have interested themselves in the important matter of inducing manufacturers to locate themselves at Los Angeles.

The Board of Supervisors of San Luis Obispo county bought a ton of squirrel poison and distributed it to the people free for the benefit of the rodents.

We hear a good deal of inquiry for real estate and farming lands just now, with several recent sales. There is considerable capital in town seeking investment.—[San Diego Union.

A letter from Elko states that the warm weather has had a beneficial effect upon the stock on the Humboldt, and that they are fast recuperating from the effects of the bitter cold spell. The loss is not as great as has been reported, and stock men are feeling encouraged.

The Oroville *Register* says that two good crop years in succession, with fair prices for their products, coupled with low rates of interest, has placed the farmers of Butte in easier circumstances and in better financial condition than they ever before enjoyed. The present season thus far is assuring for large yield the coming year.

The citizens of Los Angeles propose to give General Hancock an ovation, if he will permit it, upon his arrival at that place on his tour of inspection of the military posts on this coast. The General was formerly stationed at Wilmington, and is personally acquainted with many of the people of Los Angeles and Southern California.

The search for Lentini, the Galt murderer, seems to have been given up. The officers say that it is very difficult and well-nigh impossible to apprehend an Italian accused of such a crime, because his countrymen, except those injured, generally aid him in his escape rather than assist the officers in catching him.—[Stockton Herald.

The Sonoma *Democrat* says: We have reliable assurances from parties who are in a position to fully understand the situation, that the arrangements for the commencement of work on the Sonoma Central Railroad, running from Santa Rosa to Benicia, are progressing satisfactorily, and in no manner has the enterprise been abandoned.

Some very fine crops will be raised on the bottoms along Poso creek, above the canal, this year. It is a very large stream at present, the water running far out into the plain after a large quantity having been taken up by the Calloway canal. It will run full probably until very late in the season, as there is an unusual quantity of snow at its sources.—[Kern Californian.

It may safely be predicted that more work will be done in Bodie district proper during the present season than during that which has closed. The very promising appearance of things at the south end certainly insures a continuance of operations in the mines which are now running, and the probabilities are that in other claims which have been shut down work will be again resumed.—[Bodie Press.

The residents of a certain locality in Hungry Hollow have for some time been puzzled by the mysterious ringing of a bell in the fields bordering on a bayou, whose origin could never be ascertained, as when any one approached the spot whence the sound seemed to proceed it would rise in the air and recede in a very ghostly manner. Finally a bold citizen discovered that the wringing came from a large buzzard, around whose body a common cow-bell had become fastened in some unknown way.—[Woodland Democrat.

The cultivation of broom-corn is being tried with great success on many farms in California, the crop being very productive and commanding a high market price, as the following facts and figures show: An acre of land will yield one-half ton of corn and a ton of seed. The former commands from $40 to $160 per ton, and the seed sells at from $15 to $25 per ton. When harvested and ready for market the cost per acre rarely exceeds $25, and never goes above $30. On low lands, near streams, a crop is almost a certainty.—[Reno Gazette.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Grain Exchange—The Chinese Bill—Money Market—Supreme Court Decisions—The Sunday Law Cases—Seizure of Opium—Democratic Reorganization—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—The Grain Exchange, an off-shoot of the Big Board of brokers, met to-day. The Chairman made a gratifying report of the progress of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, and the rules are nearly ready to report. A number of names of additional charter members were reported. Horace Webster was chosen temporary Treasurer.

The Republican State Central Committee and the Chinese Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—The Republican State Central Committee met this morning, and ordered a dispatch sent to the President, through the California Congressional delegation, informing him that in the opinion of the committee a failure to approve the anti-Chinese bill will result disastrously to the interests and prosperity of this coast, and work great injury to the people of every class.

Proposed Democratic Reorganization.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—The committee of fifty, appointed some time ago to effect the local reorganization of the Democratic party in this city, met this evening. Several important amendments were made to the report submitted last week by the subcommittee of ten. The committee agreed to adopt the report of the sub-committee, recommending the organization of forty-seven local clubs. A motion was adopted fixing the date of organization of these clubs on the 20th of April; also that the County Committee should consist of forty-seven members—one from each club. The action of the committee in reference to a plan of general reorganization will be submitted to the Democratic County Committee for ratification.

A Heavy Sum Involved—Opium Seized.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—To-day the case of Amelia F. Bowden vs. J. P. Pierce et al., an action involving some $450,000, was on trial before Judge Sullivan in Department Five.

The Custom-house officials, in searching the steamer City of Tokio to-day, discovered about fifty pounds of opium, valued at $700. the drug was at once captured.

Superme Court Decisions.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—In the case of Clarence R. Greathouse vs. J. P. Dunn, etc., the Supreme Court to-day reaffirmed the opinion given in the case of J. V. Coffey vs. Dunn. The Superior Court overruled the demurrer, denied a writ of mandate, and dismissed the proceedings. This judgment is affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has decided that Acts passed prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, but not to go into effect until a period subsequent to its adoption, were not included in the Acts expressly continued in force by that instrument. This decision bars the Act of March 30, 1878, so far as it relates to the salary of the Recorder of Monterey county, which was not to go into effect until the first Monday of March, 1880. The Constitution was adopted in 1879. The Supreme Court, in taking this view of the law, has refused the application of M. M. Speegle for a writ of mandamus to compel the Auditor of Monterey county to draw a warrant in his favor for a month's salary as Recorder of said county.

The Sunday Law Violators.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—To-day thirty-one individuals charged with having violated the Sunday law had warrants served upon them. They were released on giving bail, which was furnished by the League of Freedom.

Money Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—Money is in good supply in this market with light demand. The range for call loans is 4@6 per cent., and the extremes for commercial loans are 7 to 10 per cent. Mortgage paper is taken by the savings banks at 7@9 per cent., and the borrower relieved of all obligations for taxes to the extent of the lien on his property. Exchange on New York is quite dull and weak. A round lot has just been sold for 2½c premium per $100. Sterling bills are plentiful and rather dull. The demand for fine silver is quite flat, despite the limited supply. Mexican dollars are inactive and nominal. Drafts on New York are selling at 5c premium per $100; telegrams on do, 10c per $100; London exchange, 49¾d for bank bills, and 49¾d for commercial; refined silver, 11¼@11½ per cent. discount; Mexican dollars, 90@90½ apiece, nominal.

Saloon-Keeper Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—Two boys, this evening about 8 o'clock, while passing the saloon at No. 1046 Market street, kept by Hugh Mooney, heard a pistol shot. Looking in at the door, they saw a man lying on the floor. They ran to the City Hall and gave notice to the officers. Officer Johnson hurried to the saloon, and found Mooney lying on the floor breathing, but unconscious, with a pistol wound just below the right temple. He found Dave Condon, a notorious rough and a desperate character, and Tommy McCormick, the pugilist, sitting at a table in the saloon. McCormick was intoxicted, but Condon appeared sober. McCormick refused to give any explanation of how Mooney was shot; but Condon said he had shot himself in a fit of despondency behind the bar, and that he and McCormick dragged him out into the middle of the floor. Mooney was removed to the Receiving Hospital, where he died tonight at 11:30, in the presence of his wife. Condon and McCormick were both taken to jail. McCormick had blood on one hand. He acted in a very suspicious manner. He refused to make any explanation, and attempted to break away from the officers. Condon was allowed to go, but subsequently was arrested. Deceased was aged about 45 years, and has resided in the city for some time.

Suicide by Drowning—Young Woman Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—A young man named Harry Theobald, a hotel porter, formerly special officer of the Lake Merritt boat-house at Oakland, committed suicide to-night by jumping from one of the ferry-boats. The cause is unknown. His body has not been recovered.

Rosanna Kiernan, of McAllister and Devisadero streets, in this city, while on the Oakland train to-night in company with Joseph Feeney, to whom she was to be married to-morrow, jumped off the train at Oak-street station while the train was in motion and fell, receiving probably fatal injuries.

THE CHINESE BILL.

What is Said at Washington in Regard to the President's Action.

[Special by Telegraph to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 28th.—The *Critic* publishes the following: "It was stated at the Capitol to-day, on the authority of Gen. B. F. Butler, that the President had concluded to veto the Chinese bill, and that the matter would be finally settled at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon. Gen. Butler, who is a warm advocate of the bill, had a long interview with the President last night, and is quoted as saying to-day that he was satisfied, from the President's remarks, that the bill would be vetoed today or to-morrow. Members of the Pacific coast delegation commenting on the rumor to-day, said they did not believe it was true. The President, it is said, does not object to restricting immigration, but will state to Congress that the time is excessive, and that if Congress will reduce it to ten years he will sign the bill. The foregoing statement, added to the fact that no action was taken on the subject at to-day's Cabinet meeting, have to-night inspired a good many positive predictions that the Chinese bill will be returned to Congress without the President's approval; but the Pacific coast Senators and Representatives, and other persons whose opportunity for forming a correct judgment are of the very best, attach no importance to these current rumors, and regard them as hasty, and from entirely insufficient premises. General Butler left Washington yesterday, and the statements put forth on his alleged authority are probably wholly spurious or greatly exaggerated. However this may be, the facts in regard to the consideration of the Chinese bill at today's Cabinet session are substantially as follows: Owing to the amount of time consumed in discussing the Mason case, and in disposing of several routine matters which required immediate attention, there was very little opportunity for discussing the Chinese bill. It was thought either to prolonging the session beyond the hour when it was necessary for the Cabinet officers to return to their respective departments, to close up the day's business, or the cutting off of several members from an opportunity of expressing their views upon it. The President, therefore, partly as a matter of courtesy to the members, and partly by reason of his well-known and apparently constitutional prerogative to take all possible time for action on important matters, adjourned the further discussion of this subject until the next Cabinet session, which will take place on Friday."

THE harsh aspect of the autumnal gray, which betokens the shady side of life, is easily modified by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PHYSICIANS use Kidney-Wort in regular practice and pronounce its action perfect.

PASSENGER LISTS.

NEWHALL, March 28th.—Passed here today, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: A. N. Towne and wife, J. C. Stubbs and wife, F. G. Randle, J. Alexander, Mrs. Perry, T. J. Donaldson and wife, George K. Porter, San Francisco; L. Jackson, wife and child, Illinois; J. Golhaf, Arizona; J. W. Omann, Mexico; H. R. Smith, Ohio; Mrs. J. Velsir, H. V. Blasdel, Miss Mamie V. Blasdel, Deputy Sheriff Huber and one prisoner, A. H. Flood, Los Angeles; W. H. Maer, W. P. Drom, Arizona; L. H. Broyles, Willows; W. C. Phelon, C. H. Torey, New York; C. Norton, San Gabriel; Hyram Rick, Utah; J. D. Hudgin, San Bernardino; A. H. Meyler, Oregon.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), March 28th.—Passed Topeka yesterday, to arrive in San Francisco April 1st: James M. Barney, wife and maid, Dr. Tanner, T. C. Bradley, San Francisco; C. F. Herr, Philadelphia; Mrs. Bush, Miss Bush, Chicago; Chas. A. Kellogg, C. S. Kellogg, Hartford; T. M. Upton, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Joseph May, San Francisco; Jimmy Bailey and daughter, Chester, Ind.; Martin Rogers, Eugene Snell, Holbrook, Mass.

"I CAN highly recommend the well known German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, to all afflicted with either rheumatism or neuralgia, as it has never failed to cure," writes F. Huhn, 803 H street, N. E., Washington, D.C.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, March 28—By Rev. T. S. Dunn, at the Methodist Parsonage, No. 1417 G street, Emil G. Gross to Isabella Davis, both of Sacramento.

BORN.

Florin, Sacramento county, March 25—Wife of A. M. Gunter, a son.

DIED.

Riverside Road, March 27—Evelena, oldest daughter of Frank H. and Alvira S. Slack, a native of California, 9 years, 2 months and 5 days. (Wisconsin and New York papers please copy.)

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from residence of parents, this morning at 11 o'clock.]

Sacramento, March 28—Katie, youngest daughter of Luke and Mary Groggan, a native of California, 1 year, 6 months and 16 days. (Cleveland (O.) papers please copy.)

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her parents, M street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.]

Folsom, March 24—Charles Shead, 72 years. (New York and Illinois papers please copy.)

Mortality Report.

For two weeks ending March 25, 1882, made by S. R. CALDWELL, Superintendent of the City Cemetery. Office at the Chapel, City Cemetery:

March 15—John Alfred Lindman, 44 years, 11 months and 11 days; Sweden. Michael W. Flahive, 5 years and 25 days; California.
March 17—Frank Clark, 42 years; England. John A. Coxe, 14 years and 7 months; California. Henry Suter, 2 years, 9 months and 10 days; California.
March 19—Willie Wood, 2 years, 11 months and 7 days; California. Harry Johnston, 1 year, 1 month and 15 days; California. Claude F. Limley, 11 months and 18 days; California. Patrick Sullivan, 55 years; Ireland. Susie E. Smith, 3 years, 10 months and 13 days; California.
March 20—Edgar Cook, 1 year, 11 months and 5 days; California.
March 21—Emily Allena Cook, 5 years and 4 months; California.
March 22—John Harmson, 50 years, 1 month and 8 days; Germany. George Breining, 8 days; California. Clara A. Phipps, 4 years, 6 months and 6 days; California.

Besides the above there were brought here for interment the following:

March 17—Hannah Broderick, 35 years; Ireland.
March 19—Infant of W. H. Finlay, 3 days; California.
March 21—Elle M. Finlay, 19 years, 5 months and 14 days; California. Alice Strauss, 15 years; California.
March 24—Miles Hill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attention, Boys in Blue!—There will be a meeting of Sacramento Camp, THURSDAY EVENING, March 30th, at the office of P. Coggins, Seventh street, between I and J, at 7:30 o'clock. All ex-Soldiers and Sailors are invited.

W. A. HOUGHTON, Commander.
H. BENNETT, Adjutant. [B. C.] m29-1t

Preaching at the Christian Chapel, on Eighth street, between N and O, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, by ELDER G. H. KINKEAD. All are invited. m27-3t*

BLACKSMITH.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a good general Blacksmith, who also understands wood work; is young and strong, and not afraid to work hard for reasonable wages. Will work in the city or country. Address "GERMAN," this office. m29 3t*

$10 REWARD.—A SMALL-SIZED CHINAman, about 4 feet in hight, very dark complexion, and aged about 40 years, was drowned about two weeks ago, in the Sacramento river, about ten miles above this city. His body has not thus far been recovered. Any one finding the same, and sending notice to GEO. K. RIDER, of this city, and retaining the body until called for by him, will be given the above reward. m29-3t*

$2 50 REWARD.—LOST AT corner of Fifth and L streets, on SUNDAY, March 26th, ONE SMALL (Black Cover) BOOK. Please leave at this office. m29-

AUCTION SALE.

BRYANT & CO.

Will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882,

At 10:30 A. M.,

At their Store.....No. 405 J street,

AS FOLLOWS:

Ten Chamber Sets, with Mattresses complete;
Walnut and other Bedsteads;
Chairs, Tables, Pictures, Chromos;
Stoves, Crockery;
Cabinetmaker's Bench,
Bagatelle Table, complete,

And other articles too numerous to mention. m29-2t

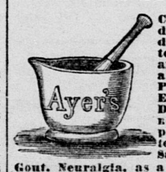
FARMERS,
Stop and Think!

DO YOU WISH TO MAKE OR SAVE MONEY You can buy a GRAIN MILL which will grind all your feed, with wind or horse power, for One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars. It can be operated with man power, and do a reasonable amount of work. It grinds or rolls the barley or corn, crushing it into fine meal, if so desired, or simply crack it. This cannot be done with the stone or roller, for the one grinds but cannot roll, and the other rolls but cannot grind; but my mill does both, either grinding or rolling. The prices range from One Hundred to Three Hundred Dollars. The small size mill will grind any amount from one ton to twenty tons in twenty-four hours, according to the power applied, and the larger will go sixty tons per day. Total weight of small mill, 175 pounds; of large mill, 575 pounds. Address WM. C. STILES, Sacramento, Cal m17-3plm

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

CURING



Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organs into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every-day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed, and of great benefits derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

H. C KIRK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.....Sacramento.
m4-MWF&sw8

The subscriber desires to call the attention of lawyers, authors, and business men generally throughout the West, to the facilities of the VALLEY PRESS for doing thoroughly good printing. He will maintain the eminent reputation so long attached to the house. The cost of elegant and perfect printing is not greater than that which is disagreeable to the eye and hand. Address
H. A. WEAVER, 548 J St., Sacramento, Cal.
fe8-4plm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1882.

SACRAMENTO TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:		TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1881:	
Highest,	77	Highest,	73
Lowest,	51	Lowest,	50

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
[Special by Telegraph—Courtesy of the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK.		CHICAGO.	
Highest,	—	Highest,	51
Lowest,	—	Lowest,	34

☞ We have been appointed agents for the goods of: ☜
J. B. STETSON & CO., of Philadelphia, Makers of FINE HATS;
KNOX, of New York, FINE SILK HATS;
BURT & PACKARD'S FINE SHOES;
J. & T. COUSINS, New York, FINE LADIES' SHOES;
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, Gentlemen's Fine FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ OUR FIRST FASHION LETTER WILL BE PUBLISHED IN SATURDAY MORNING'S PAPER.

A splendid collection of LADIES' NECKWEAR, from New York. Some genuine novelties, and most charming effects. Broad Collars and Fichus predominate. In the last will be found some exquisitely wrought White Floss and Lace Patterns. Polka Dots are largely used in decorating, and Bright Colored Satins are frequently seen, as the basis of some of the handsomest combinations. Prices moderate. *

☞ Bright, Cheery Patterns in CRETONNES, 10 cents to 50 cents a yard. Some reversible for hangings.

☞ NEW STYLE SCARF PINS AND CUFF BUTTONS. Very rich, and with every appearance of all-gold work.*

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Straw Hats!
Straw Hats!
Straw Hats!

CHOICE STYLES AND LOW PRICES.

THE "WEINSTOCK" UNBREAKABLE CORSET, at $1 10, is a decided favorite with all who have worn them. They are carefully made and finished, and embody some new features. One important improvement is in the Reinforced Hips. We have never seen a Corset for this money so sure to please.

BROWN-MIXED CHEVIOT SUITS; sack style; well made. Price, $11 50. *

☞ BOYS' SUITS—GREY AND BLACK-MIXED CHEVIOT, $6 50. One of our most popular suits. *

MECHANICS' STORE.

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K st., Sacramento.

ONE PRICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MASQUE BALL,

—GIVEN BY—

OUR FRIENDS' SOCIAL AND DRAMATIC CLUB,

At Turner Hall, Friday Evening, March 31.

LISTS ARE NOW OPEN with J. B. Klume, 226 J street; Charles Dohn, next to Turner Hall; W. B. Miller, 628 J street; Day & Joy, 1023 Eighth street; and in the hands of all members of the Club. TICKETS—Admitting gentleman and lady, $1 50; Extra Ladies' Tickets, 50 cents; carriages, extra, $1. All applications for Ladies' Tickets must be left at Turner Hall between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. Carriage list now open at Turner Hall. The Club announce the neatest decorations ever in Turner Hall, and well worth seeing. Calciana Lights in charge of M. S. Hammer. A large and varied assortment of Costumes now at Turner Hall, by Mrs. Friedlander. All maskers must identify themselves to the Committee. No disreputable characters allowed in the hall under any circumstances.

Eleven valuable prizes now on exhibition at W. B. Miller's, 628 J street. m29-2t

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MANY PARTIES WHO HAVE HERETOfore admired and sought the cutting and fitting of THOMAS BROMLEY, can rest assured that he can now give them a better fit than ever, as he has no inferior workmen in his employ to contend with, and having his own tailoring department, he employs none but the best of workmen, and personally sees that all work is done in the best manner. He has the largest stock of new and choice goods, and deals honestly with every one. Call and see him at 809 K street, in the Clunie Building. m29 1t

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

THE ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION Committee make the advance announcement that the Sixty-third Anniversary of the Order will be celebrated APRIL 26th by a PICNIC AT LEE'S GROVE. Arrangements by all interested can be now made with that fact in view. ED. M. MARTIN, President. m29-1t

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice—Etna Mining Stock.—A few shares of the Etna Mining Company's stock can bought at 25 cents per share off CARL STROBEL, broker, 321 J street, Sacramento. m26 6t*

For Fine Cakes, Ice Cream, etc., the BEST AND CHEAPEST MEALS, go to HENRY FISHER, No. 508 J st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. m23-1m

If you want Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, go to the best house in the city, Clunie Building, Eighth and K streets; kept first class in every respect. MRS. GRICE, Proprietress. m15-tf

Photographs $1 per dozen.—"The Nimble Sixpence Better Than the Slow Shilling!" If you want GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS, at a reasonable price, go to BEALS' GALLERY