THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....FEBRUARY 9, 1880.

SIX-PAGE EDITION

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 105¼ for 4s of 1907; 103 for 5s of 1881; 108¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83¼@4 86; silver bars, 113¼; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London Saturday, 52¼; consols, 97 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 108¼; 4½s, 111¼.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; trade dollars, 95 buying, 96½ selling; Mexican dollars, 96 buying, 96½ selling.

AT Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 10s @10s 2d for average California white, and 10s 8d to 11s 1d for club.

THERE was a fair demand for mining stocks in San Francisco Saturday morning, and prices were tolerably well sustained. Utah rose from $12 62½ to $14, and Sierra Nevada from $22 to $24. Belcher rose $1 per share, but in all other cases the advance was from 10 to 75 cents in those stocks showing an appreciation, and a corresponding decline in those showing a depreciation.

NO appointment to succeed Indian Commissioner Hayt has yet been determined upon.

THE investigation in regard to the colored exodus from the South is still in progress at Washington.

EXPORTABLE wheat in Australia and New Zealand this year will aggregate 375,000 tons.

THE District of Columbia Republican Convention has selected John F. Cook and Sayles J. Bowen as delegates to the National Convention at Chicago.

THE United States last year sent to Europe 1,500,000 hides.

THE combined length of new railroads pojected in this country during 1880 will be 9,000 miles.

A SILVER mine has recently been discovered in Garrett county, Maryland.

THE lead mines near Phœnixville, Pa., idle for 22 years, are now being worked.

ALL the iron mines in New Jersey are being worked thoroughly.

SHAVAUX, one of the Ute "war chiefs," favors the policy of Secretary Schurz.

A BOLD robbery of a bank occurred at Knoxville, Ill., Saturday night.

ELEVEN children escaped from the Deborah Nursery, in New York, Saturday night, and are still at large.

AT Palestine, Tex., Saturday, John Kerr was shot dead by Kirk Hage.

DAVID STANTON, of Eogland, is now the champion bicyclist of the United States.

THE Supreme Court of Georgia has denied a new trial to Cox, who murdered Colonel Alston.

THREE veteran bankers died in New York Saturday.

AT Newcastle, Del., Saturday, two white and three colored culprits were publicly whipped.

THE funeral of ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie took place at Philadelphia Saturday.

THE *Temps* of Paris severely blames the American Congress for its hospitality to the Irish agitator, Parnell.

THE death of General Arthur Jules Morin is announced from Paris.

TWO more arrests have been made at Lucan, Ont., in connection with the Donnelly massacre.

AT Cheney's Cove, New Brunswick, Saturday, two men and two women were drowned by the unsettting of a boat.

AN amendment to the Constitution has been adopted by the Iowa House of Representatives making women eligible as members of the Legislature.

THE Duchess of Marlborough fund for the relief of the Irish now amounts to £40,733.

GREAT scarcity of food prevails in Jellalabad, Afghanistan.

A RUPTURE is said to be imminent between Chile and the Argentine Confederation.

IN the State Senate Saturday the file was gone through and several very long bills were read. No discussions of imp rtance took place.

MARTIN KING fell 400 feet in a mining shaft at Bodie, Saturday, killing him instantly.

AN explosion of giant powder at Ward, Nev., killed one man and injured three others.

JAMES W. CLAYTON, for fourteen years Clerk in the House of Representatives, died at Baltimore yesterday.

MRS. SARAH DILLINGHAM was probably fatally wounded Saturday, near Londonderry, N. H., by her nephew Frank.

THE Irish residents of San Francisco have decided to have no parade on St. Patrick's Day, but to get up an entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers in Ireland.

IN the Assembly there was a contest over Mr. Del Valle's amendment to the rules requiring the House to meet at 9:30, and to give preference to certain measures, but it was finally adopted.

A TWO-PAGE supplement is issued with to-day's RECORD-UNION, containing matter which will be found interesting by our readers.

FOR dispatches of Saturday, domestic and foreign, see fourth page.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

Speaking broadly, it may be said that all exemptions from taxation are against public policy. As a matter of fact such exemptions are, however, numerous, owing either to express provisions of law, or to provisions which afford the means of evasion to the dishonest. It is a constant source of complaint that rich men escape taxation, or pay but a fraction of what they ought to. It is equally true, if less frequently remarked, that poor men who are nevertheless not in actual straits, are quite as apt at shirking their duty as citizens. It is notorious that when the modes of taxation require an inquisition into the amount and nature of every man's possesions, the results of such inquest are blackened with the most wholesale and shameless perjury. Yet at every legislative session there are fresh projects for exempting this or that property from taxation, in the alleged interest of "the poor man," and when upon debate the most contradictory statements are made, such as that the exemption will prevent the collection of any taxes, and that it will help the rich instead of the poor, it is nevertheless not perceived that there must be something radically wrong about a system capable of such paradoxical construction. The kind of taxation which is for the best interests of the poor man is perfectly equitable and perfectly rigorous taxation. No man who can pay his quota of taxes should be exempted, but no man should be liable for more than the value of his quota. Here is where the abuse of tax-sales comes in. They involve confiscation of all for a debt requiring only a fraction, and the plea that the State cannot substract what is due to it under such circumstances, is puerile in the extreme. Make taxes just and even in their application and they would cease to afford so much ground of complaint. The present personal property tax is a farce as now applied. It is very doubtful if such a form of tax is economically advisable, but when, as at present, the property-owner is allowed to assess his own possessions, the State can only secure her just dues by a series of miracles; and miracles are events which never happen. If the personal property inquest is necessary, let the Assessor make it. He will be sure to blunder continually, but he will blunder on the side of the people, and whoever is over assessed has recourse to the Board of Equalization. It is mere child's play to imagine that people will assess themselves equitably when they know that there is no check upon them. The way to compel honest payment of taxes is to throw upon the taxpayer the onus of proving that he is not worth what the Assessor says he is. If that plan is adopted it may be necessary to change the mode of obtaining Assessors, for the best officials would be sure to be proscribed for their honesty and inflexibility. In fact, they ought to be appointed, and eventually we have no doubt that method will have to be adopted. Exemption, however, should be discouraged instead of being enlarged, for it is clearly impossible to exempt any man save at the expense of some other man or men.

A TEST OF CALIFORNIA OPINION.

On Saturday we printed dispatches from over fifty places in this State, giving the general tendency of public opinion in regard to Presidential candidates. This was probably as trustworthy a test as could have been made, and it represented the direction of Republican and Democratic preferences with sufficient accuracy to base an estimate upon. The Republican choice in California, judging from this expression of opinion, is Blaine first, and Grant second, but the preference for Blaine is most emphatically indicated. Among the Democrats Thurman and Bayard are most frequently spoken of, but the presumption is that of the two Bayard would command the most votes. Blaine has been a favorite in this State for several years, and his position on the Chinese question, and his action in the recent Maine conspiracy, have tended to strengthen him greatly. His energy and fire, his outspoken and unfaltering championship of Republican principles, his oratorical gifts, and the frankness and manliness of his character, have always commended him peculiarly to Californians, who are specially prone to admire public men of that robust and vehement type. It is also by no means improbable that there has occurred a certain reaction from the enthusiasm of the Grant reception. It is not sufficiently realized by those who are urging Grant's candidature that the citizens of a democracy do not take so kindly to hero-worship as people who have been accustomed to look up to certain classes or members of the community. No matter what just title any man may have to the admiration of a republic, the latter will grow weary of recognizing it if it is insisted upon too strenuously. It is also very much easier to procure popular acquiescence in the deification of a departed hero or leader than in that of a contemporary. Washington was not regarded by his generation with anything like the veneration that is accorded to his memory. During his public career he was probably the worst abused man of his day, and his opponents never hesitated to bring the gravest charges against him. It is also probable that in regard to Grant a feeling may exist of resentment at the manner in which a spontaneous tribute to his deserts has been utilized to subserve a political purpose.

It is worth noting that this test inquiry was made after the meeting of the Pennsylvania Convention, and that it may therefore be regarded as throwing light on the popular belief as to the significance of the proceedings of that body. Evidently the general idea is not to the effect that Cameron's factional triumph indicated a genuine desire for the nomination of Grant. Men are of course apt, consciously or unconsciously, to be influenced by what they think is going to happen, and in this case the common interpretation put upon recent political incidents is that Blaine has been helped instead of hurt by the Harrisburg episode. It is interesting to remark that similar efforts to ascertain the tendency of public opinion have been made in most parts of the North and West, and that the outcome thus far has been generally akin to that here. In the West Blaine appears to possess a great deal of strength, though Garfield is more spoken of there than in California. In the New England States opinion is more divided between these two and Sherman than between either of them and Grant, to whom we should be inclined to give the third rather than the second place in current estimation, judging from these expressions. The movement among the leading journals of the great centers of population to find out and record the bent of public opinion has indeed already covered so large an area that the effect must be to force these indications upon the attention of party leaders, and to cause them to reflect seriously upon the situation. The Grant "boom" has been from the first based upon the assumption that he was the most acceptable candidate. But if, as now seems apparent, this is an erroneous assumption, the expediency of urging his candidature is likely to take on an entirely new aspect. It is not to be supposed that party leaders have any personal feeling in the matter. Their position as leaders depends upon their ability to strike popular keynotes. If it appeared that Grant was less likely to poll the full strength of the Republican party than some other man, the main reason for supporting him would disappear. Some such demonstration is being gradually developed by the efforts of the press to discover what the people want. A great many of them say they want Grant, but a far larger number say they want Blaine or Sherman or Garfield, and of those who do not make Grant their first choice, the majority are for Blaine. As indications of the drift of preference these tests are both interesting and valuable, and politicians cannot afford to disregard them.

A STATE DETECTIVE FORCE.

A circular has been published giving reasons for the creation of a State Constabulary or Detective force. They are so weighty that in our judgment they ought to determine the matter. For example, this circular gives a partial list of murders, highway robberies, incendiary fires, burglaries, etc., the perpetrators of which have not been captured, committed in the State of California during the past four years. And this list is appalling. In four years there have been no less than seventy-nine unpunished murders in California, and in fifty-three cases the murderers were and still are absolutely unknown. We do not hesitate to affirm that this is the most disgraceful exhibit ever made concerning a State having any pretensions to civilization, and not cursed with customary feuds, turbulent factions, civil war, or an abnormally quarrelsome people. If we had been infested by Thugs the list of mysterious murders could hardly have been larger than it is, and it is perfectly apparent that the immunity attending these crimes must have been primarily due to the want of police. In a great territory like California the localities are few in which an active man cannot, with a little vigorous exertion, place himself in a few hours beyond the reach of the county or municipal authorities, and whenever this happens the chances of ultimate escape are very great, because the local officers are seldom able to keep up a pursuit of the criminal. The result of this defective executive machinery is that the ends of justice are practically dependent upon a promptness of arrest which is very unlikely to be possible, since criminals do not usually perpetrate crimes in the presence of the officers. But it is not only in the case of homicides that better police service is needed. During the four years last past there have been 46 successful stage robberies, and in several of them the thieves got away with large booties. The worst of the whole series was that of last September, when the stage from Moore's Flat to Nevada City was robbed of $7,200, and one of the passengers, W. Cummings, was murdered. Stage robberies are only possible because of the absence of any special force charged with the function of preventing such outrages. The dangerous classes are thoroughly informed as to the weakness of the county and municipal authorities, and they are able to time their robberies so as to render pursuit almost impossible.

The circular before us is accompanied by the draft of a bill providing for the creation of a State Detective Force, to consist of a Chief and corps of State detectives, not to exceed twenty-five members. San Francisco is to be headquarters, but the State is to be divided into fourteen constabulary districts, among which the detectives are to be apportioned on an average of two to each district. The Chief is to be appointed for four years. This we regard as a mistake. The Chief of such a force ought to hold office without term, his tenure being terminable only for good cause. It should be impossible to remove him for political reasons, for it is of the very first importance that a corps of this kind should have the unity and harmony which can only come from the retention of the command in the hands of one man. It is sought to keep the State Detective Force out of politics by providing in the bill that no member of it "shall be permitted to be a delegate or representative to, or member of, any political or partisan convention the purpose of which is to put in nomination any candidate for any political office." Of course it will objected to this that it is a proposition to disfranchise the members of the force, and to deprive them of their rights as citizens, as was said of the President's Civil Service order. It is, however, to be presumed that the Chief would keep his men strictly to their duty, and that as they could not attend to that and politics at the same time, they would let the latter alone. A good provision of the bill makes it the duty of all pardoned convicts to report their whereabouts to the Chief of the State Detective Force as often as once a month from the time of their discharge until the expiration of the term for which they were sentenced. The object of this is to acquaint the authorities with the business in which ex-convicts are engaged. The importance of such information may be gathered from the fact that three out of the four men concerned in the late Mendocino murders were ex-convicts. The bill gives the Chief of the Force $4,000 a year and a clerk, and the other members of the Force are to receive $1,800 and their expenses. A good feature in the bill is the prohibition of the acceptance of rewards by members of the Force except in special cases. The system of offering rewards has been shown by experience to be a very bad one, numbing duty, stimulating greed, and not seldom paralyzing justice. On the whole the proposed bill seems to us a judicious and well-guarded measure, and as the need of a State Detective Force is demonstrated by the criminal record of the State in the most indisputable manner, the Legislature ought not to hesitate to enact this or some similar law for the better protection of life and property.

THE THEATER QUESTION.

A correspondent thinks that there is a great obstacle in the way of building a new theater; namely, that in case that was done, "the owners of the Metropolitan "would be compelled to renovate it to "compete with the new one, and then "it would be here as it is now in San Jose, "a strong and bitter competition for "patronage." We are not alarmed by this suggestion, and we do not recognize in it an obstacle to the building of a new theater. The argument used by our correspondent, if valid, would doom Sacramento forever to the squalor and discomfort of the old theater, for it is perfectly clear that there never could come a time when it would not apply as forcibly as now. If the argument has any force, however, how is it that new theaters or buildings of any kind liable to competition ever get erected? But it does not follow that if a new theater was built the owners of the old one would be "compelled to renovate it." On the contrary, if, as our correspondent alleges, the result of such a course must be to produce a competition fatal to the profitableness of both theaters, it is evident that this consideration alone would deter the owners of the Metropolitan from inviting so fatal a competition, if they possessed any business prudence. The competition spoken of, moreover, need not be feared by the owners of the new theater. The very reasons which we have already given for building a new theater conclusively prove the futility of any attempt to construct a formidable competitor out of the old one. The latter could not be so renovated as to compete with a new and commodious building. The new theater would secure all the patronage, and a very brief experiment in that direction would convince the owners of the Metropolitan that they had better convert the building to other and more profitable uses. We believe that if a new theater is projected, the old one will naturally and quietly be abandoned for dramatic purposes, but whether it is or not we are thoroughly convinced that a new theater has nothing to apprehend from any competition that old tumble-down barn can bring to bear. The thing to do, for the interests of Sacramento, is to build a new, convenient, well situated and handsome theater. No other scheme will meet the requirements of the case. The Metropolitan cannot be made to fill the bill, not even by rebuilding it, and that fact ought to convince the community that there is really but one sensible and practical course in the matter.

THE STEEL RAIL ISSUE.

The characteristic impudence of the vampires who suck the life-blood of the nation under the pretense of "protection "to native industry," was again illustrated at Washington the other day, before the House Ways and Means Committee, in the examination of the steel rail question. The President of the Bessemer Steel Association was before the committee, and intimated that "there was an association in "England formed to influence our tariff on "steel rails." He also asserted that American railroad companies made no demand for a reduction of the tariff, but this statement the Chairman denied, saying that "the railroad companies in all parts "of the United States, all the "Pacific companies, all the South-"ern companies, and some of the "Northern and Eastern roads, had send "memorials desiring a reduction of the "tariff." The argument for the extortioners was made by Emory A. Storrs, who "de-"nied that the resolution was sought in "the interest of railroad companies." Mr. Storrs might make that denial with a tolerably clear conscience. The resolution is not sought in the interest of the railroad companies, but in the interest of the people of the United States. It is the people who pay the tariff, not the railroad companies. The latter put the blood-money they are forced to pay to the American steel rail makers into their tariffs of fares and freights. The monstrous impost of $28 a ton on steel rails is so much sheer robbery of the shipper and the traveler. The American steel manufacturers cannot begin to supply the demand for steel rails. They cannot come within nine hundred thousand tons of the existing demand. But though they could not supply more than one-tenth of the market if foreign steel was absolutely excluded, whoever buys foreign steel rails is forced to pay these imposters a commission of 220 per cent. for no consideration whatever. Really, when we reflect upon the utterly outrageous and iniquitous character of this proceeding, it is difficult to retain any respect for the boasted civilization and progress of the age, for it would puzzle any one to discover in the records of the most barbarous periods a more flagrant exhibition of ignorance, folly and injustice. The railroads demand a reduction of this most unwarrantable tariff in the interests of their customers, and public opinion demands it in the name of the whole nation. It is a naked robbery, an open obstruction to enterprise, a tax upon transportation, a plundering of the many for the enrichment of a handful who have no claim whatever upon their fellows.

THE OAKLAND TRAGEDY.

That was a frightful occurrence in Oakland on Saturday, when a bar-room fight resulted in the slaughter of a poor woman who happened to be passing along the street outside, and who was shot dead by a stray ball issuing from the saloon. The most horrible feature of the case was the circumstance that the victim was about to become a mother, and that thus the bullet destroyed two lives at one stroke. The brutal drunkard who was the primary cause of this hideous deed, though he does not appear to have fired the shot himself, was no doubt one of that class of reckless men who think it manly to carry a pistol, and thus to give themselves the best possible opportunities of committing murder on the slightest provocation. If, however, innocent passengers are liable to be shot dead in the streets of California towns in this way, it will be necessary either to disarm those who drink fighting whisky, or to take measures to prevent the drinking of fighting whisky. This case is a most distressing one. A happy family is plunged into the depth of affliction by the sudden and shocking murder of the wife and mother. The lives of all these innocent persons are blasted as by the curse of the Almighty. And all this unspeakable sorrow and pain is the result of drinking. We cannot wonder, while such occurrences are possible, that the advocates of temperance sometimes are carried away by their horror of the results of intemperance into the championship of extreme and impracticable measures.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From our San Francisco exchanges of February 5th.]

Upon the telegraphing of an alarm to the Central Station of the Fire Department an automatic clock stops instantly and the time is accurately recorded.

There was a light export demand for quicksilver at this port last month. The receipts were 100 per cent. larger than the shipments, and prices were heavy, especially towards the close of the month.

During the past week the number of deaths from all causes in this city was 95, of which 71 were males and 24 females. The principal causes of death were: phthisis 19, pneumonia 9, cancer 5, inanition 4 and infantile convulsions 4.

The remains of the eleven Chinamen burnt at the wash-house fire on Pine street were buried yesterday afternoon at the expense of the Ning Yung Company, of which deceased were members. Each body was placed in a separate coffin, wrapped in cloth, it being impossible to dress the bodies.

The Bank Commissioners are preparing a semi-annual report, which will be completed to-morrow or next day and forwarded to the Legislature as required by law. It will be mainly statistical, showing the condition of the various banks in the State as determined by their official examination.

Among the passengers for Japan on the City of Peking yesterday was Lowell Mason, perhaps one of the most accomplished and successful teachers of vocal music in America. He is under engagement by the Japanese Government to direct and superintend instruction in music in the free Government schools there on a salary of $6,000. Mr. Mason is regarded as the father of public-school singing in New England, and has held for many years the position of Musical Director in the public schools of Boston.

The records of Fire Marshal John L. Durkee show that the losses in the city by fire from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1879, or the first six months of the accruing fiscal year, were $138,056 01, which was covered by insurance to the amount of $1,555,905 68. The adjusted losses, or amount paid by the insurers, was $93,465 08. The loss on buildings amounted to $47,491 22, upon which there was an insurance of $864,541 50. The loss on contents of buildings footed up $90,564 79, which were insured for $691,364 10. The amounts paid by the underwriters on losses were $33,006 27 on buildings and $60,458 81 on contents.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

John Bright is of opinion that cruelty to dumb animals begets cruelty to our own species, and says that if he were a schoolteacher he would make it "a very important part of his business" to teach children to be kind to all animals.

Students who use newspapers as supplements to their histories and geographies are well informed of the discovery of the sources of the Nile and the Congo, or Livingstone. Now it is reported from Paris that two French explorers discovered the sources of the river Niger some time in last September.

Professor W. H. Payne, of the Chair of Pedagogics in Michigan University, says: "He who secures uniformity, accuracy and harmony in a complicated industrial process, imparts additional value to the product of each man's toil. Superintendence is therefore not only a necessity, but it is the highest and most productive form of labor."

Professor Ward, of Kansas State Agricultural College, says: "Reading is something more than the ability to pronounce words at sight. He only reads who is able to comprehend the thought that is presented on the printed page as readily and as clearly as he does when it is enunciated by an animated speaker. He has not yet learned to read who cannot at a glance comprehend the sense of a sentence as soon as his eye takes in the words. Of course, this applies only to subjects with which one is familiar, and to thoughts expressed by words whose meaning is known."

The eminent English astronomer, Mr. Proctor, in his recent lecture in New-York city, said that if the earth is regarded as a globe of one inch diameter, the sun should be regarded as a globe of three yards diameter, and the distance between them 620 yards. The difficulty of measuring the distance of the earth from the sun may be appreciated by supposing it were attempted to measure the distance between these two globes by triangulation from the smaller one. On the same scale the span of the solar system would be about 10½ miles. The illustration was modified substantially thus: Let a 1-inch globe represent the sun, and by this scale the earth should be represented by a tiny grain, 1-100 of an inch in diameter, the distance between them represented by three yards, and the span of the solar system 180 yards.

NEWS TAILINGS.

Artesian well-boring on the Calabasas land grant, Arizona.

The Turkey creek placers, Arizona, are said to pay $7 per day to the hand.

The project of a mining stock exchange in Salt Lake has not been abandoned.

The Chico *Record* has entered upon the fourth year of its existence as a daily.

The logging camps on Puget Sound have all shut down to wait for better weather.

The inrush of Chinese along the line of the Gila causes much complaint in Arizona.

One hundred thousand dollars, says the Arizona *Citizen*, was paid out week before last for Tucson mines.

Very satisfactory reports reach us of the condition of the grain-fields in the southern part of the county.—[Salinas Index.

The Tybo *Sun* advertises in this way: A faro game will be opened here in Tybo in a few days, with a cash capital of $800 or $1,000.

Poor Billy Haines, the plucky mail carrier of Mammoth City who was so badly frozen a while ago, will lose his limbs by amputation.

A railroad is soon to be constructed from Wadsworth southward. It will tap a rich mining country, and will have Bodie for its southern terminus.

The Austin Light Artillery are making preparations to fire a salute on the occasion of the formal opening for business of the Nevada Central Railroad.

The Ogden *Rustler* tells of a Salt Lake bootblack who eloped to Wells, Nev., with a woman of ill-repute, leaving in destitute circumstances a wife and child.

A compositor on the Nevada *Transcript*, in setting up an account of a sudden death, makes it read that the deceased party died of serious apoplexy. A very serious blunder.

In Montana several herd of sheep drifted over with snow were dug out recently, and though they had been in their cold prison eight days, were still alive and soon recovered.

A mild criminal boom has arisen in the Justice's Court at Reno. There are several prisoners in the jail to be examined on the charge of aiding and abetting Fitzgerald.

An up-country exchange says: "A young lady just home from boarding-school, on being told by the servant that they had no gooseberries, exclaimed: "Why, what has happened to the goose?"

We believe the establishment of a State Detective force in this State would afford such means of more speedily and certainly carrying out the ends of our laws and justice as we have never heretofore had. [Willows Journal.

The Monterey *Democrat* is agitating for a State appropriation for the irrigation of the Salinas valley. It contends that the future prosperity of that valley depends on irrigation; that without it the farmers will have no regular crops.

One hundred citizens of Yellowstone are hunting buffalo for their hides alone, which sell at $1 50 a piece. Several firms in that town have as high as 4,000 hides each now on hand, and are buying daily. James White, of Yellowstone, has killed 2,000 buffalo this season for their hides alone.

We have had during January but 1.25 inches of rain. In 1851, 0.65, with a total for the year of 4.71. In 1852, 0.58; total, 17.98. In 1857, 1.37; total, 10.44. In 1859, 0.96; total, 16.00. In 1864, 1.07; total, 7.86. In 1870, 1.37; total, 13.57. In 1873, 1.23; total, 14.20.—[Colusa Sun.

A San Bernardino paper says that the agent of the owners of the Jurupa Rancho, to whom a patent was lately issued, has notified the settlers thereon that they must either leave or pay rent, and most of them have left. What was a short time since a populated section is now almost abandoned.

The farmers in the vicinity of Willows are busily at work on their farms preparing for the unprecedentedly large yield of wheat (which they are sure to have if no unseen misfortune overtakes us) that is promised us this year. Innumerable teams hitched to large gang-plows can be seen everywhere in those agricultural regions nowadays.

The Ukiah jail has one more inmate charged with the crime of murder. He is an Indian, known among his brethren as "Lame Dave," and was arrested and taken to Ukiah for the murder of one of his tribe on the Garcia river, near Point Arena, January 11th. The deed was done with an ax. Had the officers left him to the tender mercies of his tribe he would shortly have expiated the crime with his life, according to the code of laws in force among these people.

Castroville *Argus:* There is talk of a canal up the Tembladera to the Espinosa lake, to enable small craft to convey grain to Moss Landing. We have no doubt that the project is entirely feasible, and that some such measure will be adopted by the managers of the steamship company, in order to counteract the effects of the improved rail facilities which result from the construction of the Monterey Railroad. The steamship company is not going to fold its hands and trust to luck, but will remain in the field as an active and liberal competitor.

"The Regulators were out again last Wednesday night, but careful investigation showed that most of the objectionable characters had left. Merced is now enjoying the pleasure of the company of a large number of the gentry who a short time ago held forth here." Some of the fugitives from Fresno have been finding a convenient refuge in Stockton, but their presence here is not deemed very desirable, and the police are giving them hints to "move on." By and by, if necessary, the police propose to "fire them out."—[Fresno Expositor.

Some time ago a fair prospect of gold was found in the waste-dump from the soapstone quarry near Colfax, and to test its value a few tons were sent to Grass Valley for reduction. The result was such as to encourage the owners to erect reduction works of their own on the site of the quarry. With their works they have failed to secure satisfactory returns, the soapy nature of the material rendering it almost impossible to save the gold. They, however, have secured the services of certain scientific persons to experiment with the material and secure a method for working it profitably.

The Trustees of Woodland have adopted very stringent resolutions to prevent the use and abuse of opium by Chinese and white residents or sojourners within the town limits. Every place, except licensed drug stores, where opium is used in any way or distributed or given way, is declared to be a nuisance, and all persons keeping, controlling or managing such places are punishable by a fine of from $100 to $300, or imprisonment from one to three months, or both such fine and imprisonment. And every person who visits such a place and there smokes or uses opium is finable from $20 to $300, or imprisonable for ten days to three months, or punishable by both such fine and imprisonment.

The movement of disintegration among the adherents of the Mormon Church is clearly indicated by a fact which came to our knowledge recently. There is the best of authority for stating that at no distant time this city will witness the erection of another edifice for religious services, the proposed denomination being of the Unitarian faith. The prime mover in the affair is a Mormon of this city, liberal in his views, but of influence in the counsels of the Latter-day Frauds. There is every indication of the early establishment of this society, and it is confidently believed that the liberal tenets of the Unitarian religion will have the effect to draw a considerable portion of the malcontents in the Mormon Church over to the new society.—[Salt Lake Tribune.

Tuesday evening James Haney was arrested in this city on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of William Cummings and the robbery of the Moore's Flat stage near town on the 1st of September last. A large, ugly-looking dagger that had recently been sharpened was found on his person by the officers. He was locked up in jail to await examination. Haney owns a potato ranch a quarter of a mile north of the Backbone House, where he lives, but has for several days past been around town. On the day of the fearful crime that he was charged with, J. G. Hartwell and W. F. Englebright, of this city, while on a surveying expedition reached his house at 5 o'clock P. M., and stayed there with him until the following noon. The murder and robbery took place shortly after 1 o'clock P. M., and it takes from three to four hours to travel from the scene of it to his ranch.—[Nevada Transcript.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Advice to the dressmakers—Be sure you are right and then gore ahead.

The duty of the hour is to mind your own business and not your neighbor's baby.

A bad lot—One which is three feet under water and 10 per cent. over the market price.

The Utes have somehow or other dropped the letters "Br" from the first of their name.

Advice to oyster-eaters, candidates and American mothers in Europe—watch the count!

The parlor sofa—the shorter it is the longer you like to sit on it, with good company.—[New Haven Register.

Beware of cards. Many a young man has fallen into the hands of a knave, and come within an ace of going to the deuce.

Miss Eckhardt, a farmer's daughter of State Center, Ia., pitched "eighty acres of wheat from wagon to stack," and was married a few hours afterward.

Bustles have gone out of fashion. A richly-dressed woman, wearing one of great size, attracted the attention of the custom officers at Windsor, Canada. It was found to contain tea.

Benedict has many a time accompanied a blushing debutante at the piano, but the other day the clever composer was induced to accompany a charming young lady to the hymenial altar.

Eve never had a silk dress. She had no use for one. There were no Ferguson girls across the way for her to paralyze with envy when she went out shopping in a silk dress.—[Norristown Herald.

Pressed ferns make a very nice table ornament, but they won't save a single ounce of butter with the children. A small picture-book at each plate will answer the purpose much better.

A Paris journalist, having spent the morning in proving that capital punishment was abhorrent to human nature, went into the streets and found two children playing with a toy guillotine.

Roxana Brigham, a maiden lady of about 80 years, belonging to one of the old families of Marlboro, Mass., is starving herself to death from an insane notion that the Lord does not want her to eat any more.

The liar may succeed for a time, but justice is sure to overtake him. A Chicago man told the burglars around his bed that he hadn't a dollar, but when they put a candle to the soles of his feet he shelled out $150.

"It's so strange that you should have grown so fickle of late, my dear," said Mrs. Mick to her husband, "for in earlier years you were as staid as could be—you never came to see me but you stayed till 12 or 1 o'clock."

"Hi, cabby, have you a hot brick in your hack?" "Yes, boss." (Enter fare.) "I say, cabby, this hack is as cold as Greenland; I thought you had some hot bricks." "So I have—they're under my feet out here. G'lang!"

"I say, old fel, you haven't got a five-franc piece about you that you don't know what to do with, have you?" "There's one." "Thanks—but, hello, I say, you know, it's bad!" "You asked me for one I didn't know what to do with."

Dr. Storrs tells the story of a man who remarked to a penurious companion that the kingdom of Satan was to be destroyed, and asked him if he wasn't glad of it. "Yes," he replied, "I suppose so, but it seems a pity to have anything wasted."

There is nothing so charming as the innocence of children. "Mamma," said a five-year-old, the other day, "I wish you wouldn't leave me to take care of the baby again. He was so bad I had to eat all the sponge cake and two jars of raspberry jam to amuse him."

An emaciated humorist, who had been sick for a long time, was required by his doctor to have a large mustard plaster put on his chest. "Look here, doctor, isn't that a great deal of mustard, when the quantity of meat is taken into consideration?" asked the sufferer.

The truth concerning Michigan grocers has at last come to light. "When a grocer," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "is trying to live so as to meet his first wife in the land beyond the skies, he won't shake a peck measure as he fills it with beans. If he is living simply to keep his second wife in good clothes, he'll talk and shake and rattle off more than a pint."

A Brazilian Count, a billionaire, was dining at the table d'hote at a fashionable hotel in Paris. His cutlet was to his taste, and he ordered another. "We only give one cutlet," said the manager, "and no bread with one fishball." Without a word the Count rose, went out, bought the hotel, returned, led the manager to the front door and kicked him down the steps. Then, reseating himself at the table, said: "Bring me another cutlet." They brought it swift as the eagle cleaves the air.

He was not feeling very well that evening, but before he left he managed to say, "Beatrice, when I look down into your lambient orbs, refulgent with a more than celestial brightness, I feel myself the very Romeo gazing upon his Juliet, and am completely lost in the realization of my identity." And she, darling creature, looked up into his face, radiant with heavenly hope, and softly murmured: "Theodore, isn't your headache easier now? I should think you'd feel wonderfully relieved after getting all that out of your system."

An amateur pedestrian, walking across the northern edge of Westchester county, N. Y., on a wager, stopped at the forks of a road, at a loss as to which way his course lay, and awaited the arrival of a stranger who was coming at a tremendous stride. "I say sir," he cried out, "can you tell me which is the shortest road to Sing Sing?" "Yes, sir," said the strange, unbuttoning a convict's striped shirt, and lifting a cap from a closely cropped head; "you must stand here and see which way I go, and then you turn right around and go just the other way—straight." The amateur pedestrian followed these simple directions, and arrived at the end of his course in time to win his wager.

MILK DIET IN HEART DISEASE.

M. See, in his book on the treatment and diagnosis of heart disease, regards milk as a powerful diuretic. He does not approve of exclusive milk diet, which, in his opinion, reduces the patient to a state of extreme inaction, but prescribes a mixed milk diet of about two liters and a half of milk per diem added to the patient's usual food. This does not in the least interfere with the diuretic effects of the milk. These effects must not be attributed merely to the water contained in the milk, as has been supposed by some authors, because the same quantity of pure water would in no wise produce the same results. It is evident, therefore, that only the sugar and salts possess the diuretic properties, their action being similar to that produced by salts of potash and soda by their osmotic power. These diuretic properties seem to be much more powerful than when the milk has not been boiled. It should, therefore, be taken unboiled, and fresh from the cow if possible, or at least lukewarm, as cold milk does not act in the same way. It seems as if boiling the milk destroyed these properties; nevertheless, it must never be forgotten that some patients can digest milk only when boiled, so that the rule is not without exception. Another curious point in the action of milk is that it is equally powerful in cases where the cardiac affection is not combined with dropsy. M. See has often observed that patients who either no longer suffered from dropsy, or never had suffered from it, were extremely benefited by a mixed milk diet. The action of the heart became much calmer and more regular and the palpitations disappeared altogether.

SANITARY ERRORS.—It is a popular error to think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe that the more hours children study the faster they learn. To conclude that if exercise is good, the more violent the more good is done. To imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is good for the system, without regard to the ulterior effects.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—A correspondent of the RECORD-UNION, writing from Brownsville under date of February 5th, says: On the morning of the 4th instant, at about 2 o'clock, a large barn belonging to Mr. Knox was discovered to be on fire, and was almost instantly enveloped in flames. One horse was cut loose and came out with two colts, but three other horses were burned up. About forty tons of baled hay, a four-horse wagon, a two-horse wagon, one buggy, four sets of harness, six saddles, eighteen head of sheep, and a number of hogs and chickens were destroyed. A granary was also burned, containing about 15,000 pounds of barley and 3,000 or 4,000 feet of sugar-pine lumber. The fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary. Loss, between $4,000 and $5,000.

ONIONS AS A MEDICINE.—A correspondent of an English agricultural journal says that onions are a poison for worms, and that a dish of boiled onions given to a child suffering from worms will kill them. Another correspondent maintains that they are the best remedy for the rheumatism, either cooked or raw, while a certain medical man says that boiled onions are good for a cold in the chest. We are glad to hear all this, and hope it may be true and verified by further experiments, so that onions will at least be good as a medicine, if not for food.

The study of club wounds is becoming a feature of New York hospital practice.

MARRIED.

Near Healdsburg, February 1—A. C. Dodge to Mrs. Sophronia Barker.

BORN.

Moss Landing, January 17—Wife of Geo. Harvey, a daughter.
Wheatland, January 30—Wife of Jacob Levy, a daughter.
Wheatland, January 30—Wife of C. D. Waddell, a son.
San Rafael, February 1—Wife of Michael Murray, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, February 8—Mary, daughter of Elizabeth and Carter Jackson, a native of California, 7 years, 9 months and 25 days.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her parents, N street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.]
Sacramento, February 7—Mrs. Mary A. McGown, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, 80 years.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Perrin, Tenth and H streets, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.]
Sacramento, February 7—Pearlie Etta Emma, daughter of H. P. and E. V. Decker, 5 months and 14 days.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from residence, No. 623 N steeet, between Sixth and Seventh, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]
Sacramento, February 8—Antoine Aguilar, a native of California, 52 years.
[Funeral notice hereafter.]
Near Paskenta, Tehama county, January 31—Jemison Frame, 45 years.
Gibsonville, January 26—Elizabeth Mogan, 19 years, 4 months and 26 days.
Santa Barbara, February 1—John F. Maguire, 25 years and 9 months.

Mortality Report.

For the week ending February 7, 1880, made by W. C. Farnsworth, Superintendent of the City Cemetery. Office, No. 804 J street:

January 31—Charles James, 50 years.
February 1—Jacob Keber, 44 years, 3 months and 21 days; Germany.
February 2—Julia Moran, 37 years and 8 months; Massachusetts.
February 3—Della Schadt, 6 months and 5 days; California. Margaret G. Nixon, 54 years, 11 months and 3 days; Ohio. Adolph J. F. Grubler, 6 months and 13 days; California.
February 4—Albert Iser, 15 years, 10 months and 17 days; California. Selo Lone, 32 years; China.
February 5—John D. Garrity, 28 years; Massachusetts.
February 7—Mary McG