THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY...........FEBRUARY 16, 1880.

SIX-PAGE EDITION

THE San Francisco office of the Daily RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION is at 208 Montgomery street.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 106½ for 4s of 1907; 103⅝ for 5s of 1881; 108⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84@4 86½; silver bars, 113¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London Saturday, 52 9-16; consols, 98 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105⅝; 4s, 109¾; 4½s, 111⅝.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dol ars, 90 buying, 91½ selling.

AT Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 10s 3d@10s 9d for average California white, and 10s 9d to 11s 4d for club.

THERE was a fair business in mining stocks at San Francisco Saturday morning, but the changes were few and unimpo tant. Sierra Nevada sold up to $23, Union Consolidated at $35 50, and Ophir at $20, but the closing prices were scarcely so high as the best rates during the session. After the Board there were sales of Belcher at $11, Crown Point at $4 55, Gould & Curry at $5 50, Mexican at $17 25, Ophir at $19 62½, and Yellow Jacket at $9 25.

A TWO-YEAR-OLD boy was drowned Saturday at Reno, Nev.

THE Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association adjourned at Portland Saturday.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Oregon to induce colored people to emigrate from the South to that State.

THE balance of trade is now going against the United States.

SENATOR LAMAR has arrived in Washington.

A CONSIDERABLE labor agitation prevails at Denver, Colorado.

A SHERMAN CLUB has been organized in New York.

IT is probable that Congressman Acklin, of Louisiana, will be expelled from the House.

DEALING in "futures" has been decided at Chicago to be gambling.

FIRE at Sandoval, Ill; also at Chicago.

IT is again reported that Baroness Burdett Coutts intends to devote £500,000 to the amelioration of the distress in Ireland.

THE treaty with the Hawaiian Government has been presented to the German Federal Council.

ROUMANIAN independence will be recognized by England, France and Germany in a few days.

SMALL-POX is raging among the Indians at the Spotted Tail Agency.

WILLIAM ELWOOD shot W. C. Penter yesterday at Shingle Springs.

CATTLE are dying off rapidly in British Columbia owing to the severity of the weather.

SNOW fell to a depth of four inches at Port Townsend, W. T., Saturday night.

A NATIONAL BLAINE CLUB was organized in Washington Saturday night.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, a prominent citizen, died suddenly near Dayton, Or., Saturday.

CHARLES CLIFFORD shot Albert Lamberson in Wasco county, Oregon, inflicting a dangerous wound.

THE authority of General Marquez is completely established throughout the peninsula of Lower California.

A. C. ROBINSON was killed at Bodie Saturday by a giant powder explosion.

MARTIN A. HEAVY committed suicide at San Francisco Saturday night.

FIRE at Hornersville, N. Y., also at Union City Conn.

REV. F. M. KENNEDY, editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, at Macon, Ga., died yesterday of apoplexy.

NAPLES gave Professor Nordenskjold a magnificent reception upon his arrival there Saturday.

FRANK DILLINGHAM, who recently murdered his aunt, died yesterday at Portsmouth, N. H.

THE session of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations closed at Vienna yesterday.

AMELIA MANTZ shot and killed Julius Mantz, her cousin, Saturday night, at Syracuse, N. Y., and then committed suicide.

THREE men were suffocated Saturday at Baltimore.

THE State Senate on Saturday went through its file and adjourned at 3 P. M.

IN the Assembly a number of Senate code bills were passed on Saturday, and a large number of bills read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

DEBRIS LEGISLATION.

Senator Davis, of Yuba, has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for anyone engaged in hydraulic mining to wash down debris into any of the rivers or their tributaries. This bill will no doubt bring up the whole question of the disposition of the debris, and in connection with it we desire to record a statement recently made to us by a gentleman deeply interested in mining, and a thoroughly representative exponent of the mining interest. He asserts that he believes the miners are willing to accept a law compelling them to keep their debris in the mountains, and providing a mode of assessing them for the cost of the undertaking. This is so remarkable an advance upon the positions recently held by the press and people of the mining counties that we deem it proper to inquire whether indeed such a solution of the problem is likely to meet the views of that section. Our informant certainly has the best conceivable means of ascertaining the sentiment of the mine owners, of whom he himself is one, and therefore we are bound to assume that he did not say this lightly. But when we remember the bitterness of the opposition which was made to our showing of the reasonableness of this very proposition, we confess that we find it very difficult to believe that so radical a change of sentiment has taken place within a few months. Of course if the miners will undertake to keep the debris in the mountains, and prevent it from entering the rivers and streams, the most difficult part of the problem will be in a fair way to solution. If they are willing to do this, however, it is obvious that legislation must still be necessary, to organize the system of diversion their engineers may propose, and to provide for the equitable assessment of the necessary outlay upon the various corporations and others engaged in hydraulic mining. We shall be obliged if our contemporaries of the mining counties will take this question under consideration, and state what they know regarding the present sentiment of their section, for, if our informant has not made a mistake, there seems to be in his statement a tolerably plain path out of the most formidable difficulties the debris question has presented.

THE STATE DETECTIVE FORCE.

The press generally has very heartily indorsed the bill to establish a State Detective Force, and indeed the arguments in favor of the scheme are so forcible that it ought to make its own way in the Legislature. The necessity of devising some better means than now exist for the pursuit and arrest of criminals, and for the tracing of mysterious crimes, is proved by the startling catalogue of unpunished crimes which has been collated in this connection. When it is stated that in the past four years there have been 79 unpunished murders in California, and that in 52 of the cases the identity of the murderers has been successfully concealed from the first, the case for the State Detective Force is made. It is only too apparent that the machinery of justice as now constituted is inadequate to the proper performance of its functions. It must therefore be supplemented by some external agency, and this plan appears to meet the requirements of the case as effectually as possible.

Herr Von Hagen, an admirer of Wagner, is writing a commentary on the composer's poems. Two volumes have appeared. It is calculated that the commentary on the "Rheingold" will require eighty large volumes, and that they will be finished about the year 2199.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

We give place this morning to a letter written in defense of Senate Bill No. 188, by an advocate of the local insurance companies. Our correspondent has probably said all that can be said on that side of the question, but it does not appear to us that he has succeeded in justifying the proposed legislation. He admits, and this is the very kernel of the question, that the object of the bill is to "weed out," that is to say, drive from the State, a number of Eastern insurance companies. That admission of itself proves that our objections to the bill are well-founded. It is, upon the showing of its own friends, a proposition to introduce the protective doctrine into insurance; to thin out the companies doing business in the State, not for the good of the public, but for the aggrandisement of the local companies. These companies, as we have shown already, are now doing a very unsafe business. They are carrying risks out of all just proportion to their assets. They are therefore not affording an adequate degree of protection to their policy-holders. They, however, seek to increase the insecurity of their customers by absorbing a still larger share of the business, and to enable them to do this they wish to drive the majority of the Eastern companies out of the State. Our correspondent exhibits a refreshing innocence when he says of Senate Bill No. 188, "if our local com-"panies support such a measure it must "have merit." Why "must" this be the case? The obvious cause of the support given the bill by the local companies is their desire to secure for themselves the business now done by the Eastern companies they are seeking to banish. But the people of California have interests which are by no means identical with those of the local companies in this connection. It is for the best good of the people that there should be as wide a distribution of risks as possible. It is against public policy that all the risks should be carried by a few companies. Our correspondent asserts that all the risks of London are carried by local companies. We have not the means of testing the accuracy of this statement at hand; but supposing it to be true, it can only prove that insurance in London is carried on upon a very unsafe basis, and it certainly does not justify imitation of such an example.

If all the risks of Chicago had been carried by local companies, it is very certain that when the city burned the companies would all have gone into bankruptcy, and the insured would have obtained nothing. The proposal to risk all the property in San Francisco upon the solvency of local companies is indeed too wild to call for serious argument. The capital of all the California companies aggregates $2,200,000. One large fire would even now clean them all out, and if they carried all the risks now borne by the sixty-odd Eastern companies which they want to drive out, there would practically be no such thing as insurance possible in this State. Our correspondent does not or will not see that Senate Bill No. 188 is a selfish proposition for the particular advantage of a few local companies, and that the benefits they seek to secure for themselves can only be had by sacrificing the safety of the insurers. There is no more sense or justice in such a measure than there would be in a bill to drive out all Eastern or foreign agents of any other kind of business, but it also happens that in the insurance business the public have a peculiar interest in the absolute freedom of competition, which does not apply so strongly to any other occupation. At present the number and aggregate wealth of the available insurance companies in this State afford the public full protection, and at the same time keep rates down to a fair and reasonable standard. One object of Senate Bill No. 188 is to enable the local companies to raise their rates. They coolly propose that the representatives of the people in legislative session assembled shall empower them to put a fresh impost upon the public, at the same time that they diminish the validity of their engagements. We say that this is an impudent and unreasonable demand, that it is emphatically against public policy, and that it ought to be rejected. Nor will the pretense of a magnanimous desire to "weed out" feeble Eastern companies, deceive the public. They know how much business rivals are to be trusted when they undertake to legislate against one another, and they will not add to the functions of the local insurance companies the anomalous one of censor upon the condition of their competitors. If, however, comparisons of this kind are to be entered into in the discussion of the bill, perhaps the local companies may not be able to make the most satisfactory showings.

LABOR AGITATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

We do not know whether the labor agitation now taking the form of street processions in San Francisco represents any extensive distress, or whether it is merely a continuation of the movements which have kept that city in a state of apprehension for two or three years past; but it does not require this knowledge to reach the conclusion that it is calculated to do more harm than good to all concerned. The tendency of recent political and labor movements has unquestionably been to produce general depression by alarming capital, diverting it from investment in local enterprises, and in many cases driving it from the State. The natural consequence of such a policy on the part of any considerable element must be to make employment scarcer. The lack of employment, however, instead of bringing the turbulent element to its senses, only exasperates it, and thus the pressure brought to bear upon capital is increased. The representatives of important interests are formally waited upon by deputations who tell them that "for the safety of the "city" of San Francisco, it will be well for them to obey Sand Lot laws which are in flagrant contravention of the United States Constitution. The implication of such notifications is that the safety of the city will be endangered—that is, it will be exposed to riot, arson, pillage, etc.—if these demands are not complied with. It does not require to be said that this kind of threat is calculated to intensify the existing depression, and to drive out more capital. If it goes on much longer the Legislature may be called upon to pass a Sand Lot statute making it a felony for anyone to remove capital from the State, and compelling everybody to continue in business, whether or not they are losing money. In fact the natural and inevitable effects of the new Constitution are exhibiting themselves precisely as we predicted before that instrument was adopted, and unless some serious organized effort is made to counteract these disastrous tendencies, it is very evident that things will go from bad to worse, until the long-threatened storm breaks, in anarchy and ruin. There is nothing in the processes now at work to check their development. On the contrary, every fresh threat on the part of the turbulent element must produce a fresh decline of prosperity, and each step towards paralysis aggravate the turbulence of the agitators, until a climax is reached.

There may be those who think that it would be the shortest way out of the difficulty to precipitate this climax, but we are not of that number. For it is evident that the result may be to bring about disasters from which the State could not recover in a generation. If, during a riot of any kind, half San Francisco should be destroyed, it cannot be believed that it would be speedily rebuilt. For five years the business men and capitalists of that city have been losing confidence in the future. It is extremely doubtful whether they would retain enough hope to induce them to remain after such a catastrophe. But it is clear that unless some steps are taken to combat the chronic disturbances which curse the city and react injuriously over the whole State, there can be no improvement in the present condition of things. Men who feel their ability to choose their own business surroundings will not consent to sit down patiently and spend their lives amid such continual harassments and assaults. The disposition to make war upon capital, to menace vested interests, to seek concessions by threats, is becoming too confirmed to be longer treated lightly. So much real harm has moreover been done by the adoption of the new Constitution that it may be questioned whether in many cases the ability to withstand these attacks has not been destroyed. It it is plain that the drift of things now is toward the decline of all confidence in the future. It is to be feared that appeals to the turbulent element itself are destined to be quite useless. Those, therefore, who are intelligent enough to perceive the dangers of the situation, and who are alone accessible to reason, ought to ask themselves whether it is impossible to do anything for the restoration of quiet, and the cessation of those dangerous agitations which now threaten to break down the prosperity of the community and to blast the future of the State.

A CURIOUS WAR OF RACES.

A strange war of races has broken out in Germany. It has taken the shape of a crusade against the Jews. How it began we have not learned, but according to the *Nation* it is raging with unexampled fury, the hostility of the Germans to their Israelitish fellow-citizens being expressed in ponderous pamphlets, sharp circulars, rattling leaders, and every form of literary attack. The Jews do not lack champions and defenders, but the attack upon them is so bitter and so evidently inspired by a deep-seated feeling, that the episode is deserving of special study. The case on both sides is thus epitomized by the *Nation:* "The anti-Jews says that the great "enemy of the German nation works "neither with plow, nor trowel, nor ham-"mer, nor pickaxe, nor spade; that he "escapes military service by being flat-"footed, bow-legged, hump-backed and "weak-backed; that he monopolizes com-"merce and controls the money market; "that he is pushing, restless, intrusive, "gets all the best places for himself, and "lives in the country as if it were a "a tavern. To which the Jews reply, that "for ages they were shut out from all em-"ployment but that of money-changer or "trader; that their physical defects are "the results of the wretched existence "long led by the race under Christian op-"pression; that they make no money by "any means not open to everybody, and "that they use it for as noble purposes as "the Christian; that they are as public-"spirited and as patriotic; that the race "has given Germany Mendelssohn, Mey-"erbeer and Heine, and the world Spinoza, "Moses, and Jesus Christ." It will be seen from this that the fight is a sharp one, and as it is being conducted by learned professors and publicists like Treitschke, it is evident that everything that can be said on either side is sure to be pressed into the controversy. The great publicist Treitschke, indeed, treats the question as very serious, and says that Germany is being overrun by northern Jews, "who are eating up the "country in all fields of activity, besides "seizing on the periodical press." He says it is all very well for Englishmen and Frenchmen to laugh at the German excitement, for in neither of those countries are there more than 45,000 Jews, while in Germany there are 600,000, and they are still coming. He declares that "the anti-"Semitic movement is powerful and deep "in all the most enlightened and culti-"vated circles, and amongst those who are "farthest removed from all idea of relig-"ious intolerance or national pride." It may be well doubted, however, whether this last statement ought not to be taken with several grains of allowance.

For it is, we think, impossible to demonstrate the absence from this contest of the inherited repulsion which centuries of savage fanaticism engrafted upon the Christian nature of Europe. Whoever undertakes to maintain the absence of that animosity toward the Jews as Jews, must show wherein their actions, habits, conduct, business tendencies, differ materially from the actions, habits, conduct, business tendencies, of millions of other men by whom they are surrounded. And it must also be remembered that after all the crust of German culture is not a very thick one. Civilization in Germany has been a plant of slow growth, and though it has blossomed profusely, its blooming was late. The tendency therefore for the old hatred of race to crop out upon provocation may well have been strong enough to assert itself, but that it has any high or rational interpretation we cannot believe. Put into the simplest terms, it is the worldly prosperity of the Jews that offends their Christian neighbors. Any one may convince himself that this is true by asking himself whether the actions of poor Jews would have been likely to evoke the same kind of explosion. But the Jews get rich in ways which are not monopolized by them. If they do not incline to mechanic arts, but to finance and commerce, what is that to any one? Do Germans pretend that mechanical pursuits are somehow more moral or more patriotic than financial and commercial pursuits? If so, it would seem that the real cause of quarrel between the German Jews and Christians was identical with the cause of quarrel between Capital and Labor, or, in other words, that it is but a new phase of the irrepressible conflict between the Haves and the Have Nots. The Jews did not make the system which they seem to have availed themselves of so successfully. If it is undesirable that non-producers should be enabled to control the funds of a country, evidently it is the system that is at fault, not those who take the system as they find it. It does not seem to be shown, or even alleged, that the Jews swell the criminal element abnormally. The staple ground of complaint is their abominable prosperity. To make a raid upon successful people is indeed no novelty, but it is a novelty to find such a raid made by learned doctors and professors who, for all their erudition, are blind to the influence of inherited bigotry and intolerance upon their convictions, and who attempt to dignify with labored polemics a crusade which is essentially barbarous and persecuting and narrow and unjust.

REVELATIONS OF A BLUE BOOK.

The recently issued English blue book on Afghan affairs shows that if war has not occurred between Great Britain and Russia it has not been because of the absence of provocation. The evidence of Russian complicity in every step of the Central Asia difficulties, in fact, is perfectly convincing, while it is equally clear on the systematic falsehood practiced by the Russian Government and diplomatic corps. The Russian policy in Central Asia ought by this time to be too well-known to require explanation. When there are no formidable rivals in the field, conquest and annexation are the order of the day. When English influence has to be encountered the most tortuous Oriental intrigues are resorted to, and the utmost use is made of every local ruler who can be thrust forward as a cover for Muscovite deceit. The agency of Russia in the turning back of the British Mission under Sir Neville Chamberlain, by Yakoob Khan, has been fully demonstrated, and there is the strongest reason to believe that the subsequent massacre of Major Caavgnari at Cabul was suggested and urged by Russian agents. In fact the evidence against Russia obtained by the last capture of Cabul is of the most startling and damning character, and so strong is a portion of it that it has been deemed advisable to withhold it from publication, lest it should produce such an impression on the country as to make war unavoidable. All this fresh proof of the deep and abiding hostility of Russia to British interests in Central Asia only tends to confirm the judgment of those who believe that a great war between England and Russia is a necessity of the near future, and that there is no way by which it can be averted. The situation renders these two powers deadly enemies, and they must join issue before long to determine which must retire from Central Asia altogether. Diplomacy may fend off the collision for a short time, but the longer it is postponed the more desperate will it ultimately be.

GOVERNOR STANFORD AND THE SAND-LOTTERS.

A deputation from the sand-lotters having demanded of the Central Pacific Company that all the Chinese in the employ of the corporation be discharged, in compliance with the new Constitution, Governor Stanford has replied in a letter which we printed on Saturday, first, that just seven Chinamen are employed by the company in the city and county of San Francisco; second, that the company "will ever be "mindful of the laws of this State, and "will endeavor cheerfully to submit to "them as it understands them, or as the "Courts construe them;" and, for the rest, that the company "in the manage-"ment of its business, will be gov-"erned, under the laws of the land, "entirely by a consideration of what it "shall deem, in its own judgment, to be the "wisest policy, having due regard for the "rights and interests of its stockholders." This is a temperate and dignified way of saying that the company proposes to conduct its own business, and that it does not propose to take instruction from the sand-lotters. The anti-Chinese bill which has just been enacted will no doubt have to be passed upon by the Courts before it will be accepted as good law by those with whose free conduct of their own affairs it interferes. A Legislature may persuade itself that it is not called upon to go behind the State Constitution in a case of this kind, though it is very doubtful if any man who voted for the bill seriously believed in this convenient sophistry, but it is a very different matter when the execution of such a law is in question, and here all reliance upon the demagogism which influences legislative bodies must cease. It remains to be seen whether the Constitution of the United States is of none effect in California, but we are compelled to say that we entertain the most profound contempt for the legal abilities of those so-called lawyers who have expressed themselves as harboring doubts upon the proposition.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—Thursday morning Mr. Salvadon received a dispatch stating that John Wyss, living on the former's ranch in the mountains, about eleven miles from Saratoga, had been found dead in his cabin. In the afternoon Coroner McMahon dispatched his son John to the ranch. Mr. McMahon proceeded to the place and found Wyss in a store-room lying on his face and hands with his forehead crushed in. His head was covered with brush. The deed had evidently been done with a club. Near the body was found an ax, which showed no indication that it had been used in the perpetration of the murder. There was no signs of a struggle in the room. The body, which was slightly decomposed, was searched, but nothing was found. Mr. McMahon visited the cabin, about twenty feet from the store-room, and under the blankets of the bed he found the old man's naturalization papers. It was reported that the deceased had recently drawn a large sum of money from the bank. Wyss was a native of France, aged 68 years, and had been taking care of the ranch for three years. He was not known to have any enemies, although a man informed Mr. McMahon that Wyss had quarreled with a person about some goats. He was last seen alive about three weeks ago by Mr. Alsage, proprietor of the Saratoga Springs.—[San Jose Times, February 13th.

THE NEVADA OPIUM LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.—Says the Carson *Tribune:* The Supreme Court this morning declared the opium law to be constitutional. The case was The State vs. Ah Sam, convicted in Humboldt county of visiting an opium den for the purpose of smoking opium. Each and every point in the Act is thoroughly passed upon in the opinion, and as a whole declared constitutional, and, of course, the judgment of the lower Court sustained. The opinion is by Chief Justice Beatty, and concurred in by Judges Hawley and Leonard. The result of this appeal case will be very pleasing to all lovers of good principles and sound morality, for now that the certainty of a sentence to the State Prison hangs over the convicted opium-smoker, dread of punishment will accomplish what good advice and threats failed in doing. The defendant in this case being a Chinaman, and of a race addicted to the habit of opium using in every form, his conviction is likely to have double weight in deterring our youth from adopting the very pernicious habit.

HOMICIDE.—On Sunday last a Portuguese named Manuel Sylvester was shot and killed by Cornelius Van Dorsen, on the Divide, about midway between Yreka and Hawkinsville. The parties were sheepherders, and had some difficulty, the particulars of which are not positively known, as no witness except the man who fired the fatal shot has yet been found, although he says more were present. Van Dorsen surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and claims to have acted in self-defense.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I crave the use of your columns to say a few words in behalf of local insurance companies and in response to what I consider an unjust editorial in your paper of to-day. Your charge of greed and want of care will not lay against them all, and is therefore unjust. I do not know from what source you derive your figures given, but I find in a recent publication that there are no less than six foreign companies carrying, in the city of San Francisco alone, risks to the amount of from four to nine times the amount of their assets, and if the local companies, as you say, do not afford adequate security, how much less security is afforded by companies carrying nine dollars of risk to one of assets, not only in San Francisco but probably in every large city in America and Europe. Since the introduction by Senator Johnson of his bill (Senate Bill No. 188) to regulate the insurance business in California, the most persistent and unwarrantable attacks have been made upon local insurance companies from the standpoint of unreliability, mismanagement and extravagant underwriting. The question naturally arises, why is this so? If our local companies support such a measure it must have merit, and in raising such a hue and cry, not warranted by the facts, it is evident that the opponents of the bill have little argument to offset the logic of its friends. The proposed legislation is in no sense a scheme of the local companies against the Eastern and foreign, although the pack of small-fry weaklings underwriting on this coast would make it so appear; on the contrary, the large and better class of Eastern and foreign companies favor the bill, and have signified their willingness to comply with so just a measure. Because the companies of this State look with favor upon such legislation, and lift their voices against the fire underwriting excrescences of New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, New York and the State of New Jersey, who stalk into our State to peddle policies of no value in case of a general conflagration, and which class of insurance corporations are organized expressly for a foreign market, is it just that such support to Senate Bill No. 188 should be singled out and villified, abused and misrepresented? Not so. Whatever applies to the insurance companies of California in such illogical reasoning, is the boomerang likely to rebound and damage the cause using it, for none of these non-resident companies but have fifty chances of total annihilation to one of our own corporations, confining its operations exclusively to the State and Territories of the Pacific Coast. The city of London is wholly insured in its local corporations, many of such companies having twenty times its assets at risk in that city alone. The press of London, instead of abusing its own institutions, applaud and encourage them, so do New York, Hartford and older Eastern cities; but California, overrun by a horde of agents of non-resident companies, spend their entire time in decrying and positively slandering State enterprise, in which impolitic mission we regret to see so able and influential a journal as the RECORD-UNION lending a helping hand. If 63 companies can comfortably insure London, in the name of common sense does it require 107, good, bad and indifferent to take care of San Francisco? Is it not in the interest of the public to root out the bad and indifferent companies? That, Mr. RECORD-UNION, is exactly what Senator Johnson's bill contemplates; nothing more and no less. The bill under discussion does not seek to, nor will it, drive out the better class of compans; they will remain, and are abundantly able to carry the whole of San Francisco and, in case of a large fire, pay dollar for dollar, while if the present carte-blanche system of allowing unreliable companies from other States and nations, with small capitals—a diminutive surplus, concealed deficiencies and inflated values of investments—to ply their vocation without let or hindrance, and, above all, without any manner of assets in this State as security to their policy-holders, some of our citizens would certainly suffer in such a case. Senate Bill No. 188 is solely in the interest of the people, and should receive the hearty support of the people of this State, in whose interest it was conceived, and of the legislators who have sworn to uphold the Constitution.

LOCAL.

Sacramento, February 14, 1880.

THE DEBRIS QUESTION.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: It is becoming every day more apparent that no basis of compromise will be found between the mining and the agricultural interests in regard to the flow of tailings from hydraulic mines over agricultural lands. The failure of any legislation to meet the case will relegate the whole subject back to the litigant position it has heretofore and still occupies. The issue of the controversy has no middle ground in appeal to law. The farmers demand that hydraulic mining cease at once, and pray for immediate injunction to that end. Failing in obtaining this injunction, the farmers will then be suppliants for legislation, since that will be the only remedy for the vast injury inflicted by the flow of tailings down the streams of the State. Succeeding in their efforts to enjoin the miners, hydraulic mining will cease, and the most important interest in the State will be blotted out. If these interests were animated by a true spirit of compromise and mutual concession, or of that kind of forbearance which characterizes a true civilization, means could readily be devised whereby all the evils complained of might be remedied without injury to any existing interests. It is only too apparent, however, that the farming side of the question is being led and controlled by the attorneys, who are interested in the perpetuation of the interminable litigation into which they have entered, and who find in the Courts of the State the most satisfactory remedy to themselves. If the present session of the Legislature shall adjourn without devising some means of settling the existing controversies on some just basis, the question will be left to interminable and costly litigation, in which the parties most profited will be the attorneys on both sides of the case. That these attorneys are using their influence against any amicable adjustment of the case is only too apparent. They have from the first discouraged every proposition of whatever character looking to any other than settlement in the Courts, and as long as both parties are led by them there is no hope of any compromise or any adjustment of the difficulty within the space of at least ten years.

CALIFORNIAN.

Grass Valley, February 12, 1880.

THE TRUTH ABOUT EEL RIVER.—Ferndale *Enterprise:* An effort is being made by some to have those who have never seen or examined Eel river or its entrance to the sea, believe it is nothing more than a slough, that the body of water that flows in and out of the mouth of Eel river is small—exceedingly small—and that with the aid of a pair of long-legged rubber boots a man would be enabled to cross the river and come out on the opposite shore of the river dry shod. In order that the facts may be known and published to the world as they really exist, a number of experienced seamen went down to the entrance Wednesday, and made a thorough examination of all parts of the river, and especially of the bar, with the following satisfactory result: The water from the river was found flowing into the sea through two channels, each about 100 yards wide, and 1½ miles apart; the water between these entrances measured 8½ to 11 feet in depth at quarter tide, which at high tide would be increased to a depth of from 11½ to 14 feet. Upon examination the water on the bar of the old entrance was, at half tide, found to measure 15 feet, with a wide channel running straight out to sea, enabling a vessel to enter with ease, and without the slightest danger. The water just inside the bar was found to measure 26 feet. The entrance made by last winter's high water, commonly known as the new entrance, was sounded at third tide and marked 8 feet on the line. This entrance, it is stated by those residing near by, is rapidly filling up, which statement is verified by its past history. Salt river was sounded on half tide from the old entrance to the wharf at Port Kenyon, finding a good channel with water varying in depth from 8½ to 26 feet. The tide ebbs and flows up Eel and Salt rivers a distance of ten miles, with a flood of from 5 to 7 feet, once every 12 hours, besides the large amount of water which must necessarily flow from Eel river and its tributaries, which in itself is almost sufficient the year round to make an entrance of sufficient depth to float a steamer of 7 feet draught.

REFLECTIONS

From the "Record-Union's" Mirror of the Press.

Somebody advertises a preparation for keeping a lady's hand free from chaps. A report that she has no money would do the same thing.

An old man in Virginia jumped into the well to spite his wife for running him in debt. She let him stand in three feet of water ice-cold until he agreed to deed her the whole farm.

Mrs. Partington (solus)—"Well, I declare! Here's an ingerious young man who has invented an arrangement by which the deaf can see and the blind talk. Such talons as his should be recognized by a statute and a metal, and his name descend to prosperity surrounded by an immoral fame."

You can't fool a Eureka girl. When her "fellow" rises from his seat in the theater between the acts and says: "I'll be back in a moment," she dazzles him with one of her most reliable smiles, and pulling him back with the remark, "I brought some with me," coyly slips into his hand a pinch of cloves or roasted coffee.

A Carson hen has a peculiar way of laying her eggs; she does not promiscuously drop them on the ground, or turn about like some low-bred fowls and eat them up, but she takes a bundle of hay in her teeth, and going into the nearest bedroom, puts it on the floor, leaves her daily deposit there, and instead of cackling like ordinary barnyard fowls till she nearly splits her windpipe, walks demurely up to her husband, informs him of the result of her morning's labor and requests him to announce the fact in his own "formiliar" voice.

A prominent Granger from the western portion of our county, in conversation with some Auburnites the other day, was boasting of his Berkshire hogs. "What are they? What kind of hogs are Berkshires?" asked two or three Auburnites in chorus. "Don't know what a Berkshire hog is?" said the Granger; "well, I'll tell you, so you'll never forget, and when you see one you'll know it. A Berkshire hog is black all over, with a little white in the face, white feet, and exactly twenty-seven white hairs in the end of its tail."—[Placer Herald.

The eccentricities of the English language are thus shown up: "Did you make the train?" asked the anxious questioner. "No," said smarty, "it was made in the car shop." "I mean did you catch the train?" with a slighly embarrassed manner. "Of course not; it's not infectious," was the cute reply. "Well, you darned fool, did you arrive at the depot in time?" "No, you infernal idiot, I arrived in a barouche." "Great heavens!" shouted the questioner, "did you board the cars?" "Jumpin' Jersusalem!" howled the smart man once more, "you know I don't keep a boarding-house."

The scientists have at last investigated the bean, and have found out just what Judge Knox or any other old forty-niner could have told them any day since the spring of '50, i. e., that it contains more nutriment according to the space it occupies in the original package than any other article of diet. The verdict of the Boston Convention of Scientists, who have been sitting on the bean for some months, is as follows: "One pound of beans will support life in action as long as four pounds of rice. Two pounds of beans will help do more muscular work than three pounds of wheat, and more brain work than three and one-half pounds. The reason why beans require stronger powers of digestion than wheat is that they contain casein instead of glutin." The brain work of Boston is now accounted for. Let our forty-niners continue to sail in serenely on their favorite diet of pork and beans, unmindful of either Moses or Pythagoras.—[Virginia Enterprise.

Robert J. Smith, of the Parlor Chop Stand, and J. J. Gunn, of the saloon in which the stand is situated, yesterday (Monday) got into a discussion as to how high a number a man might throw with three dice (three throws each) in a given length of time, when Smith offered to wager Gunn $150 that he (Gunn) could not beat 46 with a month's throwing. The bet was promptly taken, articles of agreement drawn up, etc., and Gunn began throwing this afternoon. It is stipulated that Gunn may throw 168 hours (the full number of hours in a week, counting twenty-four hours to the day), divided into six hours per day, provided he shall not be more than one calendar month at it, and he is to complete his three throws each time—that is, if he should throw only three, he cannot abandon that throw as hopeless and begin on the next, but must throw the other two throws to it, thus completing the three, whatever the result may be. The leading sports in town are excited over the wager, and are engaged in figuring on the percentage; but they are divided upon the question of the probabilities, and the chances are that should Gunn not make a scratch and beat 46 within the first few days of the throwing, thousands of dollars will change hands on the final result.—[Bodie Standard, February 10th.

CAVE MAN IN ENGLAND.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, a prominent English geologist, gave recently a lecture in London on "The Man of the Caverns," in the course of which he drew a vivid picture of Southern England in prehistoric times. While the river-drift men and the cave men were living in Britain, the hills and valleys in the south of England, he said, presented the same outlines as they did now. Could we take our stand in those times on Shooter's Hill or on the Essex Heights, and look over the Thames valley in the direction of London, we should see a dense forest of oak, ash and Scotch fir, and the course of the Thames marked by lines of willows and alders. A few thin columns of smoke rising over the tops of the trees would mark the camping-places of primeval man. In the forests wild boars, mammoths, and rhinoceroses, wild horses, stags, and Irish elks would meet our eyes, and in the summer time countless herds of bisons, like those now ranging over the plains of Northwestern America. In the winter were vast numbers of reindeer, and a few musk sheep, the most Arctic of the mammalia family in its habits. In the rivers were otters and beavers, and the explorer would be startled by the snort of the hippopotamus in the reaches of the Thames near Brentford. Beasts of prey also abounded, lions, leopards, hyenas, grizzly bears, wolves and foxes. If we penetrated to one of the camp-fires we should have seen the river-drift hunter chipping or using some of those rude flint implements which lie in the London gravels along with the remains of the animals which he hunted.

The river-drift man, in the long course of ages, was succeeded by the man of the caverns, and more highly equipped for the battle of life. In the course of time the cave man disappeared, the climate and geography of England became almost what it was now, the hunter stage of civilization was superseded by that of the herdsman and the tiller of the ground and the manufacturer of the neolithic age. From the neolithic age down to the present time the progress of man had been unbroken in Britain and in Europe, and the present condition of the European peoples was to be looked upon as the result of a gradual series of changes by which civilization succeeded civilization, and race succeeded race, "the old order yielding place unto the new," because the new order was higher and nobler.

COMPLIMENT TO THE WEATHER BUREAU. The German Government recently paid the highest compliment to the United States by addressing, through the German Minister at Washington, a letter requesting to be exactly informed as to the processes by which the Signal Service Bureau so promptly collects at the War Department the meteorological reports from all parts of the United States—an extent of territory greater than Europe—and so rapidly drafts and publishes them upon the printed daily weather map. These maps are issued three hours after the records are read at the distant stations. When it is remembered that the request comes from a Government noted for its skilled cartographers, and standing first in Europe, the value of the compliment will be appreciated. It is understood that the German Government proposes an advance in meterological work. The information sought has been minutely prepared by the chief signal officer, General Myer, with the approval of the Secretary of War.—[New York Tribune.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

By the steamship Colima, which arrived at San Francisco Saturday, later Panama dates have been received.

The *Star and Herald* says: The geological studies on the line of the proposed canal, which are directed principally by the mining engineer, Mr. Boutan, demonstrate that the geological drawings presented by Wyse and Reclus to the Paris Congress, although exact in their principal lines, were more unfavorable for the canal enterprise than the definite examination has proven.

Dr. Thomas Lama, Peruvian Minister to the Central American Republics, sailed in the Honduras for Nicaragua.

The population of the State of Cauca, according to the last census, is 435,078. Of these, the districts which desire to separate and form the tenth State of the Union contain 171,609 inhabitants.

A letter from Lima says: There is not much of importance to chronicle by this opportunity. The military situation continues unchanged. Montero is still busily engaged reducing order out of chaos from the relics of Buendia's army, and is reported to have almost completed his work.

El Pueblo Chileno states that the Chilean forces have again resumed possession of Atacama and Toconado. The Bolivian commander Carrasco abandoned these places as the Chileans advanced, without firing a shot. An old Indian of Toconado was ordered to be shot by the Bolivian commander for furnishing information to the Chileans.

A report to the *Patria* of Lima from Samanco, under date of December 31st, stated that Chimbote had been bombarded by the Chilean ships Blanca Encalada, Loa and Amazonas. It states that the smoke of the conflagration had been distinguished from that port. No confirmation of the report had been received by mail at Callao.

The Chilean Government has decreed the construction of telegraph lines from Caracoles to Atacama, from Antofagasta to Salinas, and from Tocopilla to Iquique. These will place in communication by land the province of Tarapaco with Antofagasta and Santiago. The cost of the work will be between $60,000 and $100,000.

A lady recently had a premonition that as soon as she printed her first volume of poems she would die. The premonition was fulfilled. We would earnestly call the attention of a large number of poetical young ladies and gentlemen to the fact that things generally happen without any premonition at all.

MARRIED.

Stockton, February 9—Edward E. Colmer to Sadie Miller.

Dutch Flat, February 8—Charles A. Stanley to Mrs. Susan E. Steinagal.

Napa, January 15—Hugh M. Robinson to Emma Gray.

Watsonville, February 11—William Huntsman, Jr., to Caroline Bradley.

BORN.

La'robe, El Dorado county, February 9—Wife of P. E. Faber, a son.

Near Nicolaus, February 10—Wife of Peter Kasper, a son.

Oroville, February 10—Wife of George F. Halsey, a daughter.

Stockton Homestead, February 10—Wife of R. B. Lively, a son.

Toll House, Fresno county, January 28—Wife of B. F. Glass, a son.

Petaluma, February 9—Wife of G. Karev, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, February 14—Catharine M. Bell, a native of Pennsylvania, 58 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from residence of R. K. Wick, corner Tenth and J streets, this afternoon at 1 o'clock.]

Sacramento, February 15—Edwin James McCarty, a native of California, 23 years.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

Georgetown, El Dorado county, February 14—Jennie, wife of Harmon Sornberger, a native of St. Peter's, Minn., 24 years, 7 months and 5 days. (Minnesota papers please copy.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 1—Mary E. Tate, wife of Isaac E. Tate, 65 years.

Folsom, February 7—Cyrus Fletcher, 45 years.

Lemoore, February 2—Frank McLaughlin, 31 years.

Near Gridley, February 9—Frank Heyford, 22 years.

Mortality Report.

For the week ending February 14, 1880, made by W. C. FARNSWORTH, Superintendent of the City Cemetery. Office, No. 804 J street:

February 7—Pearletta E. Decker, 8 months and 14 days; California.

February 8—Mary Jackson, 7 years, 9 months and 25 days; California. Antonio Aquilar, 52 years; California.

February 9—John Jones, 46 years; Wales.

February 10—Andrew J. Zimmerman, 24 years, 9 months and 3 days; California. An Pin, about 25 years; China. Sim Wy, 20 years; China.

February 11—Thomas Conger, 77 years, 1 month and 24 days; New Jersey. Joaquin Francisco Silva, 47 years; Western Islands.

February 12—Richard C. Billingsley, 42 years, 9 months and 27 days; Canada.

February 13—Catherine E. Ryan, 1 month and 11 days; California.

February 14—David Black, 44 years; Scotland.

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

February 7—Unknown, about 50 years, shot on Bryte's Ranch, Yolo county.

February 8—Belle Johns, 17 years; California.

February 10—Catherine Hargrave, 65 years; North Carolina.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Irish Relief Committee will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, at St. Rose's Hall. The Canvassing Committees will report progress, and matters of importance relating to the coming Festival transacted. All interested in the cause are most respectfully invited to attend. By order of JOHN RYAN, Chairman.
JOHN J. CLARK, Secretary. f16-1t

Knights of Honor.—California Lodge, No. 1,580, Knights of Honor, will meet in their hall, corner Ninth and K streets, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Work in the Third Degree. A full attendance of members is desired. Visiting members of the Order are cordially invited to spend the evening with us.
W. D. STALKER, Dictator.
P. L. HICKMAN, Reporter. [B. C.] f16-1t

Germania Building and Loan Association.—The regular monthly installments and interest will be due and payable TO-DAY (Monday), February 16, 1880. The Secretary will be ready to receive the same at the office, No. 1005 Fourth street, between J and K, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.
C. WEISEL, President.
CHARLES WOLLER, Secretary. f16-1t*

Special assembly of Sacramento Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for installation and work. Sojourning Companions are cordially invited to attend. By order of JOHN W. ROCK, Thrice Illustrious Master.
W. B. DAVIS, Recorder. f16-1t

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A FIRST-class Cook and Housekeeper, a Situation in a family or hotel. She thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 405 K street. f16-3t*

CECILIA CLUB.

FIRST MEETING FOR DRILL THIS AFTERnoon, at 3:30 o'clock. J. L. SKINNER, Director, northeast cor. Sixth and J streets. f16-1t

OLIVER C. JACKSON

ANNOUNCES HIMSELF AS A CANDIDATE for CHIEF OF POLICE, subject to the action of the Republican Convention. f16-tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between E. LYON, WM WILSON and R. B. HARMON, under the name of "E. Lyon & Co.," is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. Wilson retiring.
E. LYON,
R. B. HARMON,
WM. WILSON.

E. LYON and R. B. HARMON will continue the business of said firm, under the name of "E. Lyon & Co.," to whom all indebtedness is to be paid, and who have assumed and will pay all debts of the firm.
Sacramento, Cal., February 14, 1880.
E. LYON,
f16-4p2w R. B. HARMON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Probate Court of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, made on the 20th day of NOVEMBER, 1876, in the matter of the estate of JESSIE RUSSELL OSBORN, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on or after FRIDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title, interest and estate of the said JESSIE RUSSELL OSBORN, deceased, at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired, other than or in addition to that of the said deceased at the time of her death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said city and county of Sacramento, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The north half of the south half of the north half of lot number one (1), in the block bounded by I and J and Second and Third streets, in Sacramento, as laid down on the official map thereof, said lot being twenty feet in width by eighty feet in depth.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, in gold coin of the United States. Deed at expense of the purchaser.

Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale.

All bids or offers must be writing, and left at the office of F. W. Van Reynegom, Attorney-at-Law, No. 531 California street, in said city and county of San Francisco, or delivered to the Administrator, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Probate Court.

Dated San Francisco, February 13, 1880.
H. E. OSBORN,
Administrator of the estate of Jessie Russell Osborn, deceased.
F. W. VAN REYNEGOM, Attorney. f16-15t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE MOST NOTABLE EVENT"

In modern magazine literature is the publication of Mr. Eugene Schuyler's **'Life of Peter the Great,'** which is begun in the February (MIDWINTER) SCRIBNER'S. The magazine which, at great expense, offers such a work as this is likely to be, as a part of its monthly contribution to current literature, honors itself, does a service to the public, and pays its highest compliment to the intelligence of its readers."—[New York Evening Post.

The *Hartford Courant* says: "The appearance of Mr. Eugene Schuyler's scholarly 'History of Peter the Great' is an event of great literary and historic importance, and lifts the medium through which it reaches the public above the level of what we call magazine literature."

The *Boston Traveller* speaks of the Midwinter SCRIBNER as "calculated to create **A SENSATION IN LITERARY CIRCLES."**

BRANCH OF
CAMPI RESTAURANT
(OF SAN FRANCISCO),

WILL OPEN MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, K street, between Front and Second, where they will be prepared to serve meals, in all kinds of style. Respectful attention paid to all customers. Call and see for yourself. ALBERT SEMENZA, Proprietor. f16-1w

WHITE LEAD.

Use ATLANTIC brand, the standard Lead. Stipulate for it in all your contracts. Do not permit any other to be employed.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 9 Front street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Owing to the greatly increased cost of material the price of ATLANTIC PUR WHITE LEAD has been advanced.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 9 Front street, San Francisco.

CAUTION.

The price of ATLANTIC PURE WHITE LEAD having been advanced, property-owners are cautioned against the substitution by painters of cheap, low-grade Leads, which, owing to inferiority in quality, can be bought for considerably less than the present cost of raw material.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 9 Front street, San Francisco.

REWARD.

Whereas the substitution of cheap, inferior Leads, where "ATLANTIC" has been specified, is not only a fraud upon the property-owner, but a damage to the reputation of the ATLANTIC brand, we hereby offer a reward of $50 for sufficient evidence of such substitution being made.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 9 Front street, San Francisco. f9-2p6tMWF

GENERAL NOTICES.

Capital Colonnade, No. 1017 Tenth street. Private rooms for families. The best of wines, liquors, cigars, etc. JOHN HECTOR, Proprietor. o18-1m

"Consomme, at the Forrest!" every evening from 8 to 12. n17-1m

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D New York City. f3-MWSly

FRIEND & TERRY
LUMBER COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND REtail Dealers in every kind and variety of BUILDING and FINISHING TIMBER and

LUMBER.

☞ Cargoes, Car-loads and Special Orders promptly filled, and shipped direct from the OREGON, REDWOOD and SUGAR PINE MILLS of the Company.

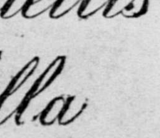
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 1310 SECOND STREET, NEAR M. BRANCH YARD, CORNER TWELFTH AND J STREETS. f13-2plm

G. L. SIMMONS, M. D. (HARV.),

SURGEON, J STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third, Sacramento.

☞ **Office Hours**—9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. ja29-2ptf

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS



A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, 1 street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. d9-2plm

Ghirardelli's Vanilla Chocolate The Best!

d3-3mWSMis

G. GRIFFITH'S
PENRYN
GRANITE WORKS
PENRYN, CAL.

THE BEST VARIETY AND Largest Quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order.

Granite Building Stone

Cut, Dressed and Polished to order. jy11-1p6m

STAR MILLS AND MALT HOUSE.

NEUBOURG & LAGES,

NOS. 50, 52 AND 54 FIFTH ST., SACRAMENTO, dealers in Produce and Brewers' Supplies. Manufacturers of Malt and all kinds of Meals, etc., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, etc. d17 1ptf