

The San Francisco office of the Daily Record-Union and Weekly Union is at 208 Montgomery street.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The WEEKLY UNION issued this morning is one of the most valuable papers published on the continent. It is not necessary to refer to its varied departments and to the skill and labor applied to the rare managerial ability displayed in the conduct of the paper—these speak for themselves, and give evidence in every column of reading matter prepared or selected. As a news journal we desire just now to present its claims, and while it is complete in every respect, the chief claim is that it gives news oftener and fresher than any other weekly. This is so because it is issued in semi-weekly parts, which give the reader the current fact and opinion of the day long before the old-time weekly is issued. Each semi-weekly part consists of eight pages, making a total of sixteen pages per week, and all sent for \$2 per year, post paid.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107 for 4s of 1907; 107 for 4s of 1881; 107 for 4s; sterling, \$4 3/4; silver, 111; silver coin, 1 discount buying, 100 selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 23 1/2; consols, 98 3/16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105; 4s, 110; 3 1/2, 111.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at 107; Mexican dollars, 96 buying, 95 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday what was quoted at 9s 10 1/2 for gold to London.

Mining stocks were steady in San Francisco yesterday morning. The regular call, however, were not so high or firm as at the early informal call. Compared with the best rates Thursday morning, Union Consolidated showed an advance of 3 1/2, and several other kinds of from 5c to 25c.

William Demott, proprietor of the Orville Brewery, died Thursday night of consumption.

By the fall of scaffolding at Fresno two men were seriously injured.

A child perished in a burning house at Central City, Fresno county, Thursday evening.

The trial of Hotsford for forgery has been commenced at Bakersfield.

In the case of Scotty, who killed a fellow convict at San Quentin, the jury brought in a verdict at San Rafael yesterday of manslaughter.

A dispatch from Wickburg, A. T., reports the destruction of the Signal quartz mill by fire.

The ravages of phylloxera in France are becoming more serious daily.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Thomas J. Churchill for Governor.

The Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of Washington Territory, is in session at Olympia.

A master on the Canada Pacific Railway was killed at Vale, B. C., yesterday, by an explosion in a tunnel.

N. W. Spaulding, of Oakland, is spoken of as the successor of Paul Morrill as Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco.

The Colorado Democratic State Convention concluded its labors at Denver yesterday.

The jury in the case of James M. Mack, charged with murder at Silver City, Idaho, failed to agree, and were discharged.

John Furus, who shot and killed Charles Rice in Knoxville, Napa county, a year ago, has been captured, and is now in the Napa county jail.

A man named Montgomery was shot and mortally wounded Thursday, at Jacksonville, Oregon, by another named Erie.

The body of Fred Beckwith, who was recently drowned near Fort Townsend, W. T., has been recovered.

Much interesting and valuable reading matter will be found this morning on the inside pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION.

A full report of the third day's proceedings of the National Republican Convention at Chicago is given on the first page this morning.

THE LAST KALLOCH DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Nielson, a journalist, has published a pamphlet in San Francisco which seems to embody all the scandalous narrative which Shimmons, the Kansas witness in the Kallach-De Young case, had to tell. The publication of this pamphlet has been followed by the arrest and prosecution of Nielson—not by Kallach, as would seem most natural, but according to the San Francisco press, by a member of his congregation, who wishes to get at the truth of the matter. The defendant has declared his readiness and ability to prove everything alleged in the pamphlet, and has called for Kallach himself as his first witness. Kallach, however, has eluded the officers sent to serve him with a subpoena, and has sent an attorney into court to demand the dismissal of the case, alleging that he has nothing to do with the prosecution, and does not desire it to proceed. The Court has refused to dismiss the case, and at the last session the search for Kallach was still proceeding. If the Mayor does not defend himself against this attack it would seem hopeless for him to attempt to keep up the fight at all, for the newspaper, as we gather, is a chronicle of his whole career, and the fact admission of its truth would render it impossible for him longer to face the community. His efforts to have the case dismissed, and to escape examination, and his refusal to prosecute Nielson himself, will be interpreted in only one way by the public, and that is a way wholly incompatible with belief in his innocence.

ROCHEFORT'S DUEL.

Rochefort, of L'Assiette, has fought a duel, and received a severe and possibly fatal wound. The quarrel arose out of the participation of a son of his in the late farcical Communist procession at Paris. Young Rochefort was among those who were arrested, and it was alleged by his father that the police used him brutally of purpose, and because of their hostility to him. Taking this position he consequently published a denunciatory letter addressed to the Prefect, and a friend of the latter promptly challenged him, with the result now stated. Precisely what satisfaction Rochefort has derived from his duel it is difficult to see, but a man who had so little sense as to fight a duel with gloves on should have expected to be pinked, while most people will conclude that the pinking of such a chronic nuisance as M. Rochefort is a matter to be approved rather than regretted.

A NOVEL EXPERIENCE.

The Chicago Convention and Prince Leopold both had a novel experience yesterday. The work of President-making was never before witnessed by an English Prince of the Blood, nor did an American National Convention ever before have so strange an observer to take notes of its proceedings. Prince Leopold will hereafter know more about the methods of American politics than any other member of his family. Were he the Heir Apparent instead of being the youngest son of Queen Victoria, the knowledge he is now acquiring might stand him in good stead some day, but as it is he is destined to occupy a subordinate place in European politics and statecraft, and he is scarcely likely to have any opportunity for making use of his American political information.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

It is now stated that Congress will positively adjourn next Thursday, but there have been so many statements of this kind made so no confidence can be placed in it. The session about to close has been an unsatisfactory one, and the country may well ask what the great expense of keeping the national legislature so long in session is incurred for. The duty which lay most imperatively upon Congress was the devising of some plan for the counting of the Presidential vote. After dodging the vital subject until it was found impossible to invent any more excuses for procrastination, the bill of Senator Morgan was brought up. Of this bill a New York journal says that "it is a Democratic proposition to overthrow in each State its control of its own electoral vote, and to make Congress a Returning Board for the whole country, to decide every question by a snap judgment." No doubt that is the kind of arrangement the Democrats prefer, for it is perfectly apparent that they contemplate the counting in of their candidate if it be possible, and already their managers have begun to talk of the expediency of throwing out the vote of Maine. On the question of the Marshall's party they adhered to their old policy of obstructiveness, refusing to make appropriations for the pay of these officials, clearly because they want no interference with the tactics by which they expect to obtain a solid South. Again, the demand for tariff reform has become so imperative, especially as regards paper material, that it might have been thought any legislative body which cared for the good opinion of the country would have done something here. Yesterday an attempt was made to adjust the tariff question, but all that was done was the passage of the bill to provide for the appointment of a Commission, which it is expected will effect nothing beyond postponing all remedial action. And it becomes necessary to point out that the Republican members have by no means done their duty in regard to the question of tariff reform. Our report of Thursday's proceedings shows that they could have effected something by pressure, but that they stood back and suffered the Commission bill to pass without troubling themselves to give any immediate changes. The truth is that the whole session has been demoralized by the Presidential contest, and that for the last week the attention of members has been fixed on Chicago, to the neglect of all other business. If this is the inevitable consequence of the Presidential canvass, it would save the country a great deal of money to do away with these quadrennial sessions, and then members could devote themselves to politics at their own charges.

The outcome will be that Congress will adjourn without having settled any of the important questions which it ought to have adjusted, and that this condition of uncertainty will have very damaging results, both upon special interests and upon the whole country. The present state of the paper tariff is an outrage upon all publishers in the United States. They are tied hand and foot and delivered over to be plundered by a group of protected firms which are believed to have partners in Congress. It is the genuine tax over again, in fact, and the refusal of Congress to remedy so patent an abuse is tolerably certain to have its reflection in the approaching campaign. It may be that the reluctance of Congress to do anything of offending importance interests, and thus making enemies, but as it is, it has incurred the hostility of more people than it has satisfied, and when the record is published, it will find that its calculations were bad. It is singular that a Democratic Congress should have thus repudiated the fundamental doctrines of its party, and should have appeared in the role of an unequal defender of the most rabid Protectionism, but so it is, and Democrats will have to invent their own explanations of the phenomenon. As to the Republicans, they were not in a position to effect much, but they might have at least put themselves on record in behalf of the reforms demanded by the country, and above all they should have made a more determined fight against the Democratic trick of shuffling over the vital issue of the electoral count. Unfortunately they appear to have been almost as hostile to most of the methods of adjustment proposed as were their opponents, and the inference which would probably be drawn by a dispassionate observer would be that neither party cared greatly for the question definitively settled. That it will have to be settled thus eventually is however certain, for it is clear that the country cannot risk another partisan quarrel over the result of the election, and that to leave the matter of making the count to a mere joint rule is to invite anarchy and Mexicanization. On the whole it must be admitted that Congress has had a very unsatisfactory session, and that the real interests of the country have been neglected in a very reckless way from beginning to end.

MR. HANCOCK'S CARD AND THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Hancock has printed a card demanding a public inquiry into the recent failure of the first grade of the Sacramento Grammar School in arithmetic. The demand is made on behalf and in the interests of the public, the signer of the card taking the strong position "that the teachers should command the respect and confidence, not only of the pupils, but of the public generally, and should possess a degree of efficiency sufficient to remove all doubts of their competency." As the case stands it is certainly open to doubt whether the failure of the Grammar School was caused by deficiency on the part of the teacher, but it is not so easy to determine a question of this character by any other method than the direct one of examining the class which has been taught by the suspected teacher. When a class fails in examination a presumption of incompetence on the part of the teacher necessarily arises, and it may be said that the only proof that the failure resulted from other causes not implicating him, rests upon him. When more than one class taught by a particular person fails, the presumption of his incompetency is necessarily strengthened, and it will require still clearer evidence of extraneous causes to justify his acquittal. In the case before us we have the second of these con-

BOOK REVIEWS.

SOME MISTAKES OF MOSES. By Robert G. Ingersoll. Washington, D. C.: P. Farrell.

We presume that it is unnecessary to introduce Colonel Ingersoll to our readers, for we have been informed by booksellers that these lectures of his have already had a quite enormous sale, and that the demand for them is constant. Their purpose is no doubt well understood. They are directed against the absurdities, the impossibilities, the vagaries, the immoralities, with which the Pentateuch abounds. They are plain for a higher religion than is anywhere taught in those books. They are protests against and arrangements of the priestly policy which for so many centuries has sought to compel men to accept these gross and incredible fictions, and which has checked civilization and prevented useful inquiry by insisting that the order of the universe was fully explained through the old fancies and guesses of ignorant barbarians. Colonel Ingersoll is both eloquent and shrewd. His humor is contagious, his satire is keen, his invective is withering, his philosophy is genial. He preaches a religion which is as pure and wholesome as the unbiased human mind can conceive, and which has the advantage over all second-hand theories of being entirely in harmony with the world as it is. He is no doubt more inclined to Optimism than is justified by the actual order of things, but that tendency is the necessary bent of his sunny nature, and he can no more help it than a bird can help singing in fine weather. He is so constituted that he loathes oppression, falsehood, superstition, intolerance, cruelty; and he sees in the systems of theology which have come down to us nothing more than methods of enchainment the minds of men, of making them subservient to the interests of the ruling class, and poisoning their intelligence. He is aggressive, and therefore those whom he assails hasten to accuse him of being merely a sensational orator of atheistic proclivities. But though his enemies have now been railing for some time against these lectures, and though not a few of them have attempted to reply to him, no successful rejoinder has been made, and what is more, no such rejoinder will be made. For though Colonel Ingersoll does not pretend to any special erudition, and though he takes his authorities at second-hand, the statements he makes in regard to the mistakes of Moses are in every case supported by the most advanced school of biblical criticism; a school which has already completely demonstrated every position taken in these lectures. The lecturer has clothed these results of the soundest scholarship in rhetorical language, but it is the hand of steel in the glove of velvet. There is no parade of authorities, and therefore foolish and ignorant ecclesiastics have in several instances been tempted to tilt against the central assertions of the lecturer, thinking that it must be easy to overthrow one who exhibited no support for his statements. But Colonel Ingersoll knew what he was about. He did not undertake to expose the "mistakes of Moses" without having verified those mistakes, and the consequence is that he has triumphed over all his antagonists, and their feeble and futile attacks upon him have fallen still-born.

THE OAKLAND NIHILISTS.

It appears that the peaceful town of Oakland is not free from the machinations of some sort of Nihilists, and that these disagreeable persons are given to imitating their friends at St. Petersburg. The other night they undertook to blow up the dwelling-house of Captain Rogers, by exploding giant powder cartridges near the basement wall. The house was very much shattered, but nobody was hurt, and now the police are trying to trace the criminals. This is the more difficult since Captain Rogers has not the remotest idea of who his enemies can be. He says he has made no deadly foes at any time of his life, and yet it is plain enough that the only motive of such an attempt could be revenge or hatred of a very virulent kind. Professional criminals do not do things of that kind. Even blacker crimes have been perpetrated sometimes by north of England trades-union men upon their enemies, but save for purposes of vengeance the blowing up of houses is never resorted to. The theory has been raised that in this case the men made a mistake in the house, but that is not at all probable. When men are bent upon such an enterprise they are very sure to satisfy themselves beforehand that their efforts will not be wasted. Captain Rogers evidently has deadly enemies, whether he knows who they are or not, and revenge upon him appears beyond question to have been the motive of the crime.

THE CONVENTION.

The Chicago Convention drags slowly along. The whole of yesterday was consumed in discussing the report of the Committee on Credentials. The only significance of the various motions and votes had was to confirm the previous impressions of the weakening of the Grant faction. The motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority in the Illinois case was defeated by 306 to 449 votes, showing a still further accession to the anti-Grant column. The adoption of the majority reports on all the contested cases had become a foregone conclusion at a comparatively early hour last night, and the demoralization of the Grant wing seemed such as to render its ultimate success almost a question.

THE ANTI-CHINESE PLANK.

The Pacific Slope delegation at Chicago appear to have been disappointed in their hopes that a reasonably pronounced anti-Chinese plank would be inserted in the platform. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions is Pierpont, who is a strong Grant man, and to his efforts the failure of the original Chinese resolutions is attributed. This circumstance may perhaps be regarded as indicating the existence of a revengeful spirit among the Grant managers, against the Pacific Coast delegates. The latter have declared themselves for Blaine, and have rejected all overtures from the Grant managers, and it looks as though there had been something like a deliberate attempt to punish them for their course in this regard.

MINING NOTES.

During the week ending with Tuesday, June 1st, 25,351 pounds of quicksilver were shipped from Calistoga to San Francisco.

The miners working in the Satrio Tunnel have received notice from the Miners' Union that on next Tuesday they must have their cards or quit work.

There is quite a noticeable activity in all mining operations in this locality, says the Dutch Flat Forum, all our old developed mines are steadily working, and the results have been generally satisfactory. Some new enterprises are being put forward and doubtless will become a certainty ere long.

An enthusiastic New Mexican says: More gold was taken from Hillabro places in 1879 than from any other gold camp, hydraulic washings excepted, in New Mexico or Arizona. One claim alone hauled five loads of dirt per day four miles to water, and averaged over \$70 for each six working days, or for the year over \$27,000.

We have seen, says the Salt Lake Tribune, an invention recently made by one of our townsmen, which is destined to bring a revolution in the working of gold ores. It is a simple machine, operated by only two men (water or steam power included), and will without a fifteen to twenty-stamp mill work the slightest exertion, besides costing only one-fourth of such stamp mill, no power buildings being required. The main feature of the machine is that no loss of precious metals can occur, since it absorbs the smallest particles without additional labor or cost.

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tolerance. That they all tend to become tyrannical, and so mischievous and hostile to progress and civilization. That when men have advanced so far as to be able to realize these truths, they have outgrown the need of theological crutches, and can under no circumstance revert to their primitive condition of intellectual pupilage.

Colonel Ingersoll has recognized this state of things, and has believed the time ripe for the extension of intellectual enfranchisement. The suitability of his methods to his audience has already been fully demonstrated. No lecturer has achieved so splendid and universal a success. A correspondent of this journal the other day commented upon the contrast between the reception accorded Ingersoll in New York, and the indifference against which the churches there have to struggle. And the significance of such facts cannot be mistaken. The masses are not only ripe for the great transformation which is relegating theology to the limbo of "creeds outworn," but that transformation is proceeding every month and year with increasing force and volume. The lectures of Colonel Ingersoll, and the popular enthusiasm with which they are received, indicate the nature and extent of the change which is taking place, and if rightly accepted may serve as a stimulant to the new world-theory about to become established. A century ago Tom Paine appeared as the missionary of infidelity. The world was not yet fully ready for his exploitation of Christianity. Puritanism still retained its numbing hold upon a large proportion of the English-speaking peoples, and it was still infamous to be an infidel. The French Revolution afforded a breathing space to the threefold churches, by producing a reaction against Voltaire and his school. But inquiry could not be fettered. The German renaissance was signalled by the institution of the most thoroughgoing criticism of the Bible the world had yet known. The spread of the democratic spirit facilitated everywhere the inculcation of advanced views on religion. And in due course Colonel Ingersoll appeared, to mark the changes which a century of progress and dissemination and growth had brought about, by providing the age with a more refined and broader Tom Paine, who should add to the armory of the original all the weapons of precision forged at Tullington; who should vitalize his assaults upon Christianity with a Humanitarian philosophy appealing to the intellect and the heart alike; who should barb his shafts with all the processes of wit and all the lightness of humor; and who should clothe in an eloquence alternately terse and impassioned, arguments too well fortified by learning to be refuted, and sentiments too strongly in harmony with the tendencies of the age to be rejected. Those who are wise, and who desire to read the signs of the times aright, must by no means underestimate the significance of Colonel Ingersoll's avator. He is emphatically and peculiarly a man of the period, and he represents ideas and views which are no longer held secretly by scattered groups, nor ban and protest, but are avowed deliberately and with perfect composure by millions who are no longer capable of being browbeaten by ecclesiastical arrogance, or deluded by theological casuistry.

By Alexander Winchell, LL. D. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is a curious volume in some respects. It reminds us of those creatures which, having become amphibious, leave it in doubt whether their further development will convert them altogether into land animals, or take them back to their original marine habits. Professor Winchell is one of those incongruous compounds, an orthodox scientist, and he has undertaken to write a book which while traversing biblical authorities from beginning to end, nevertheless maintains the most serious and sincere reverence for the authority it thus overrides. Professor Winchell is a conscientious student, and his researches have forced him to the conclusion that man must have existed before the Adam of the Bible. Having firmly established this proposition, however, it does not occur to him to inquire into the authenticity of that biblical narrative which conflicts with the facts of science so hopelessly, but instead he sets to work laboriously to prove that the Genesis story means something or anything different from what the commentators have asserted. The result of this endeavor is necessarily the spoiling of the book, for nearly half of it is worse than wasted in idle disquisitions upon the possible interpretations of texts and commentaries both of which are as foreign to sober science as the text and commentaries of the Zend Avesta, or the Shaha Nameh, or the Vishnu Purana, or the Ramayana, or the Shoo King, or the Koran, or the Popol Vuh. The purely scientific views of the author are interesting, progressive, and courageously followed out. A great deal of labor has been bestowed upon the inquiry, and its conclusions are for the most part plausible. The curious circumstance about the enterprise is that a scientific student should at this time think it necessary to devote a large volume to demonstrating the existence of man before Adam. It would seem from this that there are still some people who continue to believe that there was once a man named Adam, and that he was the parent of all mankind. It is true that most of the theologians have given up Adam and the Genesis account of the Creation, long ago, and that they now merely claim the right to allegorize the whole story as much as they please, so as to make it conform to the conclusions of science. But the idea that it is necessary to apologize for the promulgation of such a theory as this of Professor Winchell is as odd almost as if Mr. Tyndall were to ask leave of Cardinal Newman before propounding a hypothesis of soundly established scientific truth. There is no question among educated men at the present day as to the existence of man before Adam; that is, before the age which ignorant theologians have fancifully assigned as the theme of a fictitious and fabulous personage mentioned in certain Asiatic books of no historical or scientific value. Indeed the chief fault we have to find with Professor Winchell is that in order to leave some fragment of standing for the biblical legend he so curiously venerates, he is driven to strain logic in curtailing the historic and geologic periods. He does not believe in an universal deluge, of course, or his speculations would be useless, but he endeavors to confine the development of Man—the prehistoric age—to a period of from six to ten thousand years. He even intimates that the development of Man from a state of savagery did not occupy more than three thousand years, as measured by Egyptian civilization. Of course Egyptian chronology is a wilderness without trustworthy guidance of any kind, but geology certainly warrants the belief that the development of man from a state of mere brutality must have occupied at least five times, or quite possibly ten times, the period assigned to it by our author. It is not likely that this question will ever be more precisely ascertained than it is now; but the unmistakable tendency of all modern researches in philology, ethnology, geology, archeology, psychology, and zoology, is to push the beginnings of human civilization farther and farther back, and to enlarge our conceptions of the periods during which man has been on the earth. It is a pity that any work evincing so much conscientious labor as

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this should have been so vitiated by the incorporation of ecclesiastical fables and fantasies; but so it is, and the result is, that while those who are already well grounded in geology and ethnology may find much that is interesting in the volume, to new beginners it is calculated to bring more confusion than enlightenment. It is probable that it is destined to be one of the last books of the kind. There is no point of contact between Science and Theology, and this truth the world is coming to see. Professor Winchell has made a venture which will assuredly have neither side, and he will find himself discredited in the class he has been most anxious to avoid offending, and abandoned by those whose desire for the truth he naturally sympathizes with, but whose racks he is prevented from joining by the unfortunate and paralyzing persistence of his theological bias.

CEREMONIAL INSTITUTIONS. By Herbert Spencer. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This volume constitutes the fourth part of the Principles of Sociology. It is devoted to an analysis of ceremonial institutions, tracing them through savagery and exhibiting the universality of the advance in integration, in heterogeneity, in definiteness, and in coherence, which is common to all the processes of evolution. It would appear that by far the greater number of ceremonies which involve the symbolization of reverence or respect have come from manifestations of submission or fear, and fear as well of the dead as of the living. There is probably little doubt that ancestor worship sprang from the first persistence of fear which living warriors had instilled. The puissant on the right side of him, for after all might come back. Then conquest came to be expressed by mutilation, as of the ears, or the teeth, or the fingers, these members being marked or cut to represent a surrender of the whole body by the giving up of a small part of it, just as in Ireland the surrender of a land is represented by the giving up of a piece of turf. And so in similar ways a thousand ceremonies come into existence; nearly all originating in the urgent needs of primitive societies, but presently undergoing modifications which obscure their original meaning. Thus the South African tribes is a tribe which to-day has a peculiar method of honoring visitors. When it is sought to pay special respect to any stranger a deputation of these savages sets out to meet him, and on his approach they all throw themselves on their backs on the ground, and roll from side to side, slapping their haunches violently with their hands. At present this ceremonial is only grotesque, but it is plain that it was originally a symbol of absolute surrender, and that the attitude assumed was chosen because it involved complete incapacity for self-defense. In the course of time the primitive purpose of the ceremony has been forgotten, and it has become a mere token of respect. All the vagaries of Fashion have had like selfish and barbarous beginnings, and in fact the origin of Fashion was fear, which led men to imitate their rulers and chiefs lest they should offend them. The polite attentions which civilized Americans and Europeans now pay to one another are in nearly every case survivals from savagery, and originally had very different significations. It must be remembered, in order to comprehend the force of these conventions, that in the dawn of civilization nothing was so little secure as human life. The chief in that epoch exercised the most despotic control over the lives of all his followers, and, as at present in Central Africa, does not hesitate to kill men for the most trifling fault. Fear for life thus became the normal condition of most savages, and accordingly they are led to observe whatever ceremonies are likely to protect them, with the most rigid fidelity. Of course it follows that a great many of the ceremonial institutions which exist are not only without meaning as now used, but are practically absurd by reason of their modification. They are in fact unconscious survivals, like that which we see exhibited by domesticated dogs when, before lying down anywhere, they turn round several times. This habit was learned by wild dogs, who found that by turning round several times in the long grass they could make nests for themselves; but the modern tamed dogs continue to turn round before they lie down, though they may be lying on a chair or a hearth-rug. The survival in the dog is precisely analogous to the survival in man, and a similar analogy runs all through the subject of ceremonial institutions. The most interesting part of the inquiry, however, is that which shows with what grim and realistic purpose our poor ancestors devised those ceremonies which now seem to us so odd and fantastic. There was no play of the imagination about their creation, but a stern, hard seeking for methods to propitiate cruel and reckless chiefs. Fear ruled the early world, and stamped its impress upon all primitive habits and customs. Fear still rules the lower savages, as may be seen by reference to the government of Central African races of the present day. The growth of ceremonial institutions can be traced in such countries now as complete fidelity, and therefore there can be no room to doubt the accuracy of the hypothesis which infers the evolution of the ceremonies of civilization from such elementary conditions. The volume we have been noticing is, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, written by the able and given such universal satisfaction as your Hop Bitters have, we take pleasure in speaking for their welfare, and everyone who tries them will be convinced by their results. Several such remarkable cures have been made by them here that there are a number of earnest workers in the Hop Bitters cause. One gentleman has gained eleven pounds from taking only a few bottles.

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

The practicability of using the telephone in submarine operations is reported to have lately been satisfactorily demonstrated at Dunedin, where a telephone, having been fitted to the diver's helmet, permitted of easy communication between him and those above the water.

A test trial of Dr. Holland's "hydrocarbon retort" was lately made on a locomotive on the Long Island Railroad. The invention is one of the numerous modifications of the plan of employing petroleum and superheated steam as fuel for steam making. The trial is reported to have been very satisfactory.

The plan of stretching a network of wire cords near the ceiling to destroy the disturbing effect of echoes in public halls or churches, which has been frequently recommended, is said to have been tried with much success in St. Peter's Church, Geneva, and in the Municipal Hall of Bordeaux, France. The remedy is a simple one and deserves to be tested.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

(From San Francisco exchanges of June 4th.)

The steamer Idaho brought \$10,451 in treasure from Victoria.

The steamer City of Sydney will be due from Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney on the 15th.

The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Clerk have returned to the city from Sacramento.

The Costa Rican man-of-war Yraza put into Santa Cruz on Wednesday, and will be due here shortly.

The receipts at the sub-treasury in this city during the month of May were \$1,515,638.08; and the disbursements \$1,480,824.82.

General Butler is having a good time in and around San Francisco. His long stay in this city during the month of May was \$1,515,638.08; and the disbursements \$1,480,824.82.

County Clerk Stuart is cutting down his staff of assistants, as the work is falling off. Most of the lady copyists have been discharged, and other removals will be made this month.

Census Supervisor Langley estimates that by reason of absence in the country and at the various watering places, the city population will be 10,000 less than it was last year.

On Wednesday evening next a grand ratification meeting, under the auspices of the Republican State Central Committee, will be held at Platt's Hall, to endorse the nominee for President. A salute of 100 guns will be fired.

The Grand Grove U. A. O. D. has elected the following Grand Officers: R. T. Cottingham, No. 26, N. G. A.; E. Maginnis, No. 16, R. W. D. G. A.; Henry A. Clark, No. 17, R. W. D. G. A.; J. D. Coutouze, No. 10, R. W. Grand Treasurer; A. Gones, No. 31, W. Grand Marshal; C. P. Anderson, No. 19, W. Grand Guardian; Adam Smith, No. 17, A. E. Castle, No. 24, and H. J. Van Gosen, No. 3, W. Grand Representatives G. G. U. S.; George Cross, No. 24, George W. Peckham, No. 16, L. Schaffer, No. 24, Trustees of Grand Grove.

The will of Paul Morrill has been filed for probate. The sum of \$200 is bequeathed to his son Paul Morrill, of Boston, and \$10 to his daughter, Ann Eliza McCormick. The remainder of the estate is left to decedent's widow, Susan M. Morrill, who, with William H. Danmore, is appointed executrix and executor without bonds. William L. McCormick is appointed joint executor by a codicil. Mrs. Morrill has applied for letters, the names of the two executors not being signed to the petition. His estate consists of twenty-five shares of stock of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, watch, chain and personal jewelry, and a box deposited in the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company, the contents of which are unknown. The petition declares the estate not to exceed the value of \$1,000.

The warrant of \$250 for salary for May of Mayor's Clerk, a position formerly held by L. M. Kallach, was yesterday presented by Randolph Kallach, a younger son of the Mayor, and a minor, to the Auditor. The question of the legality of the payment of warrants to minors arose some time since, in the case of Lacoste Collector Stanton's son, who was a minor, and yet employed as cashier in his father's office. Mr. Burnett, City and County Attorney, filed an opinion to that effect, and any person employed by the City Government without certain duties was entitled to receive payment upon the completion of such services, whether he was a minor or not. Auditor Dunn, under authority of the Attorney, and in consideration of the fact that minors are employed in city offices to the number of twenty-five or more, signed the warrant, and it was duly received for by Randolph Kallach.

OUR BEST REWARD.

WINSTON, FORBSTER CO. (N. C.), March 18, 1890.

To the HOP BITTERS MANUFACTURING CO. Gents: I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for many months, and in commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am Pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and I would like to have certain duties was entitled to receive payment upon the completion of such services, whether he was a minor or not. Auditor Dunn, under authority of the Attorney, and in consideration of the fact that minors are employed in city offices to the number of twenty-five or more, signed the warrant, and it was duly received for by Randolph Kallach.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), March 11, 1890. HOP BITTERS CO.: Please send me a few bottles of the Hop Bitters you were so kind to donate, and which were such a benefit to me.

Yours, very gratefully, OLD LADIES OF THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

Sirs: I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder; it has done for me what long rest and medicine could not do. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me.

If you have a sick friend whose life is a burden, one bottle of Hop Bitters may restore that friend to perfect health. I can assure you. Will you see that that friend has a bottle at once.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year since I took Hop Bitters. Several of my neighbors use them.

DELEVAN (Wis.), September 24, 1878. Gents: I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man when I got it, and I feel as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine.

EVANSVILLE (Wis.), June 24, 1879. Gents: Hop Bitters have ever had one-half the sale here and given such universal satisfaction as your Hop Bitters have, we take pleasure in speaking for their welfare, and everyone who tries them will be convinced by their results. Several such remarkable cures have been made by them here that there are a number of earnest workers in the Hop Bitters cause. One gentleman has gained eleven pounds from taking only a few bottles.

BAY CITY (Mich.), February 3, 1880. HOP BITTERS CO.: I think it my duty to send you a recommendation for the benefit of any persons who may be troubled with whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strengthen the nervous system and make new life. I recommend my patients to use them.

SUPERIOR (Wis.), January, 1880. I heard in my neighborhood that your Hop Bitters was doing such a great deal of good among the sick and afflicted with most every kind of disease, and as I had been troubled for fifteen years with neuralgia, and all kinds of rheumatic complaints and kidney trouble, I took one bottle according to directions. It at once did me a great deal of good, and I used another bottle. I am an old man, but am now as well as I can wish. There are seven or eight families in our place using Hop Bitters as their family medicine, and are so well satisfied with it that they do not use any other. One lady here had been bedridden for years, it well and doing her work from the use of three bottles.

A VOICE FROM THE PRESS. I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of ill-will, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste—just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Crosswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounced them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with nervousness, headache and want of appetite. The two former ailments were cured, and the latter greatly improved. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

S. GILLILAND, People's Advocate, July 25, 1878. Pittsburg, Pa.