THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....JULY 3, 1880.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The WEEKLY UNION (second part) is issued this morning. There is no paper on the coast which addresses itself so strongly to the interests of the reader. It is, for instance, the only weekly published in two parts in order that it may reach its subscribers twice a week, instead of once. Thus its readers get news oftener and fresher than through any other weekly paper. It consists of sixteen pages each week, and is thus the largest paper. It presents all the latest and best European, Eastern and home telegraphic news. It is edited with care and special reference to the advancement of the people and the development of the resources of the State. It presents the market reports of San Francisco and Sacramento, stock sales, local, religious sporting, art, mechanical and political news of the day, and the choicest original and selected miscellany. In short, it is *the* paper of all others for the general reader, the household, the shop, the farm and the office. Its subscription-list has increased with unequaled rapidity, and is constant and reliable. It is mailed for one year, postage paid, to any address in the United States for $2.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 108½ for 4s of 1907; 103⅝ for 5s of 1881; 109¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 87½; silver bars, 114¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52½d; consols, 98 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106½; 4s, 110¾; 4½s, 112¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 93 buying, 93½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 2d@9s 8d for good to choice California.

There was a fair business in mining stocks at the Board in San Francisco yesterday morning, but prices were generally lower, though the decline was only from 5c to 87½c as against Thursday. There will be no more Board sales of stock until next Wednesday morning.

The body of H. R. Hubbard, former Controller of the Currency, who lost his life in the Seawanahaka disaster, was found yesterday.

General Grant was heartily welcomed yesterday at Kansas City, Mo.

Duncan A. Bethune and John Abbot, two miners, were accidentally killed on the Comstock yesterday.

The body of Henry Fowler, drowned near Portland, Or., has been recovered.

The State Fair of Oregon is in full blast at Salem.

The Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company refuse to accede to the demands of the strikers.

There will be a general suspension of business in Eastern cities from to-day until Tuesday.

Lewis Schmidt was murdered yesterday at Amityville, L. I., and his body thrown into a well.

In the English House of Commons yesterday Bradlaugh made affirmation, signed the roll and took his seat.

The Conference at Berlin closed its labors yesterday.

Mary O'Connor killed her three children in Jersey City Thursday night.

The strike of cotton operators at Mossley, Eng., continues.

Heavy showers of rain are delaying harvest operations in the Northwest.

The census returns of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, show a decrease in population, as compared with the census of 1870.

The people of Mexico, as well as the Government, are becoming much interested in railroad matters.

The Greenback candidate for President is out with a long letter defining the position of himself and party.

The National Republican Committee completed its organization at New York yesterday.

The Santa Cruz races opened yesterday, with a large attendance.

The population of Marysville is now said to be 4,340.

The Japanese war-ship has left Victoria for San Francisco.

Thursday, being Dominion Day, was observed as a general holiday British in Columbia.

The President has returned to Washington from Connecticut.

THE RETURN OF KEARNEY.

Kearney's return to San Francisco has been signalized by a demonstration of the chaotic condition of his party. In addressing the latter at the Sandlots he was constantly interrupted by alternate cheering for Hancock and Garfield, and his announcement of his own preference for Weaver elitited no enthusiasm. He must have realized by this time that his followers have no Greenback predilections, but that they are strongly disposed to separate into their constituent elements, and become Republicans and Democrats again. And it must be admitted that the political programme brought back by the redoubtable Denis is not very alluring. There is no belief anywhere in California that the Greenbacker campaign will amount to anything. It is regarded as one of those silly side-shows which only attract inveterate "comeouters," and chronic followers after eccentricities in politics. Kearney will have a hard battle to fight if he expects to swing the W. P. C. vote for Weaver, and he will find himself deserted by many who have hitherto supported him. Kalloch has already declared himself for Hancock, and it is scarcely a secret that he intends to carry as many Workingmen as possible into the Democratic camp. What his reward is to be the State nominations to be made hereafter will probably indicate, but in any case Denis will find him a formidable antagonist, and it will require all the healing influences of Bartlett's Springs to prepare him for the contest. The possibility of victory for the Greenback faction of the W. P. C. indeed appears so remote at present as to be scarcely worth speaking of. Nevertheless Kearney will doubtless stick to his programme, and will produce some effect in breaking up his party, which it must be said appears to have very little cohesion even now.

BRADLAUGH'S TRIUMPH.

The foolish entanglement into which the blind hostility of the English Tory members of the House of Commons led them in the Bradlaugh case, has at last been cleared up in the only possible way, by their ignominious retreat from an untenable position. They set out with the determination to unseat Bradlaugh on the ground that his religious opinions did not suit them, hoping by their opposition to embarrass the Government. They won what they thought a victory in the beginning, but it proved a disastrous one. They had drawn upon themselves a popular resentment which became more menacing every day, for in their infatuation they had undertaken to expel a lawfully elected member of the House, for refusing to submit to terms they had no right to impose upon him. And so at last they have been obliged to retrace their steps, and to eat the leek presented by Gladstone in the shape of a resolution that any member should be allowed to make an affirmation instead of taking the customary oath. Yesterday Bradlaugh affirmed, and took his seat, and thus this most unnecessary and dangerous piece of folly has been tided over. Bradlaugh has gained his point. Gladstone has had his way. And the Tories, who went in to steal a victory from the Ministry, retire with their tails between their legs, in a very discomfited fashion.

THE CLERICAL LAWS IN FRANCE.

It is a singular fact that the application of the clerical laws in France has been quite generally treated by the English press as a blunder or a crime on the part of the Government. The theory proceeded upon is that these laws are in the nature of assaults upon the liberty of the citizen, but it is not perceived that it always must be impracticable to treat the Roman Catholic Church from the standpoint of simple citizenship. That Church cannot be regarded as occupying the same relations to the State as are held by all other churches, for it sets out with an assumption of sovereignty which no other Church pretends to. It claims, as the vicegerent of God on earth, the right to dictate, not only in ecclesiastical, but in temporal matters, and though its temporal authority has been of late denied, it has never abandoned one jot or tittle of its demands, nor can it do so without surrendering its whole position. The subtle policy which guides the Vatican has led it to bow to the opposition when resistance is impossible, but neither submission nor tolerance are attributes of Rome, nor can she accept anywhere the second place as a permanency. Finding that in France the supreme power had fallen into the hands of the people, and that it was no longer possible to rule through an oligarchy, she has set herself to regain control of the situation by mastering the minds of the rising generation. But her educational machinery is as much a part of her struggle for supremacy as her Councils and her Propaganda, and it is a means of securing influence far more subtle and far reaching than the more open and conspicuous methods she employs elsewhere. It has therefore become necessary for the stability of the French Republic that the educational machinery should be taken out of the hands of the priesthood, and that ecclesiasticism should henceforth be restricted to its legitimate sphere. Since France has chosen a form of government the success of which depends upon the intelligence of the masses, it is absolutely necessary that the education of those masses should no longer be left to the agents of a Power whose very constitution is incompatible with freedom, and all of whose efforts are continually directed to the overthrow of every Government which does not acknowledge and defer to its exorbitant pretensions. The question really at issue in France to-day is therefore the most momentous that can come before a people just emerging into the light of national liberty. It is whether the franchise shall be employed intelligently, and for the preservation and perpetuation of free institutions, or whether it shall become the tool of Rome, and be utilized to destroy the Republic, and to establish anew the regime of superstition, intolerance, bigotry, and intellectual stagnation.

The unanimity with which most of even the conservative statesmen of France have supported the clerical laws, should have had its significance for outside observers. No doubt there is among the ultra Radicals a pronounced hostility to Romanism generally. No doubt there are many who would be willing to go much further, and who would not hesitate to disestablish the Church altogether. And if this could be safely done it would be for the best interests of France, and sooner or later it will have to be done. But the controlling minds in the Government fully recognize the present inexpediency of doing more than has been resolved upon. They are willing to support and maintain the Concordat, and to leave the churches a governmental charge. But they clearly perceive the necessity of reforming and reorganizing the educational situation, and they are convinced that it is no longer safe to intrust this vital function to the agents of the Vatican. The struggle of the clericals will be desperate, for they fully comprehend that they are being driven from their last entrenchment. They were willing to condone the growing indifference and even infidelity of the adult male population; to see the churches empty three-fourths of the year; to endure the scoffings of a sullen and unsympathetic peasantry; if only they could keep their hold upon the schools, and so secure the enormous advantage of molding the opinions of the rising generation. Once forced from this vantage ground, and prohibited from teaching, the prospects of the Church in France must become hopeless. For though Rome makes no concessions, and though she still looks forward to the restoration of her ancient supremacy, civilization is carrying mankind further and further away from her influence, and is rendering her most formidable weapons more obsolete and impotent every year. It is not probable that the present hostile attitude of the church will postpone the evil day, either. The sense of the French nation has been declared against ecclesiastical instruction in the schools, and it will have to go. The Jesuits may find a shelter in Spain, where, however, the people are already too besotted to require any further drugging, and France will proceed with renewed vigor when she has shaken off the throttling grasp of this Old Man of the Sea.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

The annual report of the Sacramento Free Library, which we published yesterday, indicates a very gratifying state of affairs in that institution. It is evident that the public fully appreciate its advantages, and that it has already done much to stimulate a taste for reading in the community. We observe that the Librarian attributes the large percentage of fiction called for, to the want of more solid literature on the shelves; but though we have no doubt that the efficiency of the library in its higher departments may easily be increased, we do not think that the percentage of fiction—eighty-five—is much above the average. A somewhat careful examination of library reports in all parts of this country and Europe has satisfied us that the demand for fiction everywhere attains a percentage of seventy to eighty of the whole demand. This is the case in such centers of intellectual culture as Boston, and it is one of the curious facts about reading that the appetite for novels remains so constant. Generally speaking twenty per cent. is quite as much as can be expected for all other kinds of literature. The reasons no doubt are, that more people have some acquaintance with novels than with books of a more solid kind, and that more people go to public libraries in search of recreation than for instruction. The demand for fiction represents a very real need of the average mind, however, and the only wise policy for the directors of public libraries to follow regarding it is to see that the fiction supplied is of the best quality, and to exclude mere trash as much as possible. As a rule people only read trash because they are not acquainted with more artistic work, and trash-readers can be easily converted to a purer taste by furnishing them with better novels, since the best novels are always the most interesting. Of course a small library like ours must be content with a gradual growth. It cannot hope to keep pace with the presses which are constantly pouring new books on the market, nor is it desirable that it should do so. Where the means are limited, however, it is the more necessary that every purchase should be made with sound judgment, and though the public requires 80 per cent. of fiction to 20 per cent. of solid matter, it does not follow that books should be bought in exactly these proportions. It should rather be made an object to fill up the shelves with standard works which are not new, but have stood the test of a few years. At least nine-tenths of all new books are soon laid aside and forgotten, but a judicious committee may go on for years spending a few hundred dollars at a time upon standard books, without coming to the end of its desiderata, or burdening its shelves with useless volumes. On the whole the Sacramento Library appears to be doing very well, and its report fully vindicates the wisdom of the arrangements through which it was secured to the public.

CENSUS COMPLAINTS.

As usual after a census a chorus of complaints and accusations rises all over the country. There is scarcely a city of any importance whose newspapers are not ready to declare that the enumeration has been badly done. Everywhere there is heard complaint of the insufficient counting. Local vanity and brag have been quite generally hurt, in fact, and these ridiculous expressions of dissatisfaction are the consequence. We call them ridiculous for good reasons. The people who make them are putting forward random assertions about population, etc., with the utmost dogmatism. They undertake to assert that the enumerators, who have proceeded methodically and on a carefully-devised plan, must have blundered, because the results do not accord with their own ignorant guesses. That is the real state of the case. The newspapers that are finding fault with the census know nothing about the facts, and the enumerators know a great deal. Which is the more likely to be right? If a farmer who was altogether ignorant of surveying should undertake to dispute the accuracy of a Government survey on the strength of his crude notions of distances and localities, he would very properly be laughed at. It is equally absurd for journals which have no trustworthy data to go upon, to find fault with and question the conclusions of the enumerators, who have taken the only possible means of arriving at the truth. We have no doubt that a great many cities in the United States have over-discounted their increase during the past ten years. San Francisco appears to be one of them. She has been claiming a population of 300,000, and it is now stated that she has less than 240,000. Such revelations are perhaps disagreeable to those who are stupid enough to believe that there is anything specially creditable in mere extent of population, and who thus confound bigness with greatness, but the census enumerators are the only trustworthy authorities in such matters, and their statistics will have to be accepted, and will be received at once by all sensible people.

DR. TANNER'S EXPERIMENT.

Dr. Tanner has for several years been yearning for an opportunity to display his proficiency in enduring starvation. Hitherto his importunities have failed, mainly because the scientists to whom he applied declined to be parties to the death of a fellow creature, supposing his abstinence genuine, or to be accessories to an imposture, supposing it to be fraudulent. At last, however, he has secured a committee, and has entered upon the experiment of abstaining from food for forty days. The first three days have not affected his health, according to the reports, but if he persists, and really does not take any nourishment, the reasonable expectation is that he will die by the fifteenth day. There are a few cases on record in which life has been sustained for longer periods, but the circumstances were all exceptional, and there is at present no ground for supposing that this particular lunatic will hold out longer than the average period. Even if he does, it will not prove anything.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of July 2d.]

The steamer City of Peking will be due from Hongkong next Tuesday.

For the first six months of 1880, the collections of duties at this port aggregate $2,834,897 64.

The last steamer from Oregon brought $20,900 in treasure, showing a balance of trade in our favor.

The statement of the Pacific Bank for July 1st shows over $1,500,000 to the credit of individual depositors and nearly $1,000,000 of cash.

At a Directors' meeting of the Central Pacific Railroad Company held in this city on the 1st instant, a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared, payable August 15th.

The managers of the Southern Pacific Railroad have sent down all their spare sleeping-cars to the Hotel Del Monte, so as to accommodate those who have been unable to secure rooms at the hotel.

Intelligence has been received that the German bark Vesta, bound from Newcastle, England, to San Francisco, was totally wrecked on the coast of Patagonia June 3d. No particulars of the disaster have been received.

Before many months the people of San Francisco will be greeted with the announcement that another transcontinental line of railroad is open to travel. Last evening the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed to a point six miles east of Benson, Arizona, and 1,031 miles southeast of San Francisco. A. N. Towne, General Superintendent of the Central Pacific, hears that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is pushing forward down the Rio Grande valley. The gap between the two roads is about 300 miles. The connecting point will be somewhere in New Mexico west of the Rio Grande.

TO WASH TIN-WARE.—Take hot soft water, soap your cloth well and rub the tin briskly and thoroughly, then wash well, then pour boiling water over it and wipe immediately with a dry cloth and you will be surprised at the result.

THE RENAISSANCE OF MONTEREY.

Being Some Account of the Evolution of a Fashionable Watering-Place.

Every one who has given the subject any consideration knows that watering-places are not governed by the laws which control commercial centers. Trade is a question of demand and supply, of facilities of transportation, of central situations, of low rents, and other factors which can be estimated with some approach to precision. But nobody can calculate the destiny of a watering-place, for it is dependent upon that most capricious and volatile of all influences, called Fashion. At present the greatest watering-place in England is Brighton. It is a beautiful place, and deserves to be the favorite resort it is. But for something like a thousand years its attractions remained utterly unregarded, and it was only when, in 1784, the Prince of Wales (afterwards George the Fourth), was pleased with the place, and caused a hideous structure called the Pavilion to be erected there, that the world discovered how charming a summer residence could be had within a couple of hours' drive from London. A similar caprice has marked the rise of nearly all the most flourishing and popular watering-places in the United States. Saratoga, Cape May, Long Branch, and a score of equally well-known resorts, have owed their prominence far more to chance incidents than to appreciation of their solid attractions, and this appears to be the regular order of things, against which it is vain to rebel. It is therefore not to be wondered at that Monterey, though perhaps the best known of all California seaside places, and though industriously written up for over a quarter of a century by all kinds of *litterateurs* and verse-makers, should have remained untouched by the subtle spirit of Progress which has thrilled through every other part of the State, and should have done little more in all these years than earn its *sobriquet* of the Sleepy Hollow of California. And in truth no one who visited Monterey six months ago could have perceived any reason why it should ever awake from its chronic lethargy. Six years ago a narrow-gauge railroad connected it with the rest of the world. Such a change would have been a new departure for any other place, but Monterey only opened one eye lazily, winked at the railroad, and immediately sank into deeper slumber than ever. All sorts of tourists and travelers have visited the place, and all alike have commented on the marvelous placidity and unemotional happiness which marks the lives of the Montereyans. Generally this has been attributed to the sluggish nature of the Spanish blood that predominates in the community, but this is not the true explanation. Monterey was made by nature for recreative and recuperative purposes, and the consequence is that all who live there pass the indolent, dreamy, placid and careless existence which active participants in the battle of life know only during their brief and infrequent visits to springs and watering-places.

THE OLD TOWN.

Monterey is accustomed to neglect and even oblivion. After Viscaino discovered it in 1602, it was altogether forgotten for the greater part of two centuries, and until Portala found it again, without recognizing it. The mission was not established until the third attempt, in 1770. Thus it is evident that the law of the place is patient expectation, and that there is nothing in its history to justify us in looking for such steady or constant progress as merely commercial entrepots exhibit. But there are many peculiarities about Monterey. The Californian affects to regard it with special reverence and affection, for it constitutes his one little connection with a decent antiquity, and is further memorable for its relations to the early history of the State. It is the only place to which we can take our visitors who seek ruins of any kind, and while we profess to think a good deal of these relics—the old Colton House, where the first Constitution was drafted, the Cuartel, the fort, the mission churches at Monterey and Carmel, the cross of Portala, and so forth—nobody puts forth a finger to save any of these monumental buildings from the utter wreck and ruin to which they are fast hastening. It is odd that with so many Societies of Pioneers in the State, none of these organizations should have thought it worth while to attempt the preservation of any of these quaint and interesting places. It would seem that the Pioneers exist principally for the purpose of banqueting one another, and recounting old stories of a somniferous character, but that they have a rooted objection to spending their money upon anything which may be considered practically useful. The historic attractions of Monterey are, however, fortunately not all so perishable. The spot where the austere fanatic Junipero Serra landed will be pointed out for centuries, though the tree upon which he hung his bells has already fallen. The ruins of the old fort from whose battlements Commodore Sloat removed the Mexican flag, when he had won that sailing-match with the English Admiral which probably decided whether California should be a British colony or an American State, will soon be gone, but the elevation on which it stood will remain, and shore and sea and sky and the close encompassing woods and hills will forever furnish the material for reconstructing those pictures of the vanished past, which in truth require but little material suggestion for their erection on the mental retina. But all these years, since the brief glory of Monterey departed from it with the advent of the gold era, and it ceased to be the impossible Capital of a sort of No Man's Land, it has been dreaming on in a comfortable and thoroughly indifferent way, as conscious of the impossibility of any real awakening before the appointed time, as the people in the Palace of the Sleeping Beauty. The true Prince had not come, and so the spell still held the place, and the soft, sweet, narcotic influence of it stole gently over all who came within its scope, and set them wondering why any one should toil and moil, and why it would not be a good thing to

"Swear an oath, and keep it with an equal mind
In the hollow Lotos-land to live and lie reclined
On the hills like Gods together, careless of mankind."

But they did not stay. They went away, still wondering at the wierd, dreamy place, and they thought of it ever after as somehow uncanny. And yet the time was rapidly approaching when the true Prince should arrive, and when his burning kisses should startle the Sleeping Beauty into new life.

THE GENESIS OF A WATERING-PLACE.

We have now to narrate a series of facts which though strictly true and soberly practical, may appear to carry a flavor of the inventive audacity of Dumas, or the magnificent Oriental imaginativeness of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, rather than the ordinary events of this every-day world. At the beginning of the present year the Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company were moved to purchase a tract of land in the vicinity of Monterey, and to build there a hotel of the first class. Now the building of hotels and the buying of land may seem very commonplace performances, but in the present case the rule does not hold good. The amount of land purchased was seven thousand acres, and in the midst of a wood of venerable and magnificent oaks and pines, some of which are from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet high, and five or six feet in diameter, it was decided to build the new hotel. The project was very largely Mr. Charles Crocker's, and his energy and push have been distinguishable throughout its progress. It was at the end of February that he stood talking to Mr. Arthur Brown, who was the architect and designer of the building, on the selected site, and it was then he remarked that the hotel, to be opened this year at all, should be completed by the first of June. To an ordinary architect such a proposition would have been absurd, and indeed Mr. Crocker did not himself seriously intend to require the completion of the undertaking within the time named. Mr. Brown, however, had been employed on railroad work so many years that he had acquired a strong conviction of the necessity of carrying out all orders to the day and hour, and therefore he never thought of questioning his chief's decree, but set himself at once to build the hotel. Be it understood that this was no slight or temporary or small edifice, but a most elaborate, handsome, spacious and composite structure, of which every detail must be thoroughly worked out, in which no scamping would be permitted, and which therefore called for the best possible work in the shortest possible time. Next to the marvels of Aladdin's Lamp and the Count of Monte Cristo, it is probable that the most wonderful feat of building on record is that of Fonthill Abbey, by the celebrated Beckford, the author of "Vathek." Possessed of enormous wealth, and impatient to see the design completed, he employed double relays of mechanics, and pushed forward the work night and day until it was finished. In that case, however, haste was at the expense of stability, for one of the great towers, which he had caused to be built by torchlight, fell down soon after it was finished, and a part of the main building also collapsed. No such risks were run in the construction of

THE HOTEL DEL MONTE.

The admirable subdivision of labor, and perfect discipline, which are necessary adjuncts to great railroad companies, came into play here. The mills and shops of the company were able to fill all the requisitions for lathe and scroll-work. The entire outfit for the hotel was purchased in the shape of raw material, and worked up in the house. The enterprise was pushed forward with indomitable determination. To give an idea of what we mean by that phrase we will state that on one occasion it rained so persistently that it seemed impossible to mix the plaster and carry it without spoiling into the house. To obviate this sheds were built over the plaster-beds, and extra-men were employed to carry umbrellas over the hods of plaster as they were taken into the house. No obstacle, in fact, was allowed to interfere with the work. Mr. Brown had been told to get the hotel finished by the beginning of June, and he was going to accomplish it. Unlimited means, skilled labor, trained intelligence and thorough discipline won the day, even against the heaviest odds, and when the 31 of June arrived the Hotel Del Monte was complete from basement to garret, and ready for occupation. The whole of the furniture was made in the house. Even the spring-beds and hair-mattresses were manufactured there, and with a special view to their excellence, which is fully borne out by actual experiment. It was the intention that everything should be as good as possible, as perfect as possible, as comfortable and convenient as possible, and the general result is a magnificent illustration of what capital and enterprise together can effect. The Hotel Del Monte was designed by Mr. Brown. It is in the Queen Anne, or Eastlake style; a composite architecture combining the Italian, Gothic and Rustic, in a somewhat heterodox but assuredly picturesque result. For its surroundings indeed we doubt whether a more sympathetic and appropriate design could have been chosen. The building is embosomed in trees, of a noble and majestic character, and it is in keeping with them. It is spacious, being three-hundred and seventy feet long and from seventy-five to one hundred feet deep. It is relieved by towers and wings which rise to a hight of four and five stories. The interior is finished throughout in the Eastlake style, and the hall, reading-room, ladies' billiard-room and ladies' parlor, are provided with open fire-places and tiled hearths and mantels. These rooms are all of noble proportions, as is the ball-room and dining-room, the latter being scarcely, if at all, smaller than the magnificent Lick House dining-room. A feature of the house is the broad and comfortable verandahs which surround it, and which constitute the most agreeable lounging places imaginable. The effect of the building as a whole is extremely pleasing. It is so thoroughly in keeping with its sylvan surroundings that it really seems to belong of right to the spot it occupies. It is supplied with excellent gas from its own manufactory. Within a few yards of the main building a handsome bowling alley is being erected. On all sides the grounds are being improved and laid out in walks and drives as rapidly as possible. To make the walks decomposed granite has been brought forty miles, from Soledad. On the left of the hotel a short walk conducts the visitor to a fair-sized lake, provided with safe and roomy boats for the use of the guests, and a convenient landing. A walk of a quarter of a mile brings one to the sea shore, where a large double bath-house has been built, and every arrangement made for the comfort of those who use it. Here Mr. Daly, for many years swimming-master at Santa Cruz, is employed to watch over the safety of the bathers, and to give them instruction. In front of the bath-house a raft is moored some distance out in the bay, and a life-line stretches from it to the shore. The beach, as is well known, is composed of the finest and purest white sand, and no better bottom for a bathing-ground can possible be desired. It, in fact, constitutes the very ideal luxury of bathing.

SCENERY, CLIMATE, ETC.

The surroundings of the new hotel are rural altogether, and the energy of the Pacific Improvement Company, which owns the property, is leaving nothing undone that can add to the beauty and completeness of the place. A race-course, croquet grounds, all kinds of arrangements for games and sports of every sort, are being prepared with the swiftness and thoroughness which have marked every detail of the enterprise. Flowers and shrubs have been conveyed in pots to the grounds, and there planted and attended so carefully that they have at once adapted themselves to their new habitat. Palms six feet high, orange trees in bloom, roses in massive bushes, great beds of variagated and brilliant-hued flowers, are among the wonders which the modern Aladdin's Lamp has here produced. Even the grass, though so recently sown, seems to have partaken of the general push and energy, and is spreading its carpet of green velvet through the shady avenues between the hoary old trees on every side. Shade and repose and beauty and comfort meet the eye wherever it is turned, in fact. It is as a whole a really extraordinary proof of what can be done in an incredibly short space of time when the conditions are all favorable, and it is the more gratifying to reflect that all this beauty and elegance and thoughtful provision for the most various tastes is for the benefit and use of the public. Del Monte is a People's Palace, in truth, and it has been so managed that it must not only be but continue the most fashionable and popular watering-place in the State.

In addition to its claims upon Californians, however, the climate and surroundings of Monterey offer special and important advantages to strangers and invalids. The temperature of the place is more equable than that of any other part of the coast. Protected by the Bay of Monterey, and by the Gabilan and Santa Cruz mountains, it is always mild and temperate. The frequent fogs which roll in from the ocean and top the neighboring hills with their misty wreaths, never descend to the level of the town, but merely serve to temper the heat of the sun, and to add to the gently bracing influences which render Monterey so healthful a resort, as well in winter as in summer. As a winter retreat for Eastern invalids, indeed, nothing better can be found on the continent, and he must be a peevish creature who could not in the hospitable and luxurious Hotel Del Monte content himself throughout the winter solstice.

The company is not confining its improvements to the hotel and grounds. It is rejuvenating Monterey and its vicinity for miles in all directions. Already pleasant and sandless roads have been constructed almost to the Carmelo Valley, and in a short time Cypress Point, the lighthouse on Point Pinos, Point Lobos, the Shell Beach, and many other points of attraction in the neighborhood, will be brought within easy reach. It is needless to say that these improvements will add greatly to the availability of the Pacific Grove Retreat, which was once quite a head-center of peripatetic piety, but which, we were recently informed by a venerable lady who was camping on the ground, has suffered a sensible fading of its religion "since the railroad company "bought it." It remains, however, a most delightful resort for such as prefer an *al fresco* summer establishment, and it is certain to recommend itself to the many who dislike fashionable hotels because they are supposed to be too monotonous a reproduction of the artificial life which it is the aim of sensible people to get away from when they go upon their summer holiday.

No better place for children than Monterey exists. There is plenty of white sand for them—and some of this, by the by, has been ingeniously utilized by Mr. Crocker in the hotel grounds, being put into large tanks, in which the little ones can disport all day if they so please—and when the sands become monotonous there is an infinite variety of delightful rocks, with concealed treasures of shells and seaweed, and brilliant sea anemones, and starfish, and those curious marine hedgehogs called sea-urchins. The algæ of Monterey are many of them extremely beautiful, and those who have sounded the shell question to the very bottom assert, with pardonable pride, that there are two hundred and fifty distinct varieties.

ASPECTS OF NATURE AND RELICS OF MAN.

Those who insist on beauty of scenery may be fully gratified at Monterey. The situation of the old town itself is charmingly picturesque, seated as it is on the gentle slope of the hill, with the white-sanded beach at its feet ever receiving the blue ripples of the bay, and the dark-green forest rising behind it to the very summits of its inclosing hills. But whoso wishes to see the very best the neighborhood affords must drive over these hills and through the pleasant-scented woods, until he comes once more upon the Pacific, and the ineffable beauties of Carmel Bay steal gently upon him. It is a very jewel of a bay. Small, delicately turned, adorned with the most dazzlingly white beach of virgin sand, its waters are of the very deepest and most lustrous ultramarine blue, and the green fields come down almost to its very edge, as though to embrace so delightful a neighbor. But the Carmelo Valley has another sight for the visitor, in the fast-fading ruins of the old church of San Carlos. The Catholic Church ought to preserve, if it does not restore, this venerable edifice, and since fifteen California Governors are said to be buried there, and since the mortal remains of Junipero Serra were deposited there, though it is alleged that they could not subsequently be discovered, it might seem that some obligation was laid upon the State to at least solicit attention to this matter. As it is, the old church is rapidly decaying, partly under the influence of the weather and time, and partly because the tourist idiot has a passion for carrying away fragments of the building, and always prefers the capitals of pillars, or pieces of friezes, or volutes, or cornices, or something the removal of which produces the most scandalous and hopeless defacement. The manner in which the tourist idiot, male and female, has bedaubed and bescrawled the San Carlos Church with its legionary but insignificant name, is simply disgusting. As every such inscription is an unanswerable demonstration that the scribe was a fool, the number of these unconscious confessions of imbecility becomes oppressive and even discouraging. It would almost seem as though all the people who had visited the place were imbeciles, or that Vandalism was the normal tendency of tourists everywhere. It is a shame that this old building, possessing so many and interesting associations, should be delivered over to the brutalities of perambulating hoodlums, and if the Church has not energy and self-respect enough to take care of the edifice, it might at least permit the State to assume the charge. We would not have the old church restored, for that would spoil it; but it should be protected from the weather by being inclosed in a rough lumber casing, leaving plenty of room to walk all round every part of it.

THE SEQUENCE OF MONTEREY'S LONG DREAM.

And so Monterey's long dream is broken at last, and henceforth she will be as much alive as it is either proper or desirable that she should be. Her destiny is not that of a trading center. She will not produce millionaires. No stock exchanges will establish themselves in her peaceful antediluvian streets. It is her lot to be the fashionable and favorite watering-place of California; the resort of invalids from less genial climes; a winter as well as a summer haunt for people in delicate health; in fact a Sanitarium of the prosperous kind that has received the imprimatur of Fashion. The Hotel Del Monte has settled this question, for it has revealed for the first time all the possibilities of the place. It has lifted it out of the rut in which it had lain so long and so contentedly, and has, in conjunction with the railroad, brought it within easy reach of everybody. Its pleasant climate, its interesting associations, its natural beauties, its fine bathing, will all combine to render it more popular from year to year, and we may be sure that in a little while its claims will be recognized by that steady extension of country-house building in the neighborhood which always attends such revivals. Monterey has thus reached her renaissance after all, and we have no apprehensions that the era of prosperity now beginning for her will suffer any checks hereafter, save those to which all human enterprises and efforts are exposed.

COUNTY OFFICERS' FEES.

The following opinion of Attorney-General Hart as to the effect of the new Constitution upon special fee and salary laws passed before its adoption, and as to the extent of the power of Boards of Supervisors in fixing the compensation of county and township officers, will be of interest to county officers and Supervisors throughout the State, as large numbers of letters are constantly being received by the Attorney-General upon the subject:

SACRAMENTO, July 2, 1880.

James Branham, Esq., District Attorney of Lassen county—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th ult. is now before me, and in reply I beg leave to say that the inquiry contained in that letter involves two questions, both of which, being matters about which there has been no judicial determination, are somewhat difficult of solution. The officers of your county, as appears from your letter, have hitherto acted under a special fee and salary law, and the Legislature at its last session did not repeal that law. The question is as to the proper construction to be given to subdivision 21 of Section 4046 of the Political Code, as amended at the last session of the Legislature, which provides that the Board of Supervisors shall have power "to fix the compensation of all county and township officers not otherwise paid." In construing that section it will not do to eliminate from the section or totally disregard the words "not otherwise paid," for those words operate to limit the power of the Board, and the only question is as to the meaning of those words. To me it is evident that the Legislature never intended by this provision to give to the Board of Supervisors of a county the power to practically repeal an Act of the Legislature by providing for officers a compensation different from that which the statute prescribes. By the words "not otherwise paid" it is evidently meant to limit the power of the Board to those cases where the Legislature has not provided a means of payment, or, in other words, where the compensation and its mode of payment has not been fixed by the statute. The provision was adopted out of an abundance of caution, and in view of the entire change in our organic system recently made, in order that if an oversight should occur in adapting the laws to the new system there would be some means left by which all omitted officers, or officers "not otherwise paid," might be provided for. I am therefore of the opinion that your Board of Supervisors has no power to fix the compensation of any county or township officer whose compensation is now fixed by statute.

Such being the case, it only remains to be determined whether or not your special fee and salary law was repealed by the Constitution. The only provision of the Constitution with which special fee and salary laws have been claimed to be inconsistent is Section 25 of Article IV. That section provides that the Legislature "shall not pass local or special laws" affecting the fees or salary of any officer. It does not provide that all local and special laws previously passed upon that subject are repealed. It simply prescribes what the Legislature may do in the future, and in my opinion operates only as a limitation or restriction upon future local or special legislation. In order to be inconsistent with that provision within the meaning and intent of Section 1 of Article XXII. of the Constitution, it is my opinion that it would be necessary that the law should undertake to authorize that which that section prohibits, that is, that it should provide that those things might be done by the Legislature which the Constitution says that the Legislature shall not do. It is my opinion that your special law is not repealed by the provisions of the Constitution above named, and if it has not been otherwise repealed, that the Board of Supervisors of your county have no power to fix the compensation of any officer whose fees and salary are fixed by that or any other existing statute. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, A. L. HART, Attorney-General.

AN ABRIDGED COLLECTION OF ENGLISH POETRY.—There is probably no class of literary work which has called out such vigorous protests from antiquarians and literary men with a deep reverence for the great authors as abridgements; and yet it would be hard for any one to get away from the fact that in this busy modern world a real necessity exists for something of this kind. Life is too short for the average man to do all that it now requires of him, and then find time in addition to read such a novel as "Clarissa" or "Grandison," to know the old dramatists as he knows Shakespeare, and to peruse all the pages of our English poets in complete editions. Long ago it was seen how necessary it is to have an abridged collection of English poetry, and many hands have attempted to make one, some with very indifferent success, others on a plan that did not cover the whole field, still others without intention of covering the field of English literature historically. Indeed, there is practically no collection which does this latter; but readers will be glad to learn that there is bright promise of one from the hands of Professor T. H. Ward, Matthew Arnold, Thomas Arnold, Dean Church, W. Minto, E. W. Gosse and many other men of eminence in England.