

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 in the West.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 105 1/2 for 4 1/2 of 1877, 103 1/2 for 5 of 1881, 110 for 4 1/2, sterling, 84 3/4 for 80; silver bars, 114; silver coin, 1/2 discount buying, par selling. Silver in London yesterday, 62 1/2; consols, 92 1/2; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105 1/2; 4 1/2, 113.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 92 buying, 92 1/2 selling. At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 84 1/2 for good to choice California. The mining share market in San Francisco yesterday morning was quiet of interest.

George West was fatally stabbed at Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday, by Samuel Hunter—both colored. While fishing recently Prince Leopold sustained a severe injury to his ankle, compelling him to cancel all his Newport engagements. The oil fire at Custer City, Pa., was still raging yesterday.

Lightning set two tall chimneys on fire at Bradford, Pa., yesterday, doing great damage and causing much excitement. The report of the Judge-Advocate upon the Whitaker case has been read by the Secretary of War, who will not pass upon it for some days yet. Hancock's letter of acceptance will not be ready for a fortnight.

The thermometer at Portland, Or., yesterday marked 95. Dr. Keck, on trial at Portland, Or., for producing an abortion, has been acquitted. Portland, Or., contains a population of 22,000, and the State 170,000. Harry L. Rouns, a surveyor, died suddenly Thursday near Umattila, Or. Ruby Edwards committed suicide Thursday night at Victoria, B. C. Nansimo, B. C., is to have a new Postoffice building.

Colonel Mendell's recommendation that a snag-boat be built to remove obstructions from the Sacramento river is disapproved by General Wright, Chief of Engineers. A remarkably desperate tramp was recently killed in Arkansas, an account of the affair being given in our dispatches. The population of Deadwood, D. T., is 4,258. A daring highway robbery by unindicted felons is reported from Oregon. The Albanians have attacked the Montenegrins and killed 41 of them. Great excitement prevails. The Catholic priests in Constantinople refused to sing the Te Deum Wednesday in honor of France, and the Greek clergy Wednesday celebrated the occasion.

Constructive forest fires are raging in New Brunswick. A violent wind-storm passed over Delaware county, Pa., yesterday, doing much damage. Reports from the Southern States on health matters continue to be encouraging. The inside pages of the Record-Union will be found by our readers well worthy of attention.

A CURIOSITY IN WHEAT.

A citizen brought to this office yesterday a wheat head which gives evidence of the wonderful recuperative capacity of the wheat plant. He has been traveling through the grain fields of Butte and Colusa counties, and in many fields where the heads were generally ripe and yellow he noticed now and then a head still of a dark green color and having the appearance of being encircled by the tendrils of some kind of a parasite vine. Upon examination of these heads, however, they seem to be such as were in just that condition to be completely blasted by the north wind, and the old grains of the head were found entirely withered and worthless. When the north wind ceased, however, and was followed by the cool, invigorating breezes from the south, the sap, still active in the stem below, pushed up, and nature made an effort to repair the injury that had been inflicted. On the north side of the original head there pushed out several short but regularly formed heads, each being supplied with husks or grain sockets, but the new formations were not sufficiently advanced to show bloom. The intermingling of these secondary grains with the old and withered ones created the vine-like appearance referred to. It allowed to stand uncut long enough it is quite likely that many of these efforts of nature would have proven successful, and that well-fermented kernels would have been the result. This remarkable recuperative power in wheat, thus exemplified, is worthy of the close attention of scientists and agriculturists.

EDUCATIONAL DRESS REFORM.

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that the education of girls in seminaries and collegiate institutions costs disproportionately far more than the education of boys in similar schools. It was then shown that the matter of dress alone made all the disparity. It is now to be noted that in colleges and high schools for girls there has been recently shown a great improvement in this matter, and dress is now being subordinated to the higher interests. Finery, and the attention it demands, has been found incompatible with devotion to studies. So it is, that now, in the leading colleges for women, the "uniform" is being adopted, and all pupils, rich and poor alike, are required to wear it, and the members of the faculty also. The reform is a wise one, and should extend to every educational institution in the land. Dress is an infinite source of trouble everywhere, but in schools it is an agent that cripples the best efforts of the most conscientious teachers.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIER.

When Macaulay declared that our Constitution was all sail and no anchor, his thought found echoing response in many an American heart. The belief is all too general, that the people are not able to protect themselves against themselves. But Macaulay, great historical student as he was, did not take into full account the citizen soldiery of the United States. He knew only that a great standing army would be antagonistic to the existence of a true republic, but he failed to give due weight to the constitutional provision which declares that "a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State." Those who believe with him have not estimated at their true value the words of Washington, who pronounced the militia of the country to be the palladium of our security. The fathers were not unmindful of the besetting dangers of the new nation, and foresaw in the right of the people to keep and bear arms, and in the placing of the military on a regular, uniform and efficient footing, the safeguard against threatening evils, or, as Hamilton put it, "the militia is the most natural defense of a free country;" and as Jefferson framed it "for a people who are free, and mean to remain so, a well-organized and armed militia is their best security."

It is not beyond logical reasoning to trace many of the recent troubles to the neglect into which the militia system had fallen. It is certain that at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion it was in a sad state. It was but little better at the time of the railroad riots at the East, when the organized militia of Pennsylvania proved a broken reed. It is true, however, that the efficiency of the militia in the State of New York enabled that Commonwealth to throttle riot at the outset, and choke lawlessness into respect for life and property. The Pennsylvania riots, and the disturbances in San Francisco in July, 1877, awakened the people to the fact that by neglecting the militia system they had invited assault from the unruly elements. The present awakening dates back to Pittsburg and the destruction of \$5,000,000 worth of property there, under the loose-ended militia system, compared to the peace maintained by the efficient citizen soldiery of New York, made a contrast so glaring that it would not be overlooked.

The Constitution of the United States gives the Government express power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." The first Congressional Act was that of 1792, when "training days" were named, and the citizen was required to "provide himself" with a musket, firelock or rifle, bayonet, flint and powder, and annually go out on the green and learn, in an hour or two, the art of war. In 1808 \$200,000 per year was set aside to be divided among the States for the equipment of the militia, and the appropriation has stood at that figure ever since, though our population is now eight times greater. The States have added insignificant sums to this figure, and legislatures have too often fallen into the contemptible habit of sneering at "carpet soldiers," and of joining in the cry of the ignorant, who underrate the value of the militia man, and forget, if ever they knew, that in him lies the strength of the Government. But it is evident that we have come upon better days, and that the people think rightly upon the subject now, and that the self-sacrifice and devotion of the "sunny-day soldier" is valued at its true worth, and that is a figure of which both he and his country may feel proud. The militia of the nation has been its salvation. The citizen soldier has been the guardian of our liberties, and the people now recognize the necessity of giving the Executive at all times a disciplined force capable of asserting and maintaining his authority at a moment's notice. They recognize that lawless in event of a foreign or an intestine war are poor reliance, and that to the disciplined national guard we must turn in such emergencies for protection, until the enrolled militia can be called into the field, for in these days there are no long paces, and come like thunderbolts from a clear sky. Soldiers are not the making of an hour, and the nation does not forget that it cost it much precious blood and vast treasures to make efficient soldiers even of the most patriotic volunteers in the late war.

It is, then, interesting to glance at the National Guard of this State and its condition. And first the record discloses under our examination that the Guard in California has within a few years taken rapid advance strides, and has attained a higher plane of excellence than the most sanguine could have anticipated. Under the late and the present administrations, and notably and chiefly under that of Governor Perkins, the National Guard has received greater aid and encouragement than in all the previous years. The last two Legislatures have done much in the way of making our system conform to that of the United States, which stands approved as among the very best extant. The last Legislature, however, went further than any, and made appropriations and passed laws which tend to make the National Guard of California most efficient. But the Legislature has not been alone in the work. The citizens of San Francisco, for instance, have contributed over \$50,000 to the uniforming and equipping of the militia, and the Government of the United States has enabled it to be armed with the newest and most approved weapons. The people of California in many sections have also been liberal, and have aided in placing the militia on a respectable footing, and this because they recognize the necessity for its existence; that it is a part of the system of the republic, and as such to be maintained as any other defensive and preventive arm of the law. Since Governor Perkins has come into office fully 1,200 new men have been enrolled in companies, and the whole force has been placed upon an efficient footing.

The organization is now embraced in six brigade commands. The first brigade, with headquarters at San Bernardino, has but two organized companies; the second, at San Francisco, has twenty-eight companies; the third, fifth and sixth have but one company each; while the fourth, with headquarters at Sacramento, has six companies. Exclusive of cadets, this gives thirty-nine companies. The organization embraces five cavalry companies, two batteries of light artillery of six guns each, one Gatling battery of four guns, three in-

factory companies that are supplemented by Gatling guns, and two infantry companies with heavy artillery, one being at Nevada City and one at Cazaptonville. The National Guard of California musters 3,800 men, exclusive of cadets, all of whom have been brought up to an excellent standing in drill and familiarity with arms. The enrolled militia, liable to be called out and cluster about the organized nucleus, numbers from 95,000 to 100,000 men. If we abate from the higher figure 25,000 for the disabled who have been improperly enrolled (for the enrollment is not based on physical examination), we have 75,000 men to be added to the 3,800 in companies, or nearly 79,000 citizen soldiers who can be called to the support of the laws, the preservation of the public peace, or the defense of the State. Probably one of the best-organized regiments in the country is that with its headquarters at Sacramento. It is our only artillery regiment, has a heavier battery than any in use in the regular army, and its companies have the highest maximum of membership. In this regiment, also, exists the only cadet company yet formed under the new law. It is composed of youths who are regularly enlisted for three years, and are bound to serve at least one year thereafter in some company of the National Guard. Of them the strictest habits of life are exacted, and in the moral, upright, personal cleanliness, genteel demeanor and sobriety they are expected to be models, and that their daily walks may be known of all men, they are to be required to constantly wear a distinguishing badge.

The companies are armed with the Springfield breech-loading rifle, caliber 45, carbines and pistols of similar caliber, and Gatling guns of like character. Under the present administration 1,000 new rifles have been distributed, and two new Gatling guns and several pieces of heavy artillery. The militia of California now receives as its share of the \$200,000 given by the National Government \$3,000 annually. Should the new bill now in the House, and favorably reported upon, pass, \$500,000 will be appropriated, and our share will be \$75,000 per year. Under this bill there will be greater efficiency secured, and the Military Department of the United States will, at request of the Governor of any State, detail a Regular Army officer to each regimental brigade and division, who may act as adjutant or assistant adjutant, and must devote his whole time to the instruction of the militia. Such assignments will enable the Guard officers from much wearisome study. California now accords to her National Guard \$30,000 per annum. She permits and requires annual regimental encampments to be held, and allows certain sums per company to aid in defraying the expenses thereof. The Legislature has recognized that to make the militia effective, its system should be nearly as possible conform to that of the army of the United States; hence the law permits the Commander-in-Chief to draw up and prescribe a code of regulations which have all the force of legislative enactment. These have been drawn from the regulations for the army of the United States, and issued in a neat volume for study by every citizen soldier.

The military instinct should be educated to a proper degree; familiarity in the use of arms should be encouraged, for officers all testify that the one great difficulty with the raw recruit is his fear of his rifle, and his lack of knowledge of its powers. For physical development, and as wholesome recreation, militia service has its value, but above all is the gratification of the military heart, and the keeping alive of the military spirit, which is so essential to the well-being of a nation. The National Guardsman therefore should be encouraged by the man for whom he works. When on duty he should be allowed his time by his business master. Fathers should encourage sons to training in arms; and all citizens should show by manner, act and contribution that they respect the guardsman and honor his self-sacrifice.

We exist self-sacrifice. He enlists for three years, and is sworn to serve it out. He is bound to attend all drills, parades, inspections and various gatherings. He must give days and evenings in number to the business. He must study and labor. He must disburse his private means to aid his company (it is estimated at \$12 per year per man). He often that not loses his wages when on duty, and this is an additional expense. The private guardsman, indeed, is entitled to the highest credit for his self-sacrifice. The officer must uniform himself, and expect to expend money with liberality. He must study the laws and regulations governing the Guard. In manual and exercise he must labor to be a model for his men. He cannot well be excused from any drill of the command. He must, in short, give fully of time, means and energy. The guardsman is liable to the first call, and must march on command, while the enrolled militiaman looks on and awaits favorable emergencies. And for these services the guardsman is repaid with no money, no emoluments, small honors, no tokens of the State's regard—his only recompense is exemption from jury duty and road-tax. It is, therefore, the military spirit chiefly that animates him, and to the cultivation of that spirit and its constant encouragement, we repeat, every citizen should give aid and encouragement. In urging the militiamen of the State to enter companies, the Amador Sentinel, in concluding a sensible article on this subject, says: "From a public standpoint, the necessity for soldiers cannot be argued away by the swash of philanthropic arguments. The lamb is not yet ready to lie down with the lion, unless the latter makes a meal of him. The whole machinery of society and of law rests 'and must rest upon force. An army is 'only an enlarged police force, and the 'more thoroughly the power of a State is 'organized the more perfect will be the 'preservation of order.'"

THE DEMOCRATIC CRY OF A FREE BALLOT.

The Democrats at Cincinnati must have been a little amused at the audacity of Mr. Watterton in putting into their platform the resolution which reads: "The 'right to a free ballot is a right preservation of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.' If a Convention of Atheists had solemnly resolved that the belief in a God was the fundamental necessity of all

sane thought, the incongruity of the proposition would not have been more startling. The Democratic party would have no standing to-day, and no ground whatever for the faintest hope of success, were it not for the fact that it has succeeded in trampling under foot the freedom of the ballot in ten States of the Union, and did it not rely upon suppressing the Republican vote throughout the region referred to, at the coming election. In view of the party's record, and of the notorious usurpations it has practiced wherever it has had the opportunity, as well North as South, its flourish about a free ballot is the most cold-blooded piece of impudence that has ever appeared in a Democratic platform. As facts, however, are more convincing than the most righteous disgust and indignation, we will proceed to cite a few illustrations of the way in which Democrats have respected the right to a free ballot at the South. We will begin with Alabama. In 1872 Barbour county, in that State, cast the following vote: Republican, 2,756; Democrat, 2,593. In 1876, the Democrats having got control, the vote stood: Republican, 162; Democrat, 3,594. Dallas county in 1872 cast 7,000 Republican to 1,900 Democratic votes. In 1876 the Republican vote was less than 4,000. In 1878 the vote stood: Republican, 801; Democrat, 3,191. The vote of Greene, Hale, Loundes, Perry and other counties show similar changes, all due to the peculiar methods employed by the Democrats for preserving the sanctity of the ballot. Take Mississippi, again. In 1872 that State gave a Republican majority of 34,827. In 1876, under the influence of shot-gun politics, the Democrats had a majority of 49,568. The next year the Republicans recognized the futility of attempting to keep up their organization at the risk of their lives, and made no nominations. In Louisiana the same kind of an exhibit is made. Take Baton Rouge Parish, for example. In 1872 its vote stood, Republican, 2,483; Democrat, 917. In 1876 the Democrats claimed a majority of 272, and there was no Republican vote recorded. In 1872 Tensas Parish voted, Republican, 2,283; Democrat, 166. In 1876 the vote of that parish stood: Republican, 346; Democrat, 1,544. We could fill this column with similarly instructive figures from other Louisiana Parishes, but as they are all of the same kind, and all point the same moral, these illustrations will suffice to show how well the Democrats have acted up to the principle which now flaunts so audaciously in their platform. We may add, however, that in eight Parishes a Republican vote of 14,000, and a Republican majority of 9,500, has been changed by the magic of Democratic manipulation to a Republican vote of less than 2,000, and a Democratic majority of 12,000. These figures tell their own tale.

At the outset of the present campaign it was reported that the Democrats were likely to experience some losses in Louisiana. The New Orleans papers said one Congressman, and perhaps more, this statement produced a momentary consternation, but since then there has been news of wonderful and inexplicable Democratic "gains" from East and West Feliciana, Baton Rouge, and other familiar strongholds of bulldozing. It is well known that these parishes have not added anything to their population during the past five years, but it is plain that the word has been passed to increase the figures all along the line. New Orleans sets the example by claiming a population of 250,000, though it was previously conceded by her journals that she had not more than 190,000. As the Census Enumerators are nearly all Democrats throughout the South, it is easy to understand the methods by which these wonderful accessions of population are being secured. We pointed out some time ago the manifest danger of frauds on the census at the South, and it now seems that such frauds are being perpetrated in quite a systematic and wholesale fashion. The respect for a free ballot thus far exhibited by the Southern Democrats takes the peculiar form of unlimited license for the own side, and rigid intolerance for their opponents. They are not satisfied unless the ballot is so free that they themselves can vote as many times as they please; but they will not permit Republicans to vote at all. The figures we have here given afford a partial and imperfect insight to the Democratic ideal of a "free ballot," and of the way they proceed in "preserving" it "in every part of the United States. The plain truth is that a free ballot means death to Democratic hopes, and they know this, and therefore they crush the freedom of the ballot wherever they are strong enough to do it. Before this campaign is over, however, they will have reason to regret their impudence in challenging the production of the record on this page in the history of their party, and they will need all their hardihood and all their sophistry to explain the breach in the connection between their professions and their practice.

CLEAR WATER AGAIN.

The more the clear-water question is agitated, the clearer it becomes—like the fluid we draw from the river. In our local columns to-day will be found an account of a visit to artesian wells near the city, from which clear and excellent drinking-water flows in quantity. Our reporter there saw five wells from which not less, probably, than 500,000 gallons of water pour daily. As this is about one-fourth the quantity used for all purposes in this city daily, it is strongly suggestive of the entire probability that clear water of sufficient quantity can be had in abundance at a very small outlay, and that it can be turned into the city mains for a nominal cost and prove a greater source of revenue than does the present water supply. Certainly we should secure better water just as soon as it is possible to be done. No one has a monopoly of the hidden water-veins; wells sunk at different points on the city borders yield like supply, and it is therefore within the power of the Trustees to experiment—and that at a small cost—and to demonstrate whether or not we can have pure water, or whether we must continue to drink the sad mixture we pump up from the river. The fact that seven wells of varied depth now supply their proprietors with nearly a million gallons per day of clear, cool and pure water in this city, near its borders, is a

fact too suggestive to be scouted by our authorities, who must respond to the general demand, look into the matter officially and give the public what they find to be the facts.

Of course the quality of this water must be tested by thorough chemical analysis. For this purpose samples from every artesian well in or near the city should be made—the Sanborn flowing wells, the well at Scheid's brewery, the Weisel tannery well, the K and Tenth street well and others. Apparently the waters all are pure. What the people demand is a thorough test, and a few dollars will secure it, while the sinking of a new well at such point as may be agreed upon will be a matter of small cost. We have information that already private capitalists are considering the propriety of securing some of the present wells and of sinking others, with a view to running opposition to the city supply, but there is a question as to their right under the law to do this. But the city has its mains and engines, and it can do more with greater ease than private enterprise can accomplish. Assuming that we can secure a sufficient supply of the new water, it would seem that its lifting to a proper height will cost less than the present system of direct pressure. At least the subject is one demanding official inquiry and report. Clear, pure water is a blessing too rare and precious to be rejected when it can be secured at reasonable cost—for that matter, it is far cheaper than the sediment-charged fluid now supplied to the people, and which recently has been of an exceedingly objectionable character. Of course the objection will be raised that there are at command no funds with which to enter upon experiment, but it would seem that the authority and funds under which the present system of water works is operated are not by law confined to drawing water from the river, but are broad enough to warrant expenditure for any water supply purposes which, in the judgment of the Trustees, is best for the health, comfort and well-being of the citizens. More prejudice and an acquired taste for "gri" between the teeth and for "tule flavoring," must give way to whatever may be found to be better.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

The Democrats have made the mistake of putting many things in their platform which find no representation in their record. They are like the exhibitors of side-shows at fairs, who have marvels pointed outside their booths, but which nothing inside corresponds. The Cincinnati platform, for example, declares in favor of "a tariff for revenue only." What does this mean? To ascertain that we must examine the history of the party. There was a time, many years ago, when it really appeared to believe in the doctrine of Free Trade, and when it had leaders and journals which expounded and maintained that doctrine. But all that is past. To-day the Democracy testifies its regard for Free Trade principles by putting on its Presidential ticket a notorious Protectionist, and the special candidate of notorious Protectionists of the Pennsylvania school. This, however, might be passed over perhaps if there were anything in the Democratic record to show that the idea of a "tariff for revenue only" has of late years been sought by that party at all. The Democrats, however, have had control of Congress long enough to develop whatever fiscal policy they may have matured, and there is no vestige of any desire for tariff reforms to be found in their doings. On the contrary, they voted for the repeal of the tea and coffee duties, the direct effect of which was to afford an excuse for retaining the high tariff on manufactures, and later they refused to vote for Eaton's bill to revise the tariff. They said in effect that though the tariff was undoubtedly onerous and oppressive, the only way to deal with it was to bring forward some crude and immature propositions for reform, and that it would be improper to attempt any systematic and philosophical adjustment of its details. It will be seen at once that the most rabid Protectionist could not have asked for a more plausible and satisfactory line of argument than this. It prevented reform altogether, and it did this under the pretense of being particularly eager for reform. The trick, however, was far more subtle than sound, for the public cannot fail to see through it the moment its real significance is pointed out. It is in fact liberally turned their backs upon Free Trade, and have abandoned their principles, through fear of losing ground in Pennsylvania. They put their deceptive and hypocritical Free Trade plank in the Cincinnati platform in the hope that some free traders in other States might be credulous enough to take them at their own estimate, but they know perfectly well that they dare not advocate any real tariff reforms, and that the man they have nominated was put forward by the Pennsylvania Protectionists, and would, if elected, be managed by them. So much for the Democratic Free Trade plank. It is almost as insincere, though not quite so grotesque and inconsistent, as their "free ballot" plank.

CHINESE COOLIES.

A recent report of the Imperial Customs Commissioner at Canton represents an American firm as being engaged in a modified slave trade, and explains the quarrel between China and Peru. It is stated that the firm of Olyphant & Co. made a contract with the Peruvian Government to furnish the latter with some 70,000 Chinese coolies, principally to work on sugar plantations. The Peruvians did not ask Olyphant & Co. how they were going to procure these coolies, and the American firm did not trouble itself much about the matter either. Its method was a simple one. It employed agents to pick up all the destitute and suffering Chinese laborers they could find by promises of food and work, and on being brought to headquarters these recruits were entrapped into signing contracts to labor for long terms of years in Peru, under conditions practically those of slavery. The wages were \$1 a week, and the coolies bound themselves for eight years. As the Peruvian paper is worth less than fifty cents on the dollar, it will be seen that these wages are really little better than an excuse for slavery. They would amount to about \$24 a year at the best, and in most cases would fall below \$20. The coolies have been ill treated in Peru, their employers regarding them as chattels, and when

the Chinese Government came down on Olyphant & Co. and refused to let them carry out their ingenious plans, they were justified by every consideration. The scheme was a villainous one, and it is to be regretted that an American firm should have been connected with it. Other complaints made against China by Spain and Portugal are traced to the same cause, namely, the desire to procure slaves from China under the name of coolies. The Chinese coolies have proved so profitable when working for foreign employers that there is a growing desire to have more of them. They are more docile than negroes, and stand tropical climates as well. There is, therefore, likely to be a strong effort to revive slavery under the disguise of coolieism, and such powers as Spain and Portugal, which possess no sympathy with freedom, will have to be watched sharply, and prevented from bullying China when she endeavors to protect her subjects, and preserve them from the miserable fate of the banished coolie.

THE IRISH REPUBLICANS.

The address of the Irish Republican National Convention is worthy of special consideration. While we do not agree with the spirit which instigates any political formations but those distinctively American, yet as the Irish Republicans have calmly organized in a representative deliberative body, their voice has weight. They declare that heretofore the Irish vote has been influenced through channels of prejudice or affection; that critical examination and intelligence alone should guide to political adhesion; that the Irish are capable of independent and intelligent thought, and are no longer the slaves of party; that their lot should be cast with the party which most truly represents liberty, equality and equal rights; that the claim of the Democracy that it is the only true friend of the foreign-born citizen is not susceptible of proof; that the Republican party alone broke through the despotic doctrine, "once a subject always a subject," and destroyed it; that the Republican party threw open the public domain to actual settlers; that the Democratic party supports the doctrine which in Ireland worked the destruction of all her manufacturing interests except the linen industry, while under the discreet management of the Republican party the manufacturing industry in America has been brought to perfection, resulting in the prosperity and happiness of the people; that the Irish should be opposed to human slavery, and have no affiliation with the party which sought to fasten forever the shackles upon the slave; that the Republican party wiped out the blot of slavery and extended the glorious principles of free lands for free men over every acre of the republic. These are the reasons, in brief, which the Convention presents for the consideration of Irishmen in asking them to lend no aid to the scheme to turn over this Government, with all its bright anticipations for the future, to the tender mercies of the men who so recently sought its destruction. The address is a sober and a patriotic one. It should command the thought of every Irish voter, and if they but begin to think as to what is their duty in the premises, we have no doubt as to the result. The trouble has been, as the Convention says, that they have heretofore thought little, and been swayed by tradition and made the sport of prejudice and affection. But the assembling of the Convention and the issuance of such an address gives warrant to the hope for better things from the Irish voter heretofore.

RELIGIOUS GAMBLING.

The Church is very bitter upon gambling. It is in full accord with the law in condemning it. It looks upon the lottery as one of the worst of chance games. But the "raffle" is too often found to be a convenient cloak under which the Church can do a little gambling. At many church fairs this is found to be true, even within the virtuous boundaries of California. Somehow the lottery is like the objectionable "fiddle" in the hands of the minister's son. When the church committee called to expostulate against the unholy instrument being permitted to remain a moment in the pastorage, the pastor produced the instrument, had his son play a "psalm tune" upon it, assured the committee that it was only a violin, and they departed satisfied. But the pious Catholic Bishop of Quebec believes in calling things by their right names, and in the Quebec Morning Chronicle thus gives the sanction of the Church to the lottery. It will be noted that the spiritual and material are admirably mingled in this scheme. Though the Canadian laws are as pronounced against gambling and lotteries as any in the world, the good Bishop does not fear to set up his chance shop openly, and in that respect probably he hopes to succeed as did the other pastor with the "violin," in satisfying the officers that it is, after all, a holy lottery. We omit names and dates:

THE LOTTERY FOR THE SEMINARY will be held on the day of next and the following days. TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR EACH. 250 PRIZES—LOTS OF CROCK, HORSE, CARRIAGE, BANNERS, WAY OF THE CROSS, SILVER-PLATED VASES, BOUQUETS, ALBUMS, ILLUSTRATED VOLUMES, SILVER WATCHES, FANCY PIPES, MODEL OF A SCHOONER, PAIR OF WHEELS, FRAMED CHROMES, etc., etc. 500 Names for the Living and Dead will be at the disposal of holders of Tickets. Address THE SECRETARY of the Bishop of _____, 1880.

SUSPENDING THE DECREES.

The French Government appears to have been alarmed at the strength of the resistance to the execution of the clerical decrees, and after expelling the Jesuits it has therefore thought fit to call a halt, and allow the other ecclesiastical societies to remain unmolested. Of course it will be necessary to proceed with the original program sooner or later, and it is doubtful whether any real gain will be made by hesitating. The expulsion of the Jesuits has made it apparent that the French masses, and especially the rural population, have no sympathy whatever with that order. In fact it has been the upper classes, and particularly the nobles, which have manifested the strongest objection to the decrees. There is no love lost between the peasantry, the workman class, and the nobles and the rich middle-class, and therefore it is evident that the rigid execution of the decrees as against all the congregations is not likely to endanger any popular support the Government now

possesses. No doubt any proceedings in the nature of persecution directed against the rural curates would be productive of opposition, because the peasant women would then take up the cudgels for their priests. But the indications are that the Government may safely proceed to take the educational machinery out of the hands of the clericals, and that the people will offer no opposition, nor evince any dissatisfaction with the change.

REVERSING A VOTE.

Senator Beck of Kentucky, in reply to Democrats who expressed surprise at the nomination of General Hancock, said that the reason why he desired him for the Democratic standard-bearer was because, in June, 1868, the House of Representatives laid on the table a resolution of thanks to General Hancock by a vote of 86 Republicans to 28 Democrats, and "now the Democratic party proposes to 'reverse that vote.'" Let us see what are the facts. General Hancock issued General Order No. 40 at New Orleans November 29, 1867. The order was a restoration of ex-rebels to their forfeited political rights, and gave to them the right of control in their States, and the right to send representatives to Washington. The order, whatever its motive (and some say that even then Hancock looked forward to the Presidency), was received with alarm, and it was looked upon as an act by which the hard-bought results of the war were to be dissipated without any restraining or compensating guarantees. The obnoxious Johnsonian idea of reconstruction was then being enforced, and the voice of the people expressed in Congress was being silenced by the act of a Major-General. Republicans could not sit silent and see the whole situation given over to the enemy, and hence, after a bitter debate, the endorsement of Hancock was defeated. Now, if Senator Beck reverses that vote, it will be looked on as equivalent to declaring that Andy Johnson and General Hancock were right, and that General Grant, Secretary Stanton, Stevens, Morton and others were wrong. The rebellion will be held up as "no great 'shakes'" and the ex-rebels as "injured innocents;" in fact, the whole legislation of the war can be overthrown on that warrant that vote to be reversed, even assuming that Hancock's election would be equivalent to reversal.

"DEAD AS JULIUS CESAR."

I affirm, and I believe I do not misrepresent the great Democratic party, that in the last sixteen years they have not advanced one great national idea that is not to-day exploded as dead as Julius Caesar. And if say Democrats here will rise and name a great national doctrine which has advanced within that time, that is now alive and believed in, I will yield to him.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, in the National House of Representatives August 4, 1876, threw down that gauntlet, and to this day no Democrat has ventured to pick it up. Garfield paused for a reply, and then went on to prove his negative elaborately. Briefly condensed it was thus begun: The Democracy in 1860, under Breckenridge, held a central doctrine that slavery had a right to go wherever the Constitution goes. That doctrine is dead. In 1864, under Tilden and Vallandigham, it declared the experiment of war to save the Union was a failure. It was not. In 1868 it declared the constitutional amendments revolutionary and void. No Democrat says so now.

The same year came the doctrine of the Broadhead letter, that the constitutional amendments should be disregarded. That doctrine is dead, and the Democracy accepts the results of the war. And so on to the end of the chapter. But it really ended in 1868, for since then the party has not even dared to announce a policy, but has contented itself with objecting to all its great opponent has done.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanged July 16th.] The steamer Belgic took \$48,233 in treasure and \$90,000 in merchandise for China and Japan—an unusually light cargo. Yesterday scores of Japanese seamen were ashore on liberty from the Japanese man-of-war Teikoku, now in the harbor. The steamer Belgic, which sailed for Hongkong yesterday, took four cabin passengers and 110 Chinese in the steerage. A noticeable omission in connection with the French festival was that the German was the only foreign Consul not invited to participate in the celebration. The steamer Anstruther came in collision with the City of Peking, while docking yesterday morning, and the latter vessel sustained some damage to her quarter. Mining assessments are unpleasantly frequent. The dividends are in painful contrast with the assessments. Stockholders, in some cases, are letting their shares go from sheer inability to pay the taxes necessary to hold them. During the first six months of this year the Underwriters Fire Patrol, according to the semi-annual report just issued, responded to 112 Hall-bell alarms, now in the harbor, 2 false alarms and 9 Bell-telephone alarms. It extinguished 11 fires and held 9 fires in check within the patrol district. There were 16 fires outside of the district. Superintendent Taylor has issued a circular to the class teachers of the School Department, stating that the Board of Education desires that the change in textbooks shall be gradual; that pupils shall not be required to buy new books where they can use the old ones; that the first grade shall use the same geography as last year, and that teachers must not recommend their pupils to any particular bookstore.

Registrar Tharp, at the close of business yesterday afternoon, notified H. Schmidt, F. Oppenheim, P. Gans, S. S. Bamberger and L. Kaplan, clerks in the office, that their services were no longer required, and he appointed the following to fill the vacancies: J. M. Ward, J. T. Maguire, Edward G. Thatcher, Clarence H. Livingston and H. L. Parker. The discharged clerks refused to accept their discharge, because it did not come from the Election Commissioners. Mail advices from Washington bring us the details of the coinage of the four United States Mints for the year ending June 30th. The distinguishing feature of the report are the unusually large quantity of small gold coined, and the unparalleled aggregate coinage. The coinage of last year was the largest in twenty years, and the coinage of both gold and silver was the largest in the history of the country. Over \$56,000,000 in gold was coined last year, an increase of nearly \$16,000,000 as compared with the previous year.

The Vancouver Independent says: Houses floating down the Columbia with the flood has been an every day occurrence this week. CASCARA SAGRADA, or Sacred Bark, is the great medicine which forms the basis of Hamner's Cascara Sagrada Bitters. Ask your druggist for Hamner's Cascara Sagrada Bitters.