THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....JULY 20, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 108⅝ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 110¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83½@4 85½; silver bars, 114½; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¾d; consols, 98 3-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s 111½; 4½s, 113½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 92 buying, 92½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 11d@10s 4d for good to choice California.

The spurt made in mining stocks last Saturday in San Francisco was a meaningless affair. Prices yesterday fell back to substantially the same figures as on Friday. They show a general decline from Saturday of from 5c to 75c per share, with a small amount of business.

By a fall from a balcony at Phœnix, A. T., Joseph Campbell sustained the fracture of a shoulder.

Cars on the Arizona Central Railroad will be running to Phœnix inside of four months.

The largest crop ever harvested in Napa valley will be gathered this fall.

Alfred Bibby committed suicide at San Rafael yesterday.

During the month of June the exports of breadstuffs from the United States amounted to $28,049,859.

Placer gold mines have been discovered and are being worked in Logan county, Illinois.

Prince Leopold is reported to be seriously ill in Canada.

The fourth week of Dr. Tanner's fast began in New York yesterday.

Cash Davidson (colored) killed Alexander Eayler (also colored) Sunday night, near Louisville, Ky.

By an accident on the Wabash Railroad Sunday night one person was killed and twenty seriously injured.

The inquiry as to the cause of the Narragansett disaster is proceeding at New London, Conn.

General Sherman left Yankton, D. T., for the East yesterday.

The report of an engagement between troops and Sioux is disbelieved by the military authorities.

There has been no such demand for labor for years at New York as at the present time.

Princess Louise will leave Canada for England on the 31st instant.

Victor, Prince Jerome Napoleon's son, was 18 years of age Sunday.

A grand rifle-shooting contest is about to take place at Vienna.

The British have commenced to retire from Cabul.

Three persons drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Montreal.

Cardinal Nina, Papal Secretary of State, has resigned.

It is thought at Rome that negotiations between the Vatican and Belgium will soon be reopened.

A severe storm of rain and hail visited Franklin, Ont., Sunday.

The vessel bringing the Egyptian obelisk has arrived at New York.

Justus Hoffman killed his wife and child yesterday at Pittston, Pa.

A violent earthquake occurred at Manila Sunday.

A woman and her son were struck by lightning and killed Sunday near Des Moines, Ia.

The Chief of Police of Leadville, Col., is in imminent danger of being lynched for his third murder.

Fire at Flint, Mich.; also at New York city.

A damaging storm passed over Monroe county, Michigan, Sunday.

At Pueblo, Col., Sunday, Martin Fleming shot and mortally wounded John Monroe.

An explosion of fireworks last night at Ithaca, N. Y., severely injured two men.

Lady Burdett Coutts is to be married to Ashmead Bartlett, a member of the British Parliament.

An interesting interview with Captain James B. Eads, the famous engineer, now in this city, will be found in this morning's RECORD-UNION.

"MORE WATER TALK."

A contemporary treats the "water boom" lightly, and thinks it an annual complaint of but slight importance. If the paper in question will take the pains to sound the public sentiment on the subject rather than its own prejudices, it will be astonished to find ninety-nine out of one hundred of our citizens favor the position taken by the RECORD-UNION. It is a simple one. It calls only for inquiries, for development of facts, and these no city officer, however much he may be in love with river sediment and tule extract, can, in discharge of his duty, honestly refuse to make for the people.

Is it true, as alleged, that over 2,500,000 gallons of water, pure, clear, soft and healthful, is drawn daily from bored wells in and near the city?

Is it true that, with her pipes all laid and her engines and pumps in hand, Sacramento can, on her own property, sink wells, strike clear, pure water and put it into the pipes as cheaply or cheaper than she does the machine-destroying grit she now pumps up?

Is it true that scientists differ wildly as to the purity of river supplies, and that such men as Professor Huxley declare the waters of rivers receiving town and country drainage to be dangerous for domestic uses?

It will not cost the city a dollar to ascertain these facts, and "off-color" river-water sophistries will not suffice as replies. We have a Board of Health competent and probably willing to aid in the inquiries, and they can be made and reported upon inside of one week. Who is it that fears inquiry? Who is it that closes his eyes to the fact that from fifty to seventy-five wells are now in use, and that the city water revenue is threatened? Who is it that talks of sipage water at 116 feet depth, and who is it that does not know that sipage at a considerable depth is natural filtration and better than surface flow? Who is it, in short, that is in favor of going to mill forever with the stone in one end of the bag and the wheat in the other? A hint is thrown out that it is possible a mountain supply may be obtained through flumes. Possibly. But that means money to a corporation and a round bounty to outsiders, no revenue to the city, and still a river supply; yet it too should have inquiry. But if, as has been alleged, there is a subterranean river of pure water beneath us, with no ownership back of it, why not look after it? The truth is, no denial has been made of the facts relative to wells reported in the local columns of the RECORD-UNION, and "the victims," so termed, who bore the wells and use the water, know that they are undeniable—for instance, Messrs. Scheld, Sanborn, Borches, Aiken, Rose, Lachman, Tryon, Knauer, Calderwood, Weisel and others. It may be well to recall the fact that Stockton has supply from a subterranean source, pays no tribute to a ditch company, and her people drink no sediment.

MATTERS IN FRANCE.

In France Rochefort has returned to his old forge, and is doing his utmost to bring matters to a white heat by bitter denunciations of Gambetta and the republican form of government as administered in that country to-day. Gambetta, on the other hand, defies all attacks, and declares the new republican institutions to be able to withstand all socialistic assaults. We believe he is right; that Rochefort's power is gone. At present he is a novelty, but that he can rally the discordant elements to any acts which will even amount to danger to the Government we cannot believe. Of course, in such a country as France all things are possible, but the probability of Rochefort again being a dangerous power in the land is very remote. The Government has shown its confidence in the strength of its policy, by a direction to its agents abroad to aid with funds all amnestied Communists who desire to return to France, and are so financially crippled as to need pecuniary aid.

GENERAL ARTHUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

General Arthur has forwarded to the proper committee his letter accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency at the hands of the Republican party. He announces his approval of the platform of the party in a single straightforward sentence. But on certain topics he adds a few expressions of his own, and devotes them largely to arraignment of the Democracy for its persistent effort to break down the guards the Republican party has thrown about the ballot-box to secure its purity. He shows that he has a thorough comprehension of the wisdom and necessity of those laws, and the dangers to follow their abrogation. These laws, have as he says, crushed "violence and wrong," and to their undoing the Democracy has bent its energy, even going to the extent of threatening to refuse appropriations for the carrying on of the Government if the demands of the party in this regard were not acceded to, by the President signing the destructive bills the majority in Congress had passed. He points out that in the former slave-holding States and increase of representation was attained by the elevation to citizenship of former slaves, yet the men thus accorded greater powers in national legislation have sought to rob of their votes those through whose enfranchisement the increased representation was gained. Give the Democracy the power and it will accomplish this end. The Republican party is a necessity to prevent this. It longs for a full and real reconciliation, and, sincerely offering the hand of good will, asks only in return the pledge of good faith. Coming to the question of the public service, he pronounces unhesitatingly in favor of stability in the tenure of office, the calling to it of those thoroughly qualified by ability, fidelity and integrity, and he applies to the question what he deems the best methods by which to attain the highest results, a simple test, to wit: the rules which should be applied to the management of public service should in the main conform to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Undoubtedly when the Government can secure in its service as good management as the correct business man enforces in his private business affairs an exceedingly high standard will have been attained. He holds that the acceptance of public office in no wise impairs any right of citizenship in the officer or infringes his liberty of "thinking, "speaking or acting in political matters "according to his own will and conscience, "provided only he honorably, faithfully "and fully discharge all his official duties." Concerning the financial question, he refers with pride to the resumption brought about by his party, and the prosperity consequent. "There must be no deteriorated "coin, no depreciated paper, and every "dollar, whether of metal or paper, should "stand the test of the world's fixed stand-"ard." These principles he announces as those which to him seem the right rules for the government of the relations of the elements of a currency. He is emphatically opposed to the diversion of any revenues of the State or nation to the support of sectarian schools, and holds that the advantages of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen.

He favors such changes in the tariff system "as will relieve overburdened "industry, and enable manufacturers and "artisans to compete successfully with "those of other lands." Works of internal improvement, national in character, should have Government aid, and it should promote the development of our water courses and harbors, wherever the general interests of commerce require it. He calls attention to the political situation, the attempt of a party to gain complete political ascendency which finds its main support among those who sought a forcible disruption of the Union, and believes there is grave reason to fear that its triumph, if its candidates are elevated to power, will be signaled by "exorbitant claims upon "the public treasury, by no means limited "to the hundred of millions already cov-"ered by bills introduced in Congress "within the past four years." The letter is a frank one. It fairly sketches the political faith of the man who, in event of his election to the Vice-Presidency, might become, on the happening of a contingency, the Chief Magistrate. The letter is not of the scholarly cast of General Garfield's, but the patrotism of the writer is manifest, and its open expression admits of no doubt in the mind of the reader. The Republicanism of its author cannot be questioned. He clearly foresees the dangers liable to follow the success of the Democratic party, and does not hesitate to point them out. It is the letter of the fearless man, who knows the political history of his country and understands it. It is the unmistakable expression of one who sincerely believes as he forcibly declares—and that belief is in the current with the best thought of the age—that the career of his party, "so illus-"trious in a great and patriotic achieve-"ment, will not fulfill its destiny until "peace and prosperity are established in "all the land; until liberty of thought, "conscience and action, and equality of "opportunity shall not be merely cold "formalities of the statutes, but living "birthrights which the humble may confi-"dently claim, and the powerful dare not "deny."

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT SUMMER RESTING-PLACES.

That the people of the valley and the coast cities and towns of California need summer rests will not be denied. The change of air involved by resort to summer resting-places means renewed vitality. We use the word rest in its broadest sense. If people seek summer resorts to dissipate, to exercise unduly, to keep late hours, to guzzle and drink, and to eat and gorge, they utterly mistake the purpose of leaving the business groove at all. Now rest means gain in health, and that means better labor on return to business. Rest is best secured by change of air, by departure from the usual daily scenes, in short by getting out of the groove. In Europe it has become the annual and almost universal custom for employers to so arrange their business that every employe shall rest from his labors for a time by going from his home for some days. The American business men are rapidly coming to this practice, too, and both have found their gain in the better results of the labor of his refreshed, invigorated employe. A tourist relates that in England many large houses compel their employes to take these "changes," whether they wish to or not, and the result is that disease is lessened, life lengthened, labor lightened and business advanced.

Now in California more than in any other State opportunities offer for recreative changes. Our summers are long, our resorts are many. The coast from San Diego to the Oregon line is dotted with places for retiracy, which in salubrity of air and beauty of scenery far surpass any upon the other side. Our mountains, with their lofty lakes of marvelous beauty; our canyons, with their grandeur of depth and their awfulness of quiet; our mountain streams, with their shy inhabitants; our table-lands, with their gentle warmth; our broad stretches of valley, with their inviting country homes and pleasant villages—all beckon to the tired worker and speak to him of rest, release from burden and bustle, of recuperation and of new powers. The romantic McCloud; the darkly-rolling Pit; the broad meadows of Plumas; the cool retreats of Lassen; the invigorating altitudes of the Sierras; the silvery bosom of Tahoe; the fairy beauty of Independence, Donner and Weber lakes; the canyons of the Yuba, the Feather and the American; the deep recesses of El Dorado's forests; the half-explored regions of the southern Sierras; the beauties of Amador; the awe-inspiring depths and cascades of Yosemite; the wonders of the big tree groves; the smooth beaches of Santa Monica and Santa Barbara; the many wonderful springs of the Southern counties; the bracing climate of Monterey; the gentle roll of the surf at Santa Cruz; the quiet of the smaller bays and pebbly beaches north of it; the beauties of the Santa Cruz mountain tops; the rural delights of the coast valleys, with their retreats and springs, from Lake county down to San Bernardino; the equable atmosphere of such sanitariums as Saucelito and San Rafael; the bracing breezes of the northern coast, clear up to Humboldt bay; the magnificent waters of Clear lake; the boundless depths of Mendocino's forest retreats, and the great hunting grounds north of them; the health-giving atmosphere of the Coast Range valleys; the score of boiling springs in the Geyser canyon; the lofty slopes of St. Helena and the Shasta mountains; the craggy attractions of Trinity—these are but a few of the retreats which give voice to the echo of the poet, "God made the country."

We should go to the country, then. We can select the quiet, economic rural retreat; camp beneath the broad and tented sky for less, live a fortnight at the lakes for a little more, or be prodigal of our means at the coast watering-places. We have a choice vouchsafed to no other people on the face of the globe. We may find any desired climate; we may go five hundred miles or but twenty miles and yet secure perfect change of air, scene and association. We need more holidays. They are capital investments. They pay better than any other stock. A summer flight brings us into new fields, tempers our judgment of our neighbors, broadens our ideas of nature, enlarges our views of humanity, strengthens us in good resolves, gives time for reflection, makes us acquainted with our own people, and gives us opportunity to study their purposes and methods in life. Hence the summer exodus is benefical to society; it brings face to face people who seldom otherwise meet, and the result is pregnant with benefits for the common good.

But the great drawback, the one obstacle to a more general adoption of summer-resting, is said to be found in our great distances. It costs much to travel; and yet travel here is as cheap as can be expected. Only those well supplied with means, then, can go to the more distant places. Fortunately, however, the coast resorts are but short distances from the valleys, and there is scarcely a valley resident who cannot, at nominal cost and in a very few hours, reach a very desirable resting-place on the coast, so many are they. So, too, with the mountains; their cool retreats are attainable by the poorest of valley people, for they may be reached by the simplest and most economic means. Hence we do not think the excuse of cost sufficient, for it is demonstrable that what one would spend at home in the same time, will, in a large number of cases, afford the family a week or more of tent life—and than that there is nothing better—in foothill or in mountain.

The seeker for rest and renewed vitality should avoid the largest crowd; the best enjoyment he must learn is not to be had in the greatly crowded places. He ought to go where he can wear his old clothing with a perfect disregard for appearances, content alone with neatness and cleanliness. If he determines to rest beneath the shade, beside the sighing brooks, among the sturdy rocks, and to clasp the brown bosom of mother earth, let him not make up an outfit of broadcloth and patent leather; rather let him wear homespun and patches if he would experience the soul-expanding feeling of freedom in "roughing it." It is a precious privilege to be able to flee from dusty streets, hot sidewalks and burning walls, and rest beneath the oak's shade or the pine trees protecting arms. He should therefore go from the one to the other free, care free, business free, almost thought free, and, above all things, dress free. He should take his children, too, introduce them to nature in her rougher garb, and teach them in the solitude of the forest, beside the roaring sea, on the mountain tops, or in the mirrors of the lakes to look from nature up to nature's God.

THE GRANT MEN.

To satisfy some doubting ones, General Grant has announced that he does support the nomination of General Garfield, and adds that he can see no reason under the sun for any Republican doing otherwise. Exactly. Right here let us hint to those people who are following Democratic example, and throwing spears at the Grant men, and speculating over their defeat, that it would be just as well to "quit." The Grant men were the first to pledge themselves to support the nominee, and are now his warm and sincere supporters. They are the kind of Republicans who have not faltered, as we read their history, and their leaders are fathers in that party. To see party organs constantly chuckling over the defeat of the Grant men, and doubting their adhesion, is sufficient to move the independent press to point out the unreasonableness of the proceeding, and call a halt in the name of reason.

RUSSIA.

In Russia there is a stir to the very center on account of the advent of Barker, an American, backed by a powerful American syndicate, who proposes to introduce grain elevators, construct a Siberian railway, and engage in coal and iron explorations. Barker seems to have been received with great favor, and this because of the honesty and faithfulness he has displayed in the discharge of contracts he had with the Czar's Government in supplying cruisers. If more of Yankee spirit is to be infused into Russian policy, and internal improvements, and improved industrial conditions are to be the rule, Russia may see her true way to the speedy pacification of her murmuring people.

The Irish National Convention, just organized in Philadelphia "to deliver Ireland from the English rule," adopts this couplet as a motto: "Not a cent for blatherskite, but every cent for dynamite." [Buffalo Express.

COAST DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION

CALIFORNIA.

Political Movements—Remarkable Report—Authors' Carnival—Stabbing Affray.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19th.—The Democratic Blue and Gray Legion held a meeting at Union Hall to-night. The roll of the Legion numbers about 1,400 names. Arrangements were made for a grand rally at an early day. Captain Bush, one of the speakers, announced that some 500 prominent Republicans were about forming a club in the interest of Hancock and English.

The Executive Committee of the Garfield Invincibles met this evening at the Palace Hotel, and placed on foot arrangements for combining with the Republican Invincibles. There has been some contention between the two organizations, which is likely to be harmoniously settled.

The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, rendered to-day, is remarkable in showing a surplus in the fund of $37,000. Whether this unprecedented result is due to the economy of the administration, the large appropriation or reduced amount of service, is not clear.

It has been decided to revive the Authors' Carnival next October, which met with such pronounced success last year, under the old management.

Philip Kramer, a well-known character about the police headquarters, became involved in a quarrel with his brother William in a grocery store, at the corner of Dupont and Greenwich streets, this evening, during which he was stabbed and probably fatally wounded. William was arrested.

Suicide at San Rafael.

SAN RAFAEL, July 19th.—About 10 o'clock this morning the report of a revolver was heard by the station agent at the railroad junction, about two miles from here. No attention, however, was paid to it at the time, but about two hours later, as engineer Haley, from the train, entered the waiting-room of the station he was horrified to behold the lifeless body of a well-dressed man lying upon a seat in a pool of blood, a small five-shooter revolver lying upon the floor. It proved to be the body of Alfred Bibby, importer of kid gloves, whose place of business is No. 3 Kearny street, San Francisco, and who resides at San Rafael. Upon examination it was found that he had shot himself in the right temple. The ball ranged around the upper interior of the skull, and passed out of the lower left side of the head, from which death must have resulted instantly. There was nothing found upon his person to indicate the motive for the deed. The ghastly wound in his head and the dripping blood formed a most shocking contrast with the neatness of his not elegant attire of the man.

Held to Answer.

WATSONVILLE, July 19th.—William H. Wheeler, the editor of the *Transcript*, today waived an examination on a charge of libel. He was held under $300 bonds to await trial in the Superior Court of this county.

Safe at Anchor.

MONTEREY, July 19th.—The *Call* states that the yacht Laura is probably lost. She is in our harbor, and has been for the last three days.

Crops in Napa Valley.

NAPA, July 19th.—Thrashing commenced in this valley last week. So far the grain is yielding abundantly, exceeding the expectation of farmers. Considerable wheat is still standing. A large amount of hay has been cut in this county this season. Grapes are coming along finely. The largest crop ever harvested in this valley will be gathered this fall. The yield of other varieties of fruit, excepting apples, will be short.

ARIZONA.

Bullion Product—Serious Fall—Railroad Building—Barley Market.

PHŒNIX, July 19th.—Eighteen bars of bullion, worth $31,000, have arrived from Gillette being the product of a fourteen days' run of the Tiptop mill. The mill is 10 stamp, and runs night and day.

Jos. Campbell, a young California lawyer, fell 20 feet off a balcony Saturday night, breaking his shoulder.

The surveyors to locate the line of the Arizona Central Railroad have arrived and gone to work. They report that track-laying will commence inside of two months, and the cars running to Phœnix inside of four months.

Barley is selling at $1 12½@1 25 sacked.

NEVADA.

Passengers Passing Carlin.

CARLIN, July 19th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: J. C. Coolidge, Mrs. T. B. Bishop and son, S. F. Bufford, wife and child, San Francisco; A. Harvey, Baltimore; M. D. S. Mercer, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Skerrett, England; W. L. Dickinson and wife, San Francisco; W. L. Libbey, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Bailey, San Francisco; Mrs. J. H. Karsper, Forbestown; Mrs. D. Crain, William H. Mintzer, San Francisco; C. A. Avsener, England; H. A. Pearsons, San Francisco; S. Firth, New Orleans, La.; W. G. Rifenburg and wife, Colorado; Mrs. C. H. Vickhoff, Sacramento; D. D. Moriarty, Pennsylvania; C. B. Billinghurst, Wisconsin; F. F. Hilp, Nevada; Bishop P. M. B. Ward, Atlarta, Ga.; J. R. Leigart, San Francisco; Nathan Peoples, Sonoma county, Cal.; Mrs. A. Bates and child, Kansas; W. A. Harrington, Holton, Me.; Mrs. C. Harrington, Dakota; 36 emigrant passengers, including 23 males, to arrive in Sacramento July 21st.

Mining Matters—Quinn, Yellow Jacket and Union.

VIRGINIA, July 19th.—Following is the statement of the Quinn Mining Company: During the past week we have advanced the south drift on the 200-foot level 43 feet. The north drift on the same level has been advanced 7 feet, and discontinued for the present. The men there employed are now at work sinking a winze immediately north of the main drift from the shaft in the supposed casing of the ledge. This winze has now attained a depth of 12 feet. There is good ore in the bottom, which looks very promising. During the past three days we have hoisted several tons of ore, car samples of which assay $102 72 per ton. The old shaft has been sunk 14 feet this week, through hard blasting ground. Men from the shaft have been employed part of the time to do necessary work on the surface. The new boiler was started on the 13th, and we now have all the power needed. We began to-day to cut out a station at the 200-foot level, preparatory to sinking the main shaft to the next level. Water is giving us no trouble.

At the Yellow Jacket meeting to-day the old Board were re-elected. Over 95,000 shares were represented.

The Union pump on the 2500-foot level will start up Wednesday.

OREGON.

Weather—Death.

PORTLAND, July 19th.—The weather is clear and delightful.

Thomas S. Carr, for some years in the employ of the Oregon Steamship Company as freight clerk, died here this morning, after a protracted illness. He was for several years in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, holding a similar position. He leaves a wife and child.

LOUISVILLE CENTENARIANS.—The census enumerators of Louisville, Ky., found centenarians in every block. One registered the name of a lady who reached her 115th birthday last month. She walks about the house with ease, is unusually affable, has never been sick in her life, and can thread a needle as quick as a young girl. She resides with her great grandniece, who is her only living relative. James Stone is 103 years old, and says he has been married eleven times. A colored woman named Rosette Washington had reached the 117th year of a checkered existence. She was very certain of her age, because she remembered very distinctly of doing up the Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes for her old Virginia master's family to wear to Washington's inauguration. She remembered all about the Revolutionary war.

MODJESKA.—Apropos of Modjeska's reported breach of contract with Harry Sargent, the *Dramatic News* says: "So many theatrical contracts on different sides of the Atlantic are being made just now, and such trouble, vexation, and loss are likely to arise from violations like that of Modjeska, that nobody can have the least feeling of security unless some law is passed allowing special remedies. In France it is imprisonment for man or woman who wantonly refuses to carry out a contract of this sort, besides heavy fines that have to be paid out of the first money earned. Modjeska, had she treated Mr. Sargent in her own country as she has treated him here, would simply be thrown into jail, and kept there during the whim of her manager."

I HAVE TRIED Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters, and find they are all they are recommended to be. O. N. CRONKITE, Sacramento.

COAST NEWS CLIPPINGS.

Florence, Arizona, has 908 inhabitants.

Red Bluff is going to have a shoe factory.

Ice in the streets of Bodie the other night.

The town of Hill's Ferry is said to be growing rapidly.

Population of Pajaro township, Santa Clara county, is 4,100.

There are about forty patients in the Los Angeles County Hospital.

Two more oil wells are being sunk at Newhall, Los Angeles county.

Many forest fires are raging in the mountains of Washington Territory.

Harvest hands at Kernville and Havilah are being paid $2 and $3 a day.

All of the Republican office holders in Alameda county are up for renomination.

There will be about 2,000 foreigners on the Great Register in Santa Clara county.

The farmers who are hauling their wheat to Stockton are storing and not selling it.

Strawberries and new potatoes are beginning to come into the Montana markets.

There were sixty-five births in Oakland last month, being twice the number of deaths.

According to the Census Enumerators there are 536 Mongolians in Santa Cruz county.

The semi-annual statement of the Bank of San Luis Obispo shows a surplus of $103,000.

The thermometer at noon on the 14th stood at 110° in the shade at Live Oak, Sutter county.

The Alden Fruit Factory in Los Angeles has resumed work. It has been idle for several years past.

The Silverthorn murder case cost Shasta county $12,000, and the man was declared not guilty after all.

Tintic, Utah, with its rich mines, is now agitating narrow-gauge railroad connection with the Utah Southern.

At Wells, Nev., a large number of calves and yearlings are rapidly dying from a disease called the "black foot."

The Silverton (Or.) Narrow-gauge will be finished to that place in four weeks. Five hundred men are employed.

Hollister, with over twenty places where intoxicating liquors are sold, has not a single temperance organization.

Near Rock, Capay valley, Yolo county, a farmer reports finding the track of a snake which measured 22 inches across.

The mosquito has been so aggressive that work had to be suspended in some of the fields and orchards about Haywards last week.

The Merced Vigilance Committee had a general rodeo last week, and ran in a number of the vermin that infest the San Joaquin valley at the harvest season.

Since his marriage Sam Davis, of the Carson *Appeal*, frequently uses the editorial "we" in his columns, when prior to that event it was "the editor of the *Appeal*."

The Grand Central Hotel block at Oakland, it is reported, has been bought by the South Pacific Coast Railroad Company, which will erect a colossal depot and warehouse upon it.

There are 398 mortgages recorded in Marin county, representing $1,738,057. Last year the number of entire assessments was 1,600; this year, under the law requiring subdivisions, there are 3,300.

The Santa Anna *Herald* says that on the morning of the 4th a favorite cow belonging to Mr. Rosenbaum gave birth to three fine calves—two white and one spotted. The cow family were doing well at last reports.

The Woodland *Democrat* says: We learn, on good authority, that the glanders in the most virulent form has appeared among horses and mules on the road leading to Merritt Station from the locality immediately east of Willow slough.

Austin, Nevada, is having trouble about her water supply. Water is disappearing from the wells in the city. The *Reveille* speaks of one well in which the water, three weeks ago, was eighteen feet in depth, and now there is not over a foot.

The beehive has long been an emblem of industry among the Masons, but it remained for Dayton, Nev., to vivify it into a reality at a Masonic hall. A veritable swarm of bees has located over the door of the lodge-room there and engaged vigorously in its industrial pursuit of gathering and storing sweetness.

Says the Fresno *Expositor*: C. D. Davis exhibits a fossilized tooth found on upper King's river. It is 7½ inches long, 3½ inches wide and 3 inches deep, that is from the surface of the tooth to the gums, where it seems to have been broken off. It is deeply notched, and evidently belongs to some prehistoric water reptile.

One of those queer freaks which Nature takes sometimes was seen in Quartz valley, Siskiyou county, last Sunday night, in the shape of a belt of white frost about forty yards wide and reaching across the valley. The boundaries of this frozen belt were distinctly marked, and the vegetation within its lines was incontinently wilted.

Six weeks ago a setter pup was born in San Jose with only three legs. The pup otherwise was perfectly formed, and is now as healthy and frisky as one could wish. The missing member is the right fore leg. The canine gets around about as well as his perfectly formed relatives, and does not seem to consider himself as entitled to any sympathy.

An idea of the importance of the Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific Railroad can be gathered from the fact that there are now at Los Angeles fifty locomotives, sixteen of them among the largest in the United States, besides an almost countless number of cars of every description, to which additions are being made almost daily.

A fire occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock Friday night, at Sylvester Graves' place on the Saratoga road, about two miles from the town of Santa Clara, and near the Rucker chapel, which destroyed his barn and its entire contents, valued at about $6,000. Eleven fine horses, of the best stock in the vicinity, perished in the fire, and one more was so badly injured that it will die.

The Contra Costa *Gazette* reports a fire last Tuesday on the ranch of the McCabe brothers, six miles west of Brentwood. Mr. Sharp, of Ygnacio valley, was thrashing the crop, and about sunset, while the thrashing party were at supper, a cloud of smoke was seen, and on rushing in that direction they found the separator, cleaner and derrick forks destroyed, as well as the product of fifty acres of grain in stacks.

An enormous piece of rock recently fell in a narrow canyon between Rock creek and Chamberlain flats, in Klickitat county, W. T. It came from a ledge above a road, and nearly crushed a traveler and his horse. It then went over the precipice, flying through the air a distance of 1,700 feet, went through a band of stray sheep below, numbering about 75, killing outright about 45 of them, while the rest were hurled through the air against the surrounding rocks and maimed or injured.

A correspondent of the RECORD UNION sends the following from Middletown, Lake county: The Republicans of Middletown met in the school-house on the 16th instant and organized a Garfield and Arthur club, with 41 members on the roll. The following persons were elected officers of the club: President, J. B. Lynn; Vice-Presidents, W. R. Coburn, Leon Lobe, John R. Banks; Secretary, John Good, Jr.; Treasurer, John B. Preble; Sergeant-at-Arms, George Farley. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested, rousing speeches were made, and several persons who have heretofore acted with the Democracy were among the first to sign the roll.

Last Wednesday, says the Haywards *Journal*, Andy Harrington captured a deer in a singular manner. He was fishing in the San Lorenzo creek, two miles east of Haywards, when his attention was attracted by a rushing noise above him, and a young deer dashed down the hill at full speed, closely followed by two coyotes. Harrington dropped behind a bush, and the deer, turning down the creek bed flew by the bush so close that he was able to grapple him, and after a brief struggle succeeded in capturing the prize. The deer, which weighed only about thirty pounds, was brought home and purchased by Col. Hayward.

MINING NOTES.

Some fine discoveries have been recently made in the Shingle canyon district, near Georgetown, N. M.

The gravel mines at Dogtown, Calaveras county, are said to be paying well. Quite a number of miners are employed in the various mines in that section.

Near Summit City, Alpine county, a gold and silver-bearing ledge of base metal ore has been developed, twenty feet wide. At a depth of 200 feet the ore assayed $600.

The Picche (Nev.) *Record* states that some vandals had injured the works of the Mazeppa mine, at that place, to the amount of $3,000, by caving it and filling up drifts and cuts.

In Butte county, near Oroville, the Minerva mine is thoroughly opened, and can put thirty tons of rock on the dumps daily. Rock assays at least $55, and can be taken out for $2.

One of the largest lumps of solid gold ever seen in San Francisco, and now on exhibition, is about fourteen inches long by seven in width and six in hight. Its value was estimated at $55,000.

The Dutch Flat *Forum* learns that a pretty fair strike has been made in the Franklin mine, just at the edge of town. There was $15 taken out of two pans of dirt. They expect to find still better paydirt soon.

As yet there are no indications of a diminution of the water supply—either at present nor in the near future—and work continues to be ardently pressed upon all the claims in this vicinity, says the *Calaveras Chronicle*.

The Eastern papers report that the present activity in mining in Utah equals the booming days of the Emma mine, and it is estimated that fully $10,000,000 have been invested there since last spring by Eastern capitalists.

Hon. John C. New, ex-Treasurer of the United States, is the President of the Fortuna Mining Company, whose claim is situated at Nevada city, and also of the Trinity Hydraulic Mining Company. He is largely interested in other mining properties.

The tunnel of the Bald Mountain Extension Company near Forest City is now in over twenty-two hundred feet, and the progress made is one hundred and eighty feet a month. There are now only fourteen hundred more to run. Three shifts are being worked. The formation is still mountain lava.

For the last week the mine of Dr. Buelow, situated in Rough and Ready township, on the south side of the South Yuba river, has been producing very heavy sulphureted ore. When in 56 feet from the shaft the drift struck a five-foot ledge. It is the same body of ore found in the shaft but has increased in size to a remarkable extent.

Parties are now at work upon the coal mines in the Cajon Pass, says the San Bernardino *Index*. Those interested as owners have sold to the railroad company for a good round sum if they can show the bed to be four feet in thickness. From what is stated it will not be long before it will change ownership, as they have about that in sight now.

Utah men engaged in mining in Idaho, say they have a great deal of trouble in getting mill and furnace machinery delivered, owing to the scarcity of teams, and they fear the season will be well advanced before smelters and mills can be place i in running order. Meantime ore accumulates at the mines, but the boys can't get the ducats out of it till the machinery is in motion.

A gentleman, recently from Mojave county, informs us that in Mineral Park District several new mills are being erected. Much prospecting is reported as being done in various parts of that county, with good results, so far as finds are concerned, but the great difficulty is the absence of capital. It is said that the Vulture and the McCracken mills are about starting up. The Indians are apparently peaceable.—[Tucson Star.

A Frenchman named Ganyon discovered a rich gold quartz ledge in Honey Lake valley a few days since, says the Reno (Nev.) *Gazette*, about five miles southeast of Janesville. The ledge is situated high up on the hillside, and about a quarter of a mile from the post road. The float-rock is rich in free gold, and the quartz is rusty. The claim is to be developed as fast as possible and the necessary capital is said to be at the disposal of the locators.

According to the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*, some of the hottest places ever found in the mines have long since been passed by. These were on the 1200 and 1400-foot levels of the Gould & Curry and bonanza mines. This heat was at points where there were soft, decomposing rocks and soft clay in places where there was very little water. On the same level, in the same drift, and at but short distance apart, there is found to be great difference in the heat of rock. Three holes may be bored in the floor of a drift fifty feet apart, and a thermometer placed in each, when the temperature will probably be found to vary from fifteen to twenty degrees.

CURRENT ITEMS.

There is a 450-pound negro in Purdy, Tenn.

Of paper collars, 200,000,000 are made yearly.

In this country there are fifty-four newspapers edited by colored men.

They say that Jerusalem is fast becoming a fashionable winter resort.

In St. Petersburg, during the week of May 9th to 15th, there was not a single death.

The Texan newspapers cannot find words to express their indignation at the acquittal of Currie.

They were at a dinner party, and he remarked that he supposed she was fond of ethnology. She said she was, but she was not very well, and the doctor had told her not to eat anything for desert but oranges.

A garrulous fop, who by his frivolous remarks had annoyed his partner in a ball-room, among other empty things asked whether she had ever had her ears pierced. "No," was the reply; "but I have often had them bored."

A swarm of bees took possession of a Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific car near Beverly, Mo., the other day. The train men and passengers gave them full possession until Lawrence, Ks., was reached, when a policeman was notified, and he succeeded in enticing them into an empty keg after receiving numerous stings.

A census enumerator in a New Hampshire town found one family where the mother's age was 26 years and that of her eldest son 14 years. Inquiry revealed the fact that the mother was married when 11 years and 6 months old to a man 23 years old. She is a native of Rhode Island, and claims to have been the youngest mother in the State.

A jolly young man of Nahant,
For nautical honors did pant;
So he bought a chip hat,
Some large clothes—he was fat—
But endure the sad sea waves he can't.

A jolly young girl in Berea
Declared that she never did see a
Young man from "the Hub"
Whom she didn't call "hub,"
And they always responded, "Oh, de-ah!"

The time was when the Benedictine monastery at Monte Cassino was the richest in Europe. Its Abbot was the first Baron of the Kingdom of Naples, and the Administrator of a diocese composed of thirty-seven parishes. Among its dependencies were 4 bishoprics, 2 principalities, 20 countships, 250 castles, 440 towns, 1,300 tracts of land and 1,662 churches. To-day the monks of Monte Cassino have barely enough to live. Their pensions from the Italian Government amount to the small sum of 30 francs a month—paper Italian francs, and equivalent to less than $6.

A Russian army officer has been condemned to lifelong penal servitude for deliberately killing his wife in a street in Odessa. The lady, Mme. Vera Majewski, young, handsome and but lately married, was walking with him, when suddenly they quarreled and loud words were heard. In a moment several passers-by saw the lieutenant draw a knife from the breast of his uniform and inflict two furious stabs upon his companion, who endeavored to save herself from further injury by flight, whereupon he drew his sabre, ran after her, and cut her down with such tremendous force that she fell dead upon the pavement.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

The Antioch *Ledger* of July 17th tells the following story: An incident occurred in our village on Friday of last week which tends to verify the aphorism and is worthy of note. Twenty-three years ago Samuel Walbridge, a well-known resident of Contra Costa county, having lived for several years at Pacheco, and during the past year at Antioch, left his home in Michigan to come to the Golden State to better his pecuniary circumstances. He left a wife and two young children, both girls. For a few years after his arrival in California he corresponded frequently with his family and sent his wife considerable sums of money, at one time $1,700. But, like thousands of others, he was afterwards unfortunate in business, grew careless, and all correspondence between himself and family ceased. In the meantime the prudent wife had invested the money received from her husband in real estate, the daughters grew to womanhood, married, and the mother prospered exceedingly from her investment in land in the then comparatively new State. Urged by her daughters and a desire to again meet her long absent husband, Mrs. Walbridge set out for California in search of the absent head of the family, not knowing whether he was living or not. At Sacramento, by chance she made the acquaintance of a gentleman who informed her that Mr. Walbridge was alive and well, and that he resided at Antioch. She hastened to meet him, and on Friday of last week had the unspeakable pleasure of making herself known to the long-absent husband and father. Mr. Walbridge was taken completely by surprise, but we will not attempt to depict the joyful meeting. He was informed by the wife that she was in possession of a handsome property in Michigan, the result of having properly invested the money sent by him. The reunited husband and wife departed for San Francisco Saturday morning, and immediately returned to their Eastern home.

The largest gem so far found in the Siam sapphire mines weighed 370 carats in the rough, and 111 when cut.

I CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND Hammer