THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 21, 1880.

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

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 108⅝ for 4s of 1907; 103¼ 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, 52 11-16d; consols, 98 5-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s 112½; 4½s, 113¾.

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.

Mining stocks were again quiet in San Francisco yesterday. The announcement of an assessment on Chollar depressed the price to the extent of 25c. In most cases the Comstocks were a trifle higher than Monday.

W. B. Casey was caved on in a mine at Spencerville Monday evening and fatally injured.

John Norvis was drowned Monday evening at The Dalles, Or.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the channel at Stockton yesterday.

Stockton is to have a fire alarm telegraph.

The magnificent new steamship Columbia is expected to arrive at Portland, Or., to-day.

Rainsford Pond fell overboard from a steamer in the Columbia river in Oregon yesterday and was drowned.

The wheat crop in Willamette valley, Or., is estimated to yield this year 30 per cent. more than in 1879.

A severe storm of thunder and lightning passed over Victoria, B. C., Monday.

A sluice robber was shot and killed at Cherokee, Butte county, Monday night, by two boys.

Frank Howard shot and fatally wounded Joseph Haggerty at Denver, Col., Monday night.

Fire at Denver, Col.

Two men were drowned in John Day river, Oregon, Sunday, while bathing.

E. C. Fellows, Assistant General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, died at Oakland last evening.

The vessel with Cleopatra's Needle on board anchored off Twenty-third street wharf, New York, yesterday morning.

A terrific storm prevailed at Carlisle, Pa., Monday night, doing great damage.

In a railroad accident in Connecticut yesterday the conductor was killed and the engineer and fireman severely injured.

General Neal Dow has accepted the nomination for the Presidency of the National Prohibitory party.

Secretary Schurz is on his way to California.

Stephen Richardson (colored) killed his mother-in-law and fatally injured his wife and father-in-law at Wilmington, N. C., Monday night.

Edwin Booth is now at the Lakes of Killarney, in Ireland.

The Italian Senate has approved the bill for the adoption of the grist tax.

The report of the intended marriage of Baroness Burdett Coutts is denied from London.

Ninety-eight houses in a French village were destroyed by fire Monday night.

Russia has ordered the construction in England of four torpedo boats.

John McKinnon was found drowned at Stockton yesterday.

The Republicans of the Third North Carolina District have nominated William P. Canaday for Congress.

Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, addressed an immense audience at Indianapolis last evening.

Several places in New Hampshire were visited by earthquake shocks last evening.

Isaac L. Morrisot has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twelfth Illinois District.

A convention of colored men—the first ever held in the State—is in session at Springfield, Ill.

THE WATER INQUIRY.

The Trustees this morning at their adjourned session should call upon a citizens' committee or upon officials to make the inquiry suggested regarding the water question. It is no more than the right of the people that they should have the facts collected for and reported to the Board. This inquiry involves no cost, and can be made at no time so satisfactorily as at the present, in the midst of the dry season. All the reasons for such an inquiry, and the value of the report to be made, have been very clearly given in the RECORD-UNION, and no personal beliefs or dogmatic theories should be permitted to stand between the demand and the truth. If a committee is named it can ascertain all the facts at a small sacrifice of time. In passing, it may be remarked that the contemporary whose position we yesterday reviewed has finally awakened to a realization of the universal desire of the people and the entire justice of their demands. It says: "Let the water agitation continue. Good will come of it. "Only save us from the brackish water of "the plains. But if really good, pure and "clear water can be had without financially swamping the city, let us have it." No one wants brackish plains-water; no one wants to swamp the city financially; it has had one experience in that line with the Holly. But if it is true that a pure stream of water, clear as crystal, and for aught we know flowing in all its purity from the very foot of the great white throne, is at hand, and that the only cost is the pumping up of its precious fluid, just as we do the murky beverage of the river, we want to know it—want it demonstrated.

CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION.—Californians, when they reflect upon it, should hug themselves with satisfaction that their lot is cast in a land where umbrellas are not at all times a necessary attachment to the wardrobe. Several thousand people went from New York to the new pleasure grounds on Coney Island on the 5th inst. to celebrate, in the teeth of the bracing breezes of the ocean, the nation's natal day. The clearness of the atmosphere and the warmth of the day threw the Manhattan folks off guard, and they departed in linen coats and Panama hats, in lawn and slippers, and with never an overcoat or an umbrella. Scarce had they arrived when it began to rain and blow, and so continued all day. A more thoroughly drenched and wilted lot of pleasure-seekers never returned to their homes, and the procession of miserables set all New York laughing. A leading New York journal, commenting upon the fact, reminds the people very gravely that it is a rash act to venture anywhere at the East without umbrellas and wraps. It says that these mean cumbrous bundles and inconvenience, "but so does a baby," and that both are responsibilities the Eastern people must endure. We in California surely have reason for self-congratulation. We can go to Yosemite, the Geysers, to Tahoe, to San Diego in the south or Siskiyou on the north, and wander the length and breadth of the State, unencumbered by wrap or umbrella, free-handed and in perfect reliance upon the good conduct of the weather. Truly, in view of the inevitable umbrella of the East, we of the far West have reason to pity our distant friends.

NEW INDUSTRY.—The fact that ground was broken yesterday in this city for the foundations of rolling mills for the Central Pacific Railroad Company is evidence of the early opening of a new and important industry here of assured permanency. It is suggestive, too, of further possibilities for Sacramento as a manufacturing center. It is probable that the new mills will be very largely employed, not only in the production of rails for the Central Company's lines, but also in the preparation of material for bridge and trestle work, as it is safe to assume that on the California roads, as on other principal line in the United States, wooden bridges and trestles will be gradually displaced by those of iron and steel.

FIGURES FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

The official statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Government from its organization to June 30, 1875, has been given in the RECORD-UNION, together with the amount of defalcations and the ratio of such losses per $1,000 to the aggregate received and disbursed under the different administrations. We deem the table of such great value as to demand further reference to its facts. Under Washington, in eight years the loss on the $1,000 on customs receipts was $5 58. From his time down to Jackson it at no time exceeded $2 68, but under Old Hickory it ran up in eight years to $6 99. Under Polk it was but .06; Pierce, .53; Buchanan, .21; Lincoln, .10, and under General Grant but .02. The loss on receipts from all other sources was, under Washington .30, Jackson $2 42, Pierce $2 20, Buchanan $1 21, Lincoln .10 and Grant .43. But let us aggregate all receipts, and we find that under Washington (eight years) the defalcation ratio of loss to have been to each $1,000, $3 72; Adams (4 years), 91 cents; Jefferson (8 years), $2 65; Madison (8 years), $1 10; Monroe (8 years), $3 52; the second Adams (4 years), $3 40; Jackson (8 years), $5 53; Van Buren, in his 4 years, brought it to $3 01; Harrison and Tyler (4 years), ($3 68); Polk (4 years) reduced it to 8 cents; under Taylor and Fillmore (4 years), it rose to $1 30, but under Pierce (4 years) it was 75 cents; Buchanan (4 years), 62 cents; Lincoln (4 years), 10 cents; Johnson (4 years), 63 cents; Grant (6 years), 31 cents. With the solitary exception of Polk's quiet administration, Lincoln's, though in the stormiest of periods, showed the lowest ratio of losses. But it should be borne in mind that the amount handled under Polk's administration was less than $202,000,000, while under Lincoln the aggregate handled was over $4,600,000,000, and in Grant's time it was nearly $4,000,000,000. The greatest aggregate losses were under Jackson, $1,412,387 62; and Johnson, $2,562,721 90; and Buchanan, with $508,493 60, was only exceeded by his predecessors in one other instance—Monroe, $629,946 82. Prior to June 30, 1861, the ratio of total losses was $209 to the $1,000, but from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, the period of most vital interest to the country, and embracing the administrations in which the Republican party is held responsible, the figure is but 34 cents. In the Postal Department, which has not thus far been included, as it collects and disburses its own revenue, prior to 1861 the loss was $3 59, but since then, to June 30, 1875, it has been $1 37. Let us see, also, what were the total sums handled, Postal Department excluded. Prior to 1861 we find the whole long period to make the total of receipts but $2,263,660,610 68, while in the fourteen years following nearly $13,000,000,000 were handled, yet the losses prior to 1861 were $4,734,020 out of two and a half billions handled, while in fourteen years following, out of nearly thirteen billions of dollars handled, in a period in which occurred a costly internecine war, the losses were about $400,000 less. These figures are sufficiently suggestive and will awaken the attention of the thoughtful whenever the cry of governmental robbery is raised.

But let us now glance briefly at the disbursements, losses and ratio of losses per $1,000 to the aggregate of disbursements. In the War, Navy, Pension and Indian Departments the losses were, under Washington, 30 cents; Adams, $1 29; Jefferson, $8 71; Madison, $12 14; Monroe, $23 63; the second Adams, $5 61; Jackson, $7 10; Van Buren, $4 85; Harrison and Tyler, $2 20; Polk, $7 09; Taylor and Fillmore, $6 04; Pierce, $6 25; Buchanan, $9 12; Lincoln, $1 79; Johnson, 99 cents; Grant, $1 06. Prior to 1861, $8 33; since and to 1875, but $1 54. Prior to 1861 the disbursements were but a little over one billion, but since, to 1875, four and a half billions nearly. But taking the sum totals of disbursements and we find the losses charged to Washington's administration to be but 69 cents; Adams', $4 35; Jefferson's, $2 82; Madison's, $7 27; Monroe's, $13 22; the second Adams', $5 28; Jackson's, $10 31; Van Buren's, $21 15; Harrison and Tyler's, $10 37; Polk's, $8 35; Taylor and Fillmore's, $7 64; Pierce's, $5 86; Buchanan's, $6 98; Lincoln's, $1 41; Johnson's, 48 cents; and Grant's but 35 cents, or the lowest figure attained since Washington's time. Grant disbursed over $4,000,000,000; Washington but about $55,500,000. Jackson lost $10 31 on the thousand in disbursing $223,500,000, Pierce $5 86 with $285,600,000, and Buchanan $6 98 with $328,183,000. But Lincoln, losing but $1 41, disbursed over four billion six hundred thousand dollars, and Grant but a little less.

In conclusion, we cannot do better than to reproduce the recapitulation of the whole showing, which includes all that we have gone over, and to submit the figures as texts for the student of the political history of the country. We have heretofore enlarged upon the significance of the table, and at present refrain from the further extended analysis it invites:

ADMINISTRATION.	AM'T INVOLVED.	TOTAL LOSSES.	LOSS ON $1,000.
Washington	$112,566,503 60	$250,910 31	$2 22
Adams	90,783,611 84	235,411 57	2 59
Jefferson	210,072,736 30	1,653,467 79	7 75
Madison	353,954,011 38	4,293,757 95	12 14
Monroe	376,483,271 95	8,894,557 36	23 63
Adams, J. Q.	291,483,077 20	3,315,374 05	11 39
Jackson	500,081,747 75	3,701,111 87	7 52
Van Buren	285,337,949 02	3,343,792 04	11 71
Harrison and Tyler	244,500,156 31	1,595,903 25	6 40
Polk	423,913,857 43	1,782,851 04	4 08
Taylor	432,861,676 79	1,814,409 46	4 19
Pierce	607,957,215 91	3,517,682 47	5 78
Buchanan	627,506,370 69	3,563,167 87	5 67
Lincoln	9,386,097,144 28	7,906,984 14	0 84
Johnson	8,014,905,984 47	4,019,599 81	0 50
Grant (6 years)	8,174,506,676 77	2,846,192 12	0 34
Prior to June 30, 1861	$3,295,985,963 15	$890,106,605 90	$0 29
From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875	25,576,295,895 53	14,666,776 47	0 57

UNHAPPY TURKEY.

The Turkish situation is anything but pleasant. The Porte seems to have made an energetic leap into the arms of Germany and Austria. The Sultan may dream, as is alleged, of a Turco-Russian war with German allies at his back, but he will find his dream, if realized, to have an awakening wholly unexpected by him. To enforce the reforms resolved upon, the "Sick Man" has called to his aid a corps of German counselors and civil officers, who will take positions as the heads of departments. The fact is to be noted also that among those he has invited to aid him in the regeneration of Turkey are Russian officials. These acts seem to indicate a sincere effort to secure by genuine reform the continued existence of Turkey. That there is necessity for thorough reform has at last dawned upon the Sultan's intelligence. In Asia Minor, according to Obedden Pasha, the difficulties are compared to those which would exist in fifteen Irelands. Obedden selected a very speaking and thoroughly intelligible simile. If Wittendorf, the German counselor, who for a salary of 40,000 francs per year is to engineer reform for the Sultan, can straighten out Asia Minor in the three years allotted, he will have accomplished a work which will entitle him to rank among the profoundest and most skilled statesmen of the age.

But the Grecian frontier question is becoming more troublesome to the Porte. It is said Turkey will now lay claim for new negotiations, according to Article 24 of the Treaty of Berlin, which stipulates that, in the event of Turkey and Greece being unable to agree upon the rectification of the frontier suggested in the thirteenth protocol, the Powers will reserve to themselves the right to offer mediation to facilitate negotiations. Turkey is unwilling to yield to the decrees of the Berlin conference concerning the disputed borders, and it is probable the world will now realize that in this resistance she has reason for the preparations she is making for war with Greece, and that the decree is but the mask under which it is intended to fall upon the Porte, to his destruction. Austria and Germany are understood to oppose any interference by a single Power to aid Greece to obtain what the Conference awarded her. The indications all point to the non-success of England's plan of European concert of action by the Powers. In the meantime comes the news that Russia has notified the Sultan that "time is up" for an answer relative to the execution of the assassin of Colonel Commeroff, and the English and French Ambassadors have warned the unhappy ruler that his throne is in danger if he refuses to carry out the decision of the Conference, and have pointed grimly to the Egyptian example in case of evasion. Russian semi-official journals declare that no other flag than the Russian ought to be allowed to wave on the Bosphorus, that the present situation is intolerable, and that an end must be quickly made. This indicates, as the *Mulva* says, that Russia desires all the Powers, except Austria and Germany, to agree in the plan to "liquidate" the Turkish Empire, a diplomatic term for dismemberment. Austria, it is charged, desires present peace only to await a more favorable opening of the Eastern question, but the Russian journals congratulate themselves that Austria is too much engaged with home difficulties to interfere in the immediate settlement of that question. From all which it is evident that the parceling out of the Turkish Empire is to be entered upon, and when the meal begins we may expect to see a lively struggle for the choice bits.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

The Irish land bill agitation has proven to be the profoundest sensation experienced in political circles in England for years. The alliance between the younger Tories and the Irishmen is pronounced. The Ministry insists upon Parliament sitting until the Irish bills and other leading Government measures are passed. The opposition in retaliation threatens that no Government bill shall pass the House of Lords. The landlord class, English as well as Irish proprietors, are more than bitter in their opposition to the plans of the Ministry, as manifested in the bill to protect the Irish peasantry. Gladstone is denounced as a communist and a revolutionist; ancient privileges, the landlords declare, are attacked, and they think their ruin is at hand. The scenes in Parliament are said never to have been equalled in violence. Society has taken part, and the club-rooms and parlors have joined in the cry against the Ministry. On the other hand the Parnell extremists attack the Government because the Irish bills do not go far enough. Gladstone is between fires, and it is hot for him on all sides. His Liberal friends are openly regretting his support of the Prince Imperial monument scheme, to place the memorial in Westminster, and the Government has met a square defeat on that issue by the passage of a resolution forbidding what is termed a desecration of the Abbey. The feeling in England to-day is exceedingly bitter, and runs to greater extremes than has been known for years. It is aggravated also by the foreign situation, and the feeling that Gladstone's policy of concerted action of the Powers will avail nothing, and in reality ties his hands. It is probable that when the first rush of anger is over better counsels will prevail, and it will be seen the Government has pursued, regarding the Irish question, the only course left for it to take under the announced policy of the Liberals. The mistakes of the Government have not been few, but at this crisis any irresolution means more than disorder. The situation, it must be confessed, is not as clearly indicated by the dispatches as could be desired, and any judgment formed must needs be conditional. But it is known that a crisis crisis is impending, and that the slightest cause may work radical governmental changes.

POOR DEVICE.

A great deal of fuss is being made over the announcement that some Republicans here and there are forming Hancock and English clubs; and in San Francisco Captain somebody gets up and boasts of 500 Republicans who are thus organizing. It is one of the oldest of old campaign devices, to get a sorehead or two, back them up with Democrats so unknown that their statement as to former voting habits cannot be disproven, and parade the lot as converts. Such tricks are vain. As General Grant said the other day there is no earthly reason why Republicans should not vote their ticket; and let us add, there is not only every reason why they should not vote for their political enemies, but, in fact, they were never firmer in their adhesion to their organization than they are to-day. There never was a campaign without bolters; there never will be; they break from both ranks; it is an indefeasible right of the voter; but there is less of it this year than ever before known, and any careful student of the times knows this to be true. The opponents of General Garfield must adopt better and fresher tactics; men are thinking in 1880, and not following this way or that because some others go here or there.

DOMESTIC REFORMS.

There is a disposition in fashionable circles to put an end to the folly of the costly bridal trousseau and expensive knick-knacks for wedding presents. It is to be hoped that the inclination will come to maturity. Brides ought to have a good outfit—it is often the only one they ever have—but it should be of present use and capable of answering the demands to come. Jennie June tells of one fashionable family which broke away recently from the old folly and invested the money usually spent for trousseau, part for useful articles for the household, and part in the purchase of good interest-paying bonds. "Many a "poor bride," says Mrs. Croly, "has had "costly trained dresses laid away in her "trunk, costly knick-knacks scattered or "packed for which she had no space, who "had not a dollar she could call her own "to give, or to spend, or to keep." Another proposed domestic reform seems likely to meet with defeat—the proposed abolition of the practice of wearing mourning. The warfare against it began in London, but has met with small success. The custom was denounced as senseless, selfish and a conventional folly. On the other hand, it is urged that in all states of life man has signalized his grief by outward symbols, and that their putting on is a native instinct of the human race. It has not been lost with the advance of civilization, but has taken higher forms. The mourning badge signifies a belief in a future state of existence, and evidences the sentiment of the wearer, though it may be in no other way expressed, that those gone before are comforted by the remembrance of them being made manifest here. In fact the "mourners" seem to have the best of the argument thus far, and indeed the sympathetic tendency is to look upon the wearing of mourning as quite as natural an act, and fraught with as much affection, as the shedding of tears over the bier.

CHANGING THE TUNE.

The Democrats were terribly exercised over the possible Chicago nominee. If the Republicans would only choose Grant. He was the man of all others they could defeat with ease. They wanted nothing better than to contest the election with the man to whom they surrendered at Appomatox Court House. Grant was not nominated. His following promptly wheeled into line and became, as they always were, supporters of the nominee. Now note how the music changes with the situation. The Democratic siren is sighing over the supposed woes of the Grant men, and like Circe, seeking to draw them away by "singing a wonderful song to the tune "that no man knows." In the same breath they tell us that they are delighted with Garfield's nomination, and they only talked as they did for very fear that Grant would be nominated, as he was the man above all others who would have given them a hard fight. Verily the Democracy take a wonderful interest in the domestic economy of the party it opposes, and proves itself to be the most bloodthirsty sheep of the day; it would fain shelter the Grant lambs that it may the more easily devour them.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Mr. English, who is the bob to the Hancock kite, was the author of the "English "bill" in Congress which proposed to open all the West to slavery. Among its provisions was this:

> Whenever a fugitive from involuntary servitude is taken from his owner or master, or the Federal officers having him in charge, by amob, or by existing State laws which stand in conflict with the Federal Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, and whenever a slave is taken from his master while in transit of a State where slavery does not exist, by violent means as aforesaid, the city, county or township where such slave has been taken from the person having him in charge shall be liable to the owner of such slave in double the amount of his actual value.

This Mr. English was one of the men who created a mission for the Republican party, and forced the country into a cruel war to settle the question of property rights in human flesh. It was fought out and a structure of freedom erected on the ruins of slavery, and now Mr. English would come and dwell in it, promising not to tear it down, if only its builders will vacate and camp in the streets. That, they can afford to do only when the party which hindered the builders, and fired the building repeatedly, ceases to exist.

NOT LOSING.

The popular opinion that the mining counties have been falling off in population since 1870 seems not to be sustained by the census returns. Tuolumne only has shown material loss. Many counties report a decided increase. A general review shows that the mining sections have prospered, so far as population numbers indicate prosperity, and establishes the fact that legitimate mining industries have kept pace with most others in California.

TWO QUESTIONS.

The Solano *Times* says: "The defeat of "Garfield will carry with it a lesson and a "warning to all young Americans who are "looking forward to a political career." Indeed! Well, what lesson will his *election* carry with it? What will it teach young Americans to look forward to?

MRS. TOM THUMB is described by a correspondent as she appeared recently in the surf. She is now a perfect matron in miniature. Her face, though still pretty, shows her age, and has a quaint, motherly expression. She is a realization, in a small way, of fair, fat and forty. She wore a suit of blue-gray flannel, which was jaunty and coquettish before it got wet. Her arms were bare to the top of her shoulders, in each of which was a pretty little dimple, and there was a shapely taper down to her wrists. Her small feet were uncovered. She had a comically dignified air, and stepped into the surf with the air of a knee-high queen. She waded boldly until she met the first wave, which soused her, flopped her down, rolled her over and over, and finally threw her up on the sand. All the style had been instantaneously drenched out of her clothes, but "take her altogether, she looked better after the ordeal than did most of the bigger women." Her husband is enormously fat, wears whiskers, and shows all of his fifty years. His brother-in-law, Major Newell, who was a dwarf of very small proportions when he married Minnie Warren, has since grown to a stature of five feet.

GAMBETTA.—Gambetta is called "Dictator" by the Paris *Pays*, "Auguste" by the *Estafette*," "The Master" by *L'Ordre*, and "Ecce Homo" by *La Liberte*, while *Le Soleil* says: "For us, who are not Republicans, it is an unspeakable delight to find these 300 Brutuses bending low before this bourgeois Cæsar, this civilian Bonaparte, this Louis Quatorze of Democracy. Gambetta has been wittily described as the Emperor of the Republic; he is more than that—he is the Republic itself. When his friends, or we should say his subjects, flocked round to congratulate him, they might have said with perfect truth, 'Ave Gambetta! Serviturl, te salutant!' and instead of concluding his speech with the utterance, 'Il n'y a qu'une Republique; il n'y a qu'une France,' he might have said, 'I am the Republic—I am France.'"

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MARKET.—Money moves slow from the banks. There are always enough needy borrowers, but it is because their securities are not acceptable. Lenders scrutinize all collateral with more than usual care. Regular borrowers find no difficulty in getting all the coin they can employ at almost their own rates. Farmers are taking some money through intermediate agencies. The regular rate of discount for first class commercial paper is 9 per cent., but there is more or less business at both 8 and 10 per cent. The savings banks are loaning on city property at 8@9 per cent. and paying the mortgage tax. This is equivalent to 6@7 per cent. Drafts on New York are drawn at 20c for mail and 25c premium per $100 for telegraphic. Exchange on London is 49½d for bankers' bills, and 49¾@50d for commercial bills. Refined silver is 10¼@10⅜ per cent. discount. Mexican dollars are nominal at 92c.—[S. F. Bulletin, July 20th.

George W. Childs was nominated for President of the United States by the Philadelphia newsboys.

I CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters for dyspepsia, habitual constipation and liver complaint. They have made me a well man.

R. DAVIS, 411 K street, Sacramento.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

The potato bug has appeared in Montana.

Diphtheria at Randolph, Coos county, Oregon.

Coos county's (Oregon) population is about 5,000.

Denver (Col.) is to have a morning Democratic paper.

Rapid City, Dakota, is arranging for a national bank.

Eberhart's tannery, Santa Clara, covers about ten acres of land.

During the last three months not a death has occurred in the town of Chico.

The apricot trees in the Santa Ana valley are dying from the gum disease.

Six insolvency cases were called in the Superior Court at Oakland Monday.

The Yuba City people want a chain-gang established to rid their town of tramps.

Residents of Duncan's Mill and vicinity want a road up the river to Guerneville.

A Deadwood, Dakota, dispatch says: The census returns give Lawrence county 11,282.

The receipts at the Orphans' Home at Vallejo for the month of June amounted to $184 50.

It is reported that the Government will soon put a bridge across the Spokan river, W. T., at the falls.

Anaheim is discussing the building of reservoirs below the Cajon ditch in which to horde up winter water.

Including Indians, Yakima, W. T., has a population of 2,821. This is a gain of 50 per cent. since last year.

Large quantities of drift-wood have been secured in and about Lewiston, Idaho, from the recent rise in the rivers.

The Mormons are taking possession of San Luis valley, Southern Colorado, and have built a town called Manassch.

The Riverside cannery now employs between eighty and ninety hands, and puts up about four tons of fruit per day.

The S. P. C. R. R. Co. is spending about $1,000 in repiling and replanking the Powder Company's wharf at Santa Cruz.

Last week at Merced the thermometer ranged from 100 to 106 degrees. In some wooden buildings it reached as high as 115.

Boat-sailing on Stockton channel, and short excursions on horseback in the evening, are among Stockton's most popular recreations.

New Mexico papers state that this has been the dryest season for thirty years. Stock of all kinds have suffered very much from scarcity of feed.

The necessity of raising the grade of the water front of Portland, Or., is being discussed in consequence of the late overflow by the Willamette river.

The *People's Cause*, an exceedingly wide awake daily published at Red Bluff, has become the property of Jerome Banks, J. H. Pryor and J. W. Brown.

Alameda has now better ferry connections with San Francisco than has Oakland. Forty-one trips per day are made from Alameda to twenty-nine from Oakland.

A Marion county (Oregon) census-taker says he is surprised at the number of full grown idiots he found. Every sour-visaged woman he met said her husband was an idiot.

The new disease mentioned in the Chico *Enterprise* as having broken out near Nelson, in Butte county, is thought to be cholera morbus, aggravated by the use of tainted meats.

A writer in the Georgetown, Placer county, *Gazette* urges the several Pioneer societies in the State to erect a monument on the site of Sutter's mill, where the first gold was discovered.

It costs $3 50 a ton to transport granite from Placer county to the foot of Market street, Oakland, and the cost of shipping granite from the State of Maine to San Francisco is $4 per ton.

Pueblo (Col.) has a mystery. Mrs. Geo. Morgan of that place has received threatening letters, has been shot at, struck with a stone and chloroformed. This persecution has continued for three months.

About 11 o'clock night before last, says the Nevada *Transcript* of July 18th, while the moon was brightly shining, a magnificent rainbow appeared in the northeastern sky, and at about the same time a brief rain-storm prevailed.

At Phœnix, Arizona, watermelons are coming in in large quantities. In a few days sweet potatoes will be in the market, and peaches, grapes and figs will be plentiful by the first of August, all raised within a few miles of Phœnix.

The census of San Diego county has been completed and shows a population, exclusive of Indians, of 8,620 for the county. The Indian population is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,500. There were 100 deaths during the census year.

The Bridgeport *Union* says that the county of Mono is one of the most important in the State; that within the past three years the population has increased from 400 to 10,000, and the assessment roll from $375,000 to $3,000,000.

The Mormon papers are noting the anniversaries of all important battles and massacres, says the Salt Lake *Tribune*. Lest they might forget it, we will remind them that the anniversary of the Mountain Meadows massacre occurs on the 17th of September.

The Denver (Col.) *Times* gives full reports of the floods of July 13th. Thirty people were camped on the Fountain river-bottoms. All but one escaped. Cherry Creek, the Platte river and many mountain streams overflowed, sweeping bridges and fences away.

San Quentin at present contains about 1,549 prisoners, about 1,000 of whom are employed making bricks, grading roads, etc. A building is being constructed outside the walls of the prison adjoining the entrance on the south, to be used for officers' mess-rooms and quarters. It will be sixty feet long and two stories high.

Some wheat has been grown in Butte county that is attracting the attention of the local scientists. The heads are destitute of kernels, and from many of the meshes have shot out accessory shoots which resemble small spears of grass. These heads are filled with minute insects, which are doubtless the cause of the abnormal growth.

The Walla Walla (W. T.) *Statesman* is quite certain that Mount Hood is about to make an eruption. It says: On Tuesday night a bright light burned all night steadily from the summit, at times so bright that the flames themselves could be seen as they shot out from their crater prison, and all the time throwing a bright, lurid glare upon the clouds that hung like a pall over the far-away Cascade mountains.

The Alameda county rolls show a marked increase over last year's assessment, Washington township alone showing an increase of over $400,000. Farming land in Murray township is assessed at from $40 to $60 per acre. Washington township lands are assessed at from $45 to $125 per acre; Eden township at from $50 to $200, the vegetable land and fruit farms along San Lorenzo creek going as high as $300 per acre.

A Sunday school has been established at San Quentin, and there are at present 52 children in attendance every Sunday. There are now about sixty families living in the neighborhood of the State Prison at San Quentin, nearly or quite all of them the families of persons connected in some way with that institution or with the industries carried on within it, and the census roll shows 99 children of suitable age for school.

A dead horse, saddled, but without a bridle, was found on Clatsop beach, W. T., a few days ago. A bundle, containing several articles of a man's wearing apparel, was found near at hand. No one in the immediate neighborhood recognized the animal, and it is probable that it and the rider were drowned while attempting to cross some swollen stream putting out from Tillamook or Nehalem valleys, and afterwards floated into the ocean.

When Macaulay was an undergraduate he attended an election meeting in Cambridge, and was rewarded by a dead cat being thrown in his face. The man who hurled the offensive article apologized by saying that he had no wish to hit Mr. Macaulay, as he intended it for Mr. Adeane. "I wish," replied Macaulay, "you had intended it for me and hit Mr. Adeane."

MINING NOTES.

Granite creek placers in Oregon are paying better than usual.

Iron ore found near Olympia contains 42 per cent. of pure iron.

The McCreigh mine, Calaveras county, is building a quartz mill.

In Calaveras county the silver vein on Bear mountain proves rich.

The quartz mill at Murphy's, Calaveras, is running to its full capacity.

The Derbec mine, Nevada county, employs 80 white men and 24 Chinese.

The Blue Jupiter gravel mine, Dogtown, Calaveras county, has begun work again.

Hoisting machinery is being erected at the Kessling claim, Rich Gulch, Yuba county.

It is said that over $80,000 was spent in prospecting the Duvey mine, Nevada county.

B. K. Thorn's quartz mine, in Calaveras, has been sold to San Francisco parties for $16,000.

The last clean-up of the Blue Tent hydraulic mine, Nevada county, realized about $30,000.

The new town at the Green river mines, Utah, is called Bullion. The camp is called Carbonate.

California paid the Sutro tunnel royalty for June amounting to $1,369 50; Consolidated Virginia, $2,853.

The Spencerville Copper Company have 12,000 tons of ore in process of calcination. The net profit of each ton is $8 25.

Sulphuret works are being built at the Waters mine, Tuttletown, Tuolumne county. They will be finished in two weeks.

Deep Springs District, Inyo, has narrow ledges and rich ore. It is said to be the best sort of a place for men of small capital.

The Northern Chief mine, Bingham, Utah, bids fair to become one of the leading gold and silver mines in the Territory.

The Tombstone, A. T., *Epitaph* gives a list of over fifty mines which have sunk shafts to the depth of from 50 to 350 feet on ledges in that vicinity.

Rich quartz is reported at Six-mile creek, near the Black Bear mine, Siskiyou county. Some prospectors struck a vein, and from 25 pounds of rock took $152.

The Chinamen working in the cut at Morey's foundry, Placerville, struck a rich streak recently. One man says a shovelful yielded nearly half gold.

The San Leandro *Reporter* states that a party of young men from that section who have been to the Skagit mines have returned and say the mines are worthless.

The Polk county (Oregon) *Itemizer* says: We hear a report that there has been found in the mountains toward the Nestucka good prospects of gold, silver and quicksilver.

The shaft of the Fortuna mine, Nevada City, is down about 175 feet, and is advancing at the rate of ten feet a week. When it has reached a depth of 200 feet, drifts will be run along the ledge.

The papers of Colorado figure up a bullion output for that State for the first six months of the present year equal to about $8,000,000. Utah for the same time has produced, approximately, $5,000,000.

There is an unusual number of prospectors in and around Mammoth at this time, says the *Herald*. Scarcely a day passes but more or less of them are in town with their pack animals purchasing supplies and tools.

A very important discovery was made last week in the Victorine mine, thirty miles south of Austin on the Smoky side of the Toyabie range, says the Reno (Nev.) *Gazette*. The workings are down 220 feet, and have shown up a fine body of ore 8 to 12 feet wide and 175 feet long, which goes from $60 to $100.

The Last Chance, near Callahans, Siskiyou, has struck a body of gravel which is paying $13 per day to the man. They work through a shaft forty-five feet deep, using water power for hoisting and pumping. The Montezuma yields large dividends. The Never Sweat quartz mine is working on $10 rock.

Says the Chico *Enterprise*: The machinery for the Senn gold quartz mine has arrived, and the owners will shortly commence work. This mine is located in the foothills, and the specimens shown us are of fabulous richness. There are only sixteen shares in this mine, and they are principally held in Chico.

Cummins City, near Laramie, Wyoming, is proving a disappointment as a mineral district. Referring to this matter the Laramie *Times* says: "There is no question about the richness of the mines in that locality, but most if not all of them are owned by parties who are not able to open them so as to command the necessary capital for the erection of stamp mills and other machinery."

The Georgetown *Gazette* says: Lewis Sites, at Spanish Dry Diggings, has made a good strike in his Modoc mine, upon which he began work some six weeks ago. Five weeks ago he began striking it rich, taking out some fifteen ounces. Since then the mine has continued to increase in value, some of the pans going as high as $80. Jacob Burner, who a short time ago took a new lease of the old Grit claim, at Spanish Dry Diggings, from the Cal. W. & M. Co., struck a seam a few days since, from which he has taken out seven ounces of gold.

The Spring Valley Hydraulic Gold Company has 38 men employed in its mines at Cherokee, Butte county. The extent of the water supply is 2,210 inches of water per diem. Six thousand cubic yards of dirt is the average day's work. Five banks of very rich dirt are opened ready for piping. A greater portion of the ground worked, especially down toward the bedrock, is blue gravel and rotten bowlders. Tanks are now being put in with a view of saving the black sand. There is an enormous quantity of this in the claim.

A silver ledge has been found at Oak Valley, about four miles from Camptonville. Charles Biber and James McBride, in prospecting a quartz ledge for gold, came across some singular-looking metal which they deemed worthless and threw aside. As they went down on the ledge they found large quantities of this metal and finally concluded they would test it and see what it was. They did so and found it to be silver. The ledge has been traced a distance of 4,000 feet and the vein is fourteen feet in width. Free silver is found all through the ledge and the parties think they have struck a bonanza.—[San Juan Times.

The Mariposa *Gazette* gives a history of the El Carmena mine, which is near the Hite mine. It was formerly known as the Manuel Gomez, and was discovered and worked in 1864. A great amount of gold was extracted from this mine, but like many other discoveries in those days, the gold was used in other ways than improving and developing the mine. The extent of the work done up to the present time is a shaft some 300 feet deep, and a tunnel some 160 feet in length. It is said that not a pound of ore has been taken out that was worth less than $100, and from that to $500 per ton. The last five and one-half tons taken from a little below the 300-foot level yielded $1,700. The last attempt to work it was the running of a tunnel upon the vein proper and striking the body of ore about 150 feet below the 300-foot level, giving 160 feet of new ground, which is supposed to contain a rich body of ore far exceeding that of any yet taken out. This tunnel, which is completed 160 feet, will require 150 feet more to be added before reaching the main lode.

The Cause Discovered.

Most of the readers whose eyes scan these pages have suffered from headache, lassitude, nausea or pains in the back; but we doubt if they knew what the cause was. In nine cases out of ten it was some trouble with the kidneys or liver. This is a truth which has just become known, and the result which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has accomplished. The above-named troubles are caused by disordered kidneys and liver, and the remedy which cures the cause banishes the pains which arise from it. H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

The New Zealand newspapers notice an amusing instance of the manner in which Colonial railway trains are sometimes stopped. The engine-driver, noticing a lady waving her hand at a siding where the train was not timed to stop, as if she wished to get on board, stopped the train, only to discover that the lady wanted to know if any passenger had change for a £1 note.

Idaho has 30,000 inhabitants.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From our San Francisco exchanges of July 20th.]

The collection of city and county personal property taxes thus far amounts to $22,000, $12,000 of which was collected yesterday.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the first six months of the year amounted to $8,484,300, against $7,855,400 in the same time last year.

Chief Justice Morrison has ordered the calendar of the Supreme Court to be made up for August 2d, when the Court will sit in the new quarters in the Howard building on Stockton street.

The Chinese, under the supposed tutelage of Colonel Bee