RETAKE OF PRECEDING PAGE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The WEEKLY UNION is issued to-day—that is, its second part of eight pages is sent out, for the UNION appears twice each week, each part consisting of eight pages. Thus each WEEKLY UNION embraces sixteen pages of choice news, critical and business matter for home, office and fireside, street car, farm and shop. Matters occurring between Friday and Wednesday the subscriber to the WEEKLY UNION obtains full knowledge of in the semi-weekly of Wednesday, and occurrences happening between Wednesday and Saturday are reported to the patron of the paper in the semi-weekly of Saturday. Its departments, which are recognized as leading, are: Editorial writing upon leading social, political, scientific and other topics of the day; agricultural comments, selections and news; telegraphic, coast news and market quotations; literary matters, embracing book reviews, religious, scientific, art, fashion, mechanical, health and other matters; political news; notes of development, progress and production; educational, religious and other notes; art, music, popular science and industrial news; Paris, London, New York, Oregon, Arizona, State, coast, Chicago and other correspondence; telegraphic news, European, coast and Eastern; Pacific coast news; mining news; market and stock reports; commercial review; local intelligence; society notes; fiction and poetry, etc. The WEEKLY UNION has a constantly extending circulation, and has grown with unexampled rapidity.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 110¾ for 4s of 1907; 102⅝ for 4s of 1881; 110⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84½; silver bars, 113½.

Silver in London yesterday, 52½; consols, 97 11-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106; 4s, 114; 4½s, 114½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 3d@9s 8d for average California.

Mining stocks opened very quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning. There was comparatively little business and but slight variations in prices. The quotations, as a rule, were lower than on the morning of the 8th, and lower at the regular 11 o'clock call than at the informal call at 9:30 A. M.

The grand military parade commenced at Berlin yesterday.

Destructive fire at Louisville, Ky.

L. F. Greef, the Greenback nominee, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second Kansas District.

The citizens of Yankton, D. T., have subscribed $10,000 for an experimental artesian well.

The grain acreage in the Northwest this year is 461,000 greater than in 1879.

Ten buildings in Chinatown at Auburn were burned Thursday night.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday on the beach near Vallejo Junction.

A violent storm occurred in Paris Wednesday.

Serious disturbances have occurred between Bulgarian and Servian peasants on the disputed frontier territory.

The Powers have resolved to carry out the naval demonstration in Turkish waters.

It is thought certain at Vienna that Dulcigno will be ceded to Montenegro.

In East Worcestershire, England, 28,000 nail-makers are on a strike.

The explosion at the Seaham mine, in England, made seventy-six widows and two hundred and eighty-four orphans. One hundred and forty-eight men and boys were killed.

The British steamer Anglia, from Boston to London, foundered when four days out, but no lives were lost.

Jules Niccolet, the eminent French Jesuit lawyer, is dead.

Complaint is made of the treatment of members of the Chinese Embassy in the streets of New York.

The majorities for Democratic candidates for State offices in Arkansas range from 50,000 upwards.

Mount Baker, in Washington Territory, is in a violent state of volcanic eruption.

The wheat crop of Illinois this year will be 53,865,000 bushels, valued at $14,457,000.

Dr. Buchanan, the bogus diploma man of Philadelphia, who pretended to commit suicide, has been captured in Michigan.

Fire at Jersey City.

Mrs. Synthia Sargent, 70 years old, was murdered at Fort Ann, N. Y., Thursday night.

Calistoga is excited over the alleged fact that gold is found in the hot springs at that point.

A grand soldiers' reunion is to be held at Central City, Nebraska, next week.

The Presidential party visited the fair at Petaluma yesterday, where they met with an enthusiastic reception. They returned to San Francisco in the evening, and attended the Mechanics' Fair.

J. W. Stalloop was found dead Thursday in a thicket near the north fork of Lewis river, in Washington Territory.

Charles Anderson was seriously injured by a fall Thursday at Astoria, Oregon.

Hon. H. F. Page will open the Congressional campaign at Martinez, September 14th.

Prospects are said to be good that Louisiana will send at least one Republican to Congress.

A steamer which left Hamburg for New York on Wednesday carried $500,000 in gold.

The matter contained in the inside pages of today's RECORD-UNION will be found exceedingly interesting, including the usual weekly departments, letters, etc., and another installment of Farjeon's story, "Set in a Silver Sea."

THE DEMAND FOR WINE IN FRANCE.

According to the latest authorities the *phylloxera* has completely triumphed over the French vineyards. All remedies have failed, and the present estimate is that in a few years the yield of the French vines will cease altogether, and the country will be dependent upon importation for its entire supply of wine. It is true that when American vines have been planted they have resisted the *phylloxera* successfully, and proved healthy, but the substitution of American vines is necessarily a work of time, and it must take many years to bring up the new grapes to the standard of the old ones. In the meantime this is the opportunity of America, and especially of California. The value of imported wines in France has risen from $1,600,000 to $34,000,000. Italy, Spain, Algiers and Hungary are our rivals, and none of them can produce as good vintages. The California wines are now bought largely for mixing, by European vintuers, and a considerable market of this kind exists. They need, however, to be pressed for what they are on their merits, and it cannot be doubted that if this is judiciously done the great improvements which have been effected during the last five years in the quality of our wines will secure them a ready sale in the French market. France must go abroad for her wines henceforth, for at least a generation, and perhaps for half a century or more, and California ought to be able to supply the larger part of this demand, and thus establish a permanent and extensive viticultural industry.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Baron Huebler is said to have stated that the close alliance between Germany and Austria is the inevitable issue of an attempt made a year ago by Russia to secure a French alliance against Germany. M. Waddington not only declined the proposition, but proceeded to inform Bismarck of it, and the Chancellor, who has never had any love for Gortschakoff, at once took steps to checkmate the Muscovite diplomatist by ratifying a compact with the house of Hapsburg. It is quite possible that this story is true, and it is also by no means unlikely that the German-Austrian alliance may before long compel Bismarck to take a more active part in the Eastern question than Germany had counted upon,

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE.

There is now before the American people an issue far deeper and more vital than any question growing out of passing governmental measures can be. It is an issue which must be decided before it will be in order to discuss any of those questions. It is, the maintenance of republican institutions in the United States. There can be no question so necessary to determine as this. It is useless to contend about secondary matters when we are not agreed as to the methods by which the results of such contention shall be ascertained. When men arrange for a race between horses the first thing they do is to settle the conditions of the contest. At present in this republic we have the singular spectacle of a strife between parties which is conducted on different conditions in different parts of the country. The fundamental conception of our government is that the majority shall rule. The implication of this conception is that the ruling shall be done by the real majority. If majorities are to be fabricated the whole system falls to the ground and becomes a meaningless sham. If the honesty of the electoral system is so destroyed at any part of the republic that that part is controlled by fraud, the whole scheme of government ceases to be what it was meant to be; is no longer a government by the majority; but is thenceforth a haphazard, unrepresentative scramble, and contest of cheating and lying. The first necessity of such a government as ours is that it shall be genuine. The real majority must have sway, and at all points. This is indispensable to the proper working of the system. A republican form of government substitutes for the dictum of the monarch the dictum of the majority; but the majority is the only legitimate substitute for the monarch. A minority has no claims to allegiance under this system. There can be no advantage in government by a minority. It is not the democratic principle, but it has all the dangers and objections of an oligarchy. And, which is the conclusive point, it is not provided for nor contemplated nor allowed by our theory of government. If, then, minority government obtains anywhere in this union of States, it amounts to a defeat of the original governmental scheme. And because the several parts of this republic are interdependent, it follows that minority government in one State alone must serve to throw the whole system out of gear, and to change, in effect, the form of government which prevails in all the other States. Thus if in South Carolina a minority, by force or fraud, usurp the sovereignty which belongs to the majority, the result is not only to overthrow republican institutions in that particular State, but to deprive them of their force in all the other States. The voter in California or Maine or Illinois is robbed of a part of the scope of his franchise whenever a minority in South Carolina usurps the authority appertaining to the majority. Let this usurpation be extended over the States of the Union, and the original scheme of government is destroyed, and it is no longer possible for the political contests which take place to produce results which are significant or conclusive. Every contest under such conditions resembles one between a player who acts fairly, and a player who cheats. To such contention there can come no satisfactory or righteous conclusion. It is not an honest test of power; it is a vexatious pitting of righteous convictions against unrighteous fraud. At the point where such fraud begins the governmental system has broken down, and all attempts to act as though both sides were still controlled by the same conditions must fail. In the present case the embarrassment of the Republican party is due to its initial mistake in the policy of reconstruction. That policy failed utterly, but it left the South with a semblance of republican institutions, and it has unfortunately been deemed necessary ever since to pretend that they meant the same as similar institutions at the North. But the South long since ceased to be republican, and this is the secret of the present confusion.

The Southern people have not respected republican institutions since the war. That is the plain fact. It is also true that before the war Slavery had warped their democracy into something quite different from that which existed at the North. But for twenty years the South has been anything but democratic in its system of government, and it has now formally undertaken to establish a permanent situation of which minority government shall be the cornerstone. It is necessary to realize this, because until it is adjudicated all attempts to proceed with the government of the country on the original principles must fail. The Republic was constructed to fit majority government. It was not constructed to fit minority government, and it cannot be made to do so. The attempt to harmonize majority and minority government in the same general system is clearly futile, nor is it any more possible to conceal the fact that these irreconcilable principles are both in operation to-day. It must be perceived that they cannot be allowed to continue in operation. They are not capable of being maintained contemporaneously. Government by majority must prevail throughout the country, or Mexicanization will prevail, which means that all true and ordered government will cease, and fraud and force will be in the ascendent everywhere. The recognition of this appears to us to be the one vital requirement of the hour, and beside it all other considerations sink into insignificance. We have no right to pass on to the discussion of any issue until we have determined the conditions of all discussion. At present our politicians are dallying with this momentous issue, trying not to perceive its imperative nature, trying to make believe that if the minority usurpation can be overcome by downright majority expression, it will be the same in the end as though no usurpation had been attempted. It will not be the same. We are to-day to all practical intents a divided nation. And the most serious fact is that these divisions have ceased to recognize the same governmental standards, though they affect to believe that this separation has not taken place. The North clings to majority rule. The South adheres as stubbornly to minority rule. Nor does it matter whether there is any plausibility in the reasons given for setting aside the fundamental governmental principles at the South. All that is important is that this has been done, and that in doing it a gulf has been opened between the North and the South. Thenceforward they do not proceed on parallel lines, speak the same political language, cherish the same institutions, submit to the same rules. Thenceforward the South is playing its game with loaded dice and marked cards. Thenceforward it becomes only a question of time for this hollow alliance to fall to pieces in one way or another.

As long as this condition lasts all other remedies must be futile. The primal requirement of democratic government is that all who participate in it shall do so on the same terms. To-day this requirement is violated all through the South, and consequently the situation is unstable and necessarily evanescent. It is not requisite to inquire whether the North is willing to tolerate the usurpations set up at the South, for the laws of political life are such that it has no volition in the premises. The vitality of every scheme of government is dependent upon the fidelity with which that scheme is adhered to, just as the vitality of the human organism is dependent upon the fidelity with which the laws of its being are observed. Let the laws of being of the body politic be once violated, and degeneration and decay will be set up, and if allowed to continue will bring about the death of the system. The violation of republican institutions which has been permitted at the South is not a mere local complaint. It is in all essentials a mortal disease, and unless it is so regarded it will prevail until it has wrought the destruction of the republic. Nothing is stronger than its weakest part. This is a mathematical axiom, but it applies to government also. The South is the weakest part of the Union, and its weakness measures the danger which threatens the entire fabric. The Republican leaders are very reluctant to acknowledge the gravity of the issue we are considering, because to do so involves the admission that they erred in admitting the South to resume all its former political relations and powers after the rebellion. But it is useless to hesitate about this admission. It must be made, and it may be made without shame or discredit, since actual experiment only could have demonstrated the futility of the Reconstruction policy. The danger at present lies in the tendency of politicians to struggle on anyhow under the impossible conditions which obtain. They do not see that the only result of this can be to spread the taint of Southern fraud into the North; that sooner or later the North will grow tired of having all the honesty on one side, and will begin to practice the devices which have made the South solid; that when this mutual fraud has been carried a little way it will breed recourse to force as well as chicanery; and that by scarcely perceptible stages the whole country will thus be Mexicanized in the end. This is what must happen if minority government is not extirpated at the South. It is impossible that it should continue to exist without producing these effects. Nor is it of any use to try to ignore this question. It goes to the bottom of the whole subject of stable government. It must be determined before any profitable contention can be had over other matters. The first need of the country is a return to common standards of political action. We must all measure our political cloth by the same yard-stick, or we shall have confusion worse confounded. There cannot be two kinds of measures, one for the North and the other for the South. This is the lesson which must be learned by Republicans throughout the country, for this is the one great paramount fundamental issue, which supersedes and dominates all others, in point of fact.

INSINCERITY IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. E. E. Hale has an article in the September *North American Review* on "Insincerity in the Pulpit." Coming from a clergyman such a paper is necessarily more interesting than the criticism of a layman would be, since it is to be presumed that the writer has special sources of information. The burden of Mr. Hale's accusations against his brethren is that they do not say all they believe, in the pulpit; that they make many mental reservations; that they not infrequently preach dogmas which neither they nor their congregations believe; that in fact they have become demoralized by the advances of Science, and that while a great many of them have followed scientific progress and historical criticism to the verge of skepticism, if not beyond the verge, a great many more have endeavored to effect a compromise by quietly dropping the discredited dogmas, and preaching generalities which demand no precise definition. Mr. Hale asserts that it is the duty of the preacher "to say "what he belives, not what he wishes to "believe, or thinks it would be well to "believe." And he continues: "It seems, "now, as if the country at large was be-"ginning to doubt whether the pulpit does "make such utterance. In one quarter "and another, and this in no dainty "terms, it is called half-hearted. Preach-"ers are called cowards and insin-"cere. * * * It is for the organs of "orthodoxy to consider how far they can "bear to diminish the power of the pulpit. "They ought to know whether its "dogmatisms have any such power as to "make it safe to risk the contempt of those "who hear. They ought to ask themselves "whether men now come to church with "the eagerness with which men once came, "or whether the word spoken from the "pulpit now commands the sort of assent "it once commanded. * * * The ques-"tion is, 'Does the American people, on "'the whole, believe that the preach-"'ers say all they know?' This is a "very grave question. In proportion "as orthodoxy shirks it, or as it "fails to amend its ways, in that pro-"portion will the American pulpit, "so far as orthodoxy controls it, cease "to be the power which it once was, and "which it wishes to be." This is plain talk, and shows that Mr. Hale at least believes in the justice of his criticism and the need for reform. But it is more difficult to suggest a remedy than to point out the disease, and in point of fact he fails to suggest a remedy. For if, as he intimates, many preachers no longer believe the things which they preach, it would seem unprofitable from an ecclesiastical standpoint for them to avow their disbelief openly before their congregations. Such avowals would very probably dissolve the congregations, but it is not reasonable to suppose that they would strengthen confidence in the sincerity or in the utility of the preachers. The chief difficulty is that the doubts of so many preachers involve the very foundations of the schemes of religion they support, and that therefore if they should say all they believed they would have to say that they did not believe in the efficiency of their own preaching. This consideration appears to offer an almost insuperable objection to the adoption of that intrepid and unreserved candor which Mr. Hale recommends. That frankness might, in the opinion of some, be salutary in regard to the enfranchisement of congregations, but to such as still believe that dogmatic theology ought to be taught, it would seem that the prescription of Mr. Hale would be suicidal. Insincerity in the pulpit, if it exists, is no doubt deplorable and discouraging, but if it is, as alleged, due to the failure of all attempts to overcome the force of scientific discovery, there appears to be no sufficient remedy for it, compatible with the maintenance of the pulpit as a moral and civilizing agency.

THE NATURAL AFFILIATION OF THE GREENBACKERS.

A correspondent yesterday put some questions relative to the financial position of the Republican and Democratic candidates. After stating the propositions of the Greenbackers, namely, abolition of the National Banks, the issue of a currency direct from the Treasury, based on air, and the diversion of the reserve fund in the Treasury, for the discharge of a small portion of the public debt, he asks: "If "General Garfield is elected President, "will his election be a triumph or defeat "of these theories? In other words: Has "General Garfield, in Congress, favored or "opposed these theories? (2) If General "Hancock is elected, will it be a triumph "or defeat of these theories? (3) Judging "by any fair and reasonable inference, "which of these two candidates—Garfield "or Hancock—is most nearly allied to "Greenbackism? For example, should "Congress pass a law abolishing the na-"tional banking system, and authorizing "the issue of a currency direct from the "Treasury, which of the two candidates "would be most likely to sign, or which "most liable to veto it?" Of course it is not possible to predict with any certainty what course Hancock would take under such circumstances, because he has no record on the subject of finance. It is, however, a fair presumption that he would be guided by his party; and that party has originated and supported every financial heresy and every attack upon the public credit that has been invented and attempted during the past twenty years. At the present time we find Democrats everywhere allying themselves with Greenbackers, and this is quite natural, since the Greenbackers have no ideas on finance save those which they have borrowed from the Copperheads of old. They represent that hostility to the honest discharge of the public obligations, and that knavish and imbecile yearning for a depreciated currency, which the Copperheads first exhibited, and which grew out of their traitorous hatred to whatever measures tended to uphold the Union. The Greenbackers, in fact, are nothing more than disguised Copperheads, and therefore they affiliate naturally with the Democrats. If such measures as our correspondent refers to were brought before Hancock for signature, his advisers on the subject would have to be drawn from the party which has always favored such ruinous legislation, and it is consequently highly probable that he would sign the bills.

As regards the financial position of General Garfield there is happily no room for doubt or misapprehension. Throughout his Congressional career he has advocated honest finance, and his speeches on the subject continue to be among the ablest and clearest expositions of intelligent currency principles. He has specifically and in terms declared himself opposed to the abolition of the National Banks and the issue of a sole Government currency. He has combatted the theory of a State Bank in the most earnest manner. He has declared that "it is the experience of all na-"tions, and it is the almost unanimous "opinion of all eminent statesmen and "financial writers, that no nation can "safely undertake to supply its people "with a paper currency issued di-"rectly by the Government." In all his speeches on the currency and the debt he has advocated adherence to the most honorable methods, and no word of his can be cited in support of Copperhead-Greenback folly or knavery. If, therefore, the measures referred to by our correspondent should ever be brought before General Garfield in his capacity of President, we may be perfectly certain that he would veto them, and that he would at the same time give such valid reasons for his action that the advocates of the bills would be put to open shame. General Garfield can be trusted implicitly to oppose all financial heresy with the whole of his great abilities and energies, and under his administration the Greenbackers would find their occupation, as malignant assailants of the public credit and the stability of the currency, gone.

General Garfield, however, only represents his party faithfully on this subject. The country owes every measure which has been enacted for the preservation of the public credit and the elevation of the currency to gold par, to the Republican party. It has had to fight the Copperheads and the fiat-money fools and Greenbackers, and all other currency drivellers and quacks, since the beginning of the rebellion. It has denounced and rebuked all of them in every platform it has adopted. It has opposed and defeated them in Congress and through the press and on the stump. It has stood by the national honor as it stood by the national life. It has rallied the hosts who won the battles of the Union in the field, to meet and overcome the more cowardly but not less malignant enemies of the country who strove to break down the public credit, to prevent the resumption of specie payments, to swindle the nation's creditors, to rob the working classes by depreciated coin and paper. The shifts and changes of these public foes have been frequent and various, but through all their disguises the Copperhead original is discernible, and the Republican party is their natural and implacable adversary. Their last pretense, of being themselves Republicans, will not deceive the people. They are the same old crew of wreckers that have been beaten off so often before. They belong to the Democracy, and what is more they belong to the least honorable elements in it. The Republican party has ever stood between them and the attainment of their malevolent designs, and it will ever continue so to stand. General Garfield at its head has a record which is a conclusive assurance of the reception any measures of repudiation, open or covert, would meet from his administration, and whoever favors the Greenback follies will have to go to the Democratic party for aid and comfort.

WHO ARE THE BONDHOLDERS?

The Greenbackers are just now clamoring to have the public debt paid in depreciated silver, and they seek to palliate this knavish proposition by advancing the equally rascally argument that the bondholders are rich people, who presumably deserve to be despoiled. As some of these advocates of national swindling have the impudence to pretend to be in sympathy with the Republican party, and as their statement in regard to the affluence of the bondholders is as false as it is shameless, it may be in order to cite from one of General Garfield's Congressional speeches a fair and true presentation of the case. He begins by saying: "I affirm that the vast "majority of the creditors of this country "are the poor people; that the vast ma-"jority of the debtors of this country are "the well-to-do people, in fact, people "who are moderately rich." This being the case it follows that the Greenbackers are really trying to rob the poor for the benefit of the rich. Let the people ponder that fact. General Garfield proceeds to show that the great bulk of the loanable capital in the country consists of the savings of labor, and that these savings are borrowed by the rich for various enterprises. He goes on to say, "Gentlemen assail the bond-"holders of the country as the rich men "who oppress the poor. Do they know "how vast an amount of the public securi-"ties are held by poor people? I took "occasion, a few years since, to ask the "officers of a bank in one of the counties "in my district—a rural district—to show "me the number of holders, and amounts "held, of United States bonds on which "they collected the interest. The total "amount was $416,000. And how many "people held them? One hundred and "ninety-six. Of these, just eight men "held from $15,000 to $20,000 each; the "other one hundred and eighty-eight "ranged from $50 up to $2,500. I found "in this list fifteen orphan children and "sixty widows, who had a little left them "from their fathers' or their husbands' es-"tates, and had made the nation their "guardian. And I found one hundred "and twenty-one laborers, mechanics, "ministers, men of slender means, who "had saved their earnings and put "them in the hands of the United "States that they might be safe. "And they were the 'bloated bondholders' "against whom so much eloquence is ful-"minated in this House." How the swollen bladder of Greenbacker misrepresentation collapses under the prick of a few facts like these! The "bloated bondhold-"ers" of these jaundiced creatures are widows and orphans, thrifty mechanics and workingmen of all kinds, industrious women, men of small means who cannot afford to take any chances on business speculation. These are the classes it is proposed to plunder by paying them at the rate of 87½ cents to the dollar; these classes who are the very "people" appealed to for support of this infamous proposition. But General Garfield understands the question, and knows the Copperhead cries of old. He can be relied on to veto any knavery of the kind when he is at the head of the administration, and the Greenbackers who want to take the bread out of the mouths of the widow and the orphan will have to go to Hancock for help, or abandon their charitable undertaking.

MR. EVARTS AND THE MORMONS.

Mr. Evarts is said to have expressed an intention to prosecute all foreigners who may henceforth emigrate to Utah and there enter into polygamous relations. This determination is said to have been reached upon learning that a large party of Mormon converts are on their way to the United States from Europe, and that they have been gathered together since the issue of the Secretary's circular to the European Governments. If Mr. Evarts can extirpate polygamy by such methods, well and good; but we confess that the programme appears to us to be full of difficulties. In the first place the new arrivals will almost certainly refrain from carrying out any polygamous intentions they may entertain, until they reach Utah. And having reached Utah it would seem that they would be beyond the reach of the Government. At least that is the impression conveyed by the efforts of the latter to inforce its laws against polygamy in the Territory. Prosecutions there have been, it is true, but it is very certain that they have been without result so far as the extirpation of polygamy is concerned. In fact they appear to have been abandoned as useless, and that is the view most likely to be taken of such proceedings by those who have studied the Mormon problem. It is in truth a very difficult matter to proceed against a community, and especially in a relation which enters so deeply into their religious beliefs. Right or wrong it is impossible to prevent them from regarding all such measures as persecutions, and persecution, as everyone knows, always strengthens a faith. This is what makes the task of the Government so difficult, and this is why we cannot believe that Mr. Evarts has it in his power to effect anything against polygamy in the present instance.

BELTZHOOVER'S LETTER.

It appears that Congressman Beltzhoover, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, wrote a letter in which he stated that pension bills do not find much favor with the present Democratic House, and that the rebel General who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing such bills favor. It was certainly somewhat remarkable that a Democratic Congressman should have made such a statement, because there can be no doubt of its truth, and also because all Democrats are supposed to understand, without being told, why Southern Congressmen are coldly disposed toward bills pensioning Union soldiers. Mr. Beltzhoover, however, made the mistake of declaring this letter to be a forgery, when it was published, and now the New York *Tribune* confronts him with a fac simile engraving of it, demonstrating to all who know his handwriting that he wrote it. Thus his haste to escape from a damaging exposure has plunged him into a still more damaging one, and in endeavoring to save himself and his party from the stigma of disloyalty he has branded himself as a willful liar. No doubt the letter was a very imprudent one for him to write at such a time, but no doubt he stated a fact in it, and one which it is interesting and perhaps important for the country to know. As for his own reputation for veracity, that is sacrificed, and worst of all, he has only emphasized the sinister significance of his ill-starred letter.

A PEOPLE WITHOUT HOMES.

"If," says Mr. Barham Zincke in the *Contemporary Review*, "next year, in mak-"ing our returns for the census, every "householder had to state whether he "lived in a freehold house of his own, or "in a leasehold or rented house, it would "be seen that in London, with its 4,000,"000 inhabitants, in all our large towns, "and generally in our rural districts, "alike in England, Scotland and Ireland, "the proportion of those who live in "houses of their own would be so small as "to oblige us to feel that in this matter "we had sunk into a category occupied "by ourselves alone, that of being, "throughout all the world, whether "civilized or uncivilized, the only dis-"homed nation." Millions of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen live in a country which they call their own, yet no single acre of which can belong to them. Mr. Henry George in his work on "Progress "and Poverty" has cited the peculiar condition of landholding in England as demonstrating the fact that men will improve land to which they cannot obtain a title in fee, but Mr. Zincke states some facts which militate against this argument, for he points out that though leasehold land is improved, it is scarcely ever improved *well*. Houses are built upon it by the score, but they are merely built to let, and there is neither architectural beauty nor solidity nor even comfort about them. Thousands of them are made alike in all respects. There is no individuality about them, none of that evidence of painstaking and pride which is sure to be shown when men build on their own ground. In fact the experience of the English seems to justify the conclusion that absolute ownership of land is necessary to the development of any high standard of architecture or comfort, and that the leasehold system, which is what Mr. George proposes, tends to produce careless and slovenly building, and to destroy alike conscientiousness and the desire for excellence in any direction. It may be said that the example of England proves how well a nation can do without general ownership of land, but to that it may be replied that the effects of the monopoly of land have by this time produced results so mischievous that a radical change in the tenure of land is among the necessities of the age, and cannot be long deferred.

BIBLE COPYRIGHT.

A new and curious test of the morality of American publishers is about to be made. The revision of the Bible, which has been proceeding for some years in England, approaches its completion, and the revised edition is about to be published by the great publishers Macmillan & Co. Of course a new edition of the Bible involves an enormous outlay and an equally large profit, supposing the original publisher is allowed to retain the monopoly. But it is feared that in this country the temptation to issue a piratical edition will be too much for the moral stamina of some of our lesser publishers. It is said that the American Bible Society has agreed not to republish the revision without permission, and that the Baptist Society has promised that it will not "pirate the Holy Scriptures." But it is ominous that arguments are being brought forward to show that the Bible is the common property of Christendom, while it is further contended that the revision being a foreign publication is not intitled to protection in this country. The fact that five American scholars have been on the revision committee throughout may perhaps afford ground for claiming copyright in the United States. There can be no doubt that the special contributions of these American citizens could be copyrighted, as has been already done with the Encyclopedia Britannica. But while such an arrangement would doubtless effectually prevent all pirating, since it would be impossible to print the Bible with any parts omitted, it may be questioned whether the necessity of inserting the names of the American reviewers opposite their work would not mar the appearance of the original publication. As the case stands, the indications are that the new revision of the Bible will be pirated as soon as it appears, and that Macmillan & Co. will have to make up their minds to forego all profit on their enterprise in the United States. It is a pity that this should be so, but the opportunity is too good a one for the pirates to let pass, and moreover, they seldom find so many plausible excuses for their professional thieving.

BAD NEWS.

It is now stated that upon a fuller return of the votes in Arkansas the repudiation amendment to the Constitution appears to have been adopted. If this is so the progress of Arkansas for the next half century is effectually stopped, and she will join the rank of Southern States which have put themselves out of the race of civilization by repudiating their just obligations. In a short time the difference between these States and the honest debt-paying ones will become so conspicuous that we are in hopes the Greenbackers may be induced to migrate thither. Certainly they will find in Arkansas and its repudiating mates the most congenial atmosphere any part of the Union can afford them.

A young man from Texas married a girl in North Carolina, and then proposed to leave her while he worked his way back to his Texas home, in the hope there of earning money enough to send for her. She said, however, that she would rather accompany him afoot. They therefore made the journey of 1,600 miles as tramps, but their good appearance gained for them considerable help along the way, and for the last fifty miles they rode triumphantly in a carriage, provided by an enthusiastic admirer of their pluck.

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

MINING NOTES.

Large supplies of timber are being cut around Port Wine for the Benanza and Virginia mines.

A ledge recently struck at Willow Creek, near Paradise, Nevada, is said to assay from $265 to $2,300 per ton.

The French Hydraulic Company is repairing their ditch and flume, preparatory for active operations next fall.

The Queen and the Union drifting claims, Sierra county, are being worked by eighteen men, and yield well this season.

A new contract will soon be let by the Highland Mary Company, Sierra county, for running of more tunnel back into the hill at Wahoo.

The new mining district, called Mojave, in San Bernardino county, is beginning to attract attention by the abundance and richness of its ores. They are black oxide of silver, in copper-stain quartz. They are located 110 miles east of Santa Ana.

The Folsom *Telegraph* says: G. W. Hammer, who resides near Alder Creek, while out hunting one day last week found a piece of gold-bearing quartz the size of a hen's egg that was literally studded with gold, supposed to be worth $70 or more and really the finest specimen of the kind we have ever seen.

An important strike was recently made in the Josie Green mine, in Mono county. The ore vein was struck in an incline that was being sunk on the ledge. It is about fifteen inches wide, of the most beautiful free gold quartz. A considerable quantity of it was brought to the *Index* office, every piece fairly glistening with the precious particles. The incline has been sunk on the ore body, which continues to improve in width.

Several boxes of rich specimens were brought up from the Rocky Bar yesterday, says the Grass Valley *Union* of September 2d, coming from the same part of the ledge that produced the rich rock last week. The rock was not equal in richness to the best that has been taken out, but it was of the genuine bonanza kind, that a ton of it would sum up into the thousands. The Rocky Bar Company has evidently dropped on the richest gold streak that has been found in this district in many a day.

The Mammoth Bar mine, on the middle fork of the American river, near Auburn, is represented to be giving very encouraging prospects. This claim is on a portion of the river bed that never could be worked in early days of river mining, because of the great depth of the gravel and the impossibility of getting to the bottom of the channel without the aid of deep working by machinery. The ground has been continuously held for many years by Grass Valleyans, and last season an incorporated company was formed to work the claim under the above name.

AN ODD STAGE ROBBERY.

A correspondent of the RECORD-UNION, writing from Aurora, Nev., says:

The first week in September there was an odd stage robbery over on the Aurora and Bodie road. The Belleville stage was first robbed by two highwaymen. They then went over to Dalzell's and robbed the passing stage. The same night (Friday) went eight miles toward Wellington and waited for the down-stage from Bodie. On that stage was Tobey, the shotgun-guard, on the outside, and Tom Woodruff on the inside, with a number of passengers and plenty of bullion, and Messrs. Ulrich and Billings following in a buggy. The robbers built forts or walls of stone on either side of the road, and secreted themselves behind them. As the stage came up they demanded a halt, and began to fire from pistols. One of the shots killed the leader of the stage team, and another shot passed through Tobey's arm. A robber then rushed up on each side of the horses toward the coach, when Tobey fired, blowing, as he believed, the head off of one of the robbers. Woodruff sprang out and fired at the other robber twice, who howled with pain and ran off into the sagebrush and fell. The supposition was that both the robbers were dead, and so Woodruff, Ulrich and Billings took Tobey on the buckboard buggy and drove on to get Tobey's wound dressed, leaving the driver to get the dead horse out of the way alone, and come on with the bullion and passengers. While the driver was at work with his disorganized team the robber, who had fallen as if dead and had successfully played possum, got up, and taking the express boxes, coolly marched off with the boxes in one hand and his gun in the other, and called out repeatedly, "Partner, where are you?" not knowing that his fellow-highwayman was dead. This is reckoned one of the checkiest robberies on record. The name of the dead robber was Horton.

THRASHING MUSTARD.—In regard to the proper mode of thrashing mustard, the Castroville *Argus* says:

For years past, in fact ever since the growing of mustard for market was commenced by the farmers of this valley, John Chinaman has enjoyed a monopoly of thrashing that commodity. And he has made money out of it, too, as he does from every employment he enters. But his occupation as a mustard-thrasher appears now to be seriously threatened, as we gather from W. A. Evans, a Cooper ranch farmer, who proposes to supplant Chinese labor in the mustard harvest by the use of horses. Mr. Evans is, we believe, the pioneer of the new plan in this section, and furnishes the following as the *modus operandi*: On a thick layer of straw he rests a large sheet of canvas, say sixty feet square (the larger the better), and here the cut mustard is dumped and spread out, after which a double team is repeatedly driven over it, tramping out the seeds, but owing to the springy layer of straw beneath the canvas and the intervention of the stalks, not breaking them. The removal of the stalks and the transfer of what then remains on the canvas is next in order, the operation being thus repeated and the use of the fanning mill finishing the job previous to sacking for market. This method, Mr. Evans tells us, is considerably cheaper than the employment of Chinese to do the work and is likely to be adopted on a large scale until steam power shall be utilized for the thrashing of mustard as generally as for the thrashing of wheat and barley.

SPIRITUAL CONSOLATION.—The Los Angeles *Herald* of August 29th tells the following, which refers to a reverend gentleman formerly of Sacramento:

A good joke is available at the expense of Rev. Wm. H. Hill, the much respected Episcopal clergyman of Los Angeles. A lady parishioner of his was supposed to be lying at the point of death. As in duty bound, Mr. Hill paid her a visit, to impart the last consolation of religion. He was met at the door by the invalid's husband, who stated that, by the physician's orders, no one was to be admitted to see his wife. "But," said Mr. Hill, "I understand that she is at the point of death, and she needs spiritual consolation." "God bless you," said the good-hearted but obdurate husband, "she has the very best spiritual consolation the market affords. Dr. Burton has tasted of it, and he says it is excellent, and if he don't know I'd like to know who does. Money is no object when it comes to spiritual consolation for my poor sick wife."

CANON DUCKWORTH has got himself and another clergyman into an odd snarl. Not long ago he fell very ill, resigned his living at St. John's Wood and talked of resigning his canonry at Westminster, and went abroad, after preaching his farewell sermon, for some years of continental travel. Lord Beaconsfield presented the Rev. Dr. Samuel Flood, of St. Mathew's, Leeds, to the living the Canon had resigned, and Dr. Flood gave up his own living, when suddenly the Canon reappeared and insisted on keeping the place, resting his case on a technical defect in the letter of resignation. The subject will come up in Parliament.