THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....JULY 22, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, July 21, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom.	Thermom.	Relative humidity.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of weather.	Rain fall.	State of weather.
Olympia	30.11	68		N. E.	3	Gentle.	....	Clear
Portland	30.06	72		N. W.	9	Fresh.	....	Clear
Roseburg	30.13	60		N.	4	Gentle.	....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.88	84		S.	3	Gentle.	....	Clear
Sacramento	29.87	77		S. W.	8	Fresh.	....	Clear
S. Francisco	29.95	56		W.	12	Fresh.	....	Foggy
Visalia	29.79	81		N. W.	1	Light.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.98	65		S. W.	8	Fresh.	....	Clear
San Diego	29.94	65		N. W.	4	Gentle.	....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 95; minimum, 67.

River above low-water mark, 8 ft. 6 in.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 116⅝ for 4s of 1907; 109⅝ for 5s of 1881; 114½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84@4 86; silver bars, 111⅝.

Silver in London, 52¾d; consols, 101 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 114¾; 4s, 110½; 4½s, 117½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@90½c.

At Liverpool wheat is quoted at 9s 5d@9s 8d for good to choice California.

Mining Stocks were a little better at San Francisco yesterday. There was an advance of 5c to 50c in most Comstock descriptions. The starting of a diamond drill led to a little speculation in Sierra Nevada, and the price was run up 75c. The difference in the price of Alpha is due to the added assessment.

A portion of a night train plunged into the lake near Dresden, New York, killing the engineer.

In the shooting match at Wimbledon, Eng., yesterday, the American team came out ahead.

Wheat and other crops in France are suffering from too much heat.

A yacht belonging to South Boston, containing six young men, capsized, and all were drowned.

Edison is pushing ahead in his preparations to light a part of New York city.

There was a cave in the Caledonia mine, near Deadwood, D. T., burying seven miners, four of whom are supposed to be dead.

L. S. Goodwin, foreman of the De Smet mine, was killed near Deadwood by falling 200 feet down a shaft.

There were 93,381 miles of railroad in operation in the United States last year, and their net earnings were $255,193,436.

Willie Bowers was killed in the railroad yard at Duncan's Mills, Sonoma county, while coupling cars loaded with lumber.

The two-year-old daughter of H. Hedges, of Portland, Or., fell from a second story window yesterday and fractured her skull.

James S. Murray, a brakeman on the Dayton Railroad, Washington Territory, fell off the cars yesterday and was killed.

A young son of Daniel Dewitt, of Dry Creek, Washington Territory, was found drowned in the creek yesterday.

A little son of John Dean, near Rockford, Washington Territory, was killed yesterday by a horse running away with him.

A man giving his name as C. S. Smith killed himself at Napa yesterday.

Albert H. Koster committed suicide near Napa Wednesday night, after being married but one week.

Miss Gertrude Blood (Victoria Woodhull's daughter) was married at London yesterday to Lord Colin Campbell.

Mrs. Emma E. Trigg, insane, hanged herself in the asylum at St. Louis yesterday.

In the star route cases at Philadelphia yesterday, three of the defendants were held for trial in the sum of $5,000 each.

A fire in a grain field near Hollister yesterday caused a loss of about $2,500 yesterday.

Michael McKenna, who was recently shot in San Francisco by police officer Dunn, died yesterday from the effects of the wound.

Ex-Congressman Luttrell has been sued by an Arizona mining company to recover the sum of $37,000.

James Robinson was killed in Umatilla county, Oregon, on the 18th, by the kick of a horse.

M. Reed was found dead Monday near Heffner, Or.

Lewis and V. S. Finley were drowned near Astoria, Or., yesterday.

The investigation into the affairs of the State Prison was resumed at San Quentin yesterday.

B. S. Fox, a California millionaire, died at Council Bluffs yesterday, on his way home from the East.

In a runaway accident in Wasco county, Oregon, one child was killed and two others dangerously hurt.

Frank McPherson shot and killed a Mexican Wednesday, at Glorietta, N. M.

A Deputy Marshal killed D. Harvey at Silver City, N. M., Wednesday, who resisted arrest.

A. J. Crum, who was beaten at Chico by a man named Noakes, Tuesday, died yesterday from his injuries.

The President continues to improve, yesterday being a more comfortable day than any since the shooting.

The Albany situation remains unchanged, and the election of a successor to Conkling continues an impossibility.

On the last page this morning will be found eastern and foreign telegraphic news, weekly letter list, commercial, etc.

SITTING BULL.

The periodicity of Sitting Bull has by this time been very fully demonstrated. His regular period for surrendering having come round again, he has performed the ceremony, and will no doubt remain the guest of the Government until he has restored the health of himself and his band, accumulated ammunition and stores for another campaign, and fattened his ponies. At present he is sullen and insolent. It is true that he has never been anything else, but it is at least interesting to know that his character has undergone no violent changes. Sitting Bull is a very intelligent Indian man. No other chief has so skillfully apportioned his time between fighting the Government and living upon its bounty. He will no doubt become quite tractable soon, and will make any promises that may be desired, pending the convalescence of his forces. He is a simple savage, but thus far he has contrived to outwit all our diplomatists, and it would be unsafe to venture anything valuable upon the proposition that he has given our troops the last trouble they are destined to encounter at his hands.

THE WHALERS AND THE JEANNETTE

Some of our Eastern contemporaries insist on regarding the recent news about the Arctic whalers Vigilant and Mount Wollaston as indicating the loss of the Jeannette. But the truth is that there is no analogy between the cases. The whalers were only provisioned for one year, and at the end of that time, if caught in the ice, they were certain to get into serious trouble. The Jeannette, on the other hand, carried provisions for three years, and her commander when he left San Francisco had no idea whatever of returning before the spring of 1882. The plain fact is that all the anxiety about the Jeanhette from first to last has been utterly unwarranted by any single piece of intelligence. She cannot be said to be missing, for the time during which she intended to be absent has not yet expired, and therefore there was no reason for expecting her return. We ought to have waited until next year, and then if nothing had been heard from her it would have been time enough to feel uneasy. Of course it is always possible that she may have met with disaster, but it is in no respect more probable now than it was six months after she left San Francisco. The rational presumptions are all in favor of her safety. No news in her case is equivalent to good news, in fact. It is absurd to indulge apprehensions about her because nothing has been heard from her, when it is well understood that nothing could have been heard from her if her mission was proving successful. The loss of the whalers—if they are lost, and for that we have nothing but the story of the Tohuckchies—does not at all suggest the loss of the Jeannette, and it is merely foolish for journals to spread abroad utterly unreasonable and groundless fears of this kind.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

At last steps are about to be taken in New York to deal with the question of adulteration of food. It is well known that this has long been a crying and increasing evil, and that it has of late attained enormous proportions. There is reason to believe that very few if any articles of staple consumption are usually sold in a pure state, while the character of the matters employed to adulterate food is such as to make it clear that the manufacturers are entirely indifferent to the hygienic consequences of their dishonesty. Many substances are in fact commonly used which are positively poisonous, and it is unquestionable that the bills of mortality are largely increased by these practices. Of course this whole subject of adulteration has its ethical as well as its material bearing, and an inquiry into its significance as a gauge of the prevailing morality will assuredly result in discouraging conclusions. It is customary to say that adulteration is forced upon manufacturers by the pressure of competition, but this is no argument. All it can possibly signify is that the general standard of honesty among manufacturers is so low that the character of their business is controlled by the worst men among them instead of by the best. The reputations of the old manufacturing firms whose wares attained universal popularity were secured by quite different methods. They acquired the confidence of their customers by making it a rule never to put imperfect or spoiled or inferior goods upon the market. Their brands thus became guarantees for the excellence of the goods which bore them, and competition had no terrors for them. The only possible rivalry they had to fear was a rivalry in thoroughness and conscientiousness of work, and to meet that they had only to keep up their own standard to the highest point.

Such firms as Cross & Blackwell, Bass & Co., Allsop, Lea & Perrin, Fortnum & Mason, and many others who could be mentioned, gained their eminence in the way we have decided. If they made a mistake in any of their manufactures they at once destroyed the spoiled goods, being solicitous above all things that no inferior goods should go out under their name. The success achieved by these old houses proves the fallacy of the modern doctrine that adulteration is forced upon manufacturers by competition. The plain truth is that a reckless desire to grow rich, joined with a moral paralysis of the worst kind, is responsible for adulteration. It is nonsense to pretend that honest men will employ such knavish artifices. It takes rogues in grain to adopt adulteration as a regular factor in manufacturing, and it is time this truth was recognized. The men who make a business of mixing all kinds of deleterious matters with food articles, and passing those adulterations off as genuine, are really more criminal than the class who fill our penitentiaries. A professional burglar is in fact a more respectable member of the community than a professional adulterator. The latter takes rank rather with the sneak-thief order. He is a miserable cheat, who makes his living by systematic swindling, and whose rapacity is so great that he constantly takes the chances of wholesale murder upon what passes for his conscience.

The worst feature of the business however is that the men who commit these crimes against society are for the most part in good standing. Nobody thinks anything the worse of them. Their fellow business men are completely reconciled to their frauds. They themselves are quite as likely as not to be professing Christians, to have seats in Churches, and to plume themselves upon the respectability and morality of their lives. They are men who will join in all the outcries against professional criminals, who will moralize over the increase of breaches of the law, and will all the time regard themselves and be regarded as model citizens. Yet their business hours are spent in cheating and poisoning their fellows. Their capital is invested in ingenious processes for bringing their cheating and poisoning to the greatest perfection. They are continually trying to surpass one another in the cleverness and economy of their adulterations. That is to say, they are continually trying to rival one another both in cheating and in poisoning. The most skillful among them is he who can palm off the most worthless trash for the genuine article. Their business is a combination of the business of swindlers and murderers, in short; and yet it is only now that here and there an effort is being made to put down this class of swarming impostures.

Nothing is more certain than that rigorous and conscientiously administered laws are necessary for this purpose; but it is equally clear that action by one or two States can never cure the disease. What is needed is Congressional legislation; laws which will not merely drive the abuse from one region to another, but will make it unsafe and dangerous all over the country. New York can doubtless effect some good by directing public attention to this evil, and showing how prevalent it has become. That is the mission of her present investigation. But she cannot by herself do anything effectual towards abolishing adulteration, for it is evident that so long as it is permitted in any State it is practically permitted in all. The subject, however, is one of national concernment, and there is some ground for hope that the inquiries about to be made in New York will expose such a mass of villainies that public interest will be too thoroughly aroused for the matter to be thrust aside again until effectual remedies have been provided. Of course there will be desperate resistance to reform, for the beneficiaries of adulteration are alike wealthy and unscrupulous. But if the investigation is made thorough and fearless, the results will doubtless compel further action.

THE REPORT OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The annual report of the San Francisco Produce Exchange has just been made by the retiring President, Charles Clayton. Its principal interest consists in the exhibit which it contains of the important decline of wheat-loading at San Francisco. Mr. Clayton gives the following figures of loadings for the past three years, and they tell the tale of the change which has been going on very plainly:

	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81
San Francisco, ships	148	110	103
Oakland	62	37	33
Vallejo	65	18	97
Benicia	..	..	31
Martinez	..	..	1
Port Costa	..	..	84
Totals	275	265	349

Commenting on this state of things Mr. Clayton says: "It will be observed that "with a great increase of tonnage the "number of vessels loaded in San Fran-"cisco has actually decreased, until now "we do not handle at our wharves even 30 "per cent. of the grain shipped to Europe. "This, too, in face of the attempt made "by the Harbor Commissioners to facili-"tate the handling of the grain here "through the construction of the grain "sheds on the sea wall. The freedom "from wharf charges at Port Costa, Val-"lejo, Benicia and Martinez, is more than "an offset for the extra charges for tow-"ing. If the transfer of so great an "amount of business to other points is "owing to natural advantages, the citi-"zens of San Francisco have no cause for "complaint; but if this is caused by the "limited jurisdiction of the Harbor Com-"missioners, this limitation amounts to a "direct discrimination against the city."

We desire to direct the attention of our agricultural readers particularly to the last section of Mr. Clayton's comment upon the situation. It is certainly a somewhat guarded statement, but it as certainly conveys an intimation that the jurisdiction of the Harbor Commissioners ought to be extended so as to cover the shipping points which are at present drawing away the business from San Francisco. Mr. Clayton, in fact, proposes that the same disabilities which he says operate against San Francisco shall be imposed upon Port Costa, Vallejo, Benicia and Martinez; that they, too, shall be subjected to the wharf dues which are driving the ships from San Francisco. At present the natural and other facilities possessed by Port Costa, Benicia, etc., are enabling the wheat-growers to ship their grain more economically than ever before. San Francisco is handicapped, not only by her wharf charges, but by her municipal taxation, whereas Port Costa is subject to no imposts of any kind. In order, therefore, to rehabilitate the shipping business of San Francisco, it is proposed to levy such charges upon all the other places of shipment as shall destroy their present advantages, and force the trade back to the city. This is the true inwardness of Mr. Clayton's suggestions, and it is so serious a menace that the farmers cannot afford to let it pass. The extension of the jurisdiction of the State Harbor Commissioners could be accomplished easily enough by legislation, if the attention of those whose interests are at stake was diverted from the San Francisco programme. It is not to be supposed that the shippers and merchants of San Francisco will let this trade go from them without a struggle, but it is for the farmers to combine in defense of the superior accommodations and facilities they now enjoy at the new shipping points. The RECORD UNION pointed out the inevitable tendencies in this connection last year, showing that the cost of shipping at San Francisco must naturally send vessels elsewhere to load. It would have been in accordance with business principles had the San Francisco merchants sought to regain their advantages by reducing the expenses of loading at their wharves; but it now seems that they are contemplating a raid upon the rival shipping points, with a view to raise the expenses all round, and so to equalize them. With such a proposition as this the farmers are intimately concerned, and they cannot afford to miss its significance.

OBSTINATE BLINDNESS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* points out that the trade of New York is now all passing through British hands on leaving and entering that port. Last year a tonnage of 3,993,957 arrived there in ships built and owned in Great Britain, being 407,599 tons more than the whole tonnage of British vessels entering at Liverpool during the same time. The *Gazette* says that "the American mercantile marine is dis-"appearing from the seas," and what is more, proves this. The New York *Tribune* says upon this: "The facts are the less "agreeable because they are true. But "when the *Gazette* refers the cause of this "mortifying weakness on our part to the "tariff, and urges us to cure it by free "ports and free markets, it is as disinter-"ested as if it should propose to bleed to "death a patient ailing with a megrim." That is very silly talk. It is certain that the tariff has been largely instrumental in destroying our mercantile marine, and it is equally certain that so long as that tariff is maintained our mercantile marine can never be restored. The *Tribune* is trying to deny the force of facts which every student of political economy knows to be potent, and in so doing it is helping to prolong the discreditable and unsatisfactory condition into which our mercantile marine has been forced by perverse and imbecile legislation.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, July 21st.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: C. L. Weller and wife, Miss Weller, San Rafael; Geo. Beardsley, Hamilton, O.; Mrs. F. M. Jones, Miss E. Jones, Charleston, S. C.; J. B. Eldredge, Connecticut; Wm. Renfick and wife, Iowa; Mrs. C. Gracey, Silver Reef, Utah; K. E. Denfeld, Boston; E. F. Gegan, Philadelphia; B. T. Van Allen, New York; J. Corlisk, Ontario; J. K. Manen, Canada; L. H. Sweeney and wife, San Francisco; F. G. Price, A. C. Sandeman, England; H. H. Porch, Oakland; 63 emigrant passengers, including 43 males, to arrive in Sacramento July 23d.

OMAHA, July 21st.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento July 25th: Mrs. Col. J. B. Wilson and three children, Marengo, Ia; Mrs. D. E. Goldsmith and three children, Cleveland; Mrs. G. H. Strout, Portland, Or.; Mrs. Leet, Fayetteville, Ky.; J. Barney, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. T. B. Barney, Master T. R. Barney, Oakland; Captain Charles Essell, Port Townsend, W. T.; J. Fletcher, Rose Fletcher, Hudson, Mich.; Miss Dora Tolles, San Rafael; J. B. Scott, C. F. Woods, Newark, N. J.; C. B. Perkins, San Francisco; J. H. Condit and wife, Albany, Or.; A. C. Shadler, Sydney, Australia; Emil Adler, Portland, Or.; Miss J. A. Eagleson, New York.

Forty-eight through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento July 28th.

USES OF CHARCOAL.—Charcoal, laid flat, while cold, on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour, the burn seems almost healed, when it is superficial. And charcoal is valuable for many other purposes. Tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened; strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts, or dead animals, it prevents an unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens the air if placed in trays around apartments. It is so very porous in its "minute interior" it absorbs and condenses gases most readily. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly 100 of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores, often corroding away dead flesh, reducing it one-quarter in six hours. In cases of what we call proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal in half a glass of water often relieves a sick headache; it absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach pressing against the nerves which extend from the stomach to the head.

MUST GO.—The telegraph poles must go. The authorities of the city of Washington recently denied a telegraph company the use of the streets, but granted it the permission to use the sewers. The authorities of Chicago have decided no more telegraph poles shall be planted in the streets. In New York their riddance is being agitated. The forest of telegraph poles and the thick net of wires are not only a deformity but are becoming a nuisance. The experiment of running wires in subterranean cavities has been tried and worked well, and there is no reason why the unsightly poles should longer be tolerated.

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MORE GRAIN FIELD FIRES.

A Boy Crushed in Sonoma County Between Two Cars.

SELF-MURDER IN NAPA COUNTY.

Progress of the Westlake Murder Case at Shasta.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Child Dragged to Death by a Horse in the Spokane Country.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

CALIFORNIA.

Fatal Accident.

SAN RAFAEL, July 21st.—A fatal accident occurred in the railroad yard at Duncan's Mills about 11 o'clock this forenoon, in which a son of S. C. Bowers, named Willie and aged about 15 years, lost his life. He was in the act of coupling cars loaded with lumber, the lumber projecting over the end, and as they came together his head was caught between two planks and crushed, so that he lived but ten minutes after the accident. Deceased was a nephew of the Hon. Thomas J. Bowers, Superior Judge of Marin county.

The Westlake Murder Trial.

SHASTA, July 21st.—In the case of the People vs. Westlake, to-day the prosecution in rebuttal proved that the deceased was playing ball that morning, and went from the ball grounds directly to the hotel and to dinner, and did not stop and enter into a controversy with defendant as testified to by defendant's witness; that five or ten minutes before the shot was fired McCool was eating his dinner. Defendant's witness, John Stowe, being recalled, testified that he had served a term in the Oregon State Prison. The prosecution rested, and moved that the jury be taken to the scene of the homicide. The Court appointed Judge C. C. Bush to show them the place, and directed the Sheriff to take the jury to the scene to-morrow morning.

Mysterious Suicides.

NAPA, July 21st.—A man of medium stature, aged about 28 years, yesterday registered at the Palace Hotel, in this city, as C. S. Smith, Arizona. This afternoon he stepped to the bar and asked the barkeeper to drink with him, when he stepped into an adjoining room, and putting a pistol to his head, shot himself, and died instantly. He left nothing by which he could be further identified.

Albert H. Koster, aged about 40 years, a native of Germany, living two miles below Calistoga, committed suicide last night by shooting himself. No cause is assigned for the deed. He was married only one week ago.

Grain Field Fires.

HOLLISTER, July 21st.—By the carelessness of a Chinaman a fire broke out in Dr. Cathran's grain fields, 2½ miles from town, this afternoon. Some 2,500 bags of grain were destroyed; also 150 acres of standing grain and 75 tons of hay. There was a light insurance. The loss is estimated at about $2,500, one-fourth of which is sustained by Flint & Co.

MERCED, July 21st.—A fire broke out half an hour ago in the stubble on C. H. Hoffman's farm, east of town, which has created a great alarm among the people; but they have plenty of help and will soon get the fire under control.

Fatal Result.

PETALUMA, July 21st.—The young man, George Weeks, who was injured through a runaway accident on the 15th instant, died to-day of his injuries.

NEW MEXICO.

The Navajo Indian Trouble—Proposed Reward.

SANTA FE, July 21st.—All the employes at the Navajo Agency have left the Agency, owing to the threatening attitude of the Indians and fears of a general massacre. It is believed at military headquarters here that Galen Eastman, the unpopular Agent, will be either murdered or forced to leave the reservation.

The principal towns of New Mexico are raising funds for Patsy Garrett, for his service to the Territory in killing "Billy the Kid."

NEVADA.

The Richmond-Albion Suit.

EUREKA, July 21st.—In the Richmond-Albion matter to-day, Thornton spoke for the Richmond until noon. Owing to the indisposition of the Judge there was no session of the Court this afternoon.

OREGON.

Items from Portland.

PORTLAND, July 21st.—The new telegraph line reached Cheney, along the Northern Pacific Railroad, this morning. The line will reach Spokane Falls on Saturday, the 23d instant.

Colonel G. L. Gillespie, Major of United States Engineers for the Thirteenth District, with headquarters at Portland, has just received telegraph instructions from the Department at Washington to report at once at New York for duty. This order is caused by the death of Colonel N. Mishler. The vacancy caused by the death of that officer will be filled by Colonel Gillespie for the present. Captain Charles F. Powell, who now has the superintendence of the work of construction of the Government locks at the Cascades, will take charge of this district until an officer arrives from the East.

J. L. Hallet, Superintendent of Construction of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who has been engaged in railroad work above the Dalles, came down for the purpose of putting a force of men on the route between here and Sandy.

The following speeders are now in training at the track of the Northwestern District Agricultural Association for the races to commence next Tuesday: Patsey Duffy, Neva Winters, Ordinance, Screw-Driver, Trade Dollar, Jim Merritt, Mayflower, Caddie R. Winters, Jack Douglas, Tillie C., Record, Billie Musgrove, Newsboy, Medium, Fannie Kellogg Kelley, Western Chief, Pedro, Gold Foil, Inauguration, St. Elmo, Billy Barlow, Dexter.

Switzer, who so cowardly attempted the assassination of Kinney, at Gressewood, was taken before the Justice of the Peace at Centerville on the 19th, and in default of $2,000 bail remanded to the county jail. His victim lies in a very precarious condition, with but slight hopes of recovery. During the examination, a young lady connected with the shooting, on the witness stand swore that on the night previous Switzer had come to her, and showing her a pistol, told her that if she married Kinney he would shoot them both.

The little daughter of H. Hodges, aged two and a half years, fell from a second-story window last evening in East Portland, sustaining what are regarded as fatal injuries. The child fell eighteen feet, striking on a pile of lumber, cutting a gash in her head and fracturing the skull.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Brakeman Killed—Boy Drowned.

WALLA WALLA, July 21st.—To-day, at Huntsville, on the Dayton Railroad, a brakeman named James S. Murray fell off a construction train. Two cars passed over him, mangling him terribly and killing him. He was a single man.

On Tuesday afternoon a 13-year-old son of Daniel Dewitt, who lives on Dry Creek, seven miles from this city, was found in the creek dead, and as he was naked and subject to fits, it is supposed he went swimming and drowned in a fit.

Boy Killed by a Horse.

SPOKANE FALLS, July 21st.—A little son of John Dean, near Rockford, in this county, attempted to stop a horse yesterday by putting his foot upon the rope attached to the horse's neck. The boy's leg was caught in the noose, and the horse becoming frightened, ran two miles, killing the boy.

Klamath lake is about 37 miles in length and 16 miles in width, and for steamer excursions is one of the loveliest and most picturesque. The Klamath Indian Agency, where some 800 or 900 Indians are quartered, is on Wood river, about four miles from the lake, and four miles further up this stream is Fort Klamath.

Up the Sweetwater valley, San Diego county, seven miles from the bay, is a narrow gorge through which the river flows. Above this gorge is a large valley surrounded by hills. It is the intention of the National City Land Syndicate to construct a dam at this point 100 feet high, and form a reservoir that will cover 600 acres of land to an average depth of 40 feet.

FOOD AND HEALTH ITEMS.

New Orleans manufactures ice out of hot water.

In 1880 England imported £112,986,000 worth of food supplies.

Apples possess nourishing and medicinal properties of no mean order.

The Vermont maple sugar yield for this year is far beyond the average.

Gill-net fishing is to be introduced by the cod fishers of New England.

A United States Convention of farmers is talked of, to be held at St. Louis in October.

Illinois is considering a bill for meting out severe punishment in case of adulteration of butter.

During the year of 1880 California produced for the home market nearly 100,000 boxes of raisins.

Chamois-skin, with a coating of pine-tar and tallow, worn at the neck next to the skin, will prevent croup.

An instrument for the measurement of butter in milk has lately been invented. It is known as the "lateoscope."

There are now, in the New England States, numerous large establishments devoted exclusively to canning green corn.

The prime cause of weakness and disease among our women and girls is owing to errors in dress and lack of physical exercise, in fact, utter laziness.

Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama report the entire failure of the peach crop, and great damage to early vegetables through a recent heavy frost.

Nursing is becoming a profession. Schools for nurses are daily growing into favor, and during the past seven years 120 have graduated from the Training School for Nurses.

An egg weighing an ounce and a half is equivalent in food material to 17 ounces of cherries, or 22 ounces of grapes, 30 ounces of strawberries, 40 ounces of apples, 64 ounces of pears.

In 1880 California manufactured 10,000,000 gallons of wine; 450,000 gallons of brandy; $100,000 worth of raisins, and $150,000 worth of grapes, making the total grape yield for the year $3,500,000.

Fig trees in Smyrna are propagated by means of slips, which should have as many buds as possible. The fig harvest lasts about six weeks—July and August. England gets the best, America the poorest.

The main elements in cheese manufactured from skim milk are caseine and fat. Rennet is used to coagulate. Oil is added to make the cheese richer. Lard is substituted in place of cream or butter oil.

New York city annually consumes 31,000,000 pounds of fish, of which cod comprises about 6,000,000, blue fish nearly 5,000,000 and mackerel 3,500,000. The value of this supply is about $3,300,000.

An examination in Vienna recently of samples of butter showed adulteration of beef fat and lard or stearine. Lard from Hungary contained borax and lime. Milk was thickened with borax, soda and soap.

In Florida fruit and vegetable growers are wearing long faces. Beans and peas have been ruined, and some growers are preparing to plant corn where beans have been blasted. Tomatoes are doing well and will be plenty.

It is predicted that the region of the Hot Springs, Ark., has in store the fate of being swallowed up by an earthquake. The prediction is based upon the history of some of the mineral spring localities of the dark ages, which disappeared after a thorough shaking.

"IF I WAS PRESIDENT."

"Now, if I was President," began Mr. Butterby the other morning, as he passed his cup over for a second cup of coffee, "if I was President of the United States—"

"Which you aren't, you know," broke in Mrs. B. in an argumental and confidential tone.

"And not likely to be," added Mrs. B.'s mother, with a contemptuous toss of her head.

"No," assented Mr. B. pleasantly, "but I was just supposing the case—"

"Then suppose something in reason," retorted Mrs. B. snappishly. "You might as well suppose you was the man in the moon, or the Man in the Iron Mask, or—"

"So I might, my dear, so I might," assented Mr. B., still pleasantly smiling, "but that has nothing to do with it. I was merely going to say that if I was President of the United States I'd—"

"My!" burst in Miss Gertrude, aged eighteen, "wouldn't it be splendid if you was, pa? Just to think how those Wheedle-top girls would change their tune when I meet them, instead of throwing out their insinuations about people who consider it Christian like to turn their last season's silk dress, so that they may have more to give to charity! But they might turn green with envy before I would ever—"

"Yes, and wouldn't I warm it to Sammy Dugan, just," chirped in Master Thomas, aged twelve. "I'd go up to him an' smack him on the nose with a brick 'fore he knowed where he was, an' he dassent hit me back then 'cos it 'ud be treason, an' they'd hang him; and I'd slide on the sidewalk an' shy snowballs at the p'leeman, an' sass Miss Ferule, and play hookey every day when it didn't rain, an' I'd—"

"Yes," chimed in Mrs. B., catching the infection of her enthusiastic progeny, "and then I'd be the first lady in the land, let the next be who she would, and Governors' wives would beg to be introduced to me, and I'd have balls twice a week and banquets every day, and—"

"And I'd have the management of the White House, and run things," remarked Mrs. B.'s mother, her eyes sparkling with the prospect.

"Not much you wouldn't," from Miss Gertrude, "not much if I keep my health and know myself, you wouldn't, not as long as I was the President's daughter and—"

"Yah!" ejaculated Master Tom, "I guess the President's son would be the biggest plum in that dish! Wouldn't I be the Prince of Whales then—say? What 'ud you know 'bout—"

"Shut up—all of you!" commanded Mrs. B. "I reckon the President's wife is the highest authority in the land! Anyhow, there'd be a dusty old time if anybody questioned it, and I bet when the exercises were finished the surgeon would not ask for any Electoral Commission to decide it over again! My! I'd like to see anybody—but, by the way, Mr. Butterby, what was it you was going to say you would do if you was the President of the United States?"

"Resign as soon as the Lord would let me," said Mr. Butterby, calmly but determinedly.

And then a meditative silence fell upon the family and remained there until the meeting arose.—[Detroit Free Press.

KILNEY-WORT radically cures biliousness, piles and all nervous diseases.

The Passage from the Liver

Of bile into the intestines at proper intervals, is essential to health and regularity of the bowels and stomach. When this important function is interrupted by the failure of the gland to perform its secreting duty properly, constipation and indigestion result, bile is injected into the blood, and dyes the skin a dirty yellow; there are nausea, headache, pain in the right side, furred tongue and other annoying symptoms. For these and for their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a far more rational and pleasant remedy than the drastic, violent purgatives sometimes taken. It relaxes the bowels without pain or annoyance, and imparts the requisite stimulus to the liver, promoting its activity, and that of its associate organ, the stomach. These combined beneficent effects are speedily appreciable.

IT is impossible for a woman after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Inclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlets.

BORN.

Sacramento, July 16—Wife of J. F. Brown, a daughter.
Truckee, July 15—Wife of M. Luxenburger, a daughter.
Downieville, July 9—Wife of A. Ward, a daughter.

DIED.

Sutter Creek, July 12—Ella Marr, 6 years.
Near Jackson, July 11—Aaron A. Cooper, 34 years.
Hornitos, Mariposa county, July 9—Egide Bauer, 63 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MECHANICS' STORE.

FRIDAY, JULY 22d.

TEMPERATURE FOR YESTERDAY:		TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1880:	
Highest	95	Highest	82
Lowest	67	Lowest	57

FACTS WORTHY OF ATTENTION!

The rapid progress of American manufacture, stands unequaled in the annals of History. Not many years since the Leaders of Fashion disdained to wear anything but that which was imported from the great marts of Europe. Articles of American manufacture were looked upon as lacking the excellence of quality and perfection of finish credited to the wares made on the other side of the Atlantic. But of late what a marked change has taken place. Year by year the quality of our productions have been steadily improving, and by constant inventions of labor-saving machinery the cost of production has been so materially reduced that our country can now more than successfully compete, in quality and price, with European manufacturers. The foregoing facts apply forcibly to the great industry of Hat Making, and as a result the balance of trade in this branch is turning in our favor. Where millions of gold were formerly sent out of our land to pay the people of Europe for the Hats with which they supplied us, we are keeping all this wealth at home, and, in addition, are annually shipping thousands of dozens of Hats from our Eastern and Western ports to Foreign Markets that were formerly supplied by European countries. Long after we had reached perfection in the manufacture of the coarser and medium grades of Hats, such famous Retail Hatters as Knox & Co. and Dunlap, of New York, who supply the finest class of trade in the Union, still continued to import their goods from Europe. But that was before such firms as John B. Stetson & Co., of Philadelphia; Crofut, Knapp & Co., of New York, and others had established their present renowned reputation for the excellence of their goods. TO-DAY, the skilled manufacturers of this country make the best HATS sold by these celebrated retailers, showing conclusively that we need no longer depend upon Europe for our fine head-wear. Our experience has demonstrated that there is a demand in this community for goods as fine as are made. This demand we have aimed to supply, by placing before our patrons the best productions of celebrated

Makers as John B. Stetson & Co., Crofut, Knapp & Co., and others equally famous. We can now truly say, that no finer HATS than we show are sold by any of the leading Eastern or Pacific coast Hatters; not even by such houses as Knox or Dunlap, of New York.

It is true that our highest price SOFT HAT is but $6 50; the same qualities, however, are sold by other Hatters at $8 and $8 50. Our lowest price HAT is 10 cents. Hence, it can readily be seen that our stock includes the Cheapest as well as the Very Finest.

Although the present time is between seasons, still we are showing a great variety of New Shapes, particularly in STYLISH STIFF HATS. An inspection of the many new things sent on by our New York buyer must prove of interest.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten (10) Fine Young Horses For Sale—Just arrived from Oregon. Inquire at L-STREET STABLES, L street, between Seventh and Eighth. WM. F. HILLEBRANDT. jy22-3t*

Social.—The Ladies of the Sixth-street M. E. Church will give an Ice Cream and Literary Social, THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 22d, at the Church Lecture room. All invited. [B.C.] jy22 1t

LOST—NEAR THE CORNER OF ELEVENTH and G streets, a BLACK SILK PARASOL, trimmed with lace. The finder will please return to W. R. STRONG—residence, No. 1018 G street. jy22-1t*

FOR SALE,

A RANCH OF 240 ACRES, SUITABLE for Grain, Vineyard or Fruit; has large Barn, Dwelling, Blacksmith Shop, etc. Situated four miles southeast of city. WILL BE SOLD FOR LOW PRICE OF $27 50 PER ACRE.

—ALSO—

Will exchange for a first-class Fruit Ranch

A FINE NEW TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, with all modern improvements, and eligibly located—within one block of Street Railroad. Apply to

SWEETSER & ALSIP,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
jy22 2ptf No. 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento.

COOKING BY GAS.

THE CAPITAL GAS COMPANY HAVING received a supply of the most approved patterns of GAS COOKING STOVES, request their patrons to call at their workshop, CLUNIE'S BUILDING, Eighth street, between J and K, and select their Cooking Stoves. ALL WHO ARE USING GAS STOVES FOR COOKING are agreeably surprised to find they are so easy to manage; cause no neat, soot or dust in the apartment; take up little room; may be placed wherever desired, and are less expensive for most families than the ordinary cooking stove. They will put them up at their own expense, charging for their use a small monthly rental. All those now in use are giving complete satisfaction so far as known. jy1-1stf

JAMES McGUIRE,
MANUFACTURER OF IRON DOORS, SHUTTERS, Railings, Gratings, Housework and Blacksmithing in general, No. 148 R street, between Fifth and Sixth. Second-hand Doors for sale. je22 4ptf

Sacramento Planing Mill,

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, CORNER OF Front and Q streets, Sacramento.

Doors, Windows, Blinds.

Finish of all kinds, Window Frames, Moldings of every description, and Turning.
HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER.
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CHAS. W. RAPP & CO.,
GROCERS, 139 J ST., BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH,
Sacramento.
A New Stock of American, French and English Groceries. Also, a large assortment of the Finest Japan Teas. je22-4plm

A. LEONARD,
Insurance and Real Estate,
No. 1012 Fourth street,
Represents Both Home and Eastern Insurance Companies.

TO RENT.

A Very Desirable Residence, fronting the Capitol Park; two-story and basement; frame; containing 14 rooms, with all the modern conveniences; stable on the alley for three animals. Rent, $60.

—ALSO—

A Two-story House; eight rooms, bath, gas, etc., also fronting Capitol Park. Rent, $42 50.

—ALSO—