THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 17, 1882

Meteorological Observations — Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, June 16, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom'r	Ther'r	Direction of wind	Velocity	Direction of force	Character of wind	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	30.05	62	S.	6	Fresh	.....	.....	Clear
Portland	30.10	64	N. W.	8	Fresh	.....	.....	Clear
Roseburg	30.08	72	N.	20	Brisk	.....	.....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.80	91	N.	6	Fresh	.....	.....	Clear
Sacramento	29.87	70	S. E.	10	Fresh	.....	.....	Fair
S. Francisco	29.98	56	W.	15	Brisk	.....	.....	Fair
Visalia	29.85	86	N.		Light	.....	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.04	60	N. W.	6	Fresh	.....	.....	Fair
San Diego	30.04	62	N. W.		Light	.....	.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 88; minimum, 60.

River above low-water mark, 18 ft. 11 in.

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

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THE FOLLOWING

Editorial note from the RECORD-UNION of last Wednesday sufficiently speaks of one of the peculiar advantages of the WEEKLY UNION: "As another striking evidence of the excellence of the system of issuing the WEEKLY UNION in two parts, mailing one on Tuesday and the other on Friday of each week, we refer to the extended decision of the 'Debris case.' Judge Temple's full opinion, findings and decree went out yesterday to all WEEKLY UNION subscribers in the first eight-page part of that journal, or from three to four days in advance of weekly papers that appear only about the close of the week. The decision will be ancient history before the old style of weeklies present it to their readers."

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 120¾ for 4s of 1907; 114½ for 4½s; 99¾ for 3½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90; silver bars, 114½.

Silver in London, 52d; consols, 100 7-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 122; 4½s, 116.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars 92½@93 cents.

There was a moderate business in mining stocks at San Francisco yesterday morning. Prices were steady, and some of the north-end Comstocks showed an advance of 12½c to 50c. The Hale & Norcross assessment went on, which accounts for the difference in the price of that stock. The outside stocks were tolerably firm.

The Republican City Convention split at Portland, Or., yesterday, two candidates for Mayor being nominated.

The steamship Canadian is ashore at the mouth of the harbor at Hamburg, with 500 passengers on board.

In a free fight at Plano, Tex., yesterday, one man was killed, one mortally wounded and four others more or less hurt.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention completed its ticket at Little Rock yesterday.

Two men were killed on the New York Central Railroad yesterday near Albion, in an accident, and the rest of the passengers were badly shaken up.

Two men were killed by lightning yesterday at Nashville, Tenn.

During the past week 109 business failures occurred in the United States, against 106 the previous week.

A boy's foot was crushed by car wheels at Arbuckle, Colusa county, yesterday.

Harvesting has commenced in Colusa county, and laborers are scarce.

An incendiary fire near Fresno Thursday night caused a loss of $1,700.

James Vaughn was privately hanged for the murder of William Watts at Tamaroa, Ill., yesterday.

At Albuquerque, N. M., yesterday, Milton Yarbourg was hanged for murder in the presence of thousands of spectators.

The President yesterday filled the vacancies in the Tariff Commission, and also nominated members of the Utah Commission.

William Broder was assassinated by vigilantes Thursday night at Park Station, Montana.

Bonner has purchased a sister of Maud S. for $12,000.

Judge George T. Sawyer died yesterday at Nashua, N. H.

Another prize fight has been arranged, to come off near Pittsburg.

F. J. Schumacher shot and mortally wounded his wife and a policeman at Jackson, Mich., yesterday, and then killed himself.

Richard Fielden, a sawyer, died suddenly at the Bear Valley saw mill, near Alta, Thursday night.

The sawmills around Emigrant Gap have all started up and are running to their fullest capacity.

Thomas Maguire committed suicide at San Jose Thursday night.

The British steamer Conopus arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Hongkong, bringing over 1,000 male Chinese.

An Independent Labor party has been organized in New York.

Congressman Brown has been renominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Indiana District.

Two men were wounded by highwaymen in San Bernardino county Thursday evening and during the shooting one of the robbers mortally wounded his pal through a mistake.

Fire at Red Bluff.

A sixteen-year old boy has been held to answer at Stockton for manslaughter.

A bed of rock salt has been struck at Los Angeles at a depth of 22 feet.

The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share.

A prize fight of ten rounds took place near Tombstone, A. T., Thursday, one of the principals being badly punjshed.

In a gambling quarrel between two Chinamen at Tombstone, one was seriously stabbed.

The prospects for a bountiful wheat crop in Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas were never more flattering than now.

Two murderers were taken from the jail at Rico, Col., yesterday morning, by a mob, and hanged.

At Dudley, N. M., Mrs. Watkins shot an Indian through the head who assaulted her.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* is hotly indignant because the President ignored Utah in the formation of the Commission.

Readers of the RECORD UNION will find the inside pages of to-day's issue unusually interesting. Upon the second page is given the twenty third "Agricultural Paper," a letter from Honolulu, a letter from Berlin, poetry and miscellany. An interesting story, "Legend of Devil's Dyke," will be found upon the third page, together with Paul H. Hayne's poem, "The King of the Plow," and miscellaneous matter. The sixth page contains the regular departments of "Agriculture" and "The Quiet Hour," a letter from San Francisco, poetry, etc. The weekly review of the San Francisco market, Oregon items, household notes, and a portrait of Arabi Pasha, the rebellious soldier of Egypt, will be found upon the seventh page.

IN Canada the law against blasphemy has been revived and is being enforced. The Canadian authorities can find plenty of timber for experimental purposes in this State when the San Jose Democratic State and the Sacramento Republican State Conventions shall have adjourned.

ON the eighth page of this issue will be found an admirable engraving representing the interior of the hall in which was held the citrus fair, recently, at National City, San Diego county. Accompanying it is a sketch of the fair, that will be found very interesting.

IN an editor's room in Fleet street, London, a skull is nailed up against one of the desks. Underneath is written in large letters: "This is Smith, who did not like an article about himself and was rash enough to say so."

WE present to-day on the seventh page a portrait of Arabi Pasha, the rebellious soldier of Egypt, whose acts have just now made him an object of much attention in Europe and America.

LAVATER wrote: "Suspect men and women who affect great softness of manner, an unruffled evenness of temper, and an enunciation studied, slow and deliberate."

THE *Citizen* and the Yuma *Sentinel* say that the Democratic party of that Territory will split on the decency line. Where is it drawn in Arizona?

SUCH has been the success of the Berlin Electric Railway that it is about to be introduced on short lines in a number of European cities.

AN unknown writer says: "To Adam and Eve Paradise was home; to the good of their descendants home is Paradise."

THE electric light fades the colors of clothes as well as paintings, the same as moonlight, though not so quickly.

THE EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

It is possible that many readers of the daily telegraphic dispatches may have become somewhat perplexed by the rapid changes of the Egyptian situation, and it is also possible that some of these readers may fail to comprehend the meaning of the recent fierce outbreak, by which so many foreigners of all nations have lost their lives. In order to grasp the situation it is necessary to go back a little in Egyptian history. In 1806 a very able man named Mehemet Ali was appointed Governor of Egypt, which was then only a province of the Porte. Mehemet Ali at once undertook to make himself absolute ruler of the country, and in 1811 he succeeded in this design. Since then the descendants of Mehemet Ali have been the rulers of Egypt, and all of them have done what they could towards removing the last bonds of allegiance which bound them to the Porte. They have purchased various concessions from the Sultan. For instance, Mehemet Ali was only styled Vali, or Viceroy, whereas the present ruler of Egypt is Khedive, or King. Again, the important rights of concluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies, which have been held by jurists to distinguish independent sovereigns, have been conferred upon the Khedive in consideration of an increase of the annual tribute which he pays to the Porte. Naturally a feeling of nationalism has grown up with this gradual enfranchisement from the Turkish rule, and for several years the sentiment "Egypt for the Egyptians" has been gathering force.

It has, however, been impossible for any Khedive to adopt a thorough nationalist programme, for the reason that a succession of extravagant and selfish rulers had plunged Egypt into debt to such an extent that the whole country found itself mortgaged to England and France. And when at last the credit of the Khedives collapsed, and they could borrow no more millions to squander in luxury, the European powers demanded that the financial administration of Egypt should be delivered over to a Commission composed of English and French government officials, and that they should have very full powers over the general administration. This was done, and for several years the Egyptian finances have been admirably managed in consequence, and the condition of the people has greatly improved. For whereas under the old method the Pashas were always extorting and plundering and outraging the Fellahs, the European financiers put an end to all these abuses, made taxation uniform and reasonable, and inspired such confidence in the Fellahs that they came forward and paid their dues in full without murmuring—a fact of the utmost significance to those who are familiar with the Egyptian character. The new administration was in short steadily leading Egypt out of darkness into light; but it failed to satisfy the old Pasha and military class, which had lived and fattened on rapine and extortion, which had long been accustomed to cheat the Government and rob the people right and left, and which therefore chafed and fretted under the restraints to which it was subjected.

This class has for several years been skillfully employing the growing nationalist sentiment to cover measures designed ultimately to break down the foreign administrative system, and to restore the old oppressive and plundering methods. Pressure was brought to bear upon the Khedive to make him grant a Constitution and a Parliament. This movement was no doubt partly genuine Nationalist and partly revolutionary. The Khedive refused a Constitution, on the ground that the country was not ripe for it, but granted a sort of parliament in the form of a Chamber of Notables. But as the Government was really in the hands of England and France, through their Controllers-General, the only result of any effort to inaugurate a new administrative system through the Chamber of Notables could be to precipitate a collision. The Chamber must remain a mere dummy, or the foreign administration must give way. The purpose of the Pasha party that put forward Arabi Bey has been from the first to render the foreign administration odious and impossible, and to this end they have used the nationalist sentiment quite adroitly. The attitude of the Porte in regard to the matter is not at present quite clear. It is accused of having secretly urged Arabi Bay to persevere, while it was openly supporting the Khedive. It is possible that the Sultan thinks the opportunity good to restore his almost vanished sovereignty in Egypt. This, however, is calculated to bring the nationalist sentiment to the front in a very serious way. For while the Egyptians are followers of Islam, and recognize the religious authority of the Caliph, they are ready to fight the Turks whenever the latter appear as the champions of a foreign authority.

Thus it is that the Egyptians appear at this moment to be equally opposed to the Turks and to France and England, and, in fact, to all foreigners. The leaders of the movement of which Arabi Bey is the figure-head wish to make Halim Pasha Khedive, thus changing the dynasty, overthrowing the financial arrangements for the liquidation of the national debt, and restoring the old lax and irregular conditions. The Nationalist cry which has been used to secure the co-operation of the army and the populace of the great cities, is a snare and a delusion. It is not possible that any reforms should come out of the elements which are behind Arabi Bey, who himself is merely a daring swashbuckler, without administrative talent, but quite ready to cut throats. The riot in Alexandria last Sunday was beyond question deliberately arranged by the sham Nationalist leaders, who appear to think they can count upon the forbearance of England and France, and especially upon their apprehension as to what the Porte may do if it once gets a footing in Egypt. No doubt the mob, as in all such cases, went much farther than had been intended, and what was probably meant only for a formidable demonstration ended in bloodshed. The popular sentiment once roused is not easily to be allayed, moreover, and the religious fanaticism always latent in Cairo and Alexandria makes residence in those cities both disagreeable and dangerous for Europeans. The difficulties of the European powers, however, are very great. They are afraid to let Turkey undertake the suppression of the Egyptian mutiny, and they cannot themselves interfere unless they are prepared to conquer Egypt and then hold her. If Tewfik Pasha possessed the firmness of his great ancester Mehemet Ali he would make short work of Arabi Bey and his backers, but unfortunately he is a very weak man, and consequently he only makes the situation more embarrassing. At present it looks as if European intervention might be rendered unavoidable, as the sole alternative with allowing the Sultan to recover the sovereignty of Egypt, or permitting the Arabi Bey party to pull down all that the powers have done during the past ten years to rehabilitate the finances and general government of the county. The conquest of Egypt, involving as it would only the dispersion of the little army and the clique of corrupt Pashas, would be far preferable to either of these alternatives.

BISMARCK'S FISCAL MISTAKES.

Prince Bismarck is of late floundering in a very sea of fiscal blunders, and as he grows older his financial crotchets become more extravagant. The Reichstag has just emphatically rejected his most audacious and enormously foolish and suicidal project for a monopoly of the tobacco trade by the State. He was actually prepared to ruin Bremen and to plunge thousands of citizens elsewhere into bankruptcy, in order to adopt a system which would have strengthened the Social-Democrats immensely, and at the same time have weakened not only the present government but all governments in Germany. It is really nothing less than wonderful that Bismarck should not have seen, or, seeing, should have ignored, this most dangerous phase of the experiment. Here are the Social-Democrats advocating a patent plan by which Paternalism in government is to be established, and everybody is to be coerced into being happy, and independence is to be administered by a democratic police, and equality is to be enforced at the point of the bayonet; and Bismarck undertakes to give new life and consistence to the movement by adopting its principal doctrines and giving them the indorsement of the Government. Has he forgotten that the teachings of the Encyclopedists, which were so popular at first with the French Court and Nobility, finally led up to the Revolution which swept Court and Nobility away? How long does he think it would be after his death before the Social-Democrats, re enforced by his example, found the means to carry his precedents a great deal further than he has ever dreamed of? The fact is that if the tobacco monopoly had been forced upon Germany the Government would in a short time have found itself powerless to oppose the schemes of the Social-Democrats, for it would have joined them in effect. At present Bismarck is striving desperately to uphold his protective measures, which are already producing great dissatisfaction, and which have served to weaken his reputation greatly. All he can do, however, is to point to the example of the United States, and unless the members of the Reichstag are as ignorant of American statistics as he himself appears to be, his opponents ought to make that infelicitous reference very awkward for him. The truth is that his internal policy has been for some time a succession of monstrous blunders. He has gone to Canossa, in spite of his boast, and, what is more, he has gone there for no consideration. He has given up everything, and has received literally nothing in return. He has tinkered with the revenues until he has produced depression in trade and general dissatisfaction. He has proposed the most fatuous and ruinous measures. And when these are rejected he seems incapable of anything but abusing his opponents. It is to be feared that he is preparing a very troublesome period for his and his master's successors.

CHANDLER ON THE NAVY.

Secretary Chandler has been making a speech to the New Hampshire Club, in which he exhibited the deplorable condition of the United States Navy, and urged the necessity of action. The American people are certainly perfectly willing and even anxious that the navy should be restored to usefulness. They are aware that they have been paying out enough money every year for this purpose to have a good navy. If it is a mere sham, as Secretary Chandler declares, the responsibility rests upon Congress and the Navy Department. There is no reason why we should be without efficient war vessels to-day. The country has never refused the necessary appropriations. The two hundred millions which have been squandered during the past ten years in our navy yards would and ought to have provided a fine navy. Considering the circumstances, we are at a loss to perceive the object of Secretary Chandler's complaint. Obviously what is wanted is a complete reorganization of the Navy Department, but he does not suggest anything of that kind, and he is in fact in a manner bound, from his party affiliations and official position, to maintain that the existing system is the best possible one. The practical way to obtain a navy, unfortunately, does not commend itself to Congress. So long as ships are built as they have been in our navy yards hitherto, it is idle to look for any better results than have been already reached. If the country is resolved to have a navy, it must begin by insisting upon reform in the Government.

Mr. Chandler, however, has other and exceedingly dim and vague ideas. He appears to think that there is some connection between the decadence of the navy and the decline of our foreign trade, and he seems to believe that the way to restore the latter is to pay subsidies to Mr. John Roach. This will not answer, Mr. Chandler. The causes which affect our foreign trade cannot be reached in that way. Paying subsidies to steamers will not modify the tariff, and it is the tariff, and nothing else, which is destroying our foreign trade. If American manufacturers could go into South American markets and compete on equal terms with foreign manufacturers, they would very soon restore the foreign trade. But this the tariff prevents them from doing, and it would not change the conditions at all to pay Mr. John Roach to run steamers to Brazil or anywhere else. When, moreover, Mr. Chandler asserts that England subsidizes her vessels, and infers that it is because of those subsidies that her foreign trade is so great, he misrepresents the facts. All England does is to pay certain vessels for carrying the mails. These payments have nothing to do with the foreign trade. If English merchants could not compete with their rivals in foreign markets, the subsidizing of mail steamers would not help them, and neither can such a plan help us. If we want the South American trade we can have it at any time. All that is necessary to that end is to remove the restrictions upon commerce which the tariff imposes. There is no other way to do it, however, and Mr. Chandler's proposition is altogether impracticable.

In fact it is a melancholy spectacle to see a man of ability rise and bring a formidable indictment against his party, and then propose to remedy matters by doing something which is altogether irrelevant to the issue. The decline of our navy and the loss of our foreign trade are both due to causes which Mr. Chandler is doing his best to maintain in operation. The remedy for the first is honesty, efficiency and skill. The remedy for the second is tariff reform. Yet Mr. Chandler is not prepared to adopt either of these remedies, but directs all his attention to the subsidizing of vessels, or, in other words, the manufacture of a make-believe commerce. No doubt Mr. John Roach and plenty of other people can be induced to build and run lines of steamers any where if the Government will pay them for doing so. But will Mr. Chandler tell us what advantage there could possibly be in such an arrangement to the people of the United States? The latter certainly do not want a sham foreign trade. They have no object in cheating themselves with a fictitious commerce. They want to be able to make money by buying and selling abroad, and they cannot do that by subsidizing vessels. The only sound and healthy trade is that which is self-supporting. In this case, however, Congress first ties the legs and arms of commerce, and then goes about seeking means whereby it may be made to go. The way to solve this problem is to cut the bonds which restrain it. Then it will need no machinery to urge it along, and no Government subsidies to bolster it up from behind.

Mr. Chandler says that we can beat Europe in manufacturing goods. Very well, but what is the use of our superior ability if, when the goods are manufactured, we cannot sell them abroad? Really the talk of the protectionists about foreign trade is puerile in the extreme. They first hamper and tie up commerce, and then they complain that it does not prosper. It is suffering from their ignorant and perverse tinkering, and from nothing else, and if they could only be persuaded to take their meddling hands off it, everything would go on well. But it is safe enough to predict that we shall not have a navy or a respectable foreign trade so long as those who are at the head of affairs refuse to recognize the true nature of the difficulties against which they are contending so uselessly. The official folly which has wasted two hundred millions in ten years, and has not produced a single effective vessel in all that time, cannot be trusted to do any better in the future. The whole system of ship-building must be reorganized before there can be any hope of a practical outcome, and unfortunately that is what Secretary Chandler appears to have no idea of. He can bewail the decadence of the navy, but he cannot suggest any way by which it shall be restored to its former prestige. This is discouraging, and we are disposed to think that the people will presently insist upon a return to business methods by those who control the Government, or, in default of improvement on their part, a revolution in the management of public affairs. For assuredly the incompetence which is the chief characteristic of all navy yard performances will not and cannot be tolerated much longer.

KEEPING ALIVE THE SACRED FIRE.

It is of importance to know what progress is being made in maintaining and handing down those treasures of Literature which constitute the soul of civilization. For though it may be possible for the majority of mankind to be occupied with material cares and pleasures, and ephemeral and frivolous concerns, it is very certain that if such pursuits absorbed the whole of the race, it would require few generations to extinguish the culture, the learning, the arts and sciences, which distinguish the nineteenth century from the prehistoric ages. It is the few zealous students and thinkers who keep alive the sacred fire, and hand it down in undiminished splendor; and it is therefore of consequence to know where these same high priests of civilization dwell. In many discussions concerning the relative progress of town and country, the palm of intellectual pre-eminence has been awarded to the former. Thus Holmes speaks of the way in which a city like Boston drains a great intellectual watershed, attracting to itself whatever is best among the rural mind-products. And no doubt *great* cities have this tendency, because they present conspicuous advantages to the studious and to the ambitious. But the great cities are few in number, and the small towns are legion, and when we come to consider whether the small towns possess the same advantages over the country, we shall discover some facts which may surprise us.

We have for some time past been inquiring into this matter as far as was possible, and the results of such inquiry have been curious. Thus we have found that in many parts of rural California there exists a literary taste such as can scarcely be discerned at all in the towns. We do not forget that the possession of considerable libraries in the towns tends to conceal the existence of this kind of taste, since students are not obliged to order their books, whereas in the country whoever would study must first buy. But when due allowance has been made for this consideration we are still of opinion that the guardians of the sacred fire dwell more in the country than in the towns. In the great West we believe that this tendency is much more marked. In Illinois and Iowa and Nebraska and Indiana there are thousands of farmers who enjoy every comfort and many luxuries, and in whose pleasant homes refinement and culture will be found. In those beautiful western homes Literature, Music, Art, are fostered and cared for. The best books are procured, read and discussed. The development of the intellect is sedulously attended to. The comparative isolation of the country life affords full opportunity for mental cultivation, and in place of the inane round of frivolous amusements which too often constitutes the active life of city residents, these fortunately-situated people are enabled to grow evenly and strongly, and to build up sound minds in healthy bodies.

And as the life of the city seems to tend more and more to emptiness and frivolity, it may be that we shall have to depend more and more upon the country for the salvation and perfection of the nation. City life does not grow more intellectual as time passes, but less so. The love and understanding of literature, which are necessary to the establishment of any real culture, are practically unknown among us. We have schools and colleges and even a university, but it is not apparent that the current educational methods develop in the rising generation any genuine appreciation of these subjects. We seem to be producing a generation which possesses little or no valuable knowledge of any kind; a generation which is essentially frivolous in its conceptions and aims; which is contented with sensuous gratifications; which neither understands nor seeks to understand the higher things of life. We are developing a generation of pithless characters; of schoolboys who decline to join a Fourth of July parade on the ground that they "don't want to have "to walk in the dust;" of people who are not even animated by the contemplation of what their ancestors have done for them, and are content to sit with folded hands and let whoso pleases undertake their part in the world's work. It is not surprising that with such indications there should be arising a general plaint because of the dearth of great characters among us.

But if these are the deficiencies of the city life, it is all the more encouraging to find that far away from cities there still live many men and women who have not yet bent the knee to Baal; who are studying and inquiring and working and thinking earnestly and seriously and continuously; and who are assuredly spreading around them the strong and vivifying influence of their self-helpful spirit, and watering the parched soil of many a neglected mind. Far away in many a little mining village and sequestered valley these patient and retiring guardians of the Sacred Fire are attending to their duties. It is only by research that they are to be discovered, for they never thrust themselves forward. But it is to these book-buyers and book-readers, these students and unambitious philosophers, that we shall owe the perpetuation of our civilization, just as the men of the present day owe the preservation of Learning to the monastic establishments of the Middle Ages. They are but few in numbers comparatively. The great throng of men struggles and pushes forward, lured by material temptations, and so degraded by the sordidness of their everyday pursuits, that when the goal is won their minds are spoiled beyond cure for higher considerations. Amid all this clamor and strife the little band of guardians of the Sacred Fire pursue the even tenor of their way. The dust-soiled prizes of the marketplace offer no attractions for them. Their eyes are fixed upon a luminous figure which stands, half revealed and half withdrawn, upon the farthest slope of the horizon, bathed in the tender twilight. Truth is their goal, and toward her far removed but serene and majestic countenance they turn their patient yet expectant eyes continually, excluding from their minds all thought of material gain, learning every day something new, toiling painfully yet joyfully onward in a path which, whatever its difficulties, ever and always leads upward. Content with the pleasures of Literature, and resolute not to barter that contentment for all the unintellectual portion mankind deems precious. Such are the guardians of the Sacred Fire. Let us honor them wherever they dwell, whether in city or in country.

KASSON ON POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

In a debate in the House on political assessments Kasson of Iowa observed that he was as ready as any man to oppose any system under which men were coerced by political pressure to pay such assessments, but that they ought not to be prevented from making voluntary contributions if they wished to do so. The answer to this is that it is impossible to draw the line between coercion and voluntary contribution. When the head of a department causes it to be given out that he will be pleased to receive voluntary contributions from all his subordinates, for campaign purposes, the effect of the announcement upon every one of these subordinates is precisely equivalent to that of a positive order to pay down the money. For every such subordinate fears, and with ample reason, that if he does not pay the assessment he will be thenceforth marked for slaughter, and that at the first favorable opportunity he will be discharged. It will not do for Mr. Kasson to pretend that the so-called "voluntary contribution" method is anything more than a thin disguise. It is simply coating the pill with sugar; but the sugar-coating does not diminish the potency of the drugs exhibited. The truth is that it is not possible to solicit contributions for political purposes from office-holders without exerting pressure upon them; and for this reason it is necessary that the practice should be relinquished. And why should office-holders be pestered with these solicitations, unless the spoils principle is still believed in by the Republican managers? There is much less justification for approaching them than for passing the hat round among the masses of the party. The latter is the only defensible practice. Whoever possesses political convictions ought to be willing to contribute something to assist in maintaining them. Office-holders, however, are mere public servants, who are supposed to give full service for their salaries, and who, therefore, do not owe the party anything. The whole practice of political assessments is corrupting and wrong, and it cannot be excused by pretending that they are "voluntary."

WAGES AND TARIFF.

At the annual dinner of the New York Free Trade Club the other day very many good speeches were made by prominent members of the Club. We have already noticed the principal address, by David A. Wells, but Frank H. Hurd made a very effective speech also. Among other points made by him was the following: "He "said the protectionists deceived the work-"ingmen by the pretense that protection "and high wages go together, when the "fact is that free trade and high wages go "together. To-day the wages of England "are fifty per cent. higher than they were "in the days of protection before 1846, "and more than fifty per cent. higher than "in any of the protective countries of Eu-"rope. In 1880, the most 'booming' year "for all American interests at home and "abroad, the actual pro rata wages of En-"glish laborers were higher than the wages "paid to our laborers. The fact is that we "can only increase our national wealth by "trading with the whole world, by throw-"ing down every barrier to commercial "and industrial enterprise." The American workingmen appear to have found out that protection does not protect them, and hence the enormous strikes at present disturbing all the industries of the protected States. When they reach the point of comprehending that the tariff is responsible for the pinch which has impelled them to strike under the most hopeless conditions, they will be in a fair way to coerce Congress by their votes into granting them and the rest of the country relief from that incubus.

THE NEMESIS OF IGNATIEFF.

Ignatieff has fallen because he deserved to fall, and also because his presumption was more than a match for his capacity. He was foolish enough to believe that he could stand up against the concentrated wrath of the Jews and the Germans; two of the most powerful agencies in the world at present. He hated the Jews and he hated the Germans, and they have together begun to repay his hatred. The Jews owe him a deep debt of enmity, and we do not believe that they regard it as settled by his dismissal from the ministry. The Germans have not yet been driven out of Russia, and they, too, can make themselves felt at the Court. It may be true that the Russian Government has not gained much by the substitution of Count Tolstoi for Ignatieff, but it has certainly gained one very notable thing, namely, relief from the burning disgrace which that sinister statesman's dark policy against the Jews inflicted upon it. Ignatieff would have isolated Russia in this way, and would have brought her into conflict with Germany. Tolstoi will, if permitted, cultivate the Panslavistic sentiment, and generally speaking lead the country backwards. He, however, if ultra conservative and fossilized, has some sense of national honor, and that is what Ignatieff always lacked. Being himself an unscrupulous knave, he never could credit any one else with honesty. It is not probable that he will have a second opportunity, however. He has abused his opening, and has not succeeded in getting the Czar into his toils. Henceforth he is likely to have enough to do to save himself from the deadly enemies he has so wantonly created.

WILL BE APPEALED.

By reference to our San Francisco dispatches this morning it will be seen that the Miners' Union intend to appeal to the Supreme Court. The ground of this action is the allegation that until the Supreme Court has affirmed Judge Temple's decission it cannot be made the basis of a definite arrangement. The Miners' Union also suggest that the proposal for a compromise should come from the victorious side. A dispatch from Marysville yesterday morning indicated a disposition on the part of that community to enter into such an agreement as the RECORD UNION has already proposed. The Wheatland farmers on their part have made haste to express dissatisfaction with Judge Temple's decission, and to declare that they will not accept any proposition of the kind. They also say that they will be satisfied with nothing less than the complete purification of the river. This would involve the stoppage of *all* mining—drift, quartz and seam, as well as hydraulic—and they will certainly not be sustained by the people of California generally in so extravagant a position. It is to be regretted that they should have acted with so much haste and so little reflection, for when the sober second thought comes we believe they will perceive the desirability of accepting the protection and the advantages which the law has given them; the more particularly since Judge Temple has taken a position which is very unlikely to be modified by the appellate Court. Notwithstanding their present attitude, in short, we shall continue to entertain hopes that they may be brought to a more temperate, sensible and conciliatory frame of mind, and that they will ultimately consent to be satisfied with the protection of their property, and will relinquish the thought of pushing the hydraulic miners to ruin, unnecessarily.

ROSECRANS AND GARFIELD.

General Rosecrans appears to be singularly gifted with indiscretion, and not less prone to detraction. For several months he has been trying to impeach the memory of President Garfield, yet he has proceeded in so blundering a fashion that he has only succeeded thus far in injuring his own reputation. The recent publication of a few of Garfield's letters has had the effect of increasing his activity in this very questionable pursuit, but he has once more failed to make his representations connect, and having cited another citizen as authority, has had the satisfaction of seeing his statement promptly repudiated as false. It is, as we on a former occasion remarked, only surprising that Garfield should at one time have entertained a high opinion of Rosecrans, for it is evident that the latter is a particularly erratic, untrustworthy and maliciously disposed person. If Garfield criticised him, we have no doubt that he amply deserved it, and it is a great pity that Garfield's generous nature should have led him to defend in Congress a man whose mean and spiteful disposition has impelled him to insult the dead in this most discreditable manner. Perhaps, however, Rosecrans thinks that by attacking the memory of Garfield he will recommend himself to his Democratic constituency, and thus secure a renomination.

A PERVERSE ARRANGEMENT.

The selection of the Tariff Commission appears to have been made upon the lowest possible considerations. There is not one name of note upon it. The two men of national reputation who were at first appointed, have declined to serve. It looks as though men who respect themselves cannot be induced to sit along with a number of stool pigeons and dummies who are notoriously put there for no other purpose than to block the wheels of tariff reform, and to act as attorneys for the great protected interests. Considering that these protected interests constitute a very small percentage of the American people; considering that it is impossible to show that even so many as five million out of fifty million souls are benefited by the present tariff; it might have been thought that a due respect for the rights of the majority would have moved Mr. Arthur to appoint on this Commission men who could at least be trusted to make an honest showing of the situation. But he has done nothing of the kind. He has not even allowed the majority, that is to say, nine-tenths of the nation, representation on the Commission. If he had given the protectionists full power to make all the nominations he could not have played into their hands more completely. And in doing this he has practically given it to be understood that this little clique of greedy and rapacious plunderers control the Administration. That was not a statesmanlike thing to do, and it will assuredly make trouble hereafter for the Republican party.

COMING BACK.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has decided to send back about fifty of the students who were so suddenly recalled from American educational institutions last year. The brother to the Sun and Moon and his advisers have probably discovered that Yale and Harvard professors do not seek to inculcate a hatred of Confucius and Mencius, and that their teachings are not dangerous to the Celestial dynasty or to Chinese civilization. Nevertheless, the lot of these students is not a happy one, for they will learn enough of our civilization to render them ever after dissatisfied with that of their own country, and yet when they return to China every indication of such discontent will be regarded with jealous anger, and may lead to their disgrace. The theory of their education here is that they are to convey what they have acquired to their countrymen, but as a matter of fact there is very little probability that they will be permitted, much less called upon, to do anything of the kind.

NOT A SURPRISING BELIEF.

There is said to be a general belief at Washington that the star-route jury has been packed to acquit the defendants. This is not at all a surprising belief, for it has looked sometimes as though the whole of the proceedings had been undertaken for no other purpose. There has not for a long time—hardly since the death of Garfield—been any popular faith in the conviction of these men, though it must be said that all the evidence made public has tended to confirm the general belief that they are guilty. It may well be asked what is the use of proceeding at all against such defendants under existing circumstances. It has been perfectly apparent for months that there was no genuine desire or purpose to convict them, and therefore when it is alleged that the jury has been packed to acquit them, nobody is surprised or even shocked. The painful truth seems to be that cheating the Government is regarded as a venial affair very generally, and that it is impossible to arouse any strong public sentiment in regard to it. For of course if the expression of the people on these suits had been emphatic and unmistakable there would have been much more zeal displayed in the prosecutions.

THE LAW MUST BE ENFORCED.

The powers conferred upon the Horticultural Society and the Viticultural Society, for the prevention of the dissemination of disease through the vehicles in which fruit is carried, are most clearly in the public interest, and must be enforced. In the absence of such police regulations it is possible for one negligent fruit-grower to spread disease all over the State, and it is plainly not tolerable that any one should be allowed thus to injure their neighbors. We see that proceedings have been instituted against Lusk & Co., of San Francisco, for not disinfecting fruit-boxes received by them from the country. It is apparently claimed on their part that the boxes complained of were disinfected previously to being filled, but it is evident that the dealers cannot be made the judges of what is necessary in this regard, and that the regulations instituted by the Horticultural Society and its Chief Executive Officer must control all who are engaged in the fruit business. We trust that no factious resistance will be attempted to this system of protective measures, for there can be no question as to the need for such action, and it is decidedly the interest of the fruit-dealers as well as of the fruit-growers that disease should be kept from propagation.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Legal Hanging in New Mexico—Republican Split at Portland—Prize Fight in Arizona—A Boy's Foot Crushed—Sudden Death near Alta—Sand-Storm in Kern County—Suicide at San Jose—Incendiarism in Fresno—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Two Men Wounded by Highwaymen—One of the Latter Shot by His Pal by Mistake.

COLTON (San Bernardino county), June 16th.—Last evening about 8:30, while Andrew Potter and A. Carlson were returning from the grocery store of E. Russisk, in Agua Mansa, to their camp on the Santa Ana river, about one mile from here, they were met by two men, who commanded them to throw up their hands, one of the robbers at the same time shoving a revolver in Potter's face, who struck at him. The highwayman discharged his pistol into the face of Potter, the ball taking effect on the left temple, passing out back of the left ear, knocking him down, and while down shooting at him twice, both times the balls passing close to his breast, but inflicting no further injury to Potter. At the same time the other highwayman commenced shooting at Carlson, the first shot hitting him over the temple, producing a scalp wound, knocking him on his knees. Again discharging his pistol at Carlson, the highwayman shot his own pal, who was shooting at Potter, the ball taking effect in the left side, passing through his body and producing a mortal wound. Potter succeeded in reaching his camp, while Carlson, who was but slightly wounded, returned to the store and gave the alarm, and returned with a posse of men, who found the wounded highwayman lying where the shooting occurred. Under Sheriff Baylis placed him under arrest and took him to the County Jail. The other robber is still at large, but the authorities are confident that he will be captured, as both are well known to the officers. The railroad men were paid off only an hour before, so it is evident that the villians knew that Potter and Carlson had money on them.

A Bridge Almost Burned.

RED BLUFF, June 16th.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building owned by Hans Hansen, situated at the west end of the bridge that spans the Sacramento river at this place. The building was totally destroyed. The bridge caught fire several times, and it was only by the heroic efforts of the Fire Department that it was saved from destruction.

A Youthful Criminal.

STOCKTON, June 16th.—Felicien Pacouillat, the 16-year-old lad arrested for the murder of John C. O'Brien at Woodbridge, had his examination yesterday, and was held to answer for manslaughter. The matter will be brought before the Grand Jury by the District Attorney, with a view of having the prisoner indicted for murder.

Discovery of Rock Salt.

LOS ANGELES, June 16th.—J. F. Redding, while digging a well in East Los Angeles yesterday, struck a bed of rock salt at a depth of twenty-two feet. The find is considered valuable.

Died in a Spasm.

ALTA, June 16th.—Richard Tilden, a well known sawyer, employed by Towle Bros., died in a spasm last night at the Bear Valley sawmill.

Affairs in the Mountains.

EMIGRANT GAP, June 16th.—The mills around here have now started to their fullest capacity, with the exception of Avery's mill, which will be able to start up in a few days. The Tunnel mill made the largest run today that it has made since the mill has been in existence, having cut 32,116 feet. Stock continues to go over the mountains, but teamsters have to ship wagons from this station across the snow. The roads are very bad, owing to the recent rains making them in places almost impassable.

Suicide at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, June 16th.—Thomas Maguire, a native of Ireland, 55 years of age, single, committed suicide last night by severing the artery of his left arm and bleeding to death. He had been suffering from dyspepsia a long time. No other cause is assigned for the act.

A Foolhardy Boy Hurt—Scarcity of Labor.

ARBUCKLE (Colusa county), June 16th.—