THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY..... NOVEMBER 11, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, November 10, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Hight of barom..	Ther...	Direction of wind, velocity	Character of wind force..	Rain in 24 hours...	State of the weather
Olympia....	30.25	30	S. E.	Light..	.....	Clear
Portland....	30.27	36	N. W.	Light..	.....	Clear
Roseburg...	30.15	38	Calm.	Calm..	.....	Clear
Mendocino..	30.03	45	N.W.14	Fresh..	.....	Clear
Red Bluff...	30.10	46	N. W. 8	Fresh..	.....	Clear
Sacramento.	30.02	48	N.W.11	Fresh..	.....	Clear
S. Francisco.	30.04	56	W.	Light..	.....	Clear
Visalia.	29.99	46	Calm.	Calm..	sprin	Cloudy
Los Angeles.	29.98	53	S. E. 6	Fresh..	.....	Clear
San Diego...	30.02	57	W. 13	Fresh..	.06	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 56; minimum, 42

River above low-water mark at 11 A. M., 12 feet. A rise of 1 inch in past 24 hours.

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

SECOND EDITION.

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

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION s 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.

WEEKLY UNION.

The WEEKLY UNION issued to-day will be found to contain all the latest and most reliable election returns. The WEEKLY UNION, now that the election is over, will contain more interesting reading matter than for the past few months. Its departments, under the direction of the best editorial management, present the latest information in science, art, mechanics, markets, news of the world, current thought, State and national development, and the resources of the Pacific coast. Its editorials are unequaled for vigor of utterance, clearness of view, foresight and scholarly finish. The news departments are replete with the latest intelligence drawn from the best news sources of the world. The WEEKLY UNION is in all respects the best home, business and news journal of the coast. It is issued in semi-weekly parts, each of eight pages, and the combined sixteen pages are mailed to any address for $2 50 per year, postpaid.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119¼ for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; 101⅝ for 3½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 85½; silver bars, 111¾.

Silver in London, 51⅝d; consols, 102 1-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 122½; 4½s, 116.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@92 cents.

Mining stocks were again week in San Francisco yesterday morning. Nearly all the Comstocks sold at lower figures than Thursday, the decline varying from 5 cents to 75 cents per share. After the Board there was a slight rally in some kinds.

During the past week 141 business failures occurred in the United States.

Michael E. McGloen was sentenced in New York yesterday to be hanged December 15th.

The Hodge brothers (colored) were executed at Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday, for the murder of Jas. McFarland.

Anthony Trollope's illness has taken an unfavorable turn.

St. Julien and Overman are on their way back to California, having left New York Thursday.

The Bierstadt mansion at Irvington, on the Hudson, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Four tons of powder exploded yesterday at Smith Basin, N. Y., blowing two men to atoms.

The free canal amendment to the New York Constitution was adopted Tuesday by over 200,000 majority.

A female member of the Salvation Army confessed in a New York Court yesterday to having three husbands.

The steamer Coptic arrived at San Francisco yesterday from China and Japan, bringing advices from Hongkong to October 17th and from Yokohama to October 24th.

The Lyman House, at Point Arena, Mendocino county, was destroyed by fire Thursday.

G. Barrett, over 60 years old, was killed at French Creek, El Dorado county, yesterday, by falling from a wagon.

Sales of Confederate bonds were made in the San Francisco Stock Board yesterday at $2 50 per $1,000.

E. J. Middleton, for 30 years Assistant Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, died Thursday in Washington, aged 80 years.

The steamship George W. Elder took a cargo from Seattle, W. T., Thursday, valued at $400,000.

A terrible powder explosion occurred a few days ago near Victoria, B. C.

In a cutting affray at San Quentin Thursday night, between two Chinese convicts, one was fatally wounded.

A girl was run over by a brewery wagon in San Francisco last night, and instantly killed.

William Garrison was shot and killed at Cherry Creek, Nev., Tuesday night, by a man called Mormon Jim.

George J. Reek, who shot James E. Anderson at Eureka, Nev., has been discharged from custody, having established his claim of self-defense.

By the ditching of a train between Stanberry and McCurry, on the Wabash road, yesterday, the express messenger was killed and a brakeman seriously hurt.

The Governor of Oregon has appointed J. J. Balleray, of Baker City, Judge of the new Sixth Judicial District of that State.

Eight buildings were destroyed by fire at Newbern, S. C., last night.

Father O'Brien has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Archbishopric of the Halifax diocese.

General Greene B. Raum, United States Internal Revenue Commissioner, is dying at Zanesville, O.

The New Orleans City Council have made arrangements with the gas company to light that city until the 30th instant.

The iron railroad bridge over the Sconee river at Athens, Ga., fell yesterday, killing one workman and seriously wounding six others.

Mayo (Coalition) has been elected to Congress in the First Virginia District.

The canvass of the vote of San Francisco was completed last night, and the result will be found among our dispatches from that city this morning.

The inside pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION will be found to contain more than the usual amount of interesting reading matter.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says of an actress who appeared recently in that city, "that the white wonder of her arms is too divinely perfect for anything of mere flesh and blood, and she is but the phantom of some delicious dream chiseled into glorious tangibility by some old master's cunning hand." Yet after this, Boston people lived and went on with their daily affairs unmoved.

THE Colusa *Sun* says: "We are disgusted with American politics. In every campaign we drift from the real to the unreal, and instead of trying to influence votes by appeals to man's intelligence, we find writers and orators drifting into the discussion of frivolities which appeal only to the baser instincts of human nature."

SOME Englishmen recently got up a lawn tennis at Schwalbach, Germany, and after a day or two the Mayor requested that the gentlemen would play with their coats on, as the ladies of the place were shocked by the want of decency shown by the foreigners. The gallant Britishers doned their jackets.

MRS. LANGTRY sweetly remarked that the flowers of New York were esthetically beautiful. But the Cincinnati *Times-Star* wants her to reserve her full opinion until she sees the jimpson weeds and dog fennel along our great highways in the West.

ONE whose duty it is to examine the periodicals of the world might very readily compile facts for an interesting article on the curiosities of the migration of popular stories.

WHAT a peaceful and restful calm will settle down upon the State now, after the tension and bitterness consequent upon the late struggle for office.

KALAKAUA is to be crowned "King" on the 12th of February, and has issued the royal proclamation to th at effect.

THE Russian River *Flag* has entered upon its fifteenth y ear.

PROOFS OF POPULAR INTELLIGENCE.

To those who view the matter rightly, the late political upheaval throughout the country is a vindication of popular intelligence. We have frequently of late expressed the opinion that the politicians were presuming on the supposed credulity of the people, and that they were in danger of being very rudely undeceived in that respect, and the event confirms the accuracy of our prevision. In the Eastern States the people have had causes of dissatisfaction which though conspicuous enough, and though sufficiently discussed, seem to have been obstinately ignored by the politicians. The course of Congress has been for some time past eminently unsatisfactory. The most unprecedented extravagance in appropriations has characterized its proceedings on the one hand, while no attention has been paid to the popular demand for reduction of taxation. The politicians have ignored the tariff discussion entirely, and have acted precisely as though the subject had never been mentioned publicly. The appointment of the Tariff Commission was a clumsy and perfectly transparent device to stave off reform which was urgently demanded. It was made manifest that the Republican party was under the control of the Protectionist beneficiaries of the tariff; that the Republicans in Congress had been persuaded by a few wealthy manufacturers to turn a deaf ear to the popular demand for relief; and that the party policy was to maintain the iniquitous tariff taxes indefinitely. This was made evident by the introduction of bills to abolish almost all the Internal Revenue taxes, the obvious purpose being to make reduction of the tariff impossible, by compelling the country to depend upon the tariff for revenue.

At the same time it was made apparent that the great surplus was attracting swarms of parasites and adventurers to Washington, and that the Republican Congressmen could not be trusted to defend the treasury any longer. The monstrous Arrears of Pensions bill opened the eyes of the country in that regard. It was seen that in that case the Republicans had actually voted solidly, and without a word of remonstrance, for a measure which plundered the treasury to the enormous amount of $120,000,000 and upwards, and which literally provided for the creation and maintenance of a whole class of swindlers and impostors. Nothing but the rankest demagogism can explain the passage of that bill. The fact that both parties were afraid to oppose it lest their opponents should make capital out of such opposition is conclusive proof that the reasonings which controlled party action on that occasion were of the lowest and meanest order, and such as would appeal only to the sordid understandings of pot house politicians. In all such instances, moreover, the extraordinary inability of the professional politicians to measure popular intelligence, is the most amazing feature. These men think the American people incapable of distinguishing between truth and falsehood. That is one of the gross errors which have led to the present political revolution, or rather *bouleversement*, as the French would call it.

It is to be observed that the politicians almost always attribute to the people the very lowest order of intelligence. They seem to think that any subterfuges, however crude and clumsy, will suffice to deceive them. Nothing could have been stupider than the Tariff Commission, as a blind, yet it was evidently thought all-sufficient. So, too, the votes on the Arrears of Pension bill, and that on the River and Harbor bill, were evidently thought to be masterpieces of strategy, whereas they were the most apparent and conspicuous acts of demagogism that could be conceived. Take the platforms of the party, again. The Republicans had the impudence to "point with pride" to their recent record. Apparently they thought the people were ignorant of what was passing in the world. And instead of facing the real issues of the day these were evaded or ignored, and the flimsiest devices were put forward to divert public attention from them. The fact is that the politicians have been for a long time mistaking popular patience for popular gullibility. It took a great deal to exhaust the national confidence in the Republican party, but the demagogues have succeeded in doing it at last. And all the time that they were preparing this overwhelming disaster for themselves, the stupid dolts were congratulating themselves upon their own smartness, and the ease with which they succeeded in duping the people. They thought at last that they could afford to do anything. After Garfield's death they threw off all concealment. The "machine" was openly paraded. Hubbell and his "voluntary contributions" were regarded as capital jokes. Every kind of reform was pooh-poohed. The most notorious corruptionists were treated as honored counselors by the party leaders. All this the people saw and noted.

There is no blindness like that of the professional politician. They think themselves phenomenally sagacious, whereas they are the stupidest of the stupid. There are no people so utterly incapable of interpreting public opinion. They cannot read the storm signals which are thrown out. They mistake the murmur of popular anger for the stirrings of popular applause. And so they go on in their folly and iniquity until all of a sudden the thunder rolls and the lightning darts, and the earthquake brings their houses about their ears. But it is the most forcible indication of popular judgment and intelligence when a revolution such as the present is thus swiftly accomplished. For it proves that the American people, though sometimes slow to protect themselves, though often exhibiting an endurance which may be mistaken for apathy, are never unmindful of governmental affairs, and that when the necessity arises they know where and when to strike, and how to strike so that no second blow is needed. And this capacity to see, and to judge, and to punish, demonstrates that the intelligence of the people is above factional intelligence, and that it will not tolerate party degradation for any length of time. The same superior insight and keenness of perception and moral force will be employed in the formation of new parties capable of supplanting the old ones, because free from the corruptions and crudities of the latter. Demagogues may take a lesson from recent events also. Those events declare plainly that it is useless to employ again the shallow devices which have been successful in the past; that popular education has gone far beyond their tricks; that the low cunning of ward politicians cannot any more be utilized; that, in short, a very much higher form of political deception must be devised before the American people can be gulled again. No doubt this will be sad news to a great many people, but it is one of the most obvious and unavoidable deductions from the late "tidal wave."

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

It is now evident that the Democratic party will have control of the next Congress, and by majorities which will enable it to legislate. The party acquires power at the moment when national sentiment is being consolidated against the abuses of the tariff. There may not be as yet that popular comprehension of the whole question which would take shape in a demand for Free Trade, but there is unquestionably a pronounced conviction that Protection has been overdone, and that the present effect of the Tariff is to injure commerce and manufactures, and to despoil the many for the doubtful advantage of a few. Under these circumstances the Democrats acquire control of Congress. The duty of the party is clear. Its policy also is not dubious. The question is whether its leaders will recognize the one and follow the other. We shall not be surprised if they fail to grasp their opportunity, for we do not give them credit for statesmanlike qualities. The fact is that the Democracy is suffering from dry-rot, precisely the same as is the Republican party. There is no Democratic statesman of even mediocre ability in Congress to-day, nor is there any such man in the front ranks of the party. All its most prominent men of late have been mere tricksters and "machine" manipulators, like Tilden and Randall. It is therefore hardly to be expected that it should have the sagacity to make use of its great opportunity, and cement its power by undertaking the revision of the Tariff in a thorough way. The natural disposition of its present leaders would be toward temporizing. They would be more concerned about the spoils of victory than about the policy of the future. And they would be inclined to sell out to the protected interests, as their predecessors have done before them. The opportunity, nevertheless, is a great one. There has not been since 1860 so favorable a juncture for the advancement of the old-fashioned Democratic Free Trade doctrine. Protection is already discredited. The Great West stands ready to follow the lead of those who will relieve it from its tariff burdens. If Free Trade is made the issue of the time there is scarcely a Western State which can be counted upon to stand by the Republican policy on that head. Nor can the Democrats hope to avoid the necessity of dealing with this question. Circumstances are such that if neither of the old parties has the sense or the courage to take it up, the people will organize a new party which will sweep the country. If the Democrats let slip this opportunity, in short, they will never get such another. In that event there will be created a new party, which will have its rise in the West, and which will take the place of the old Democracy. It remains to be seen whether the Democrats will have the capacity to cope with the situation.

THE DECLINE OF THE STUMP.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* recently observed that "stump speaking, as a means of rousing the people to political action, has fallen into a decline." This is not a new observation, but it certainly has derived very striking confirmation from the recent campaign in this State. It may be said that the test was made as fairly as it ever has been. It was noted at the beginning of the campaign that all the best speakers were on the Republican side. The head of the ticket was a fluent and practiced speaker, and he was supported by men like Edgerton, Woods, Morrow and other veterans of the stump and the forum. On the other hand the head of the Democratic ticket did not speak at all, or so little as not to count for anything. And the Republican speakers made a most thorough canvass of the State. They, or some of them, were in every part of it, and they all made long speeches. Yet the result does not justify the conclusion that all their speaking changed a single vote. Estee made himself generally known to thousands of people. Stoneman stayed at home. Yet the man who canvassed the State is defeated, and the man who went nowhere and said nothing is elected by 10,000 majority. Truly it appears that in politics speech may be silvern, but silence golden. There has never been more stump speaking done in California than this year, and the Republicans unquestionably out-talked their opponents in the field. But the people listened to them, heard all they had to say, apparently disbelieved them, and certainly went and voted against them.

It might be argued from this, as indeed it often has been argued, that the press is taking the place of the stump altogether. Yet there are some facts which it is difficult to reconcile with this theory. For example, everyone can call to mind instances of journals which, possessing large circulation, and being conducted with ability, yet have utterly failed to convince the voters. Indeed in the recent campaign the failure of the journals which supported the Republican ticket was quite as marked as that of the stump-speakers. The explanation of this perhaps is that the people are less capable of being led as they increase in intelligence. When the press reasons correctly from the facts which are accessible to all alike, the people agree with it, and it may seem to be leading them. But the moment it attempts crooked reasoning, and tries to misrepresent and distort the facts of the situation, the people ignore it, and go their own way in direct opposition to it. And there is another consideration in regard to the alleged decline of the stump. The indifference of the people to stump-speaking may after all only be one of the consequences of that disintegration of parties which is so plainly proceeding at the present time. When parties represent principles which are believed in firmly by their followers, those who represent those principles are sure to have attentive and enthusiastic hearers. But when, as now, both the parties are living upon tradition, and all their activity and energy is attributable mainly to the lust of office, it is impossible to interest the masses in stump-speaking.

The influence of the press, like that of the stump, must depend in the long run upon the truth of the messages it delivers. Sincerity, earnestness, candor and temperate discussion, will always command respectful attention from intelligent men. But when deliberate and persistent efforts are made to make the worse appear the better cause, the press, like the stump, ceases to exert any influence. In the late campaign this was exemplified so clearly that there can be no doubt about it. The people were resolved to rebuke demagogism, whether on the stump or in the sanctum, and they could not be turned from their purpose by any sophistries. They had made up their minds upon the central facts, and argument and appeal failed to move them. We hear sometimes of wonderful cases in which communities have been persuaded to do this or that, by persistently forcible appeals. But it may be regarded as certain that the only cases in which the semblance of real conversions occur are those in which the press and the public had reached the same conclusions from the facts placed before them. Of course there are exceptions to this. There are times when communities are carried away by passion and prejudice, and when they refuse to hear reason. At such times, however, they are certain to commit mistakes which they will subsequently regret, and eventually they are compelled to return to the path of sobriety.

That the press exerts a wider and more permanent influence than the stump, is indubitable, however. It is a constant means of presenting facts and arguments. It talks to the public every day. It follows up events with appropriate commentaries. In this way it can and does almost insensibly influence public opinion, but even at its best it is liable to lose its influence if it mistakes a turning, and opposes itself to the current popular view. That it will at no distant period supplant the stump, seems evident. In certain cases it may continue to be desirable that candidates should show themselves and talk to the people; but the latter must more and more take their information as to the strength or weakness of candidates from the newspapers, and care less and less for the utterances of the candidates themselves. No doubt the stump will retain a certain influence in far-removed country districts long after it has ceased to possess any significance in the cities. This is natural, and therefore to be expected, but party leaders will before long realize that as a means of changing opinion the stump is nearly obsolete and futile, and they will learn to employ the campaign funds in more fruitful ways.

GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

The telegraph has failed to convey to us the substance of that speech of Mr. Gladstone in which he is said to have declared himself in favor of home rule for Ireland, and it is therefore out of our power to form any judgment as to the significance of what he said. If, indeed, he has declared himself in favor of home rule, he must have already made up his mind to bring forward a measure providing for that change. It is to be presumed that before entering upon so radical a step he has sounded the Liberal party. Of course, also, it will be impossible to determine what he means by home rule until he has spoken much more plainly. If he is prepared to go the length of a new Irish Parliament on Stephen's Green, it is probable that he will have his work cut out for him, and it is questionable whether he could rally the Liberals as a unit in support of any such measure. But there is a body of English Liberals who hold that it would be the part of wisdom to let Ireland try home rule, even though some of them do not believe in the possibility of its success. These politicians argue that until it has been conceded and tried it will always be possible for the Irish party to claim that it is a panacea; but that if it is conceded, and fails after a fair trial, it cannot possibly leave the relations between the two countries in a worse condition than they are at present. Of course an Irish parliament would not imply separation. That must be regarded as entirely out of the question under any circumstances. Such a body would exercise powers analogous to those of the Dominion Parliament. It would be confined to local legislation. Whether this kind of home rule would satisfy Ireland more than twenty-four hours or so, may perhaps be doubted, but if Mr. Gladstone's Government is prepared to concede so much, and if it possesses the strength to pass such a measure through Parliament, that would inevitably mark the utmost limit of concession, and consequently if it did not cure the existing disaffection it would lead directly to a worse state of things.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA NULLIFIED.

And now it appears that after all the excitement and controversy concerning the adoption in Iowa of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating drinks in that State, the prohibition is a myth. Judge Hayes, of the District Court, has just decided that the amendment was not legally incorporated with the Constitution, and is therefore invalid, and this decision appears to be based upon facts which completely justify it. The grounds of the decision are that the Act itself and the votes by which it was passed were not spread upon the journals of the Legislature in the manner required by law, and that the same Act did not pass both Houses of the Legislature. The details of the case record blunders so gross that one is compelled to suspect collusion for the express purpose of invalidating the amendment. It appears that the Act which the Senate adopted was not identical with the Act which the House adopted. The Senate bill was very sweeping. It prohibited not only the sale and manufacture of liquor as a beverage, but also its use for any purpose, even medicinal, sacramental, or any other. The House bill, which was the one voted on by the people, merely prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. It is plainly quite incredible that the two Houses should have passed different bills, and the fact not be known, unless there was an organized undertaking to conceal the truth. It cannot be believed that the advocates of Prohibition were cognizant of this fatal defect in the legislation. And yet the whole subject had been discussed in Iowa for several years, and when the matter was going through the Legislature it must certainly have been watched with eagerness by a great many people. Indeed, the more we reflect upon the attendant circumstances the more difficult it becomes to explain the singular blunder which has nullified the will of the majority and made the prohibitory amendment of no effect in law. Nor is it easy to see what remedy there is for the situation. For it cannot now be set down as a certainty that the same amendment would be adopted a second time. Since its adoption in June the people of Iowa have had opportunity to realize that it does not operate as they thought it would. In fact it has been a dead letter from the first in all the places where it was thought to be most needed, and has only been observed in the parts which would have been temperate without it. It is, therefore, possible that the friends of Prohibition, or at least some of them, have lost confidence in it. Again, the Ohio election has had a tendency to discourage Prohibition legislation, while the still more recent Democratic "tidal wave" must operate yet more powerfully in the same direction. Seeing that the amendment was originally adopted by 30,000 majority, however, it is also possible that there may be a sufficiently powerful Prohibition sentiment in the State to carry it again. Certainly the people will have to determine before long whether they will make another trial, or let it go. For, as the case stands, Iowa has no Prohibition law, and of course the manufacturers and dealers in liquors will not be slow to avail themselves of the destruction of the legal fence, and will proceed to make hay while the sun shines. Outside of Iowa, however, it is very certain that Prohibition has sustained a severe check, which will probably hinder its advance for a considerable period.

MR. GEORGE'S UPHILL TASK.

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that Henry George will have an uphill task in persuading the people of the United States that it is for their interest to adopt his plan of land nationalization. It shows that in 1880 there were 4,008,907 farms in the country; that of these farms 2,984,306 were occupied by the owners, 322,357 were rented for money rental, and 702,244 were rented for shares of the products. It shows that of the 50,000,000 people in the United States, one-half are engaged in agriculture; while to these must be added the owners of town and village and city lots, with the improvements upon them. And it says: "When Mr. George starts out to confiscate this land which these people have bought and paid for, and which they have improved and made productive with their earnings and savings, he will find that he must first eject and dispossess the entire population engaged in agriculture, and he must next dispossess that portion of the total population which own and occupy the city, town and village lands throughout the country." Perhaps this is not altogether a correct statement of what Mr. George proposes. He wishes to avoid the necessity of any dispossession or eviction, by simply placing all taxes upon land, and in that way extinguishing its property value to the present owners. The most fatal defect of his plan may be thought by many to consist in the fact that in estimating the probable consequences of his measures he has absolutely no data to proceed upon, but is compelled to make assumptions whose value it is impossible to ascertain. No such method has ever been tried in any country. The land nationalization scheme has to some extent been applied, but without producing any of the beneficent results predicted by Mr. George. In this country, however, the increase of farms is a constant process. Between 1870 and 1860 it was 60 per cent. At the same rate it cannot be many years before four-fifths of the population will be directly or indirectly attached to the land. Even now it is a perfectly safe assertion that no such doctrine as Mr. George's can find foothold in the United States so as to become a serious issue; and since the influences which are against any such doctrine are rapidly and constantly extending, it may be said to be self-evident that he will have to go elsewhere if he wishes to have a practical test of his project made. Where to advise him to go, however, we do not know, for there is no country in the civilized world at all prepared to try such an experiment at present, and it is highly improbable that the opportunity will ever arise for putting it in operation.

RECEIVING NEW LIGHT.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* observes: "The chief strength of Herbert Spencer's criticism of our railway system lies in its judicial calmness and its extreme moderation." This remark shows what an enlightening effect a thoroughly good chastening may produce. Nobody who read the *Chronicle* during the late campaign could have supposed that it entertained any such views as the above. Nobody could have supposed it to entertain any other theory than that the chief strength of its own criticism of the railway system of the State lay in its violent ferocity and its absence of everything approaching to moderation. But the *Chronicle* has been chastened, and now it can perceive that Herbert Spencer's judicial calmness and extreme moderation constitute the chief strength of his criticism. Certainly this is a hopeful indication. It is even credible that our contemporary may presently be brought to realize that calumny, detraction, mendacity, and misrepresentation, are after all very poor agencies with which to build up a "legitimate journalistic influence." Let us hope that the lessons of the late campaign may be converted to the permanent benefit of our sinful contemporary, and that through them it may be brought to lead a cleaner life.

ABOLITION OF THE JOINT CONTROL.

The announcement by the Khedive's Government that the Joint Control is abolished appears to have exasperated a portion of the French press greatly. It is difficult to understand what else they could have anticipated, however. It was not to be supposed that after England had borne the heat and burden of the day in Egypt, at very great cost to herself, she would permit France to resume her former position in the Joint Control. The French journals are probably right in ascribing the Khedive's announcement to the influence of Lord Dufferin. There can be no doubt that the measure is one which he would have been very likely to suggest or support. It is equally clear that it is the interest of England to get rid of French interference in Egypt, and that the shortest way to that end is to abolish the Joint Control. The French Government we presume is far too conscious of the difficulties of its position to enter upon any official protest under the circumstances. But should it do so it is certain to be met with a polite reference to Tunis, and a bland reminder that France has bargained away all her interest in Egypt for the right to be allowed to consummate the robbery of the Bey's dominions.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?

The question of civil service reform is obviously one with which the Democrats in Congress will now be called upon to deal. It will be a very embarrassing subject for them, for no doubt the newly-elected Congressmen are as little inclined that way as the old members. But the American people have views on this issue which are fast crystallizing into the form of an urgent demand for reform, and the Democrats can hardly afford to signalize their return to power by imitating the worst faults and evasions of their predecessors. It is true that the Democratic party has a habit of doing a great many things which it cannot afford to do, and therefore it may follow the old practice in this matter. The fact that the Democrats in Congress have heretofore urged radical measures of reform at times when they knew those measures could not pass, affords no indication as to what course they will pursue now that they are to be in power themselves. Their inclinations as "practical" politicians would undoubtedly lead them to prefer evasion. While they were in opposition they could see nothing but iniquity in Hubbell's plan of "voluntary contributions," and in the employment of the public service by the Virginia and Pennsylvania "Bosses" to carry out their partisan schemes. But now they will be quick to see how much can be done for their own party by the same flagitious methods, and they will be loath to put such a machinery out of their reach. The pressure upon them for reform is not likely to be very great from their own side, and perhaps they may think that it is safe to disregard the suggestions of the Republican press. Yet if they cannot bring themselves to put their hands to Civil Service reform and Tariff reform, it needs no gift of prophesy to foresee that their lease of power will be comparatively short. The key to the situation is the fact that they owe their present success to Republican votes. If they have not the sagacity to bear that fact in mind, and to keep it before them constantly, they will suffer for their folly.

HOW IT WORKED.

It is evident from the count of the San Francisco vote that Doyle's candidacy cut far more into Humphrey's than into Clayton's strength. The latter appears to run behind his ticket about a thousand votes, whereas Humphreys is four or five thousand behind the lowest on the Democratic ticket. A logical inference from this is that Doyle's support was not mainly derived from the San Francisco merchants, as was alleged during the canvass. For the majority of the San Francisco merchants are Republicans, and it now appears that nearly four-fifths of Doyle's vote must have been Democratic. Clayton does not fall far behind his ticket, but Humphreys does. All this tends to show that the alleged mercantile backing of John T. Doyle was as mythical as most of the other allegations put forward by the journal which advocated his election.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

A meeting of property-owners of the southern portion of the city was held Thursday evening in Tammany Hall, at the corner of Eighth and Folsom streets, to take steps to establish an organized defense against suits commenced by Charles Duane to recover possession of lands and damages for their alleged illegal use and occupation. The suits are old revived tide land proceedings commenced several years ago.

Thursday night about 8 o'clock several parties in the vicinity of Green-street wharf heard a splash in the water alongside the dock, and instinctively recognized that a man was overboard, although no outcry was made. William Gribbin and Peter McGowan, two boatmen, with Harbor Policeman Pomeroy, put out in a boat and made a thorough search with a light, but succeeding in finding nothing but a black felt hat, nearly new, floating about forty feet from the wharf. The hat was taken to the North Harbor Station, where it may be seen by anyone seeking to identify its owner. It is supposed the man was a drunken sailor.

Charles Rowe, a boy about 11 years old, residing with his parents at No. 2511 Post street, Thursday afternoon was found in a vacant lot on the corner of Scott and Eddy streets, bleeding from a jagged wound in the forehead. Upon being taken to a drug-store in the vicinity he said he had been kicked by a horse. Subsequently he changed his story, saying that a schoolmate struck him with a rock. His stories were somewhat disconnected and upon it being ascertained at the City Receiving Hospital that the skull was fractured and that the bone was pressing upon the brain, it was the conclusion that the boy did not know how he had received his injuries. The police surgeon found it necessary to trepan the skull. His chances for recovery are considered good.

In dredging out the new slip formed where the old Mission-street pier stood, after removing a depth of twenty feet of mud, a basket case containing one dozen bottles of Tennent's ale was exhumed. It must have fallen into the bay before the old pier was built, twenty years ago. It may be an old forty-niner, a reminiscence of the flush times of California. The straw in which the basket and bottles were enveloped was black and rotten. The basket itself looked as if it might have been left there by Sir Francis Drake, whose visit to this then solitary coast has faded almost into a tradition. A bottle of the ale has been sampled, and, strange as it may seem, it is perfectly good. The bottle opened with a pop, the amber liquor foamed, and the flavor—or whatever it is called—was as fine; in fact, age and its submarine sepulture seem to have improved its quality.

REASONING ANIMALS.—We confess that the two points which have always struck our mind as distinguishing the nature of brutes from that of men has been their inability to worship God and to kindle a fire. It would be folly to deny that brutes can reason. A sheep-dog who wants to head a flock in a narrow lane will jump over a wall and run on the other side until he has reached the exact point occupied by the sheep at the head of the flock, and then jump back, in order to drive them home. A colley, who was fond of going out with the carriage, would go and hide himself, as soon as he heard the order for the carriage given, so that he might not be tied up. If we analyze these and many other instances of sagacity we cannot help admitting that a brute's mind is capable of two or three steps of reasoning. On the other hand, no animal ever manufactures a tool or weapon, even of the simplest kind; and it is doubtful whether the gorilla himself, who is supposed to be our nearest relation, uses a walking-stick.—[London Spectator.

The late Professor Koerner, the philosophical writer, asked that his body be cremated.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

So far as can now be ascertained, the next Legislature will be composed as follows. The list is subject to correction. An * signifies former legislative experience:

SENATE.

First District—San Diego and San Bernardino (1)—*H. M. Streeter (R.).
Second District—Los Angeles (1)—*R. F. Del Valle (D.).
Third District—Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo (1)—*George Steele (R. P.).
Fourth District—Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Mono, Inyo (1)—*P. Reddy (D.).
Fifth District—Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus (1)—J. D. Spencer (D.).
Sixth District—Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz (1)—Benjamin Knight, Jr. (D.).
Seventh District—Santa Clara (2)—*B. D. Murphy, C. H. Maddox (D.).
Eighth District—San Francisco and San Mateo (1)—Jeremiah Lynch (D.).
Ninth District—San Francisco (2)—*T. McCarthy, John Harrigan (D.).
Tenth District—San Francisco (2)—*David McClure, George H. Perry (R.).
Eleventh District—San Francisco (2)—Edward Keating, T. R. Nelson (D.).
Twelfth District—San Francisco (2)—J. T. Dougherty, M. J. Kelly (D.).
Thirteenth District—San Francisco (2)—Frank J. Sullivan, W. Cronan (D.).
Fourteenth District—Alameda (2)—Henry Vrooman, George Whitney (R.).
Fifteenth District—Contra Costa and Marin (1)—W. B. English (D.).
Sixteenth District—San Joaquin and Amador (2) [San Joaquin 1, and jointly with Amador 1]—*B. F. Langford (joint, D.), F. T. Baldwin (D.).
Seventeenth District—Calaveras and Tuolumne—C. L. F. Brown (R.).
Eighteenth District—Sacramento (2)—*J. Routier (R.); Frederick Cox (D.).
Nineteenth District—Solano and Yolo (2) [Solano 1, and jointly with Yolo 1]—*J. M. Dudley, Solano (R.), E. E. Kelley (joint, D.).
Twentieth District—Napa, Lake and Sonoma (1)—Dennis Spencer (D.).
Twenty-first District—Sonoma (1)—George A. Johnson (D.).
Twenty-second District—Placer (1)—*J. A. Ficher (D.).
Twenty-third District—El Dorado and Alpine (1)—*Thomas Fraser (R.).
Twenty-fourth District—Nevada and Sierra (2)—[Nevada, 1; Nevada and Sierra jointly, 1]—*C. W. Cross (D.), H. W. Wallis, joint (R.).
Twenty-fifth District—Yuba and Sutter (1)—*A. L. Chandler (R.).
Twenty-sixth District—Butte, Plumas and Lassen (1)—*W. W. Kellogg (D.).
Twenty-seventh District — Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte (1)—*P. H. Ryan (D.).
Twenty-eighth District—Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity and Shasta (1)—Clay W. Taylor (D.).
Twenty-ninth District—Colusa and Tehama (1)—C. F. Foster (D.).

ASSEMBLY.

Alameda (3)—W. S. Wagner,* D. Inman, J. P. Wonderlich (D.).
Amador (2)—James McCauley, W. O. Clark (R.).
Butte (2)—C. Granger, T. R. Flemming (D.).
Contra Costa (1)—G. W. T. Carter (R.).
Calaveras (1)—M. S. Torney (R.).
Colusa and Tehama (1)—Reuben Clark (D.).
Del Norte (1)—W. B. Hamilton (Ind.).
El Dorado (1)—C. F. Irwin (D.).
El Dorado and Alpine (1)—A. A. Bayley (R.).
Fresno (1)—W. D. Grady (D.).
Humboldt (1)—G. H. G. Weaver (R.).
Inyo and Mono (1)—James E. Parker (D.).
Los Angeles (2)—Nathan Baker (R. and P.); Melville Mudge (R.)
Lake (1)—*H. J. Crumpton (D.).
Mariposa and Merced (1)—W. L. Smith (D.).
Marin (1)—*C. L. Estey (R.).
Mendocino (1)—Archibald Yell (D.).
Monterey (1)—J. B. H. Cooper (R.).
Napa (1)—F. E. Johnston (D.).
Nevada (3)—S. Wheeler, J. L. Lewison, *A. Walrath (R.).
Placer (1)—P. McHale (D.).
Plumas and Lassen (1)—Calvin McCloskey (D.).
San Francisco (20)—Ninth District—E. Gaussail, W. J. Snow, Thomas F. Barry, Jas. Callahan (D.). Tenth District—Charles A. Murdock, J. H. Culver, B. F. McKinley, A. G. Booth (R.). Eleventh District—Peter Whalen, Thomas Healey, Bernard Rawle, Sidney Hall (D.). Twelfth District—T. H. McDonald, M. R. Leverson, James J. Flynn, P. Plover (D.). Thirteenth District—Charles A. Hughes, D. H. Bibb, Thomas H. Murphy, E. J. O'Connor (D.).
Sacramento (3)—F. D. Ryan, (R.); *H. M. LaRue, Gillis Doty (D.).
San Diego (1)—*W. W. Bowers (R.).
San Bernardino (1)—Trueman Reeves (R.).
San Luis Obispo (1)—W. Hollister (R.).
Santa Barbara and Ventura—Peter Bennett (R.).
Santa Clara (3)—Adam Rhiel, H. B. Hunter, J. H. M. Townsend (D.).
Santa Cruz (1)—Lucien Heath (R.).
San Benito (1)—J. H. Mathews (D.).
San Joaquin (3)—S. L. Terry, C. S. Stephens, J. W. Kerrick (D.).
San Mateo (1)—J. V. Coleman (D.).
Sierra (1)—John Nelson (R.).
Siskiyou and Modoc (1)—Peter Peterson (D.).
Stanislaus (1)—E. B. Beard (D.).
Solano (2)—*Joel A. Harvey, D. G. Barnes (R.)
Sonoma (3)—John T. Campbell, S. M. Martin, John Field (D.).
Sutter (1)—T. B. Hull (R.).
Trinity and Shasta (1)—J. M. Briceland (D.)
Tulare and Kern (1)—W. L. Morton (D.).
Tuolumne (1)—F. D. Nicol (D.).
Yolo (1)—*D. N. Hershey (D.).
Yuba (2)—W. M. Cutter, N. D. Coombs (D.).

RECAPITULATION.

Senate—Democrats, 27; Republicans, 13.
Assembly—Democrats, 54; Republicans, 25; Independent, 1.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Careful estimates of returns from all the States show that the complexion of the next Congress will be as follows, counting the Coalitionists in Virginia with the Republicans:

| | Dem. | Rep.