THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 18, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, November 17, 1882—8:02 P. M.

| Places of observation. | Height of barom.. | Ther... | Direction of wind. | Velocity | Character of wind force... | Rain in 24 hours... | State of the weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Olympia.... | 30.29 | 35 | S. | | Light.. | ..... | Fair |
| Portland.... | 30.36 | 40 | S. E. | | Light.. | ..... | Cloudy |
| Roseburg... | 30.32 | 6 | N. W. | | Light.. | ..... | Clear |
| Mendocino.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Red Bluff... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sacramento. | 30.31 | 49 | Calm | | Calm.. | ..... | Clear |
| S. Francisco. | 30.36 | 51 | Calm | | Calm.. | ..... | Clear |
| Visalia. .... | 30.31 | 43 | N. W. | | Light.. | ..... | Clear |
| Los Angeles. | 30.22 | 53 | N. E. | 8 | Fresh . | ..... | Clear |
| San Diego.. | 30.19 | 56 | S. E. | | Light .. | ..... | Clear |

Maximum temperature, 57; minimum, 37

River above low-water mark at 11 A. M., 10 feet 9 inches. A fall of 3 inches in the past 24 hours.

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

THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the best p pers for the student, family, business man and citizen interested in the political history of the day. For the farmer, business man, housewife, sporting man, artisan, educator, professional man and general reader, it is at once the best and most reliable of weeklies. Its departments are many, and are all specially and ably edited with a view to attain the highest excellence, contributing to the most rapid development of the country and the cultivation of the highest intelligence among the people. The WEEKLY UNION is having an unprecedented growth, both in rapidity and permanency. It reaches into every part of the land, and is found in street, market, business house, rural home, miners' cottage, on train and steamer, in mountain and in valley villages—indeed, in all sections. It is mailed for one year for the sum of $2 50, post-paid, to any address.

## THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119½ for 4s of 1907; 113¾ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 81@4 85; silver bars, 111½.

Silver in London, 51 5-16d; consols, 102 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 122½; 4½s, 114¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 88@88½ cents.

Mining stocks met with poor custom in San Francisco yesterday. Legitimate buyers are very scarce. Prices were about the same as Thursday. In some cases there was an advance of 5@10 cents, and in other cases a decline in about the same ratio. Several leading Comstock shares did not sell at all.

A jury has been secured at Redwood City in the second trial of Clarence Gray for the murder of Theodore Glancey at Santa Barbara, and the taking of testimony has begun.

A severe electric storm prevailed throughout the Eastern States yesterday, seriously interrupting telegraphic communication.

Snow fell at Boston and Albany yesterday to the depth of several inches.

The evidence of Suleiman Daoud, that Arabi Pasha ordered him to burn Alexandria, is generally discredited at Cairo.

Monetta, with a running mate, trotted two miles at New York in the remarkable time of 4:27¼.

A great fire occurred in South Boston yesterday, causing an immense destruction of property.

A powder magazine was struck by lightning at Scutari, Turkey, yesterday, and exploded.

The Ottoman Kurds are excited, and a Turkish force has been sent to Musual to preserve order.

A wholesale drug warehouse was destroyed by fire at Baltimore yesterday.

President Grevy, of France, is urged to resign as a means of prolonging his life.

Patrick Casey, another of the Joyce murderers, has been convicted at Dublin, and sentenced to be hanged December 17th.

Fire at Walla Walla, W. T.

The skeleton of a man—supposed to be Charles Band—was found in an old shanty about twelve miles from Bakersfield, Kern county, yesterday.

The Northern Pacific Express Company will soon begin operations on the railway and steamboat lines in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, supplanting Wells, Fargo & Co.

A brilliant display of aurora borealis was visible at several points on the coast last evening.

A band of thirty thieves has been captured in a lump in Elk county, Pennsylvania.

The seat of Kellogg, elected to Congress in the Third Louisiana District, is to be contested.

A prisoner fired his cell at Holgate, O., and was burned to a crisp.

A colored woman at Louisville stripped her infant and laid it upon a red-hot stove, fatally burning the child.

A Convention of weather observers is in session at Indianapolis.

Two colored children perished in the flames of a burning cabin at Higbee, Mo.

Plumer, charged at Marysville with the murder of Fred Schindler, has confessed the deed.

Smith, who was inspired to "remove" his 14-year-old son, was arraigned at Los Angeles, and pleaded not guilty.

W. L. Austin, a well-known citizen, died at Red Bluff Thursday evening.

William Hicks lost a hand at Galt, this county, yesterday, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Diphtheria is very prevalent in St. John, N. B.

The relations between Austria and Russia are becoming strained.

A sailor at Astoria, Or., yesterday, in an effort to desert his ship, was drowned.

C. E. Pickett (Philosopher) died at Mariposa Thursday night.

The Grand Jury of Mariposa county have found a true bill for murder against W. H. Dunning for killing Davis at Cold Springs.

California lions and grizzlies are plentiful near Bear valley, Mariposa county, and have killed considerable stock.

The auroral display at Denver, Col., last night, was most brilliant and dazzling.

Robert Campbell was found drowned at Port Blakely, W. T., Thursday.

During the past week 139 business failures occurred in the United States and Canada.

An explosion of dynamite in Wales yesterday killed three girls and two men, and wounded several others.

One hundred and six deaths occurred in San Francisco the past week.

The San Francisco Custom-house yesterday issued twenty-one certificates to Chinamen who are about departing for the Orient with the intention of returning.

The British ship Nebo, disabled off the Columbia river bar and since missing, has been spoken at sea, and was proceeding on her voyage.

Upon the second page of to-day's RECORD-UNION will be found an interesting article upon the staining of woods, the departments of "The Quiet Hour" and "Letter-Box," and a pleasant letter from Kate Heath. The third page contains a poem by Theodore Tilton and a story entitled "A Passing Cloud." "Our Book Table" and other matters are given upon the sixth page, while upon the seventh page will be found the regular weekly review of the San Francisco market, the "Agricultural" department, poetry, etc.

IN an Oregon city retail liquor licenses have been increased from $200 to $1,000 per year. The movement is not strictly a temperance one, but is intended to work the suppression of a low class of saloons where the vilest liquors are sold. Leading saloon-men in Sacramento some time ago advocated a large increase in license rates here for a similar purpose. In one block in the business part of this city there are fourteen saloons, but three of which would be able to pay a heavy license, and the proprietors declare that the three are ample to answer the demands of drinkers. The question of heavy license is receiving much attention in many quarters, and many liquor men join with the temperance people in favor of increase of the rate.

A GERMAN arithmetician has been calculating the aggregate number of combinations in the game of dominoes, and has shown them to be 248,528,511,840. Two players, playing four games a minute, would only exhaust these combinations in 118,000,000 years. We shall never attempt another game with the little blocks of bone. This announcement has destroyed all the confidence heretofore reposed in these modest bits of inert matter.

IT is all very well to have general elections in nearly all the States occur on the same day, but it is very rough on the repeaters and colonizers who were wont to cross the lines and give neighborly aid to other States.

Now that Thanksgiving is approaching the usual "turkey shooting" is announced. Is not this a barbarous sport? Would it not be better for the non-observance?

## THE NEW SCHOOL OF FICTION.

The Russian novelist Turgenieff has shown, in his "Fathers and Sons," how the new generation may be separated from the old one, and how the ideas of the sons may be unintelligible to the fathers. It is not always or perhaps often so. For many centuries the changes between generations were very slow and slight. But the last fifty years have been abnormally freighted with progressive agencies, and, as should have been expected, the revolutionary spirit has not been absent in fiction. The novel has long been a faithful representative of at least some salient characteristics of its period. Thus there has been the novel of action, the novel of sentiment, the novel of mixed action and sentiment, and finally the analytical novel, which is the latest result of the modern spirit of introspection. The novel of action was naturally the earliest. In the romance (where everybody is forever fighting or making love), the crude beginnings of this form of fiction are found. The school of sentimental fiction, of the French kind, was happily exemplified once and for all by Richardson. Fielding was far in advance of his century in point of development. Scott revived and perfected the novel of action, and his works remain to-day the most vigorous, robust, manly, and altogether wholesome examples of one of the most genial and natural of methods. In this country the school of action naturally claimed the popular preference, and Fenimore Cooper and William Gilmore Simms produced a line of fiction racy of the soil, and which will long keep its place in virtue of its intrinsic merits. The development of fiction, however, in the United States, was checked for many years. During the period which in England produced Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Bulwer, Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, and many other talented authors, our literature was in a torpid condition. The American novel was often inquired for, but it did not appear. The facilities for importing English novels seemed to have paralyzed native talent, and almost a generation passed without bringing forth one really considerable work of fiction on this side of the Atlantic.

During this period the English novel had been undergoing marked changes. The analytic style was introduced by Thackeray, whose mastery of it has not since been approached, and it was developed by George Eliot. Anthony Trollope struck out a new line for himself; a kind of analysis possessing the minuteness, colorlessness, and uniformity, of a fine photograph; a passionless dissection of motives and characters which for all its frigidity has a deep interest and power. But after so long a silence that the hoped-for American novel seemed mythical, the new American school of fiction suddenly revealed itself to a surprised world as a full-formed phenomenon, not only not crude, but really representing the most advanced deductions from the boldest of the modern intellectual lights. This new American school has for its exponents Mr. Henry James, Jr., and Mr. William D. Howells. It is true that they resemble one another only in a few particulars, but their resemblances classify them as belonging to the same school. They represent the Introspective Principle in its fullest development; or, to be quite precise, Mr. James does. It is Intellectualism consciously asserting itself as against Animalism. Now the effort to develop a distinctively intellectual and psychological school of fiction invariably tends to produce in the artist some exaggeration akin to that which drove the Scholiasts of the Middle Ages to so many fantasies, in their efforts to escape from the Brutalism of their period. There was a school of Muscular Christianity not long ago, represented in fiction by "Tom Brown's School Days," and such books. The new school might be called, in contradistinction to that, the school of Psychological Agnosticism.

All the old forms are discarded by Mr. James. There is no moral or hint of one. There are no unities. There is no plot. There is no beginning or end. The object is to paint pictures, as elaborate as micro scopic views, not only of persons, but of minds. In "The Portrait of a Lady," for instance, one may be said to be made acquainted with people's souls rather than their bodies. Mr. James is continually taking them apart for analysis. And what is peculiar to the new school is that it possesses no humor. In the book just cited we doubt if there is a humorous sentence. The obvious tendency of the methods employed is toward somberness and gloom and a peculiar cultured despair. In "The Portrait of a Lady" the heroine is a beautiful American girl who is made to destroy her own happiness in the most perverse way, and the art of the author is lavished in the subtle and delicate exposition of this poor girl's melancholy career. It is a book which leaves a singularly painful impression, despite its unquestionable power and skill. Mr. Howells pays much more attention to nature. He is less psychological, and therefore more genial. He can paint character from without, as George Eliot often did. It often seems as if his introspective tendency marred rather than helped his work; as though the subtleties of his method were not altogether in harmony with his natural predilections. But in his case also the analytical principle tends towards gloominess. Take for example his last story, "A Modern Instance." Here we have developed a most unlovable character in the person of Bartley Hubbard, whose abounding selfishness leads to the ruin of his wife's life, and finally to his own wreck. Now there is really only one genial character in the book, and that is Kinney, the cook of the logging-camp.

If we did not know that the new school expressly disclaims morals, we might think that this book was written to show what comes of want of proper discipline; for Bartley and Marcia are both lacking in training, and both irreligious. But then Ben. Halleck, who has had abundant discipline and training, and who is described as ideally good, confounds us by falling in love with another man's wife so fiercely that two years of self-imposed absence fails to weaken the passion, to which moreover he is finally represented as yielding. Altogether the impression left is depressing, though not so much so as in the case of Mr. James' works. Indeed there are parts of the latter's writings so tremendously philosophical as to remind one of the most didactic and (therefore) intolerable chapters of Daniel Deronda—which some people thought had been used by George Henry Lewes as a commonplace book for his psychologial memoranda. Now it may be that the coming man will be satisfied with nothing less than this kind of elaborate mental diversion, but we are disposed to think that if he is really wiser than the present generation he will prefer Nature to even the most elaborate Art. We are afraid, in fact, that the school Mr. James represents is a hot-house growth; that it combines the latest French with the newest American methods; and that it is so very much "advanced" as to be extravagant. If "The Portrait of a Lady" had been entitled "A Study in Morbid Psychology," it would have been at least truly characterized, for it is that; but it is not a novel, and it does not stand for anything in real life.

No doubt the tendency of modern culture is towards despondency. Humor is ceasing to be indigenous in highly cultivated intellectual soils. Cheerfulness is no longer natural. A cynical skepticism, joined with a half-idle curiosity to know the innermost motives of everyone, characterize the typical educated man of the latter end of the nineteenth century. Agnosticism cannot be blithe and joyous. Pure happiness belongs only to unquestioning faith and unreasoning trust. But agnosticism has as yet made comparatively little way. The masses of men and women still hold to the old faith. It would seem, therefore, that they would demand more light and life in their fiction, and that they would not long rest contented with cold and passionless analysis, joined with a marked predilection for demonstrating the hollowness and vanity of all sublunary things. In a word, we believe that the new school of fiction is not a little morbid, and that though it possesses great merits, and deserves high praise for its artistic achievements, its most elaborate works will only remain as specimens of a diseased intellectual condition, and it will have to give place to a school more in harmony with simple human nature, and less scornful of its everyday sentiments and emotions, its common passions and its common destinies.

## THE HIGH SCHOOLS AND THE UNIVERSITY.

Under the new Constitution the common school course ends with the Grammar Schools. The State scheme of education goes no further. If any community desires High Schools it must provide for them by special taxation. So far as the State is concerned the educational system stops at the point indicated. The absurdity of this arrangement is conspicuous. No provision is made by the State for any further instruction than can be obtained in the Grammar Schools; yet the State maintains a University, which is supposed to be supported for the benefit of the people. It is impossible to go from the Grammar Schools to the University; but no measures are provided for bridging the chasm. California in fact has a mutilated school system. It has a head and a tail, but its middle has been cut out. Whoever, therefore, does not happen to live in the larger cities which possess High Schools, must, if he wishes his children to go through the University, either send them to San Francisco, or Sacramento, or San Jose, or Los Angeles, to attend the High Schools, or must place them in some private college or academy to be prepared for the University. It follows that people who do not live within easy reach of a High School are practically discriminated against by the State educational system, and that they are not given an equal share in the advantages provided. This is a matter which calls for reform, and though a change can only be had through the amendment of the Constitution, such amendment ought to be proposed as soon as possible. The stupid Convention that framed the Constitution could not or would not see that it was dismembering the educational system by providing that the High Schools should not be supported out of the school fund. They appear to have thought that they were somehow vindicating their democracy, in showing that they had no sympathy with the higher education. But to be consistent they ought to have abolished the State University, for such an institution is of very little use so long as it is cut off from the other educational machinery. In fact the Constitutional Convention discriminated against the poor and in favor of the rich, in this matter. By their action they reserved the University for the sons of rich men, and decreed that poor men should have nothing more than Grammar Schools. And in fact it is apparent that the poor cannot and do not send their children to the University, though if the establishment really belongs to the people it ought to be open to all alike. The Convention really struck a very severe blow at the rights and opportunities of the people in this regard. In a democracy education ought to be placed within reach of all, and it is useless to erect State Universities unless they are made available to the children of the humblest citizen. Elsewhere it has been one of the most precious possessions of the American citizen that he could secure for his children a thorough education at a light cost. But here in California the crowning edifice of the State educational system has been deliberately insulated, and those only can avail themselves of its advantages who can command means above the average. It is necessary to the success of the educational system that every part of it should be equally accessible to all. That cannot be the case until High Schools are included in the regular course, and their maintenance is made obligatory. It is the merest nonsense to pretend that the University is a popular institution while the people are practically excluded from it. It is not less absurd to argue that the people do not want High Schools. For if in truth they do not want High Schools, then so much the less do they need a University. To maintain the latter and to abandon the former is irrational and indefensible in the extreme.

## THOMAS HENRY KAVANAGH.

The telegraph the other day stated, briefly, that "Kavanagh, famous in connection with the relief of Lucknow, is dead." It is possible that there are not many of our readers who can recall the circumstances which gave Kavanagh his fame, and as it is the story of an heroic action, it is worth repeating. In November, 1857, Sir Colin Campbell, after the capture of Delhi, marched to the relief of Lucknow, where Sir James Outram, with the Havelocks and many more, lay cooped up and surrounded by a fierce and merciless army of mutineers. When Sir Colin had reached the outskirts of Lucknow it became of the utmost importance to communicate with him. It was therefore necessary to find some member of the little garrison at the Residency who would encounter the risk; who would, that is to say, undertake to pierce the serried lines of the enemy, and carry information to the Commander-in-Chief, knowing that discovery meant death, and knowing also that, since disguise was indispensable, the death which must follow exposure must be the ignominious death of a spy. We will now quote from Colonel Malleson's account of what followed: "To ask a man to dare "this risk was, every one felt, impossible. "But every one felt, at the same time, "that it was a risk which it was most desirable should be undertaken. Such was "the common thought; such the whisper "of the Garrison. It has often been found "that the occasion produces the man. It "produced him, even in this, when the "risks of death were numerous, and when "the death would be an ignominious "death. A clerk in one of the civil offices, by name Thomas Henry Kavanagh, caused General Outram to be "informed that he was prepared to traverse in disguise the hostile lines, and to "convey a letter to the Commander-in-"Chief in his camp near Banni. Mr. "Kavanagh's offer was the more heroic, "inasmuch as, of all the Garrison, he was "perhaps the most difficult man to disguise. Tall, taller than the ordinary "run of natives, he was very fair—"fair of a freckly fairness—and his hair "glittered as gold. But, perfectly cognizant of these drawbacks to disguise, "Mr. Kavanagh offered himself. General "Outram loved a gallant deed; but, brave "as he was, and loving bravery in others, "he yet shrank from exposing a man "blindly to the consequences of such a "deed as that which Kavanagh proposed. "He told him frankly the risk he ran, the "almost certain fate that would befall "him. But Kavanagh had made up his "mind. Dangers there were, he knew. "But, having in view the all-important "consequences of his mission, he would "brave them." And he did. He chose the disguise of a Badmash, a native "swashbuckler," or military adventurer, of whom there were swarms in the ranks of the rebels. He stained his face, neck and arms with lampblack and oil. Then, accompanied by a faithful native spy, he set out on his perilous expedition. It would be difficult to exaggerate the dangers and difficulties of such an enterprise. The mutineers swarmed everywhere on the road, and they were keenly vigilant. Nothing but the most steadfast intrepidity and never-failing presence of mind and coolness could have crowned the journey with success. But young Kavanagh had not relied without reason upon himself, and after numerous narrow escapes he stood before Sir Colin Campbell, and delivered to him General Outram's letter. This letter, conveying information as to the best means of making the attack upon Lucknow, proved of the very highest importance in the sequel, and Kavanagh was most properly awarded the high distinction of the Victoria Cross for a feat of gallantry requiring infinitely greater resolution and capacity than are needed to head a charge or lead a storming party. Mr. Kavanagh subsequently, in response to urgent solicitations, wrote an account of his journey under the title of "How I Won the Victoria Cross." His act was justly regarded as one of unprecedented bravery and skill, at a time when heroism was the rule and not the exception in the Anglo-Indian army; and now, after the lapse of five-and-twenty years, the mere recital of such a deed kindles admiration and respect for the doer of it.

## GRANT AND PORTER.

General Grant has done a graceful and honorable thing in writing a magazine article in vindication of General Porter, and in appealing to the country for justice for that unfortunate officer. And Grant is one of the few men now living whose advocacy of Porter's cause is certain not to be misconstrued. When he took up Porter's case at first it was maliciously suggested that he wanted Democratic support in Congress for a measure on his own behalf. But he has at present nothing to ask of Congress or the country, and though in political matters the American people have shown that they are not prepared to trust him further, his military authority is the highest in the Union, and when he speaks on this subject it will be necessary to accord his argumenta respectful attention. The refusal of justice to General Porter has been deeply discreditable to those who have so bitterly and disingenuously pursued him. His freedom from offense has been so clearly and conclusively demonstrated by the second investigating committee which went through the evidence, that none but those who are resolved not to yield to the truth can continue to regard him as a traitor. The evidence shows that General Pope was really responsible in the premises, and Pope disgraced himself by his conduct in regard to Porter's Court-martial. Now that the Democrats are about to control Congress, however, it is probable that another effort will be made to secure justice for this much-wronged officer, and that he may yet live to enjoy his vindication from the cruelly unjust charges so long standing against him.

## IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY.

According to the published accounts of the last cruise of the Corwin, that vessel when off the Alaskan coast destroyed the boats and the winter supplies of several villages of Indians. It is not necessary perhaps to add anything to our recent comments upon the nature of that action, but it is necessary to call the attention of the United States Government to the condition in which the Indians have been left. They have been left, at the beginning of the Arctic winter, without supplies of food, and without means of supporting themselves. The boats of these Indians are their means of livelihood. They live by hunting and fishing, and principally by catching seals and whales. Now it is a perfectly natural presumption that if they are not assisted they will die of starvation before next spring. It has been shown that the inhabitants of several villages have actually perished in this way through neglect to store supplies for the winter. We know, therefore, that such disasters are not only possible, but probable, when the Indians find themselves deprived of food at the beginning of winter. Moreover, it is well understood that they cannot procure their winter supplies at all times. If they miss the regular season, or if what they have procured during the season is destroyed, they cannot replace what is lost. They must then depend upon precarious, hand-to-mouth hunting. Now this is the sole dependence of the Indians whose winter stores and boats have been burned by the Corwin. We believe that if the Government does not at once take measures to relieve these people it will have to bear the full responsibility of their death from starvation. Of course the Government is responsible for the action of its agents, and the course of the Captain of the Corwin is the course of the Government. A vessel should be sent up to the neighborhood at once, to ascertain the condition and prospects of the burned-out Indians, and to relieve their necessities. If this is not done after the necessity for it has been thus publicly presented to the Government, the latter will have a very heavy reckoning to meet next year, should the worst happen that is liable to happen. A gross wrong has been done to the Alaska Indians already; but should things be left as they are a much worse sequel may follow. The American people assuredly will not condone neglect in such a case, and common humanity, to say nothing of any other motive, ought to convince the Navy Department of the necessity of seeing to it that the Indians are not exposed to a horrible fate through the hasty and altogether unjustifiable action of one of its officers.

## THE SHAM FALSE PROPHET.

It is in order to inquire what has become of the alleged False Prophet who a short time ago was reported as carrying fire and sword throughout the Soudan, as on the point of capturing Khartoum, and as being followed by a cannibal horde who ate all the prisoners who refused to embrace Islam. Since that information was conveyed so profound a silence has settled down over the alleged False Prophet as to make us suspect that there must have been an election in the Soudan on the 7th instant, and that El Mehdi must have been the candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. No disaster less sweeping would seem capable of obliterating the holy man in the way he seems to have been obliterated. It is true there is one possible ray of light. It is said that Abd-el-Kader, the present Commander-in-Chief for Egypt in the Soudan, and formerly the Captain of Sir Samuel Baker's "Forty Thieves," has telegraphed to say that he has three times defeated the False Prophet, that Khartoum is safe for the present, and that El Mehdi was a good deal alarmed at the rumor that the English were coming into the Soudan to attack him. The alarmist report preceding this intelligence was originated by the traveler Schweinforth, whose information was supposed to be particularly good, but who nevertheless may have been deceived. The absence of further news certainly does not seem to argue the successful advance of the False Prophet, who is in danger of being repudiated after all as a sham False Prophet.

## THE LAND ACT.

The report of the Commissioners upon the first year's operation of the Irish Land Act appears to indicate that the law has not had anything like a fair trial. The Commissioners state that there has thus far been a marked indisposition to buy land on the part of the tenants, though many of the landlords have been anxious to sell. It may be that not a few of the tenants have been encouraged to believe that if they waited a little they would get the land for nothing. It is also probable that the treatment experienced by land-owners in Ireland of late years has not tended to make the ownership of land popular. The statement that the Arrears Act has not been taken advantage of to anything like the extent anticipated, despite the fact that many of the farmers are very heavily in arrears with their rent, is more difficult of explanation. It may be construed as meaning that the farmers expect to be able to pay off their arrears, and prefer that course to a process of whitewashing. It can hardly be supposed that they do not intend to pay, yet do not care to be legally released from their indebtedness. The condition of Ireland during the past year, however, has been so anarchic that it is extremely difficult to ascertain the true causes of these phenomena. Perhaps the most hopeful indication lies in the statement of the Commissioners that "agreements for fair rents between landlord "and tenant without the intervention of "the Courts are increasing under the "working of the Act." This seems to show that both sides are approaching tenable ground, and that so at length an equilibrium may be established.

## THE ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT GREVY

The illness of President Grevy is now represented as more serious than was at first supposed, and it is thought possible that even if he lives he may be compelled to resign. Of course the name of Gambetta is brought forward under these circumstances, and if the anarchist scare could be made to assume a really formidable aspect it is possible that he might have a chance of being chosen. But apart from this there is nothing in the situation to show that the French people are at all anxious to have him back again in power, while it is perfectly certain that a great many of them distrust him profoundly, and fear that his methods are incompatible with continued peace either at home or abroad. Gambetta in fact is discredited, and altogether by his own follies. General Chanzy is also spoken of as Grevy's successor, but it may be doubted whether France wants another military President at this time. Bresson, the alleged choice of the Moderates, would probably be the best yet suggested. He is a man of ability, a statesman of some experience, of an old family, and not allied with any of the elements which at present create uneasiness and suspicion in France.

## DYNAMITE AS A PERSUADER.

The discovery of quantities of dynamite in an Iowa distillery, through the medium of a warning letter somewhat similar to that which led to the exposure of the Guy Fawkes plot, seems to indicate that the employment of that explosive as a persuader has at length extended to the United States. What with Fenianism and French Nihilism and Russian Nihilism and the ferment of anarchists all over Europe, the knowledge of explosives has latterly been disseminated very widely, and it is possible for such explosives to be prepared secretly for criminal purposes. And when we consider how many evil-disposed and revengeful people there are in the world it seems not unlikely that the use of these deadly chemicals may become more common than it has ever yet been, during the next ten years. Dynamite and its congeners are certainly very tempting to criminals, though occasionally they come across a novel experience, as when the safe-smashers put gunpowder into the keyhole of a safe full of dynamite caps, and so blew the safe to atoms, and frustrated their own purpose. In France the use of dynamite bombs has become alarmingly frequent of late, and it is evident that what may be called the chemistry of murder has received an ominous impetus. Society may at no distant date find itself seriously menaced by these diabolical inventions.

## "OUIDA" AND CHARLES READE.

The novelist "Ouida" has been criticising Charles Reade, of whom she says that though he can draw women of the people, "the gentlewoman he cannot or "will not, or at all events does not." This is in our opinion not a just criticism, nor are we prepared to admit that "Ouida" is a competent judge in the premises. Assuredly she herself has never drawn either gentlemen or gentlewomen, and therefore upon her own theory we have a right to conclude that she cannot do it. Charles Reade's women are among the most natural and charming to be found in modern fiction. The women of "Ouida," and more particularly the fashionable women, are odious and detestable, in bad taste, utterly untrue to nature, and tainted with a Bohemian twang which pervades all her writings. Of character-drawing she knows nothing, and if we were asked to point out the worst specimens of the modern novel—the most garish, tawdry, sensational, altogether low-toned and evil-flavored—we should be compelled to assign to "Ouida" a bad eminence in the catalogue of authors whose works "every gentleman's "library" *ought* to be without.

## THE CASE OF THE GARFIELD GLAZIER.

The Garfield Board of Audit has been metaphorically floored by the presentation of an entirely novel claim. It will be remembered that when the assassin fired at the late President one of his bullets missed the mark, and was subsequently found in a glazier's frame which, filled with panes of glass, had been standing against the opposite wall of the depot. Nobody would have supposed, without reflection, that the action of Guiteau in firing that shot into the glazier's frame, established a claim upon the Government on behalf of the glazier who owned the frame. But so it appears. This modest and ingenious individual, who appears to be a Pole or Austrian, while refraining from putting in a specific demand, expresses the hope that the Board will "assist me in my endeav-"ors to get an honest living by entrusting "to me a position as watchman or "similar office in one of the Government "departments." The man who sold the pistol to Guiteau has not yet put in his claim to recognition, but doubtless he will do so when he hears what the enterprising glazier has done.

## SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Mexican dollars are in light supply at 89 cents bid and 89½ cents asked.

Money is in better demand, and some loans are being called in for improved rates. The current quotations for 60@90 bills are firm at 7@9 per cent.

The damage to S. M. Wilson's house, injured by fire Thursday, has been estimated by the Fire Marshal at $75 000. Mr. Wilson, however, states that $100,000 loss would be a low figure, as in many of the rooms the fresco work, which in one cost $5,000, has been totally destroyed.

N. Wyledge was treated at the Receiving Hospital Thursday for injuries to his scalp, which he said had been inflicted by John Hollenbacker on the Potrero. Wyledge said that Hollenbacker ran off with Mrs. Wyledge, and when he went to look for her Hollenbacker struck him on the head with a club.

Three wheat vessels sailed out of port Thursday for Europe, and three more stand cleared. This makes 173 grain vessels cleared from California since July 1, 1882. There are now thirty-four under engagement, of which five are loaded, and eighteen are loading at various wharves along the water front, at Port Costa, Benicia and Vallejo.

The first lot of tacks ever made in California have been turned out by the Judson Manufacturing Company at the works recently erected at Emery Station, near Oakland. The manufacture of this useful article will now continue at the rate of about a ton a day. Over 150 men are now at the buildings, and 300 workmen will be employed when the different manufactories are in full operation. Files and other hardware will be made. The iron used is mined in the State.

William Loughlan, a native of Ireland, 65 years of age, and residing with his family at No. 217 Clara street, was found dead Friday morning in an ante-room of the State Investment and Insurance Company's office. He came to his work at the usual hour, had performed a portion of his duties as janitor, and was preparing to build a fire, when he was probably taken ill, as the body was discovered in an upright position on a chair with an overcoat thrown over the shoulders.

The Supreme Court has decided the case of The Spring Valley Water Works vs. Schottler et al., an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of the city and county of San Francisco, denying the application of the Spring Valley Water Works for a writ of review, and confirming the action of the Board of Equalization of the city and county. The writ was sued out to review the action of the Board of Equalization in raising the assessment of the franchise of water works from $5,000 to $5,000,000, and to have it vacated and set aside as being in excess of the jurisdiction of the Board.

The Ladies' Silk Culture Association met Thursday in the Academy of Sciences building. Mrs. Laura DeForce Gordon's report from the Stockton Fair was read by Mrs. Hittell. Four prizes of $8 each were awarded there to members of the Society for exhibits of silk, etc., and distribution was ordered of the same. Mrs. Fogg, Mrs. F. Clowse and Mrs. Fairbanks, of Stockton, were elected to membership. From the discussion and various verbal reports made by members it was evident that the interest in sericulture is increasing, and that it must become in the future one of the foremost industries of the State. The official in charge of the tree-planting for the Central Pacific Railroad has promised to give his attention to the setting out of a fair share of mulberry trees. Mrs. Hittell said that in the vicinity of San Leandro it had been discovered that the cypress, eucalyptus and other evergreen trees exhaust the soil and breed insects, and that it had been determined to cut these trees down and plant the mulberry and others that shed their leaves in winter instead.

## COAST AND STATE.

One of the Nevada City hydraulic mines last week shipped a $12,000-brick of gold to San Francisco.

Napa *Register:* A wine-grower informs us that, as a matter of fact, it would be a good thing for the wine men of Napa county if the entire second crop were to be lost. He states that poor wine is made from it, and that the whole yield of the valley feels the effect of the inferior article upon the market. Nothing but brandy, he claimed, should be made from the second crop.

General John Bidwell, of Chico, has donated to the California Immigration Association, for the benefit of Butte county, samples of his choicest selections of nineteen kinds of wheat, six kinds of barley, four kinds of oats, three kinds of Indian corn, and several varieties of fine squashes and pumpkins, one pumpkin weighing 135 pounds and another being three feet two inches in length—all raised in Butte county.

The Reno *Gazette* says: "The nice young man who beat confiding young ladies of Reno and Truckee out of considerable money a short time ago, taking orders for shoes that he never intended to deliver, and getting cash in advance, has turned up in the northern counties of California, where he is doing a land-office business. He talks so glibly that confiding young ladies are obliged to yield to his blandishments and allow themselves to be swindled." There are a number of Nevada City ladies who would like to have a business talk with the nice young man.—[Nevada Transcript.

The body of the young man which was found on Wednesday at Fruitvale crossing, with one bullet hole in the head and another in the stomach, has not been identified. The deceased was clean-shaven, and has a high and receding forehead, and his cast of countenance indicates that he was of German nativity or descent. There appear to be no peculiarly distinctive marks, the publication of which would lead to his identification. He wore a peculiar undershirt of faded dun color, the sleeves patched at each elbow with merino. He wore low-cut shoes. His coat and vest are of dark checked material.

The wreck of the Escambia has been finally marked by a bell-buoy, the first placed in position on this coast. A bell-buoy consists of a kettle-drum-shaped buoy, anchored by a bridle-chain fastened to two sides and meeting below. From the sides of the buoy a tripod support extends about nine feet in the air. This tripod supports a platform and a frame, from which a bell is hung. The bottom of the bell is within a few inches of the platform, and on the latter is an iron ball running in guides, which, with each motion of the buoy, plunges from side to side, striking and sounding the bell, which acts above as a guard to keep the ball on the platform.

The Lighthouse Service for this coast will soon begin the construction of a steam-whistle fog-signal on Lime Point, on the north side of Golden Gate. The appropriation for this work is ready, the plans have been sent from the office here to Washington, and only need approval for the work to begin. A much more important work will be begun as soon as plans are drawn and approved—the construction of a lighthouse of the first order on Northwest Seal-rock, twelve miles from Crescent City and seven miles from shore. For the beginning of this work $50,000 has been appropriated, but $200,000 will be required to finish the work, which includes, besides the lighthouse, a steam fog-signal.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

Ex-Governor Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory, spoke recently in Omaha, Nebraska, and gave the results of his observation of woman suffrage at home. In closing he said: When I was in Wyoming I was in doubt as to the present expediency of woman suffrage—of the right of the matter I felt no doubt. I went there a skeptic, sufficiently anxious to give earnest and careful attention to all the points of its operation. Soon after my arrival there was a general election, and now, after four and a half years of constant observations embracing every point in the Territory, I believe that, so far from being of doubtful advantage, womanhood suffrage is a positive and great advantage to all concerned, man as well as woman. There cannot be raised one single valid objection drawn from its workings there. The women themselves have not suffered from contact with politics; they have not been transformed into masculine beings, but they are the same modest, decent beings they were before. And why not? The simple act of voting once in a year or two—why should that fifteen minutes' work masculinize a woman who has received her femininity from God? As I see it there the woman goes home from the polls with a sense of duty performed standing on her own footing and speaking for herself in the face of the world and of God. Every man appreciates what that consciousness and that sentiment is; we concede to a man who has the ballot a dignity which we deny the slave. The discussion of public questions between man and wife tends to mutual respect, and to the respect of the family for both alike. The husband is proud of the woman, as a fellow-citizen who is his wife. Nor has woman in Wyoming been contaminated by her association at the polls, while the conduct of men at the polls has been visibly improved. He would not deny what may have been asserted concerning its workings years ago, when four-fifths of the population were males, and four-fifths of the men were of the rougher class. But from 1881 I have witnessed an orderliness, a propriety, a forbearance on the part of male voters there such as I have never seen elsewhere—not even in staid old Massachusetts—and I have visited every State in the Union save one. Governor Hoyt proceeded to relate his observations during the first day he attended an election in Wyoming. He went early, and after casting his vote he remained all day to watch the proceedings. There was, as elsewhere, much brisk discussion of questions and of candidates among men, but the moment a lady came to vote there was a hush, a respectful deference, and a parting of the ranks, and the male—gentlemen—voter took off his hat and saluted "the fair citizen" both as she came and as she went. So far as Governor Hoyt knew, women's votes had not proved purchasable; and he proceeded to argue why they should not be so, on juries, as a prominent citizen who had often acted as foreman said, "they pay attention to their oaths;" they are more than ordinarily conscientious of action, and they show more than ordinary independence of action in matters political and civil. Man is in Wyoming, as elsewhere, the officeseeker; the suffrage has not made the woman such, and, as a rule, she votes the ticket bearing the names that promise the best service to the community. The influence of female suffrage on questions of morality in Wyoming is just about as you would naturally expect so far as it has been put forth. The women are generally on the side of justice, morality and the public welfare, and seek to promote uprightness and purity in the men in public service. This gives us great encouragement to put forward good men instead of bad ones for candidates. I have never heard a citizen of Wyoming express a desire that the ballot should be withdrawn from women there; I have never heard a regret uttered that it has been given—in one word, I have never heard the question raised of abolishing it; woman suffrage is considered as established once for all. The question of womanhood suffrage is just as much settled as is that of manhood suffrage. Perhaps the highest good has not been accomplished, but there has been much good and no evil.

A Polish woman, who recently arrived in Pittsburg from London, has had her husband arrested there for desertion. She had tracked him to St. Petersburg, London, Paris, back to London, to New York, and then to Pittsburg, where she discovered him at work.—[Chicago Times.