

Table with 4 columns: Name, Position, Salary, and other details. Includes names like J. A. Barwick, J. A. Barwick, J. A. Barwick.

Weather Probabilities. WASHINGTON, March 16th.—For the Pacific coast: Fair weather, excepting light rains in Southern California and the North Pacific coast regions.

THE MORNING NEWS. In New York Government bonds are quoted at 122 for 4s of 1907; 112 for 4 1/2; 104 for 5 1/2; 84 for 6 1/2; 103 for 3s; silver bars, 11 1/2.

Minor stocks showed but little change in San Francisco yesterday. The volume of business continues small. There were large sales of Alton at 10c and Martin White at 40c.

Thomas Mitchell, a workman, was run over by a train near Summit yesterday morning and killed.

Fernat City, Sierra county, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

During the last week 225 business failures occurred in the United States.

General Gruy, ex-Assistant Postmaster General, continued his testimony in the star route case yesterday.

A great demonstration of German and French Socialists will take place Sunday in Geneva, Switzerland.

There was a decrease during the past week of 1,970,000 francs in gold and 9,775,000 francs in silver in the Bank of France.

Two new cases of small-pox were developed in Nevada City yesterday.

John S. Gray, secretary of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, is a defaulter in the sum of \$140,000.

A burglar shot officer Duran through the lungs in San Francisco last evening, and in return received a bullet in the leg.

The Brazilian landing has been prosecuted until April 14th.

Compared with February, 1932, the imports of France for February of this year decreased 2,600,000 francs.

The emigration from Europe to Canada will be unusually large during the coming season.

Alexander Allen and his son were asphyxiated by coal gas yesterday in Hamilton, Canada.

The Postmaster at Stratford, Pa., has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mails.

The British Government offers a reward of £1,000 for the discovery of the authors of the explosion in London.

Small-pox has broken out among the Indians at Peach Springs, Arizona.

Robert Jenkins, a sewing machine agent, killed himself yesterday in Chattanooga, Tenn.

For killing a man, Joseph Minichuk has been sentenced at Albany, Ore., to one year's imprisonment.

The circus fair at National City, San Diego county, is now in full blast.

At Horse Plains, Montana, Henry Wellers was fatally injured by the bursting of a gun.

Christina Room, a matron, died near Portland, Or., yesterday, of arsenic poisoning.

An explosion of dynamite yesterday at Marlborough, N. Y., killed one man and fatally injured several others.

Cold rains have committed frightful ravages among the flocks of sheep in Nevada.

A fire at Texarkana, Ark., yesterday, destroyed 800 bales of cotton.

A frightful panic occurred at the Cosmopolitan Theatre in New York last night.

Matter of unusual complexity will be found upon the inside pages of today's RECORD-UNION.

LITTLE GROUND FOR HOPE.

The solicitude now felt concerning an unusually early dry season is general. Possibly copious rains within a very few days would save a large proportion of the crops, but long delays that will be worse than none.

April showers come too late, when not preceded by March storms, to serve crop interests in the valleys. While it is a human privilege to indulge in the consolations of hope, there is now every reason to believe that we must soon abandon it, and settle down to the full realization of the fact that agricultural interests are receiving serious damage.

To meet impending evil with courage is a duty; murmuring leads no wounds, and indulgence in vain regrets but lessens ability to rally against and resist misfortune, the messengers of which should never be received by the courageous as victors.

The desire of the czar for an international detective force, to be organized for the suppression of Anarchism, Whiteism, Bolshevism and Socialism, is a very natural one. He has encouragement from France, Switzerland and Austria, and we shall not be surprised to find such a force put in the field as Russia asks for; but this is certain, that the latter country will give the organization the bulk of its equipment. We do not believe the plan suggested is feasible, or that the illa complained of will be suppressed by such methods.

The anti-progressive press is confounded by the figures showing that the net earnings in the California system of railroads was less in 1932 than in any preceding year, although the operating expenses were almost double those of any previous year. It cannot of course admit that there has been any reduction in rates, and thus it is forced to a denial of the exhibit.

The State Agricultural Society reserves from the State this year \$15,000 in addition to the \$60,000 in aid of a new pavilion. This should insure fair two years of noteworthy importance, and enable the Society to fit its new building with machinery without narrowing the fund for that structure.

The outrageous utterances of O'Donovan Rossa, who glories in the dynamite attack in London Thursday, and who prays for the methods of assassination to continue, should make every decent man from the Fenianist to those who believe in his race.

The Chronicle denies that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has ever made a voluntary reduction in rates. Of course, notwithstanding the facts, that settles it.

The New York authorities have very nearly succeeded in making Salim Morse a martyr.

THE STORY OF THE TOMBS.

The literature of the pyramids would appear to be limitless. The latest contribution is from the pen of the eminent English astronomer, Prof. Richard A. Proctor. Dr. MacLeod in his work expresses the belief that the pyramids were built neither for idolatrous worship. Professor Smyth holds that they were intended as a great national or world standard of weights and measures, founded on an exact knowledge of the axis of rotation of the globe—this theory originating, however, with John Taylor. Professor Van Rhyn believes that they had no relation to astronomical science, because one of those in the field of Saklars faces four and a half degrees east of north, and he holds that there is no sufficient warrant for believing that they are anything else than tombs. We might cite many conflicting authorities, but the present purpose is to outline the very latest contribution on this ever-interesting subject. Professor Proctor holds, in brief—and because his views impress us we give them prominence—that the pyramids were mausoleums, chief tombs within which geometries of tombs, and were directly associated with the religious belief of the Egyptians, and that belief was intimately related to the worship of the heavenly bodies, or the horoscopy of the skies, and what was then deemed a science, astrology. It will be interesting to glance at the points he makes in his latest paper on the subject, especially as some very good, but timid, people were deprived of their peace of mind two or three years ago by prophecies of dire mishaps to overtake this mundane sphere, between 1881 and 1885, on account of a supposed correspondence between the length of the chief gallery of the largest of the pyramids, and the number 1881, as well as its visual direction toward the Pole star and the relation of the planets at a time when the great conjunction took place. Professor Proctor first considers the vast antiquity of the massive pile, built to last forever, and the stones of which, the geologist finds, have lasted already scores of years for every day that the pyramid itself has existed. It is the most ancient and impressive of man's works. The masonry of the great pyramid amounted to nearly 90,000,000 cubic feet, from which the vast labor bestowed on it may be conceived. The very elms of the subterranean chamber in their immensity were brought some 500 miles, by which some idea is given of the time consumed in the construction, supposed to be 164 years. Labor was cheap, life little valued by the despotic rulers of that era, and the population was more than vast in that region, hence the pyramids were not, in one sense, costly structures. That they were national undertakings must be true, for only by public revenues and direction could they have been erected. Whether they were associated with the religion of the people becomes, even at this day, a very interesting question. Professor Proctor replies in the affirmative. His reasons are: The pyramids were intended to cover the bodies of kings, but they had other purposes. If they were tombs they had association with religious belief. The Egyptian belief embraced that of a future state, and a resurrection of the body; the form they laid down was to be theirs again, hence the extreme care taken of it in death. Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid, is recorded as a pious king. From the religion which the Jews brought out of Egypt, we know that Egyptian religion included the worship of the powers of nature, and chiefly of the host of heaven. Astronomical relations we know were considered in the Jewish ceremonial. Sunrise and sunset were the times for sacrifices; the movements of the moon and the planets for other observances, as well as the passage of the sun over the celestial equator ascendingly, for the celebration of the feast of the Passover, and descendingly for the feast of the Tabernacles, and so on. The efforts made to divorce that people from the worship of the sun, moon and stars, show what a hold it had taken upon the Jewish mind. Very intense, then, must have been the belief of the Egyptians to have so impressed their captives. Then consider the care taken to place the pyramid, with the four sides facing the cardinal points, and which was accomplished with a minuteness scarcely attainable now by the best astronomical and mathematical instruments made. Why was this? Because it had a relation to the religion of the builders. If we put ourselves in the place of those builders, having their knowledge of mathematical science, one is led to precisely such peculiarities of structural detail as are found in the pyramid; all the features which have had so many fanciful interpretations are found to be essential to the exact orientation of the pyramid. There was an object in this, and it must have had connection with the religion of the builders in some way. All theoretic contentions agree that the orientation is there. The only exact way of squaring the base was by a slant passage through the solid rock directed on the pole star when passing the meridian below the pole. After while, as the structure grew, the passage would reach the face of the pyramid, and the orientation could no longer be corrected by pole star observation. Reflection of a beam of light from the star from a still-water surface could be then used, and another passage be carried up southward until the south face of the pyramid should be reached. Such a passage, just as it is found in the great pyramid, must incline at the same angle to the horizon as the first, and the point of juncture, where the reflector had to be, is perfect, and the stones there are fitted with such exceptional closeness as to have been regarded as a piece of profound symbolism. But the mathematically beautiful method by which the orientation was secured, is seen in the grand gallery into which the second ascending passage opens. It was closed after the death of Cheops, but considering it as it was prior thereto, it is found to command a long vertical slice of the southern sky precisely divided in half by the vertical line of the meridian. The walls of the gallery are slant to suit architectural requirements, but vertical to meet the wants of the astronomer. The long vertical steps, shallow horizontally; the diminishing cross breadth of the long lofty aisle, as the pyramid diminishes to ward the top, insures architectural stability, and means astronomical observation, especially with reference to time. All this accords with the belief that the structure was a temple before it was a

tomb. These astronomical observations were religious observances. The astronomers were the priests; the astronomy itself was star worship, and the priests were also prophets, and from them descended to us not only so much of our ceremonial observances as we have derived from the Jews, but also those astronomical superstitions which still bear away over millions, and still influence our language and our literature. So, then, the Egyptian Kings built to worship stars, to prepare tombs, to read the stars, and by reading, rule the stars. The old tradition recorded by Ihu Abla Alkoin that "in the beginning of the Great Pyramid was a fortunate horoscope," Proctor holds was his horoscope. This temple, then, reveals to us much of the history of those who built it; of their mode of government; the wretchedness of the people (in all that constitutes the dignity of manhood); the worthlessness of their lives in the eyes of their rulers; of their religion; their full faith in a future life; their belief in the heavenly bodies as powerful gods; of their priestly prophecies, and of the belief of all (save, perhaps, the priests themselves, as Mr. Proctor) in the teaching of the star-throwing skies. Such is, in brief, this eminent astronomer's latest contribution to the noble science of which he is so distinguished a disciple.

OUR NEW LAWS.

We have completed a careful examination of the Acts of the late Legislature which became laws. With but small esteem for the wisdom of the body, we find the analysis to show that the good measures outnumber those that are positively bad, but are in the minority as compared to the aggregate of the bad, indifferent and merely formal. In contrast to the thousand bills introduced, the worthy laws sink into microscopic insignificance. The prominently wise measures, now laws, are a number of bills in aid of the State University; the road law; concerning tax sale redemptions; classifying municipal corporations; providing for a preparatory course for the University in the common school system; a new and good street law; in aid of decrepit veterans of the Mexican war; in aid of founding asylums; in aid of viticulture; in aid of horticulture and the destruction of fruit-eating pests; protecting food fish; settling contests as to former labor claims; providing for a wall at the Folsom Prison; a fair municipal government bill—so much as applies to Sacramento has been fully set forth in these columns; giving Boards of Health control of drainage fittings for houses; a county government bill, about equally balanced between good and ill provisions; in aid of silk culture; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the State; providing additional accommodations for the insane; requiring the insane with sufficient estates to pay for their care; giving a salary to the clerk of the State Board of Equalization; providing for better investment of school moneys; aiding the State Agricultural Society; aiding the Mining Bureau; paying some just claims; aiding the industrial education of the deaf and dumb and the blind; providing for the care and repair of State buildings; and aiding State Normal schools; and submitting the text-book question to a vote.

On the other hand, a host of indifferent resolutions were passed—and a very few worthy ones. Some few amendments to the Codes were made, of no particular significance, the best being a new provision for authentication of marriage. Among the laws to be condemned as unwise are the repeal of the Sunday law; the impracticable oleomargarine bill; the Statistical Bureau bill, which has, however, some good mingled with its doubtful provisions; the street railway ticket bill; the Lake Tahoe forestry bill—bad because limited to a small region, and hence tending to prevent general remedies being applied; the legislative and Congressional partisan apportionment bills; the bill legislating out of office Republican Harbor Commissioners; vacating a judicial office in Mono instead of impeaching the incumbent; the hair-cutting bill for county prisoners.

Some bills are of but little significance, as that for destruction of wild animals; as to refunding the indebtedness of cities; auditing accounts of the Insurance Commissioner; the jurisdiction of Justices; as to juvenile offenders; as to the method of submitting constitutional amendments; as to drawbridges in cities; purchasing portraits of Governors; as to the manner of assessing railroad property—all these are of a class that the most ordinary legislative body might deal with, and which are of very ordinary character. Add to these a few concurrent resolutions, some of which are vicious, the usual tax levy and the appropriation bill, and the effective work of the Legislature is covered.

Its sins of omission, numerous and positive; its effort to pass vicious measures assailing vital State and other interests; its reckless disregard of appeals for admitted wise measures demanded by all the people, etc., must necessarily form the subject for distinct and further consideration.

TROUBLEOME TIMES IN FRANCE.

Friends of republican forms of government look upon each day's events in France with increasing anxiety. The rioting and threats of violence in Paris on the part of the reckless crew led by Louise Michel cannot long continue without shaking faith in the ability of the Government to maintain its power over the turbulent classes. Turbulence, indeed, has become a disease among the reckless metropolitan French, and whatever form of government is set up, they are ready to resist it and involve it in trouble. The confessed weakness of the present Government is the greatest danger to the country. Menaced on one side by monarchists, and on the other by the conglomerate mass of anarchists, socialists and disaffected republicans; bated in front by the minority in the Chamber that would rejoice in the fall of the Republic, and hounded in the rear by the church and priesthood, with the poorer classes at their back, the Ministry has cause for confessing to extreme annoyance, but not for such trepidation and lack of energy as has recently characterized it. Two weeks ago we were given reason to believe that a vigorous policy would be inaugurated, and aggressive measures taken to quell the incendiary and intimidate their more aristocratic confederates among the monarchists. Now we shall expect at any moment to hear the call to civil war. Even then we may hope for the Republic. In the hearts

of the rural masses it has its strength, and if the authorities but give them a grain of encouragement they will come to their support. But they desire no war, and if weakness and timidity manifested on the part of those from whom they have the right to expect courageous and prompt action, they will as quickly abandon them and fly to the first strong arm that promises peace to the country.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

The recent annual contest between the Oxford and Cambridge boating clubs brings to the front again the question of the uselessness of this kind of athletics. There has in recent years been a growing sentiment that too much attention is given to these things, and that the exercise called for by college boat-racing is far from beneficial. The training necessary exhausts the nervous energy by commanding it in one direction, and as a result the ability to study is lessened, and not infrequently wholly paralyzed. No one needs of college athletes after they leave the halls. The great majority of them are abnormally developed, and their brain power being sacrificed to their muscular, in very many cases they leave college ill formed, both intellectually and physically. The terrible strain consequent upon athletic competition among those who study and are not given to vigorous daily manual labor tends to break down the most vigorous constitutions. We can no more afford to force the body than the brain. The student, of all others, needs to increase his nervous energy, and that it is not done by severe physical training is now established. Delicate organizations should be built up by generous food and generous exercise; strong ones are not necessarily improved by herculean exertions. We are satisfied that the day is not far distant when athletics will put a limit upon college activities, and that the result will be most beneficial.

SPECIALISTS.

The medical journals that come to hand these days have a reading between the lines that indicate the approach of the period when specialty practice will be the rule, and general practice the exception. It is certain now that the treatment of the ear, the eye, the throat, the skin, the lungs, etc., is being consigned to as specialty by the schools of general medicine. But it is not to be understood that the medical education of the future is to be any the less thorough. On the contrary, it is held, with good reason, that the curriculum of the medical colleges will broaden, and the course become more severe. The study of microscopy with thoroughness, for instance, is becoming the rule, while the mechanical appliances in surgery are so numerous and so perfect that a study is springing up devoted wholly to the inventive branch of the science. The range of science has so widened, and demand so much of the best efforts of the medical profession, that it is not possible for the physician in active practice to keep pace with it by expert or personal examination, and he is of necessity compelled to trust to the researches of others, and to commit the details of not a few of the branches of his profession to those who, in order to accomplish the task, must devote their lives to a given department of study, and in which is unquestionably best for mankind that this is so.

DYNAMITE METHODS.

If it should be settled that the attempt to "blow up" Government offices in London is chargeable to any Irish organization, or reputed partisans of Ireland, that country has reason to pray for deliverance from its friends. Dynamite methods the Irish cannot afford to employ. If they desire to unite the civilized world against them they have but to favor them. The thoughtful friends of that people and their better representatives will probably be prompt to disclaim sympathy with such diabolical attempts. It is not clear at this writing that the event of Thursday night had any political significance. If it was so intended, it is a striking example of the folly of the class of men who by assassination hope to accomplish governmental reforms.

THE NEW PAVILION.

It is to be hoped that the State Agricultural Society and the State Capitol Commissioners will see their way clear to securing a Pavilion built mainly of iron and glass. A less elaborately ornamented and safer building is desired than can be built of wood. The difference in insurance in a few years will fully compensate for the extra cost. The more open such a structure the better, and a framework of iron insures it against total destruction. The very general expression also is in favor of a building the reverse of "boxy." If the Boards find the cruciform objectionable, there are other styles quite as pleasing and convenient.

FASHION FOR THE FEET.

The rage for novelties in shoes and stockings is quite as great as ever. There certainly never was a time when women with pretty feet could display them to greater advantage; or, on the other side, when women with ungraceful ones could hide them so successfully. For the former are styles and colors beyond enumeration. For the latter are exceedingly low-cut sandals and slippers in bronze kid, black satin or black undressed kid, with a bit of embroidery or beading upon the pointed toes; these to be worn invariably with stockings of black or some dark shade, the pale tints being left for those whose delicately shaped feet can best venture to display them. Among the novel features for these favored ones are Charles IX shoes of silk, matching the costume, and Watteau shoes of white Satin kid. The latter usually have the toes hand-painted, this ornamentation often being done by the ladies themselves after purchasing the plain shoes. Although this material is easily soiled, it is very easily cleaned with clay-pipe powder. Sandals of gray kid or bronze are worn with home toilets or stockings of cardinal silk, this being a particularly elegant combination in foot dressing. For the latter are exceedingly embroidered on the instep with delicate mauve flowers, are also the gift of elegance; these are worn with low-cut slippers of pale gray kid, worked on the toes with cut steel and fine heliotrope beads. Black shoes that a short time ago were so fashionable for dancing and evening wear, are quite discarded, and the sandal or shoe, like the gloves and fan, must always match the toilet.

The last census showed that the value of the manufactured products of the United States was \$5,369,000,000, while those of England were estimated at \$4,000,000,000. England, however, with about three-fifths of our population, exports millions worth of manufactured goods where we send thousands abroad.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. San Francisco: History of Mexico, Vol. I. Vol. IV, of a 6 volume set. (Vol. I. History of Mexico, H. Bancroft & Co. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.)

The order of publication of the "History of the Pacific States of North America" has been varied by the presentation of the first volume on Central America. This is done to enable the author to bring the histories of Mexico and Central America side by side down to about the year 1800. The territorial peculiarities of the subject, the continuity of the historical narrative, and the natural order of events, all furnish sufficient excuse for this procedure, if excuse were needed. For the reader, we incline to the belief that this parallelism will prove more acceptable than the original plan, as it will give him the complete history of the history of these common countries far earlier than if confined to one section until its history should be completed.

Mr. Bancroft opens his History of Mexico, than which the annals of no country of the western hemisphere is surrounded by so much of tragic and romantic interest, with a glance at the state of European discovery and government in America during the first quarter of a century after the landing of Columbus on San Salvador. With commendable celerity we are brought to the date (1516) when a hundred or more of the Darien colonists went over to Velasquez in Cuba, and among whom was Bernal Diaz del Castillo, who became one of the chief historians of the conquest of Mexico. The account is then given of the departure of these colonists under Cordoba in two ships, to which Velasquez added a third upon a vague undertaking to engage in the slave trade from the Guana's islands. As to the original purpose of this expedition there has been much division of opinion. The voyagers were themselves careful to declare subsequently that it was an expedition of discovery, but Las Casas asserts that they went out to capture Indians. Mr. Bancroft exhaustively considers all the authorities on this mooted question, and clearly establishes that the public documents concerning the expedition fairly state the facts, and that the real intent of the adventurers was to take Indian slaves for the Cuban fields and such gold as they might find. The ships sailed from Havana February 8, 1517, and went westward. At this point it is shown by our author that Mr. Prescott was in error when he declares that Cordoba was driven far from his course by heavy gales, and that the expedition started for one of the Bahama Islands. As those islands are east from Havana, and Cape San Antonio is on the west, which was reached in four days, there, as the expedition sailed westward according to all the authorities, and the storm broke on them after passing the cape, the ships were, according to Mr. Prescott, driven by stress of weather out of the course in which they sailed, and yet sailed in that direction in fair weather. Yet Mr. Bancroft admits Eraso's pages to be remarkably fair and judicious in the main, but holds that he was too partial to a certain class of material, and of authorities. We cite this instance of criticism to point the fact that our California author, in taking issue with his distinguished predecessors at times, invariably cites his evidences, and makes by citation and comparison the testimony clear upon which he bases his own judgment. It has been charged that these books under review give evidence of a domestic disposition, but, as in the case above cited, we have found no arbitrary unsupported statements, but in every instance a setting out of adequate proofs in the foot-notes on every disputed point. Mr. Bancroft's work, as it appears to us, is a compendium of authorities, quite as much as an original effort, and the reader is enabled, by the remarkable fullness of quotation and voluminous citation, to form a deliberate judgment as to whether Mr. Bancroft sustains himself. The expeditionists, after four days' sail, landed on an island where were found evidences of a partial civilization, and next made a point they named De Las Muegas, where the Indians engaged them. Two weeks later they arrived at Campeche, from which they were expelled by the threats of the natives, and after a variety of adventures returned to Cuba November 1st. Mr. Bancroft at this point concludes the character of Grjalva's expedition, as to that of his crafty uncle, Velasquez; the former, a modest, noble spirit, honest, chivalrous, and true to his trusts; the latter suspicious and deceitful, easily worked upon by designing men, and without scruples when gold was involved or hollow glory to be won. Two of such qualities could not long consort, and Grjalva was dismissed by the jealous Governor, for whom he was too conscientious by half. All Cuba was now aroused by the spirit of discovery. The Alcaide of Santiago, Hernan Cortes, backed by the influence of the Governor's secretary, Duro, and the royal order, Laredo, was chosen for the next expedition as its Captain-General. A chapter is devoted to the life of this adventurous man, and it must suffice to say that it is a very pleasing example of the author's analytical style. At times a little florid, somewhat stilted, and at times a little flat, in some places perhaps too detailed, but as a whole a section of the work that is especially attractive, and goes far toward illuminating the subsequent accounts of Cortes' remarkable career.

MARRIAGES IN MAJORA AND SICILY.

The Rev. H. Christmas, in the first volume of his "Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean," published in 1851, relates the following story, which is both amusing and characteristic of the character of existing state of clerical influence and practice exercised in domestic affairs in the Spanish island of Majorca: A young couple presented themselves to be married. The parish priest objected to perform the ceremony, as the parties stood in a prohibited degree of consanguinity, which he demonstrated thus: Their mothers are godmothers to the same child; this, in the eyes of the Church, made them sisters from that time forth, and the bride and groom were first cousins. The lovers repudiated the logic with the *quod erat demonstrandum*, and appealed to the bishop. The prelate said there was no remedy but a dispensation from the bishop. They could not wait so long, cried the disconsolate pair. "There's no occasion," said the bishop; "we have them ready," and he opened a drawerful, as promptly as Shylock produces his scales. "Twenty dollars and the business is done." They could so easily have paid the national debt of England, and were about to go home in despair. The mother of the girl, a strong-minded woman, endeavored to shake the bishop, but he was incorable, "take the key of the house, and take my daughter," she said to the expectant but discomfited son-in-law; "his lordship knows that the twenty dollars had nothing to do with the merits of the case, for since you are unable to pay for the blessing, you must make the best shift you can without it." "No, no," exclaimed the worthy bishop, a little alarmed at the turn matters were taking; "we must have no scandal here. I will give you a dispensation rather than allow such irregular proceedings." And so the priest, furnished with the talismanic bit of parchment, united them forthwith, and all parties went on their way rejoicing.

As a pendant to this anecdote related by Mr. Christmas, we beg to submit one, something similar, and a little more highly colored, though not exaggerated, which is touched for by a returned traveler, many years ago, in Sicily. There is no occasion to mention the exact date. The young Count A— fell desperately in love with his cousin, the only daughter and heiress of the Prince and Princess of P—, a young lady reprobated by her parents, and both families were anxious for the marriage, which would unite and keep together two large estates. But in this case, the couple were bona fide first cousins, and a dispensation from the bishop was imperative. In Sicily they did not keep the same rules as in Majorca, and money, with the Archbishop of Palermo, was not to be named. Pige the Seventh was at that time a close prisoner at Fontanelle, and between the vigilance of the English bloodhounding cruisers and the severity of Napoleon's Nonintercourse Act, it was extremely difficult to get access to the Holy Father. Expense being no consideration with the parties interested, a confidential messenger was privately dispatched, who, after encountering unheard of obstacles, and a tedious delay of several months, at length returned with the long-looked for document. The young lovers hastened in readiness to the Archbishop, who solemnly examined his spectacles, opened the packet and examined its contents with tantalizing scrutiny. After a careful perusal of the dispensation, he shook his head in ominous incredulity. The writing was so bad that he could scarcely decipher it, and the forged money was palpable. "My children," said he, in a desponding tone, "siamo tutti coglionati, we are all hoaxed." This is not the hand of His Holiness, with which I am well acquainted. It is a miserable imitation, ill-spelt, abominably scrawled, and the form uncanonical." Both lovers were in agonies. They stormed, threatened, expostulated, implored and wept. In vain they suggested that the Pope might be approached, and that his hand shook, and his memory failed him, and that it was a treacherous deed that so much happiness should be wrecked on a technicality. Fathers and mothers on both sides came in to their assistance, and at last the good prelate relented. "I see a way," he said, "to make all smooth. I believe this wretched fabrication—which he tore in pieces—"I will exert my pontifical power, as access to the Sovereign Pontiff is impossible, and I dispense you from the obstacle. The Pope, when free, will confirm my act. Go, my children, and be happy." They adopted this considerate expedient, and in a very short time they were joined together, and a happy couple they were.—Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

An Arkansas editor who was elected County Judge some time ago, did not appear to prove of his own administration, and in an able editorial written by himself, said: "I was with sorrow that we announce that the County Judge of this county, and the editor of this paper, is a d— fool." (Arkansas Traveler.)

One from the Keamsburg mine, Inyo, is being extracted for reduction at the Spencer

cloves with August, 1821, and the completion at the Mexican capital of the bloody conflict, and the dismissal by Cortes of his allies.

"They went their way, happy in their slaves and spoils, happy in the promises of the Spaniards. They did not know, poor wretches, that all along the days and nights of this terrible struggle, the natives and lance on Aztec broad, they had been forging their own fetters, which they and their children long must wear.

"The conquest of Mexico was less a subjugation of New World forces against another. Had Anahit been united, it would have succumbed less readily, perhaps never, had it been the native nations were slaying one another, fighting out their ancient feuds, the astute Spaniards laid their all-potent hands upon the Spaniards, and they were as any apology on their part needed before Christendom. Mainland to this day had not become so humane and just as to find excuse for any wrong within the realm of strength and inclination. What then could be expected of an age and nation when it was not uncommon to look crime under the garb of religion? Hitherto come the Spaniards to murder and to rob—to rob a murderer in the name of charity and sweet heaven."

In a note following this quotation, the author states his conviction that, taken as a whole, the testimony of eye-witnesses and the early chronicles on the conquest may be considered as fully up to the average of historical evidence. While there is, he admits, no little exaggeration, and some downright mendacity, such were the number of the witnesses, the time, place and circumstances of their several relations, and the clearness of their testimony, that we find no difficulty, with regard to any important matter, in determining truth and falsehood. With respect, in addition to the writings of a Spaniard, we have architectural remains as collateral evidence, every searcher after truth may be satisfied. He says, at the close of the volume, a fitting tribute of esteem to Prescott, whose only fault, he believes, was excess of amiability. He expresses his admiration for the man and the author in terms which leave no doubt of the sincerity and conscientious character of his previous criticisms of his works. Closing the volume after a reading full of pleasure, we look back upon the work as one of great value to the literary world. The 112 close pages giving the authorities examined disclose to us the patient and exhaustive research that must have preceded the penning of the book, which, however, without that evidence the same fact upon every page. The interest is better sustained than in the immediately preceding volume, and the narrative is closer in the relationship of its several parts, and the diction is more finished and less formal. The author has happily kept himself free from mere gross details, and takes the reader along higher walks and by more direct routes to the chief events in the conquest of Mexico. He appears to be in deeper sympathy with the conquered, but his bias is not of that character which blinds to the truth or obscures the historical vision.

The Rev. H. Christmas, in the first volume of his "Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean," published in 1851, relates the following story, which is both amusing and characteristic of the character of existing state of clerical influence and practice exercised in domestic affairs in the Spanish island of Majorca: A young couple presented themselves to be married. The parish priest objected to perform the ceremony, as the parties stood in a prohibited degree of consanguinity, which he demonstrated thus: Their mothers are godmothers to the same child; this, in the eyes of the Church, made them sisters from that time forth, and the bride and groom were first cousins. The lovers repudiated the logic with the *quod erat demonstrandum*, and appealed to the bishop. The prelate said there was no remedy but a dispensation from the bishop. They could not wait so long, cried the disconsolate pair. "There's no occasion," said the bishop; "we have them ready," and he opened a drawerful, as promptly as Shylock produces his scales. "Twenty dollars and the business is done." They could so easily have paid the national debt of England, and were about to go home in despair. The mother of the girl, a strong-minded woman, endeavored to shake the bishop, but he was incorable, "take the key of the house, and take my daughter," she said to the expectant but discomfited son-in-law; "his lordship knows that the twenty dollars had nothing to do with the merits of the case, for since you are unable to pay for the blessing, you must make the best shift you can without it." "No, no," exclaimed the worthy bishop, a little alarmed at the turn matters were taking; "we must have no scandal here. I will give you a dispensation rather than allow such irregular proceedings." And so the priest, furnished with the talismanic bit of parchment, united them forthwith, and all parties went on their way rejoicing.

As a pendant to this anecdote related by Mr. Christmas, we beg to submit one, something similar, and a little more highly colored, though not exaggerated, which is touched for by a returned traveler, many years ago, in Sicily. There is no occasion to mention the exact date. The young Count A— fell desperately in love with his cousin, the only daughter and heiress of the Prince and Princess of P—, a young lady reprobated by her parents, and both families were anxious for the marriage, which would unite and keep together two large estates. But in this case, the couple were bona fide first cousins, and a dispensation from the bishop was imperative. In Sicily they did not keep the same rules as in Majorca, and money, with the Archbishop of Palermo, was not to be named. Pige the Seventh was at that time a close prisoner at Fontanelle, and between the vigilance of the English bloodhounding cruisers and the severity of Napoleon's Nonintercourse Act, it was extremely difficult to get access to the Holy Father. Expense being no consideration with the parties interested, a confidential messenger was privately dispatched, who, after encountering unheard of obstacles, and a tedious delay of several months, at length returned with the long-looked for document. The young lovers hastened in readiness to the Archbishop, who solemnly examined his spectacles, opened the packet and examined its contents with tantalizing scrutiny. After a careful perusal of the dispensation, he shook his head in ominous incredulity. The writing was so bad that he could scarcely decipher it, and the forged money was palpable. "My children," said he, in a desponding tone, "siamo tutti coglionati, we are all hoaxed." This is not the hand of His Holiness, with which I am well acquainted. It is a miserable imitation, ill-spelt, abominably scrawled, and the form uncanonical." Both lovers were in agonies. They stormed, threatened, expostulated, implored and wept. In vain they suggested that the Pope might be approached, and that his hand shook, and his memory failed him, and that it was a treacherous deed that so much happiness should be wrecked on a technicality. Fathers and mothers on both sides came in to their assistance, and at last the good prelate relented. "I see a way," he said, "to make all smooth. I believe this wretched fabrication—which he tore in pieces—"I will exert my pontifical power, as access to the Sovereign Pontiff is impossible, and I dispense you from the obstacle. The Pope, when free, will confirm my act. Go, my children, and be happy." They adopted this considerate expedient, and in a very short time they were joined together, and a happy couple they were.—Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

An Arkansas editor who was elected County Judge some time ago, did not appear to prove of his own administration, and in an able editorial written by himself, said: "I was with sorrow that we announce that the County Judge of this county, and the editor of this paper, is a d— fool." (Arkansas Traveler.)

One from the Keamsburg mine, Inyo, is being extracted for reduction at the Spencer

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

The Indians in Casco, Nev., had a "big drunk" last Sunday.

The Washoes had a grand feast over the sheep wrecked near Beza.

The Montello robbers deny that there were more than five in their party.

Work on the proposed Sisters' Hospital at Benton, M. T., will begin soon.

A pack train of mules is delivering wood in Candelaria, Nev., at \$14 per cord.

Volcanic explosions are heard in the mountains west of Bitter Lake, M. T.

Blomark, M. T., is indicated that the Northern Pacific has given it the go-by.

Over 120,000 head of sheep were shipped from Los Angeles to Texas Wednesday.

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