THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..................APRIL 7, 1883

All communications for publication, and all letters upon business with this office, should be addressed RECORD-UNION, WEEKLY UNION, or The Sacramento Publishing Company.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119½ for 4s of 1907; 113⅝ for 4½s; 102¼ for 3½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85½; 103⅝ for 3s; silver bars, 110¼.

Silver in London, 50⅞d; consols, 102 7-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 106⅜; 4s, 123; 4½s, 117.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 86¾@87 cents.

Mining stocks were fairly active in San Francisco yesterday. Crown Point showed a marked advance, selling up to $1 50, but closing at $1 30. Albion carried its assessment. California sold at 30c, at just the value of the last assessment. Upwards of 2,000 shares Alta sold at 40c.

The Apaches are still prosecuting their devilish work in Sonora and New Mexico.

The trial of Conkling, who killed Haverstick, has been postponed in New York until September.

Johan Most, the notorious Socialist, proposes to visit the Pacific coast.

Thomas Courtsworth was killed by a cave in a mine yesterday near Shingle Springs, El Dorado county.

Heavy rains have caused a flood at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side.

Lotta, the actress, is going to Europe for medical treatment.

An unsuccessful attempt was made Thursday to wreck a train near Denton, Tex.

A boiler explosion at Newbern, N. C., Thursday evening, killed two men and injured several other persons.

Lieutenant John H. Coats, of the Second Cavalry, died Thursday at Fort Custer, Mont.

The bursting of an emery wheel at Cincinnati killed two men and injured a third.

Alexander Williams (colored) was hanged by a mob near Vicksburg, Miss., for outraging a negro girl.

Senator Logan, of Illinois, is coming to California, accompanied by his wife.

Bullion to the amount of £55,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday on balance.

Chalenton killed his wife at Paris in order to save her from annoyance.

The Vistula river has overflowed in Prussia, causing great damage.

The whole population of the Hungarian colony at Buckowina, Austria, are emigrating, owing to a failure of the crops.

Particulars of the terrific powder explosion near Passo Corez, Italy, are given in a dispatch from Rome.

Queen Victoria cannot yet walk with comfort.

The examination of John Dorsey was continued in the star route trial at Washington yesterday.

Bunko sharpers are bothering Methodist preachers in New York.

An attempt to establish slavery in this country is before the New York Courts.

A prize fight of seven rounds took place on Long Island yesterday morning.

More than one hundred vessels from all quarters of the globe entered New York harbor Thursday.

Twenty-eight indictments for forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses were reported yesterday by the San Francisco Grand Jury.

A dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared by the Silver King Mining Company.

Ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan, is going to Europe for his health, to remain a year.

At Oroville, yesterday, Herman Schmidt was convicted a second time for wife murder.

Howard Underwood was hanged at Charlestown, Mo., yesterday, in the presence of 5,000 persons.

A severe storm of wind, rain and hail occurred in Arkansas Thursday.

Fire at Shelbyville, Tenn.; also at Boston, Mass.

The sale of season tickets for the coming dramatic festival in Cincinnati aggregates $64,695.

The last game of the Chicago billiard tournament was played last night, Schaefer beating Vignaux.

In a railroad accident near La Junta, Col., yesterday, a fireman and brakeman were killed.

Matter of unusual excellence and variety will be found upon the inside pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION.

THE CASE OF MR. BOGGS AND THE GOVERNOR.

The impropriety of the Chief Magistrate of a State signing petitions in behalf of candidates for places before boards appointed by the Governor has just been vividly illustrated here. Such acts, however pure the motive, amount to something very like commands, and deprive the board of the freedom of judgment necessary to a wise administration of its affairs. It is probable that this did not occur to Governor Stoneman when he appointed the new State Board of Horticulture last week, and contemporaneously signed petitions recommending the selection for the only salaried positions within the gift of the Board certain named persons. That recommendation the Board followed, and in one case at least elected a gentleman who is not fitted for the office, and holds it in violation of the law defining the necessary qualifications for such an officer. The Governor is thus placed in an awkward position, and undoubtedly now regrets the prominence of this singular example of a new kind of civil service reform. There are probably gentlemen in considerable number in the State fitted by knowledge and experience for the place of Fruit Pest Inspector, who have by long years of observation and study gained the knowledge requisite, but the Governor has advised—and his Board has followed his advice—the election of a man who admits that he does not know a scale insect from a pear slug; who probably cannot distinguish larva from moth; who has no knowledge of the natural history of lepidopterous insects, of which there are nearly one thousand kinds threatening viticultural, horticultural and arboricultural interests: who admits, in effect, that the codling moth, red spider, saw fly, currant borer, apple scale, black scale, orange scale, aspidiotus citricola, mealy bug, etc., are to him as unknown quantities, and who confesses to the Board that he will be compelled to read up, but is willing to learn, and generously adds that if any one has information of what to do, to exterminate fruit pests, and how to do it, he will be only too glad to hear from them, to take down their statements and send out the result in printed form for the information of horticulturists. It may surprise the new Inspector to know that the literature of the subject is exceeding voluminous; that the more intelligent horticulturists of the State are quite well informed now as to these insects, and concerning pest remedies, and demand now a practical and skilled officer, himself thoroughly informed, to enforce the law, and compel A, B, and C to properly cleanse and guard their orchards, that the trees and shrubs of D and E, who are dilligent in right-doing, shall not be ruined. Nor are the people willing to wait a year or two, pay the Inspector's salary and expenses meanwhile, and suffer the punishment of inexperience on his part, while Mr. Boggs is wrestling with the study of entomology, microscopy and horticultural pests, and the best means of preventing their immigration and spread, a study he cannot hope to accomplish in any brief period. What is needed is the vigor of an intelligent, practical and well-informed man, that the fruit interests of the State may have speedy relief from the evils now afflicting it. That Mr. Boggs is not that man, there can be now no doubt. He admits incompetency when he dates his latest knowledge of horticulture twelve years back, and since which time all the insect pests have come upon us, and concerning which Mr. Boggs pretends to no knowledge worthy of mention. There is no intention to assault Mr. Boggs personally, and his political faith cuts no figure in the case; we may admit, as is true, that he is a worthy citizen whose integrity is not questioned, but we do protest against his recommendation by the Governor of the State and his hasty election by a minority of the State Board of Horticulture, because he has been unknown in horticultural matters and the warfare against the insect pests; because he confesses to incompetency; because toward the close of the Legislature he first appeared upon the scene and hunted for the office provided in the new bill, and secured the signatures of legislators to his petition prior to the appointment of the Board by the Governor; because one of the largest and most experienced horticulturists of the State, whose appointment was contemplated and practically made, was set aside to make room for Mr. Boggs, the real estate agent; because a member who voted for him declared he knew nothing of him, but acted upon the indorsement of the Governor; because there is evidence that the composition of the Board was arranged for Mr. Boggs' benefit. We have had enough of this kind of office-seeking and office-filling. It is the bane of party politics and invariably results in injury to the very interests that should be fostered. But Mr. Boggs has attained the end sought. He has fared better than he expected. He built a loftier structure than he planned. From being a candidate for a subordinate position he became Commissioner Boggs. By the Governor and his Secretary he was requested to call the new Board together, and did so with such zealous haste that not all could reach the appointed place. Mr. Boggs called to order. He was elected Chairman Boggs, and promoted to be permanent President Boggs, and finally became Inspector Boggs by overruling an objection as President Boggs, and probably it was an oversight that he was not elected Secretary Boggs and Treasurer Boggs. Verily, his lines have been cast in pleasant places, and if he proves ungrateful he deserves the scorn of men.

THE PRESENT TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

The present situation in France may be likened to the performance of a great drama, the curtain having fallen upon a prologue that promises much to an expectant audience composed of nations. The radical republicans have outlined certain reforms and certain acts as imperatively necessary to the life of the republic. They insist that agitation must be the means of progression towards the highest possibilities of the country; that this is to be accomplished by constant insistence upon and the actual effectiveness of their reform measures. They hold that the working classes of the cities expect more liberty and more enlarged opportunities to advance in a republic than the present system affords them, and becoming impatient of that, wil turn against and embrace the supposed opportunities of communism, and any other movement that promises much. These radicals, therefore, of whom Clemenceau is the chief orator, condemn the administration for passiveness and scout the idea of quiet, preferring agitation which their leaders declare to be "the safeguard of liberty." On the other hand, all the several classes of opponents to a republican form of government point to present financial and industrial troubles as the result of republican rule, and the metropolitan masses, ever ready to accept conclusions of that character as correctly deduced, perceive only the existing government before them, and charge upon it all their troubles, as mobs always do, for mobs are unreasoning. M. Leon Say, the eminent economist, voices the business view, and declares that peace and prosperity will be best conserved by finding new outlets for commerce, but his counsels are vain so long as capital is kept out of the country by cabinet reconstructions and political furore. The laboring classes are, unhappily, in want. Excessive building in Paris, because of which thousands of houses are now unoccupied; foreign competition in trade and undue investment, brought on financial stringency, and the result was a cessation of many industries and the discharge of a great number of workmen. These now make riotous manifestations, under the impression that they can frighten the Government into measures for their relief, and that will set the wheels of industry in motion again. Capital, alarmed, withdraws itself; the anarchical elements seize the opportunity to inflame the populace and exaggerate their grievances. The rural population and the middle class, who make up the conservative element, are mostly at heart republicans, but they fear as much as they abhor the Commune, and deprecate energetic action, as likely to precipitate revolution. These may be not inaptly termed the utilitarians of the situation, whose standard of motives and obligations is measured by the comfort of France. This conservative element insists, paradoxical as it may seem, upon such a non-aggressive and passively defensive attitude on the part of the Government as will protect material interests and prevent revolution, but also upon such vigor of treatment as will command respect and punish offenders against the peace of the country. In this situation is involved the secret scheming, in an undercurrent of intrigue, of monarchial agents and pretenders; of clerical and political factions; of all who have revenges to accomplish and ambition to gratify; the frequent changes in the Ministry; the turbulence and intolerance of the Chamber of Deputies; the stubborn dignity of the Senate, and the timidity of Cabinet and Executive, varied by occasional manifestations of energy directed against lawlessness. Such a condition of affairs is not calculated to inspire confidence in the stability of existing French institutions. It does not invite capital, stimulate industry, or enable even those public works to be carrried on deemed by the French so necessary for the employment of the laboring classes when private industries fail. The 75,000 unemployed workmen and the 75,000 ruffians and loafers who will not and never work, unite and parade the streets crying for bread, but break into the bakers' shops and devour pastry, held meetings recently and passed resolutions threatening the Government—always a convenient target—denouncing capital and urging lawless acts. They finally fixed upon the 9th of March for an extraordinary demonstration upon the Esplanade of the Invalides, and Louise Michel and her red-handed horde of riotous pot-house Communists and viragoes, flaunting the black flag, seized upon the promised event to stir the fires of revolt and murder. The Monarchists and the agents of the Socialistic element, the enemies of the Government, secret and pronounced, added fuel to the excitement, and for a time revolution seemed on the eve of being born of riot. But the Government proved wise, and equal to the emergency, and the demonstration was prevented after an unimportant conflict between the mob and the police, in which an effort was made to storm the residence of M. Grevy, and considerable property was destroyed. It is unnecessary to review the more recent events, or to consider the state of the public mind in other sections of France than Paris, nor the constant danger of revolutionary movements in that country. General fear prevails; it is augmented by each fresh threat of the reactionaries, and each rumored plot for a monarchical restoration. The republic is passing through a season of bitter trials, the result not wholly of mistakes or lack of governmental energy and the struggle of factions, but due in part to commercial causes. The majority of the people have confidence in a democratic form of government, but entertain mistrust of the integrity of the antagonistic legislative bodies, and the strength of the Executive arm. France then to-day stands upon the crater's edge of a threatening volcano, and an eruption may take place at any moment, the consequences of which can only be atoned for in blood.

CUSTOM, NEGLIGENCE AND PNEUMONIA.

The rapid increase of pneumonia is alarming the people at the East. It appears that more than any other disease it has increased in its mortality records and in the number of cases. The ratio of increase of the disease has been out of all proportion to the increase of population or of other diseases, and it makes shorter work of its victims than ever before. It is asserted that one certain custom does much to increase it—standing bareheaded about the grave at funerals. It is an American custom, and an exacting one. It is the custom also to be uncovered at great outdoor ceremonies, for speakers in the open air to be hatless, and for societies in open-air ceremonials to require members to remove their hats. It is held that attendance at funerals in the graveyard goes far towards sowing the seeds of the disease, especially in moist weather; and the cases of Mrs. Dr. Beard, Mrs. Marshall Jewell, Dr. Lewis B. Sayre and others are cited in support. There is undoubtedly very much in all this worthy of consideration. There is no sufficient reason for the customs spoken of. They are arbitrary and useless, and do not prevail in some countries as advanced as is ours in civilization. We agree with Rev. Dr. Potter, who moves for a reform of the custom in the name of common sense. In England they have portable screens to shield those at the grave from the wind; but to keep the head covered is equally as essential. Dr. Sayre vehemently denounces the hatless action, and calls on his medical brethren to warn the people against it. But it is probable that the increase of pneumonia is due also to negligence in other matters. The people of this day certainly do not take as great precautions concerning drafts, heated rooms, sudden changes, flannel wearing, etc., as marked the time of the first half of the century. It is certain that we heat our houses to a higher temperature, make them more close, have our theaters and halls warmer, and go more recklessly from hot into cold atmospheres. That this must be so is proven by the vital statistics furnished by Dr. Nagle of the Statistical Bureau. He reports that in New York city from 1860 to 1869, inclusive, the deaths from pneumonia were 15,526, but in the next ten years they aggregated 23,386. The deaths in 1862 were 1,103, in 1882, 3,482. The population in 1862 was a little over 805,651, in 1882, was a little over 1,206,577. The population, therefore, increased less than 50 per cent., but mortality from pneumonia increased over 200 per cent. What is true of New York has been proven true of Washington, of Philadelphia, of Chicago and of St. Louis—in fact, of all the great cities where mortality statistics have been kept. In the Arctic regions pneumonia is scarcely known, but in our latitudes cold waves always return a large per cent. of pneumonia, bronchitis and diseases of the respiratory system. This is due to carelessness in large part with regard to clothing and its changes in the fall and spring, when we seek to anticipate the season in the one case and delay it in the other, and to fashion this evil is largely chargeable. Seasonal meteorology may have a close relation to the dreaded prevelance of pneumonia at the change of the seasons, as has been intimated by the British investigators, but we think that the conditions of the atmosphere have less to do with the increase of the disease than the carelessness of the people.

PRESS CRITICISM.

In the modern press, and more especially within a very recent period, there has been manifest among newspaper writers a disposition, in criticising the work of writers or expressions of speakers, to connect their personality with it. This is, except in rare cases, indefensible. Some of the best minds of the age are at this time contributing to the review, magazine, pulpit and rostrum literature of the day, and to the columns of both the secular and the religious press. It is true, as Dr. Holland was constantly iterating, that a writer whose words are worth the reading, or hearing, or speaking, is in some degree sensitive. No notable scholar who has contributed to current literature has been stolid and indifferent as to the reception of his work by the press. There have been those who assumed indifference, but it has not been well disguised. And it is natural to be expected that this nervousness should exist. The lines of the cultured writer are the products of his best thought, and because they must meet assault and be able to resist it, is an excuse for their commission to the public wave with some degree of trembling. Roe says an eminent physician once told him that the partition between genius and insanity was as thin as tissue paper, and while an exaggerated expression, it has its grain of truth in the fact that the sensitiveness of genius may cause it bitterest anguish and a loss of self-control. The parent is not held to a severe responsibility for the children whom at maturity he commits to the world; but the writer is never relieved of the paternal responsibility which attaches to him for the fruits of his brain. Modern criticism has in many cases made this the cause for personal criticism. The press is altogether too much inclined to fall upon and rend asunder that which does not meet its particular view, and that done, too often by far, goes beyond the prodiction and castigates the man. Writers are awakening to this fact, and it is in some degree driving them away from the press. If they manifest any restiveness under the lash, it is replied that the application was deserved, else they had not winced. Whatever work is worth the press should accord it, as freely as it should administer censure for its mistakes and expose its errors. It is not on every occasion that sarcasm and irony is defensible in criticism, and indeed some critics never use either as a weapon. Criticism should be encouraging and stimulative in its tendency, and the widest difference in thought and belief or in the view of subjects between the author and critic should not justify the personal assault. We do not go behind the picture and into the studio of the artist in estimating his work. What we want in modern press criticism is a more gentlemanly code of ethics, a greater courtesy and a deeper and more conscientious sense of responsibility. In the higher walks of criticism these rules obtain, but not with all the press. In its place we have too much of "sharpness," caustic and cutting expressions and personal assaults. It is entirely probable that this results very largely from the haste with which much of the so-called critical work is done, and the effort to be timely and abreast with rivals. The literature of the day, the pulpit and press of the day, are recording the history of the period, and it is necessary that its error should be exposed, that the best style should be cultivated, the purer thought and expression be contrasted with their opposites; but in criticisms of press contributions, sermons, lectures and essays, as well as books, it is not in the province of the newspaper writer to enter upon a personal consideration of the writer. To paraphrase a well known saying, newspaper writers must learn to admire the work without admiring the man, and to condemn the work without hating its author.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The recent discussion in these columns of the subject of corporal punishment in public schools is calling out the expression of views on the part of our contemporaries quite generally. The Yolo *Mail* considers the matter very thoughtfully and at length, and arrives at the conclusion that it is wisest to trust the children; to "give them responsibilities, for, as a rule, they will not betray us." It then declares in favor of the total abolition of the rod from the school-room. We are not prepared to go to that extreme now, but unless there is a more discriminating use of the rod soon, we shall arrive at that point where the other extreme, "no corporal punishment whatever," will be of necessity advocated.

DAVITT'S ADVICE.

Those who have sought to excuse and palliate the assassination practices alleged to be in the interest of Ireland, and which have received the indorsement of such as O'Donovan Rossa and his cohorts in this country, may find it profitable to reflect upon Michael Davitt's last letter to the Young Ireland Society of Glasgow, in which he says: "The dynamite policy can only have the effect of exasperating the English democracy. It would be far better to work and wait another twenty years than to play into the hands of Ireland's enemies by giving rein to despair and revenge."

GEORGIA POLITICS.

It has been a tradition that the Democratic party is an anti-prohibition party, but it has been violated in the State of Georgia, where the Democracy is for prohibition, and a Democratic Legislature passes a prohibitive local option law. Whenever a county votes to accept it, the Governor is required by proclamation to prohibit the sale of liquors in that county for two years. Thus far every county that has voted on the proposition has decided in its favor.

IN the recount between Mr. Neilsen and Mr. Knox yesterday, of the ballots cast for Second Trustee, it was discovered that gross frauds had been attempted and that tickets had been meddled with. Mr. Knox's counsel, for his client, at once put the seal of disapprobation on the fraud and withdrew all objections to the count, and it closed on his motion. No one connects Mr. Knox with the frauds in any way whatever. On the contrary, they must have been committed at the time of counting the ballots first. It is alleged that a party having a wager at stake scratched the ballots while the judges were stringing them as counted. If this is so, let the facts be published and the miscreant be brought to trial. There should be no concealments in this matter. The Election Board consisted of two Democrats and one Republican, and they are equally interested in having the guilty exposed and punished with vigor, and both Messrs. Neilsen and Knox have an interest in ferreting out the rascal.

THE *Examiner* says: "A party whose only incentive to political promotion is spoils rarely maintains for any considerable length of time the public preference. Its theories of government may be excellent, but the people in the long run never fail to analyze its motives as well as its principles. The public good must form the basis of all enduring parties." For once we can agree with the Hearst organ, and advise it to administer its tonic to the Democratic party, which has no other stimuli than spoils.

GRAY, the defaulter, wishes to return to California, and says there are those who do not desire to see him again in San Francisco. He adds that he profited little by his stealings, but some gained much. Who are they? Will Gray expose the real thieves, then, and go free? for the public would willingly see his punishment mitigated if the men behind him can only be reached. We doubt the truth of his story.

THE San Jose *Mercury* agrees with the RECORD-UNION that the charge should be investigated that is made by S. B. Wiggin, of San Francisco, that women school teachers of that city have felt the tenure of their positions to be so insecure that they have gone to the saloon of a party boss to petition him in the endeavor to retain their places.

IT is rumored that bad blood exists in the Democratic camp at San Francisco, as well as elsewhere in the State, and that the bosses have resolved to resist the movement to dethrone them, and will do so in a manner to make virtuous Democrats shudder.

STATE HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

The members of the State Board of Horticulture, after engaging in considerable discussion before the hour appointed for their meeting yesterday morning as to the legality of the quorum for organization, with three members absent and others not sworn in on the previous day, and also the election of an Inspector of Fruit Pests, called in a body upon the Attorney-General for a decision upon the subject. That officer gave as his opinion that the quorum was legal, and also the election in question. They then proceeded to the Secretary of State's office, and the oath of office was administered to those members present who had not previously been sworn in.

At 11 A. M. the adjourned meeting of the Board met in regular session, Mr. Boggs in the chair and Mr. Webb Secretary. Commissioners Chapin, Gillet, Wilson, Vallejo and Coronel were also present. With a view to remove any question as to transactions of the Board previous to all the members being sworn in, the proceedings of the previous day were upon motion directed to be entered as being reaffirmed and as of yesterday's record.

The bond of the Treasurer, General Vallejo, in the sum of $10,000, with Commissioners H. C. Wilson and A. F. Coronel as sureties, was approved by the Board.

It was ordered, upon motion, that a committee of two upon finance and auditing be appointed. Dr. S. F. Chapin was made Chairman of said committee, and the other member will be chosen from one of the districts not represented at the meeting.

The question was discussed as to what disposition could be made of the money appropriated under the viticultural law, for payment of salary and expenses of the Chief Horticultural Officer, which office no longer existed, but the clause for a salary, etc., still remaining in the viticultural law. The question raised is, whether under the circumstances the appropriation still belongs to the present Board of Horticulture, or otherwise. The Treasurer of the Board and the Chairman of the Finance Committee were instructed to make inquiries concerning the same, and report to the Board at a future meeting.

The Board then adjourned to its regular meeting, to be held in San Francisco on Thursday, the 26th instant.

A CARD FROM MATTHEW COOKE.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In your report in this morning's issue of the proceedings of the meeting of the State Board of Horticultural Commissioners, held at the Capital Hotel yesterday, I notice some remarks made by one Mr. Boggs concerning me that requires correction. As to Mr. Boggs' qualification for the office of "Inspector of Fruit Pests," I have nothing to say whatever, further than the incumbent of the office named should understand economic entomology; be a practical microscopist, and *truthful*. As to the latter qualification, Mr. Boggs is represented as saying, when he came to see me during the session of the Legislature (and he asked the reporter to take the words down), "I finally found Cooke, and asked what he wanted. He replied that he wanted the office he had, so as to have it at his box factory, as he had $40,000 invested in the box factory."

About the 9th of March last, immediately after the passage of the bill creating a State Board of Horticulture, I was in the corridor of the State Capitol, nearly opposite the door of the Assembly chamber. A man, unknown to me at the time, spoke to me, stating that he had been interesting himself on behalf of the horticultural laws, and had secured six votes for their final passage; that he wished the position of Inspector of Fruit Pests, at $150 per month; that he came to this State in 1846; that he had fought in the Mexican war, and won the State, and now wanted to get something out of it, and if I would tell him what I wanted he would help me to get it. I replied that I did not want anything; that the interest I had taken in seeking to have the insect pest exterminated, and to have a bill passed for that purpose, was for the protection of my own business, in which I had $40,000 invested. This man (still a stranger to me) insisted that I should go with him to Senator Cox. Having an appointment with Assemblyman Hollister to go to the Governor's office I parted with my unknown interlocutor. I was to call on Saturday morning at the Governor's office. As soon as I entered the building, the stranger and his friend accosted me, with the request that I should go with them to Senator Cox, if only as an act of courtesy to the Senator, and also as he (Boggs) was going home on the 3:50 P. M. train. I finally told him if Senator Cox wished to see me more particularly than I wanted to see him, he would send a messenger for me, as he had done often during the session. Mr. Boggs had stated to Senator Cox that I had informed him that I did not want any position, and insisted on the Senator signing his petition for the office of Inspector of Fruit Pests, to which the Senator replied, "Bring him here and let him tell me so." Further comment is unnecessary.

I will further state that in answer to inquiries made by Senators Cox and Routier, Assemblymen Hollister, Carter and others, during the time the bills were before the Legislature and after the passage of the bills, that I positively stated that I was not a candidate for the office of Inspector of Fruit Pests. Further, that the nomination of myself yesterday was without my knowledge or consent, as I had not solicited the position directly or indirectly from any member of the Board. That all who had any legitimate connection with the passage of the bills knew that I favored leaving the office in the State Capitol (and which I yet believe to be the proper place for it), but at the request of Dr. Chapin and others the amended bills were made to read San Francisco, and afterwards changed by Senator Whitney, of Alameda, to read: "to meet at such places as it [the Board] may deem expedient." Query—As the honorable gentlemen above named knew these statements to be true, what becomes of Mr. Boggs' disreputable statement about my wanting to get the office established at my box factory.

My interests in the protection of the horticultural industry are the same as heretofore, and my services are freely offered to any and all persons who may wish such information as I can give them in relation to insect pests and remedies for their extermination.

MATTHEW COOKE.

Sacramento, April 6, 1883.

LAND ABOUT LOS ANGELES.—Ex-State Treasurer A. F. Coronel, of Los Angeles, who is in the city to attend the meeting of the State Board of Horticulture, states that less than two years ago he offered his place—fifty-three acres of orchard and vineyard—for $400 per acre, and found no purchaser. There has since been a strong increase in the value of property from Eastern people settling there, and the opening of markets for fruits, garden products, etc., in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, and he has within the past two weeks been offered $800 per acre for the same property and refused it. He states that such property is now held by owners at from $1,000 to $1,200 per acre. Mr. McDonald recently sold his place for $1,200 per acre, and another man sold his for $1,400 per acre The latter, however, was for the purpose of cutting into lots as a city extension plat. The price of land anywhere in that section, Mr. Coronel says, wherever a small amount of water can be procured for irrigating, is $100 per acre. Land without such water privileges or opportunity for irrigation, is worth $20 per acre and upwards. It is used for grain, etc., depending upon the small and uncertain amount of winter rains that fall in that region.

HINDUS AND OLD MASTERS.—A ludicrous mistake occurred on the 4th instant in the Prince's Dock. While the cargo of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Malwa was being discharged one of the cases was accidentally broken open. The Custom-house officers in charge looked at the contents and promptly condemned them as "indecent." The case was confiscated and carried away. The Custom-house officials then proceeded to examine the improper pictures at their leisure. They found several porcelain slabs, each containing a representation of a nude female figure, and at the bottom of the vase they found, to their astonishment, a porcelain vase with the Viceroy's photograph on one side of it. The case, it turned out, was consigned to a foreign agent at Simla for Lord Ripon, and the "indecent" pictures were careful copies of famous masterpieces. The box was nailed up again and dispatched to its destination. [Bombay Times.

Beautiful lives have grown up from the darkest places, as pure white lilies full of fragrance have blossomed on slimy, stagnant waters.

TRYING TO BEAT CALIFORNIA.

Every little while some other portion of the world seeks to establish its pre-eminence in the minds of humanity generally by comparing itself to California, or arraying some feat accomplished elsewhere alongside of the method in which it is done in the Golden State, and accompanied with a sort of French shrug of the shoulders, as much as to say, "These are the facts, gentlemen; judge for yourselves where California is now." Of course all these attempts are harmless, and only amusing, as surveyed in the distance, while we sit under our own vines and fig trees and take in the "glorious climate." This subject is just now called to mind by the following item, which appears in the Chicago *Herald*:

A Colorado farmer has invented a duck-hunting outfit which discounts the California man's cow. He stripped the hide from a bullock and mounted it on a wire skeleton which looked as natural as a living animal. He cut away the belly of his wire bullock for his body and made two holes in the shoulders to take sight through. When he wants a duck shoot he drops his skeleton over his head and starts out for the tules. He can walk right into a flock of ducks without startling them, and has on one or two occasions returned home with his hiding place full of teal caught with his hands. He never fails to kill all he wants when he takes his gun, for he marches into a flock and turns both barrels loose at a time. He usually bags the whole flock. He has applied for a patent.

The custom referred to, of California hunters walking up to a flock of ducks or wild geese by driving a trained cow or bullock just in front of the hunter, was, it is true, an ancient device, and regarded in those days as quite successful, but is never used here now, and is only referred to in a disparaging way, as a relic of the past—very much as the grandfather tells how he traveled fifty years ago, when he emigrated to the far West with an ox team and cart. The difficulty of the "cow method" of hunting, as it was called, was that the hunter was able to kill but a single flock of ducks or geese at a time. That was satisfactory when the demand for game was small, and the methods of hunting were in an undeveloped state, but the California hunter that was content with such primitive methods at the present day would get badly left in the race for supplying the game market. Besides, our connoisseurs, when enjoying a fine duck roast, or canvas-back *a la mode*, are no longer content to have the meat punched full of shot or chowdered up in shooting, but, if necessary, would specify with their order that they would do their own chewing. This has led to various kinds of strategy and methods for capturing ducks and wild geese without the use of shot or gun. Perhaps the most successful of these methods, and the one now most in practice, is that known as the "warehouse trap," in use near Chico. One element of profit connected with this method is, that when a country warehouse is not in use for storage of grain, it can be rented during the game season to the professional hunters at a high monthly rate. The hunters operate by scattering some grain over the warehouse floor and extending it through a door, and a short distance outside into the field. A few tame ducks or geese are placed in the inclosed field as decoys, and the first wild flock of their species that comes along dive down and help themselves to the grain. Soon other flocks, of which the air is full in the game season of the year, are attracted and led by the trail into the warehouse, and continue to go in, under the well known habit of following those in the lead, until the entire building is packed full to the rafters. At this juncture the pressure within operates upon a simple automatic arrangement which suddenly closes the door and locks it with an electric padlock against the incursions of unauthorized persons and tramps.

Thus the hunter, without resorting to the clumsy and diminutive methods in use in Colorado, is ready to supply the fullest demands of the game market without firing a gun. The hunter—or game proprietor, as he is generally termed since adopting this method—has then nothing to do but to proceed to Sacramento and San Francisco, get up a corner on game and feathers, which having successfully accomplished, and obtained low spot rates for transportation, he proceeds with special trains to deliver his catch. Of course the amount taken at a single catch varies in proportion to the size of the warehouse, but taking the difference in weight between wheat, and game before picked, an ordinary California warehouse which would hold 500 000 tons of grain will hold a catch of about 179,326 tons of canvas-back ducks or gray geese.

This method of catching the feathered game is what leads to the puzzle and query of all tourists from the East, when they are asked in our California Delmonicos, whether they will have their orders filled from game caught by the "warehouse euchre," or shot to pieces and mangled after the Eastern style.

WHAT THE PRESS HAS TO SAY.

Woodland *Mail*: Newspapers are not free from the temptation to scatter broadcast the shortcomings of their neighbors. From the metropolitan and national journals, with their gossip about the President, to the little circumscribed one-horse weekly of some rural hamlet, the same spirit prevails to some extent. We have here and there a dignified, gossipless journal, that rises above the vocation of a guttersnipe, and considers its mission to diffuse light, and disseminate knowledge, and advance morality as its specialty. Its pockets are not filled with obscene pictures. It does not smell of the sewer and cesspool.

Winnemucca *Silver State*: The railroad reductions have gone into effect. The people should bear in mind that these reductions have not been made by the politicians or by legislative enactments, but by the voluntary act of the company. The public ought to understand by this time that party platforms pledging the reduction of fares and freights are mere buncombe, calculated to mislead, and are never intended to be fulfilled, and that to the railroad companies themselves, and not to politicians, they must look for a satisfactory settlement of the railroad question.

Solano *Times*: Facts should be looked squarely in the face, and, in trying to break up opium smoking, it is folly to underestimate its hold upon the people. In conversation with one of our citizens the other day, a man who claims to have had the run of most opium joints in the principal cities and towns lying between Puget Sound and Los Angeles, says that opium-smoking is more extensively practiced in Vallejo than in any other place of its size on the coast.

Oregon *Enterprise*: Ninety per cent. of the immigrants which arrived during the month of March by ocean steamers are actual settlers, and come well supplied with funds. Ten per cent. are mechanics and laborers. The average amount brought by a family is $1,000. In one colony of eighty-six Swedes and Norwegians who arrived from Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois recently, the lowest amount held by any one family was $500, and the highest amount $5,200.

The *Oregonian*: Beef, once the most abundant, is now becoming the scarcest of our necessary commodities. There is no probability that we shall ever again have as cheap beef as in the years gone by, and very probably it will never be much cheaper than it is now. On the one hand the natural grass ranges are being rapidly narrowed, and on the other the consumption of beef is greatly increasing. Growing scarcity is the consequence.

Virginia *Enterprise*: It is not to be expected that any reduction of rates made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company will satisfy the inveterate enemies of that incorporation. As we have already stated, the company has reduced its passenger rates on round trip tickets along the entire length of its route in the State of Nevada. Certain reductions will soon follow on the portion of the road in California.

Stockton *Herald*: It is strange that bright and worldly-wise women such as actresses generally are, should almost unanimously make fools of themselves in their matrimonial ventures. It is only when an actress marries a man who takes her off the stage, or one of her own profession, that she has a reasonable chance of getting a husband who will not be a drag and a shame to her.

Marysville *Appeal*: Californians are assured "glorious times." Business will soon feel the influence which must come from the flattering agricultural prospects. There will also be a better demand for labor, and wages will go up higher. The money which is locked up in the banks will soon begin to move, and the purchasing power will be better equalized.

The Stockton *Independent* believes the people of Pennsylvania after] all prefer to lionize Dukes, the murderer, than to reprobate his crime. The great indignation manifested against the villainous scoundrel appears to be nothing more than a sham. If the people really meant what they say the audacious devil would never again be allowed to show his face near the scene of his bloody work.

Carson *Appeal*: The Comstock lode is now doing incomparably better than the public at large has any idea of. There is a big output of bullion going on even now, a steady productive yield which keeps the mills hard at work. The ledge is now being worked on a new plan. The insiders are laying low, keeping everything depressed.

Vallejo *Chronicle*: Nearly all the cities and towns of this coast are now wrestling with two phases of vice, namely, the suppression of the use of opium and the extinction of that class who live on the earnings of depraved women. They go hand in hand, and form a moral cancer in every community in which they exist.

Farmers' Journal: Modesto's prospects to-day are much brighter than any town on the line of the Southern Pacific that we know of. She is growing rapidly, and we are getting a reputation in the Eastern States that will eventually give us a boom such as but few of California's towns or cities have had.

Puget Sound *Courier*: An inspection of the newspapers published in all parts of Washington Territory, and particularly west of the Cascades, shows that at all points wonderful growth in population and wealth is apparent. Prices of real estate are bounding upward in both town and country.

The Placerville *Democrat* does not seem pleased at the prospect of the District Fair being held in Nevada county this fall, and proposes that if it is done that a local organization be effected in El Dorado county, independent of the present District Society.

The Reno *Gazette* has not lost faith in the permanency of the Comstock lode. It says that for the third or fourth time in its history buildings are being removed from other camps, but that is no sign the mines there have petered out.

Grantsville *Bonanza*: There will be a revival of mining in Nevada this summer—a boom that will make every one smile. It is a mistake to imagine that this State is played out as a producer of the precious metals.

Lower Lake *Bulletin*: Our position is that the heads of families are, in a measure, morally responsible for the acts of the young growing up around them.

The Arizona *Star* believes that the most practical way to suppress vice is to tax it to death.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Congregational Church,

Sixth street, between I and J—Rev. C. D. Barrows, pastor of the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours. The public are cordially invited.

Westminster Presbyterian Church,

Sixth street, corner of L—Rev. H. H. Rice, pastor, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "Relations of Christians to Christ, to Each Other and to the World." Evening subject: "Books and Reading," with outline of the Chautauqua course of study. All are invited.

First Baptist Church.

Preaching at the First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between L and M, to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M by the pastor, A. J. Frost. Morning subject: "What Constitutes a Call to the Christian Ministry, or How May a Young Man Know that He is called by God to Preach the Gospel?" Evening subject: "Ye are My Witnesses." The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the evening services. Public cordially invited.

United Brethren in Christ,

Corner Fourteenth and K streets—Rev. W. L. De Munbrun, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Subject next Sabbath morning: "Bringing up Children"—a sermon to parents and children. In the evening, 7:30: "Perfect Rest."

Kingsley M. E. Church,

Eleventh street, between H and I streets—Rev. C. McKelvey, pastor. Service at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 12:40 P. M., and praise service at 7 P. M. Preaching in the morning by Mr. George Hemers, the evangelist from New Zealand; and in the evening by the pastor. Revival service in the evening. Seats free. All are invited. Strangers welcome. Bring Gospel Hymns to the evening service.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church,

Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. Carroll M. Davis, minister in charge. Divine service at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 12 30 P. M.

Sixth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church,

Between K and L—Rev. T. S. Dunn, pastor, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning: "Philip and the Ethiopian." Evening: "Walking Uprightly." Sunday-school at 12:15 P. M. All are welcomed.

Memorial Day

At the Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Special services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Twelfth anniversary of the organization of the church and second anniversary of the present pastorate At the morning service brief historical addresses by constituent members of the church, statistical report, etc. In the evening the pastor will preach his second annual sermon, subject, "The Church in the Future." Baptism in the evening. Professor A. Sanborn will have charge of the music. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Mission school in Washington at 2:30 o'clock; Mission school also at Twenty-seventh and J at 3 P. M. Everybody welcome at these services. Come, and bring your friends.

M. E. Church South,

Seventh street, between J and K—Rev. H. Walter Featherstun, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Beu ah, or the Mystic Marriage," and at 7:45 P. M. on "Esther, the Beautiful Queen."

Y. M. C. A.

Rooms, 1009 Fourth street.—Reading Room open daily; free to all. On Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock address of special interest to young men by Rev. George Hemers, the New Zealand evangelist. All are invited. Tuesday evening, at 8, young men's Bible study. Wednesday evening, musical and literary entertainment. Free class in vocal music Friday evening at 7:45.

Christian Chapel,

Eighth street, between N and O—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. by the pastor, E. B Ware, and preaching every evening during the week by Elder McCorkle.

FREIGHT FROM THE EAST.

Passed Ogden April 4th for Sacramento—A. Coolot, 20 pails tobacco; Scofield & Tevis, half barrel paint, 2 half-barrels lamp chimneys, 3 boxes burners, 1 box glass signs, 2 boxes lamp globes; Kirk, Geary & Co., 5 boxes drugs, 4 boxes medicine; A. Dennery & Co., 4 boxes lamp shades, 10 boxes chimneys; Central Pacific Railroad, 11 casks copper, 2 boxes fog signals, 342 car wheels; Baker & Hamilton, 2 cars wagons; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 123 rolls wire, 5 cases hardware; L. Elkus & Co., 10 bales comforters; Kirk, Geary & Co., 1 box drugs, 4 boxes medicine; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 25 boxes prunes; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 1 box webbing, 1 case hardware; Weinstock & Lubin, 5 boxes hats, 1 case shoes, 1 box hose, 2 boxes chromos; Lindley & Co., 25 cases pineapples; L. L. Lewis & Co, 1 case zinc; Holman, Stanton & Co, 4 boxes castings; T. H. Cook, 6 cases spice, 5 cases baking powder; Joseph Hahn & Co., 1 bag drugs; W. A. & C. S. Houghton, 2 barrels twine; J. G. Davis, 1 roll carpet; Waterhouse & Lester, 1 case carriage irons; James Parsons, 1 case boots.

For Woodland—M. J. Hughes, 1 case machinery, 2 crates machinery, 1 casting (notify W. W. Theobald).

For Galt—Whittaker & Ray, 1 box hats.

For Winters—I. M. Harlan, 1 box toys, 1 box camp chairs, 1 box hardware, 2 barrels glassware.

For Napa—Miller & Son, 1 roll carpet.

For Grass Valley—J. L. Combs, 1 folding-table.

For Marysville—Wightman & Hampton, 3 bales rubber belting, 2 boxes steam gauges, 12 bundles leather belting.

For Oroville—S. P. Heppley, 1 box household goods.

Passed Deming, N. M., on the 2d for Sacramento—Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 1 car black iron pipe, 1 car iron, 30 bundles and 45 bars iron, 3 cases wire cloth; Lindley & Co., 400 cases canned goods; L. Elkus & Co., 3 cases goods; Hale Bros. & Co., 1 bale dry goods.

THE MADDER PLANT.—One of the oldest red dyes is that known as madder, the powdered root of a plant botanically styled *Rubia tinctorum*. It was known and extensively used by the ancients, and Dioscorides accurately describes it under the name, *Ereuthodonon*. Madder is extensively cultivated in France and Holland, in Asia Minor, and in this country in the States of Ohio and Delaware. The roots are perennial, though the stalks are annual, slender, quadrangular and jointed. It is furnished with prickles, enabling it to climb up on other plants. The branches are in pairs, the leaves elliptical, pointed and rough, the flowers yellow, on a spike. The fruit is a round black berry. The roots are long, succulent fibers, and when two or three years old are best for dyers' use. The plant is raised from seed or from shoots planted in August. In commerce, only the powdered root is called madder, the whole root being styled *lizari*. It is a curious fact that this dye will color the bones of hogs and other animals eating it in their food.