THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....JUNE 29, 1883

HOE PRESS FOR SALE.

We have at the RECORD-UNION office two large double-cylinder Hoe presses, in perfect order, one of which will be sold at a low price, and upon easy terms. The size of bed-plate is 40x60 inches. The purchaser can have his choice of the presses. The object in selling is to replace with one of more rapid work.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 129 for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; 103¾ for 3½s; sterling, $4 85½@4 89; 104 for 3s; 103¾ for 5s; silver bars, 110¼.

Silver in London, 50 7-16d; consols, 100 5-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105¼; 4s, 121¼; 4½s, 115.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87½@88½ cents.

Mining stocks opened quite weak at the early informal call in San Francisco yesterday. The decline really commenced at the second session Wednesday. On the regular morning call there was more tone, and some of the lost ground was recovered. It is evident there is to be little legitimate trading until after the holiday recess, which commences at noon on Saturday.

A desperate attempt was made in a railway carriage in France to murder an English clergyman.

The cholera in Egypt is still raging.

Mitchell, the English pugilist, is coming to California.

The Pope is indisposed and is much disturbed by the state of affairs in France and Ireland.

The American Rifle Team left Liverpool yesterday for Birmingham, where they will remain for practice.

Fire at Buena Vista, Or., also at Hepner, Or.

Seventeen business failures have occurred in Oregon and Washington Territory during the past three months.

A woman has been brought to Portland, Or., from Idaho, suffering from an attack of hydrophobia.

The excitement over the Lower California gold mines is still kept up at Guaymas.

The Republican school teachers in Stockton are being removed to make room for Democrats.

Bethel Way, a Sutter county cattle-dealer killed himself in Marysville yesterday.

Harvard defeated Yale in the boat race yesterday at New London, Conn.

Railroad work is nearly at a stand-still at Redding, the Chinese laborers being still on a strike.

In the case of McPherson, at Dayton, W. T., the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Copious showers of rain have fallen in British Columbia.

Bishop McMullen, of Davenport, is seriously ill at St. Louis.

Bonds to the amount of $100,000,000 were canceled at the Treasury Department in Washington Tuesday.

Cruelty is alleged at the State Soldiers' Home in Bath, N. Y.

Ex-Senator Dorsey has left Washington for New Mexico.

Cholera has appeared in Bombay.

The late Prefect of Alexandria is on trial for complicity in the massacre of last year.

Villard promises to open the North Pacific for through business by September 1st.

One thousand iron-workers have struck at Bethlehem, Pa.

Two highwaymen robbed George F. Jacobs of $1,200 last evening, near Nevada City.

Cigar shops and liquor saloons in New York refuse to receive trade dollars.

The bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been rejected by the English House of Lords.

Oklahoma Payne has applied for an injunction restraining the Secretary of War and General Pope from interfering with his plans.

The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 327,000 ounces of fine silver, for delivery at the Mints.

Lieutenant Bolgar has been acquitted at Vienna for killing Lieutenant-Colonel Schlayer in a duel.

The Senatorial contest in New Hamphire still drags.

Further reports in regard to the damaging storms and floods in Pennsylvania and other points are at hand.

Arguments of counsel were begun at Colusa yesterday in the Glenn murder trial, and it is thought the case will go to the jury to-day.

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

In his address before the New York Press Association last week, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, speaking of the liberty of the press, said that the error into which the feeling of irresponsibility sometimes leads the press is the idea that it controls, and therefore can defy the public. But public opinion is always the master. The newspaper is strongest which best reflects it. In this Mr. Depew uttered a well-known truth, but one which often suffers violence. Newspaper operators too often start out with the idea that they can create public opinion. On the contrary, the best any journalist can do is to read public opinion and be in the van of its movement. And he need have no higher ambition. He may modify, aid, even check, but he cannot stay its irresistible march, nor direct it from its destined course. It very often happens that in interpreting and enforcing doctrines and faiths the press may appear to be opposed to public opinion, but if the foresight has been clear it will be found that the two, in the end, move together. So, on the other hand, that portion of the press which imagines it can create public opinion, dictate to it, divert it by iteration and by mere lung strength, is almost always found to be in the wrong, and is swept down by the advance of public sentiment. For it is an aggregation of irresistible ideas, slow to gather, steady in movement and always directed in the right course, however temporarily disturbed by agitations and turmoils. The journal may, therefore, be looked upon with suspicion, that is constantly announcing itself as the "organ of the people," the "exponent of public sentiment." The people do not select organs; public sentiment has no chosen exponent; neither care for organs or exponents. Trumpets may blare and banners wave as the march of ideas moves on, but those in the solid column blow neither the one, nor flaunt the other. That is left for those to do who assume to be the motive power of the wheel to which they cling. In other words, the press is a factor, and one of the most potent in civilizing processes, but it is not the one essential. It should contend for principles, and be valiant in their defense, but it is not creative of them, and has no mortgage upon public sentiment, nor does it follow always because it claims to voice the will of the people, that it has a special commission to do so.

A CASE IN POINT.

It was shown, and not denied, before the Railroad Commission on Wednesday that in one railroad enterprise in California several millions of dollars have remained sunk for several years, and yet, until this year, it has not returned a cent to the investors, and then but the insignificant aggregate of $1,000, and this upon a high freight and fare tariff. This is a case to which the *Examiner* should give its careful attention. There is a remedy for it, according to its uniformity theory that prosperous districts should be taxed to support those less favorably situated. Let the *Examiner* make the application of its rule, and see to it that the trade of San Francisco is so taxed by a transportation tariff as to enable the people along the non-paying line to do business as cheaply as any others—as those, for instance, on the line between San Jose and San Francisco. If the uniformity theory is good for anything it will certainly stand this test. It cannot affect the principle that the non-paying line is not a branch or a leased line of a trunk line of road—it is non-paying, and the Commissioners agree that there must be "discrimination" in its favor. Even the *Examiner's* Mr. Foote confesses this. But how can this be done, and uniformity maintained? If the North Pacific Coast road was operated by the Central Pacific company, then the "uniformity" pleaders would insist upon the application of their doctrine. But will the *Examiner* explain, if it can, what sort of difference the personality or character of the *control* makes? If it is right to discriminate in favor of the non-paying independent lines, then is it not right to discriminate in favor of non-paying branch and leased lines—as the road from Sacramento to Shingle Springs, for instance? But no, in the case of non-paying lines and sections controlled by the Central Pacific, the *Examiner* and its illogical cohorts insist upon the people along the paying sections being taxed to afford ill-advantaged divisions equal rates with them. If the uniformity theory must apply to all lines consolidated, and is so good a theory as is held, why did the *Examiner* last winter object to consolidation of lines, since within the State non-consolidation compels discrimination? Our contemporary certainly cannot stand on both sides of the fence, and it is in no condition to straddle it. If uniformity of rate is the true principle, it can admit of no exception, for any exception means at once abandonment of the principle of uniformity. The *Examiner* knows that it is less than twenty-two miles from Sacramento to Folsom; that by the new schedule the fare will be but 88 cents; that such a rate will not pay for operating the tail end of a caboose car between the points, since the travel at a much higher rate is unequal to the payment of operating expenses of the passenger trains. Yet, while insisting that the uniformity rule shall apply to the Folsom route, it is forced to confess that it cannot apply to the Marin county route. Will the *Examiner* explain how this is? The only distinction between the two is the character of the ownership, and thus the animus of the whole agitation for uniform rates is exposed. It is the outcome of political ambition, envy, jealousy, and ignorance of the fundamental principles governing the transportation question; it is not in accord with the feelings of the people, and is the hobby of a few demagogues, upon which they hope to ride into power.

THE CASE OF MRS. GAINES.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines' name is again prominently before the public. As connected with personal litigation scarce any person has had more prominence in the Courts of the country. In 1837 the city of New Orleans took from the possession of Mrs. Gaines wrongfully, certain real estate in that city, and kept her out of its control and deprived her of its rents and incomes for thirty years. For this tortious taking she recovered a judgment about the year 1878 for $2,000,000 against the city, which it has ever since refused to pay. In 1856 an Act of the Louisiana Legislature prohibited any tax levy in excess of 1½ per cent., provided that would be sufficient to pay given debts and expenses. But Mrs. Gaine's judgment was not included in the list. In 1879 a Constitution was adopted by which the municipal taxation was limited to ten mills on the dollar, except the people by vote should authorize a greater levy. They never did give their sanction to a levy to pay Mrs. Gaines. She applied, however, to the United States Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the levy of a tax for her payment. This petition the Court has now granted. The Court holds that neither the Act of 1856 nor the Constitution of 1879 availed to estop the issuance of the writ; because, by the civil code, an act causing damage is held to be equivalent to a contract to repair the injury; because, by the same law, the property of a judgment debtor is held in the nature of a pledge to secure the judgment creditor; because, by the same authority, laws must not be construed to be retroactive. It follows, then, says the Court, that New Orleans was a wrongdoer and bound to repair the injury, and no other obligation to the State laws would relieve the municipality. The three points made by the Court are the expressions of equity, however, as well outside as within the boundaries of Louisiana. They amount to this, that neither the Legislature by act, nor the people by constitutional revolution, can absolve a municipality from the obligations of a prior contract. The decision is one of much importance, and if maintained by the Supreme Court of the United States, will have an important influence upon municipal legislation, and render cities and towns far more cautious than heretofore in contracting that class of debts and in incurring such obligations, as well as in mortgaging the future to satisfy a present extravagant desire.

IT WILL MAKE NO DIFFERENCE.

The General Freight Agent of the Central Pacific Road, before the Railroad Commission Wednesday, enunciated a truism when he said that freight rates must be based on the volume of the business. This every fair-minded man realizes. But it will make no difference with the Commission. If but one-millionth of the freight was carried on the Central Pacific as on the New York Central, the California agitators would ignore the question of population, volume of business, etc., and insist upon the service being performed for a like rate. Actually grain freight, said the agent, is now carried cheaper on the Central Pacific to tide water than on the Texas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, and the Chicago and Northwestern. But then facts will not answer for the agitators. They have, through some inscrutable process, fixed upon a given rate, and that it *must* be, whether it is in violation of right, commercial law, and the interest of shipper and carrier or not. The Democracy has assumed to legislate for the people through its County Committees, and to their dictation the office holders must bow, or suffer political excommunication.

THE agitating and unscrupulous press declare it will not accept the four per cent. reduction schedule of the transportation commissioners. It does not object to the schedule on the real grounds of objection, to wit: that it is unjust to the carriers, injurious to the shippers and is the result of coercion, and therefore not the voice of the tribunal constituted by the people. Now the objections of the agitating press are dogmatic: "We said three cents, we want three cents, we won't take less. We do not know why we asked for three cents, but we *will* have it. There now."

It is said that a movement is on foot to have manufacturers place the price of beer so high that the low places cannot afford to continue, since their chief profit is on beer. Cannot the friends of this movement see that this is simply high license, with only this difference, that they would put the result into the manufacturers' pocket, and we would place it in the city treasury?

EDWIN BOOTH has returned from his German tour crowned with honors, and enthusiastic concerning Germany and the appreciation of the Germans for high forms of dramatic art. He says they have as thorough an understanding of Shakespeare as have any English-speaking nation. He intends to return to Germany and confirm his late successes there.

HOME AND ABROAD.

The Yale-Harvard Boat Race—Storms and Floods—The Scott Liquor Tax Law—Lawlessness in Arkansas—The New Hampshire Senatorship—Oklahoma Payne Again Heard From—Cholera in Egypt—Attempted Murder on a French Railway Train—The Pauper Immigration Question—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Scott Law—Points of the Recent Decision in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, June 28th.—The Supreme Court to day gave out its opinion in the Scott liquor tax law, holding it valid and constitutional, except the second section, wherein it is held not to apply to leases executed prior to the passage of the Act, as no contracts already made can be violated. Leases, however, entered into subsequent to the passage of the law came within its purview, the same as rentals, wherein the collection of the tax is the first lien on the premises, holding that to subject the freehold provided for by statute when made against a tenant for carrying on a business upon premises leased prior to the passage of the statute, would be an unwarranted interference with private property, subjecting one man's property to the payment of another's debts. If this infirmity can be taken out of the statute by applying it only to case arising under leases executed after the passage of the statute, it is our duty to so construe it. Every presumption must be taken in favor of the validity of the statute. It will be presumed that the legislative intent was to apply the statute to subsequent leases only, if necessary to preserve it from constitutional objection. It will never be presumed that the Legislature intended to pass an unconstitutional law. The opinion goes into a lengthy argument, showing the difference between the Scott law and the Pond law. That the latter, with its bond feature, implied a license, which is constitutionally prohibited, and that the Scott law differs fundamentally on this ground, for it is in no sense a license, according to the best authorities on the definition of "license." The point is made that declaring one section partially null and void does not destroy the validity of the law of its whole, and its legality is not therefore affected. Okey dissents; Johnson, McIlvain, Doyle and Upson concur. Last year the decision was four to one the other way.

The Oklahoma Question in the Courts.

WASHINGTON, June 28th.—The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Interior Department the following telegram from General Pope:

FORT LEAVENSWORTH (Ks.), June 25th.—David L. Payne has applied to the United States Circuit Court at Topeka for an injunction against yourself and me, restraining us from interfering with his entrance into and occupation of Oklahoma district, Indian Territory. This application brings up for decision the whole question of the status of Oklahoma district. I sent the papers served on yourself and me jointly to the United States District Attorney for Kansas, who requests me to report the facts to Washington, in order that instructions may be sent him. The case needs immediate attention, and I request that the District Attorney for Kansas be telegraphed at once to attend to the case.

Secretary Lincoln adds that he has furnished a copy of the telegram to the Attorney-General, with a request that he take the necessary measures to meet the application.

New Hampshire Senatorial Contest.

CONCORD, June 28th.—A ballot in joint convention for Senator at noon has resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 399; necessary to a choice, 155. Marston, 14; R. Stevens, 16; James F. Briggs, 28; Edwin H. Rollins, 99; Harry Bingham, 113. The falling off of the total vote from yesterday is attributed to eight pairs and the absence of five members of the House.

CONCORD, June 28th.—Another ballot for United States Senator was taken this evening. Whole number, 287; necessary to a choice, 144. Jeremiah Smith, 1; Charles Doe, 1; Charles H. Bell, 1; Wm. Shadd, 1; B. F. Prescott, 1; Gilman Marston, 13; Aaron F. Stevens, 15; James F. Briggs, 27; James W. Patterson, 33; Edward H. Rollins, 93; Harry Bingham, 19.

CONCORD, June 28th.—A vote will be taken daily for United States Senator, though no quorum of either house will be present before Tuesday. A resolution to defer taking binding votes for Senator till one week from Tuesday was defeated.

The Damaging Storm.

EASTON (Pa.), June 28th.—The damage to railroads in the vicinity of Bangor by yesterday's storm was about $12,000, and the loss to private individuals and the State quarries, $75,000. Seven bridges in this county were swept away. The Lehigh at noon is 14 feet high, and the Delaware 15. The latter is still rising. All the mills and furnaces in South Easton are idle to-day, in consequence of the floods.

HAMILTON (Ont.), June 28th.—Great floods occurred in this city last night and to-day. The sewers at the east end burst and all the cellars were flooded.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), June 28th.—A partial stoppage of the water running into the Coningham mine has been effected. The officials of the Delaware and Hudson Company have engaged all idle men to repair and prevent further damage. Teams are hauling rocks, which are thrown into the broken bottoms, while 100 mules are dragging felled trees to the cave in. A portion of the branch railroad dropped down, temporarily stopping the coal trains. There is no estimate as to the extent of the damage. Thousands of persons visited the great gap this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, June 28th.—There is not much to be said about the flood here or elsewhere to-night. The river has fallen five inches the past twenty-four hours, and the feeling is that no more damage will be done.

The Flooded Collieries.

ASHLAND (Pa.), June 28th.—Twenty-three collieries were flooded by yesterday's storm. The loss was over $20,000. Colliery work is suspended, and it will take considerable time to make necessary repairs. Trains are still delayed, owing to numerous washouts.

The Harvard-Yale Boat Race.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), June 28th.—The eighth annual Yale-Harvard, eight-oared, four-mile straight away race was rowed at 5:30 P. M., Harvard having virtually a walkover, winning in the slow time of 24 minutes 46½ seconds. Yale's time was 23 minutes 59 seconds. Fully 5,000 strangers were in town.

Theatrical Divorce Cases.

NEW YORK, June 28th.—John C. Gray, referee in the suit for divorce brought by Mary Alice Tearle against George Oswald Tearle, a leading actor of Wallack's Theater, reported to-day in favor of granting the divorce to Mrs. Tearle, upon the ground of adultery, committed by her husband with the English actress, Ethel Arden. The evidence taken shows that Tearle and Miss Arden lived together as man and wife in this city from October, 1881, until May, 1882, when Miss Arden went to England, where she was married to a man named Scouler, with whom she is still living.

The divorce suit brought by Edith de Belleville against Frederick de Belleville, the leading actor at the Union Square Theater, last season, was set down for trial to-day, but was adjourned by consent of counsel until October. In this suit the claim for divorce is also based on alleged adultery of the husband, who in turn claims that although he lived with Mrs. de Belleville and called her his wife, he was never really married to her, and that he is legally married to his present wife.

The English Pugilist.

ST. LOUIS, June 28th.—Charles Mitchell, the English champion pugilist, who has been doing a boxing scene in "Tom and Jerry" at the People's Theater here this week, will leave here with his trainer, William Madden, for Pueblo, Colorado, today. He will spend two weeks in Colorado, and then go to San Francisco, arriving there about the 22d of July. In an interview with a reporter last night, he said: "While in California I shall offer $500 to any man belonging to that State who will stand before me four rounds under the Marquis of Queensbury rules. Whether my challenge be accepted or not, I shall return about the 1st of August to Kansas City and go into training in the neighborhood for my coming fight with Slade. I do not expect to take off much flesh, and shall enter the ring at 152 pounds. I now weigh 163 with my clothes on."

Lawlessness in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, June 28th.—Lawlessness has long existed in Garland, Yell and Montgomery counties, where the outlaws have organized a reign of terror. In April, William Potter was assassinated, and the criminals openly defy arrest. Last Sunday an armed party took possession of a neighborhood church, and, drawing arms on the preacher, compelled him to read a notice warning officers and leading citizens to leave the county or be killed. To-day Governor Berry issued a proclamation, urging the Sheriffs and officers of these counties, and all good citizens, to use every effort to hunt down the desperadoes. He expressed a determination to break up this murderous band.

Unveiling of the Recumbent Figure of General Lee.

LEXINGTON (Va.), June 28th.—Valentine's recumbent figure of General Robert E. Lee was unveiled to-day in the presence of six thousand persons. General Wade Hampton acted as Chief Marshal, and General G. Stewart as Assistant Marshal. The procession marched to the cemetery and decorated the grave of Stonewall Jackson, then returned and paid a like honor to the grave of General Lee. The exercises were held in the University campus, General Jubal A. Early presiding. The orator of the occasion was Major John W. Daniel. Father Ryan subsequently recited his original poem, "The Sword of Lee."

Strike of Compositors.

OMAHA, June 28th.—The printers on all the Omaha papers have struck for an advance in the price of composition from 32 to 35 cents per 1,000 ems. The proprietors offer 33 cents. The papers will be published in reduced proportions to-morrow.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, June 28th.—A Whittlesey (Wis.) dispatch says: The boiler in Ives & Hale's sawmill exploded to-day, without apparent cause, killing three men. The mill was almost totally destroyed.

Fall of a Lumber Dock—Loss of Life.

MUSKEGON (Mich.), June 28th.—A deck with 800,000 feet of lumber fell into the lake this afternoon, precipitating about twenty men at work into the water. Three or four of them are missing, but the men are Hollanders and their names are unknown. A boy named Frank Barhard was crushed under 40,000 feet of timber. Two immense piles of lumber adjoining, which threaten to fall, prevents a search for bodies.

Fatal Family Fracas.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), June 28th.—In a difficulty at Collinsville between A. B. and Thomas Hall, father and son, and Thomas and William Muller, brothers, both the Halls and Thomas Muller were killed.

Thermometrical.

CHICAGO, June 28th.—Highest temperature today, 68°; lowest, 54°.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Cholera Scourge.

PORT SAID, June 28th.—An order has been issued prohibiting any person proceeding from here to other towns in Egypt.

DAMIETTA, June 28th.—One hundred and twenty-nine deaths occurred here in the last 24 hours, 113 from cholera.

ISMAILIA, June 28th.—Vessels from here to Suez were forbidden to communicate with stations on the canal, owing to fears that cholera may thus be spread.

ALEXANDRIA, June 28th.—There were fifty-four deaths at Damietta yesterday. It is thought at Cairo that the epidemic will be localized, but the British troops are preparing cholera camps in the surrounding country.

LONDON, June 28th.—In consequence of a suspicious death at Tantah, Egypt, several families have left for Greece.

MALTA, June 28th.—Families are arriving from Turkey, and the Egyptian ports will be quarantined for three weeks. Passengers from Egypt will be forbidden to land.

Pauper Immigration.

LONDON, June 28th.—Trevelyan, in a speech today, in the House of Commons, said the telegram from America on the subject of immigration should be received with great caution. He said the Furnessia took out sixty-two emigrants, of whom only five families had been in the work-house, and in each of these cases friends in America had offered them homes. He had himself seen all the tickets of the emigrants, including railroad tickets from the other side. They had all checks for the full amount of landing allowance, which for adults is £1, and for children 10 shillings each. Trevelyan said the questions relating to the action of the American Government in the matter should be addressed to the Foreign Office. His business is simply to ascertain whether the administrative details of Irish immigration were carried out. Lowthers (Conservative) gave notice that he would at an early day call attention to the subject.

Attempted Murder in a Railway Carriage.

LONDON, June 28th.—A desperate attempt was made in the carriage of a railway train, running from Calais to Paris, to murder and rob Rev. Mr. Witchbourne, an English clergyman. The murderer attacked Witchbourne with a chisel, stabbing him five times. The assassin tried to make his escape when the train arrived at Amiens, but was captured after a terrific struggle. The wounds of the clergyman are very dangerous, and he is not expected to survive them. The assassin is also an Englishman.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LONDON, June 28th.—The would-be assassin of Rev. Mr. Witchbourne attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He now lies in a precarious condition.

Duelist Discharged.

VIENNA, June 28th.—The trial of Lieutenant Bolgar, editor of the *Military Journal*, for killing Lieutenant-Colonel Schlayer in a duel, May 24th, was finished to-day. Lieutenant Bolgar, in his paper, had criticised the appointment of Colonel Schlayer to command a regiment about to be organized, and Schlayer challenged the author of the criticism. The witnesses examined in the trial were unanimous that he forced the fight, and Bolger was acquitted.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OMAHA, June 28th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento July 2d: Mrs. M. J. Crawford, Cloverdale, Cal.; Mrs. E. C. Perry, Santa Barbara; Pedro B. Fernandez, San Francisco; P. Viva, Havana; E. J. Molero, San Francisco; Mrs. A. W. Pray and two children, Glenbrook, Nev; E. Mejia, Miss Fernandez, Miss Carrigan, San Salvador, Central America; H. L. Watson and wife, Streator, Ill.; W. E. Gleason and wife, New York; William Hesse and wife, Miss Hesse, San Francisco; Mrs. Sallie Williams, Oakland; W. D. Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Cruise, Los Angeles; E. G. McPhail, Ottawa, Canada; H. Esser, Sonoma, Cal.; J. G. Gobey, San Francisco.

Fifty-six through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento July 5th.

CARLIN, June 28th.—Passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: H. Greenman, W. W. Noble, J. F. Heeseman and family, Oakland, Cal.; W. Rice and wife, Jennie Hayes, Mary Morgan, Mrs. G. S. Keyes, Wm. Keyes, Ed. L. Eyre, M. Hart, San Francisco; Edwin Walden, Jr., Philadelphia; B. R. Wells and wife, Chicago; Frank Phillips, C. Phillips, Mrs. S. C. Clinton and child, Denver; Edward Walden, Sr., Philadelphia; Rufus B. Livermore, Mrs. Barrett, Fred. Burgess, New York; A. Rabaut, Washington Territory; F. H. Woodworth, S. Koningski, Mrs. D. Durkee, Miss Durkee, St. Louis; David A. Hall, U. S. R. M.; Annie Nelson, Golden, Colorado; Rev. A. Calelli, Santa Clara, Cal.; Alex. Fleming and wife, Scotland; N. J. Hart, Wyoming; W. C. Price, Tuscarora; J. H. Randall, Miss C. C. Whitelaw, Montana; Sarah Stillwell, Lincoln, Neb.; W. A. Belding, Troy, N. Y.

One hundred and thirty-one emigrant passengers, including 99 males, to arrive in Sacramento June 30th.

NEWHALL, June 28th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: Jose F. Godoy, Miss Ella L. Cornell, O. Peterson, S. E. Cohen, San Francisco; W. C. Savage, San Rafael; H. C. Burchard, Washington, D. C.; T. F. Parker, Dallas, Texas; A. B. Bacon, Arizona; Charles E. Benedict, W. H. Barnard, Mrs. W. Furgeson, Mrs. Ferris, Henry Edelman, Los Angeles; T. W. Howard, Tombstone; T. Rourke, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Postmaster Lynch, of Salt Lake, has made his peace with the Mormon brethren by withdrawing his charges.

William Chancey, the burglar who robbed the church at Watsonville, has been sentenced to sixteen years at San Quentin.

It is estimated that the miners and mechanics of Butte, M. T., have on deposit at the three banks of that city about $900,000.

David Safferhill, of Stockton, is in a critical condition from mortification of an arm, arising from a slight cut with a clamshell.

The Agricultural Society of San Joaquin county has concluded to dispense with the pavilion feature of their exhibition this year, for want of a hall.

A ten-year-old daughter of A. J. Smith died at Bozeman, M. T., recently, from eating poisonous herbs, under the supposition that they were spinach.

The Southern Pacific has placed a car at the disposal of the Los Angeles Board of Trade for the free transportation of exhibits to the Louisville Exhibition.

Juh, the hostile Apache chief who escaped being captured by Crook in his recent campaign, is said to have a foot a third larger than the ordinary Indian.

In Portland the ship owners claim they have the advantage in view of the large expected wheat harvest on the coast, and are generally asking full rates for freight.

William Munday, a sixteen-year-old boy, died at Lodi a few days ago, having been poisoned by drinking water out of a tin can in which squirrel poison had been mixed.

During last fall and winter Jack Hoover, a nimrod of the Upper Judith valley, Montana Territory, killed 300 deer, 14 elk, 16 bears, 25 mountain sheep and two mountain lions.

A great number of ties and heavy timbers are strewn along the line of the California Southern between here and Colton, showing the intention of the company to not spare a moment in building the road as soon as the right of way is secured.—[San Bernardino Index.

MINING NOTES.

A prospector has found a promising silver ledge near Ashland, Or.

The agent of a French company is purchasing mines in Modoc county.

Rumors of new and valuable discoveries come from the Bullychoop district, Trinity county.

The owner of the Squaw Creek silver mine, Shasta, are sorting ore that assays $10,000 to the ton.

An oil well is being sunk on the summit of the range of mountains back of the Ojai, Ventura county.

There is a fine clay bed near Santa Ana which could be utilized in the manufacture of a superior quality of pottery.

The Oro Grande mill in Mojave district is now able to reduce about thirty tons of rich ore per day, worth about $4,000.

It is reported that fine quartz ledges have been found between Assotin creek and Grand Ronde river in Garfield county, W. T.

Pieces of pure metal, weighing several ounces, have been taken recently from the Four Hills quartz mine, in Plumas county.

The Virginia Creek Hydraulic Mining Company, at Mono, is reported to have cut into some exceedingly rich gravel—$2 50 to the pan.

Reavis, the claimant to the fraudulent Mexican grant, has sold all of his right, title and interest in and to the Silver King mine in Arizona for $5.

Several new gold-bearing quartz ledges have lately been discovered in the Deadwood district, Sierra county, in the neighborhood of Eastman gulch.

Everything has been arranged satisfactorily between the Paradise Valley and Wild Goose Mining Companies, Nevada, and work is to be commenced on the mines immediately.

Two miners left Billings, M. T., last week for the Big Horn Mountains, to search for the Lost Cabin, under which tradition says a band of robbers buried their booty many years ago.

An old miner named Billy Minser is reported by the *Record* to have struck a pocket in Butte creek, and washed out $6,000. He got the whole amount in a day or two, the pocket being exhausted.

*** "In choosing allies, look to their power as well as to their will to aid you." In choosing a remedy for bowel, liver and kidney diseases, try Kidney-Wort, and you will never regret it. If you are subject to ague you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good, free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks.

IN no other blood medicine have the results of scientific inquiry been so steadily utilized as in Ayers' Sarsaparilla.

STINGING irritation, inflammation, allayed by kidney and urinary complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." $1.

A VETERAN BENEFACTOR.

His Past Life, Present Plans, and what He has to Say Upon a Subject That Astonished Him.

[New York Times.]

Nearly forty years ago a young man, of unusual endowments, began to mold public opinion upon a subject of vital importance. Like all pioneers, his early efforts were unsuccessful, but his ability and the value of his work soon won public confidence, and today there is not a village or hamlet in the country that has not been influenced by Dr. Dio Lewis. When, therefore, it was learned yesterday that he contemplated the establishment of a large magazine in this city, the fact was deemed so important that a representative of this paper was commissioned to see him and ascertain the truth of the rumor.

Dr. Dio Lewis is a gentleman of sixty years and two hundred pounds, with snow-white hair and beard, but probably the most perfect picture of health and vigor in the metropolis. He is a living exponent of his teachings, and notwithstanding the amount of work he has already done, promises still greater activity for years to come. He received the interviewer most courteously, and in reply to a question said:

"It is true I have come to New York to establish a monthly magazine. I have come here for the same reason that I went to Boston 25 years ago. Then Boston was the best platform in the country from which to speak of education. New York has now become most hospitable to progressive thoughts, and especially so to movements on behalf of physical training.

"I have reason to know the great and abiding interest of the American people in this subject. They have come to realize that the future of our country pivots upon our physical vitality, and especially upon the vigor of our women. My new magazine will bear the title 'Dio Lewis' Monthly,' and be devoted to Sanitary and Social Science. I hope through its pages to inaugurate a new departure in hygiene."

"Have you not written several books on the subject?"

"Yes; nine volumes, and some of them like 'Our Girls,' published by the Harpers, have had an enormous circulation, but the best work of my life I shall give the world in the new magazine. Forty years of skirmishing ought to conclude with ten years of organized warfare."

"Doctor, what is the occasion of this new interest in health questions?"

"It has come through suffering, which seems the only road to self-knowledge. The stomach, heart, kidneys or liver fall into trouble, happiness is gone, and then people give attention to their health."

"Which of these organs is most frequently the victim of our errors?" asked the reporter.

"Within the last few years diseases of the kidneys have greatly multiplied. When I was engaged in practice, thirty-five and forty years ago, serious disease of the kidneys was rare; but now distressingly frequent and fatal."

"To what do you attribute this great increase of kidney troubles?"

"To the use of stimulating drinks, adulterated food and irregular habits of life."

"Doctor, have you any confidence in the remedy of which we hear so much now-a-days, 'Warner's Safe Cure?'"

"I believe in the ounce of prevention, rather than in a ton of cure."

"But have you noticed the remarkable testimonials of Warner's remedy?"

"I have, and confess that they puzzled and astonished me. The commendations of proprietary medicines usually come from unknown persons residing in back counties. But I see in our most reputable newspapers the warmest praise of Warner's Safe Cure from College Professors, respectable physicians, and other persons of high intelligence and character. To thrust such testimony aside may be professional, but it is unmanly. No physician can forget that valuable additions to our *Materia Medica* have sprung from just such sources. I was so impressed with this cloud of witnesses that I purchased some bottles of Warner's Safe Cure at a neighboring drug store, and analyzed one of them to see if it contained anything poisonous. Then I took three of the prescribed doses at once, and found there was nothing injurious in it. I do not hesitate to say that if I found my kidneys in serious trouble, I should use this remedy, because of the hopelessness of all ordinary treatment, and because when a hundred intelligent and reputable persons unite in the statement that a certain remedy has cured them of a grave malady, I choose to believe that they speak the truth.

"But as you may know, my great interest in life lies in prevention. For forty years I have labored in this field. One of the phases of my work in New England was the establishment of the Ladies' Seminary at Lexington, Mass. My aim was to illustrate the possibilities in the physical training of girls during their school life. The institution became, before I left it, the largest and most successful Seminary for young women owned and managed by one person, in our country. I sat down to dinner every day with a family of two hundred persons. The remarkable results of this muscle-training among girls were given in my paper published in the *North American Review* of December, 1882.

"Besides, I established the Normal Institute for Physical Training in Boston, and for ten years was its President and Manager. Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Thomas Hoskins, Professor Leonard, and others were among its teachers, and more than four hundred persons took its diploma and went out into all parts of the land to teach the new school of gymnastics. And now the years left to me I propose to devote to the magazine which I have come here to establish. It will be the largest periodical ever devoted to this field of literature, and will present the hundred and one questions of hygiene with the simplicity of a child's talk. To this end all so-called learning will be subordinated. The magazine will be more or less illustrated, and will strive to reach a high place in the confidence and hearts of the people. In a few weeks our first number will appear, and we shall fondly hope for it a hearty welcome."

The facts above narrated are indeed most important. It is gratifying to know that the life-long experience of a gentleman who stands without a peer in successfully demonstrating the principles of hygiene; whose heart has always been in sympathy with the afflicted, and whose brain has ever been active in planning for their relief, are to be given to the public through the pages of a magazine. And it is specially significant and proof positive of rare merit that a proprietary medicine, even with such high standing as Warner's Safe Cure is known to have, should be indorsed and recommended by a man so able, so reputable and of such national renown as Dr. Dio Lewis.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28th.

MORNING SESSION.

1200 Ophir	2 40@2 45	500 Union	4 30@4 40
400 Mexican	2 85@2 80	50 Caledonia	10c
300 G. & C.	2 40@2 35	24 Andes	45@40c
100 B. & B.	4 15	100 Challenge	40c
200 California	15c	50 Occidental	1 65
425 Savage	2c	85 Eureka	6
250 Con. Vir	45c	180 N. Belle	62½@
700 Chollar	3@3 05	1800 G. Prize	10c
300 Potosi	1 25	160 Navajo	3 10@3 15
240 Hale & N.	64	100 Independence	85c
180 C. Point	21	450 Justice	60@55c
85 Jacket	3 60@3 65	158 Belle Isle	50@55c
50 Imperial	20c	20 Mt. Diablo	31
150 Belcher	1 15@1 10	20 Bodie	90c
50 Confidence	2	400 Eu Tunnel	65c
470 S. Nevada	3 65@3 60	100 Scorpion	60c
30 Utah	2 90	130 Bullion	80@77c
250 Bullion	80@75c	70 S. V. Water	91¼

AFTERNOON SESSION.

80 Eureka	51@65	250 Potosi	1 25
250 Belmont	1 15@1 10	1600 Hale & Nor.	64@3
600 Prize	10c	250 Belcher	1 15@1 20
50 Argenta	20c	50 Confidence	2 20
360 Navajo	3 20@3 15	355 S. Nevada	3 40
125 Elko	25c	80 Bullion	75c
500 Albion	6c	270 Exchequer	20c
300 Day	55c	20 Overman	25c
200 Bodie	90c	145 Union	4 30
300 M. White	5c	1500 Aztec	4c
500 Ophir	2 15@2 30	10 Utah	2 90
320 Mexican	2 70	50 Caledonia	8c
240 G. & C.	2@2 3	40 Occidental	1 65
235 Best & B.	4	100 Andes	45c
200 California	10c	310 Atlantic	5c
205 Savage	1 90	150 Alpha	20c
200 Con. Virginia	45c	300 Argenta	50c
1000 Chollar	2 80@2 95	50 Y. Jacket	3 65

DRESS IN A HOT COUNTRY.—It is, of course, superfluous to say that the better classes of Brazilians are always decently or even elegantly dressed from boyhood, yet the children of the most wealthy are sometimes introduced to visitors without any clothing but a string of beads around the neck, or a pair of elegant slippers upon their tiny feet, while in the photographic galleries one can find few pictures of any but nude children. Among the