THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....JULY 14, 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 118¾ for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 85@4 88½; 103½ for 3s; 101 for 5s; silver bars, 110⅝.

Silver in London, 50¼d; consols, 100 1-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 121½; 4½s, 115½.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 88@88½ cents.

No business of importance was transacted in the mining share market at San Francisco yesterday.

Joseph Steinhart shot his wife in New York Thursday night, and then fired a bullet into his own brain.

The Parnell fund in Ireland has reached the sum of $90,000.

The Indiana University, at Bloomington, Ind., was destroyed by fire Thursday night.

An explosion of powder at Wilmington, Del., yesterday, killed two men and injured another.

Orange Judd, the well known New York publisher, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors.

Four men were killed near Lemont, Ill., Thursday by a falling derrick.

High water caused great destruction of property Thursday night at Harrisburgh, Va.

The town of Raston, Russia, was visited by a disastrous conflagration yesterday.

Tonquin is reported to be still in a state of anarchy.

Two editors pummeled each other Thursday at Fort Wayne, Ind.

A prize fight occurred Thursday near Lawrence, Kansas, for $500, eighteen rounds being fought.

Archie Ragland was killed near San Buenaventura Thursday by a thrashing machine.

Thirty-two carcasses of moldy beef have been found in a refrigerator car at East Buffalo, N. Y., and confiscated.

The iron bridge over the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, Tex., has been finished.

The Civil Service Commission has examined eighty-nine applicants for clerkships in Washington.

Mrs. Langtry owns $12,700 in 3½ per cent. United States bonds.

The Northern Pacific Express Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, has been incorporated in Minnesota.

In a railroad accident near Reno, Nev., Thursday night, several persons were injured, but none seriously.

Timothy Faherty was killed at Sebastopol, Nevada county, Thursday night, by a cave in a mine.

During the parade of Orangemen at Paterson, N. J., Thursday, a free fight occurred, causing great excitement for a while.

During the first half of the current year, 2,509 miles of railway were constructed in the United States.

John McFadden was killed by lightning in Omaha yesterday morning.

Yellow fever is raging in Callao and Lima, Peru.

The New Hampshire Senatorial contest is still undecided.

A damaging storm passed over Ocean Beach, N. J., Thursday night.

John A. Brown died in a corral at Phœnix, A. T., Thursday night, after a prolonged spree.

Several Jews have been tortured and murdered in Ostroy, Russia.

An attempt was made in Los Angeles yesterday to assassinate A. H. Judson, a prominent lawyer of that city.

During the past seven days 159 business failures occurred in the United States and Canada.

A wretch named Gaines stabbed his wife four times at Ellsworth, Ks., Thursday night, inflicting fatal wounds.

Governor Hale, of Wyoming, ill for the past two months, is convalescent.

The steamer Niagara, of the New York and Cuba mail steamship line, has been destroyed by fire off the coast of Florida.

The Marquis of Lansdowne will assume the duties of Governor-General of Canada in October.

Much interesting and valuable reading matter will be found upon the inside pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION.

TWO SOULS DEFEATED IN COURT—A VERY INTERESTING CASE.

A strange case has just been decided in New York, which agitates legal and church circles to an unwonted extent. It has aroused the especial anger of the Catholic clergy, and not without what to us seems good cause. In one view of the matter, the question of liberty of conscience is involved, though that does not appear to have been considered by either counsel or Court. Yet to us it seems to be the real issue of law in the case. Margaret Gilman died recently. She gave into the hands of a friend before death a sum of money, the income of which she directed him to expend for the payment of priests to have masses said for the repose of her soul and that of her deceased husband. Her next of kin sued this trustee for an account, on the ground that the trust sought to be created was superstitious, and against public policy. These two points the Court disposes of at once. In this country, where there is no State religion, unlike the practice in England, the Courts of equity will not hold such a trust to be superstitious. Nor is it against public policy, since the spirit of our institutions and our laws give to each the liberty to do with his own as he will, so long as it is not contrary to law and public policy and is not for an immoral purpose. But, says the Court, the requisites of a gift were wanting, for there was not a parting absolutely with the title and control, but specific uses were enumerated to which the money was to be applied. Is it a charitable use? No; for to be such it must, under the rule governing Courts of equity, be either for the promotion of science, the teaching of useful knowledge, the relief of the sick, lame, or infirm, or poor, or the redemption of prisoners, or the erection of churches, bridges, ports or other public structures. A gift may create a trust that will be enforced. Now, this trust relates, says Judge Freedman, solely to personal property, and as such does not fall within the statute of uses and trusts of the State of New York, for there is no beneficiary, or *cestuy que trust* in existence, or capable of coming into existence who can enforce the execution of the trust, or take under it. There was no will in this case, and the laws of New York provide how the property of an inestate, not disposed of by gift before death, shall be distributed, and there can be no other disposition of it. As there was no will, and no gift, for the reasons stated, there was no trust, and the law steps in and disposes of the property. An essential element in a valid trust is that there shall be a person known to the law for whose benefit the trust is created. A Court of equity will supply the lack of a trustee, but, as is obvious, no power can supply the lacking beneficiary. A beneficiary must be either a natural or an artificial person known to the law, capable of coming into existence under the trust. Even if such a one can be identified, the law will not require it to be specifically named. Now, any one capable of taking an interest in property, may, to the extent of his legal capacity, and no further, be entitled to the benefits of a trust. Here, both the beneficiaries are dead. They are beyond the reach of human law. They cannot enforce the trust. Their souls are, it is said, intended as the beneficiaries. But the soul of one dead has no legal capacity to take an interest in the property left behind, nor is the immortal soul in any sense subject to the jurisdiction of a human Court. A Court of equity protects the living, and, adds the Court, with a grim solemnity that has about it a tinge of humor, nevertheless, "it cannot extend its jusisdiction to beings which cannot be apprehended within the boundaries of the realm." But, says the Court, and here comes in by no mans the least strange part of the ruling, the trust failed for want of a beneficiary, and a resulting trust therefore arises by implication of law in favor of the next of kin, and so to the plaintiff the defendant must account. This decision, so far as it holds that there was no beneficiary, is in line with the decisions of the Courts, and is undoubtedly good law, but we beg to submit, in the layman's view, when applied to this case, it lacks reason, for in our view there was a gift by which Mrs. Gilman parted with the legal title to the money, and the failure of the condition did not defeat that title, and that being so there is no power to restrain the holder of the fund from having masses said as the doner desired, and from paying the altar fees from the money to which he had legal title, and equity will not raise an implied trust for another to defeat him. Then, too, it is by no means a frivolous question to ask why the priest who says masses by the direction of the donor is not, in one sense, a beneficiary under the fund, since the donor directed that to be done which is not immoral, not against law, and not opposed to public policy? Was not this a pious use? The Court says a pious use is one under a trust for "the dissemination of moral or religious teaching, or the promotion of public worship or morality." Now we submit that, in the Catholic view, the saying of masses is an act of public worship, of disseminating religious teaching, and for the promotion of morality. All public prayer is worship, whether it be prayer for the dead or the living. The Catholic doctrine of purgatory is as essential a part of that religion as is any other dogma of any other religion. The institutions and laws of this country guarantee to every person the right to worship as conscience shall dictate. This carries with it the right of disposing of property for the promotion of that worship. Under the Constitution of the United States, giving these guarantees, the rules of law that Judge Freedman invokes to defeat the desire of Margaret Gilman to dispose of her own after death, as she might have done before death, should be silent. The fundamental principle upon which this Government is founded, freedom of conscience, is opposed to any and all decisions of law under rules descended to us from a chancery practice in a monarchy where a state religion obtains, by which the right of one to worship according to any given form not inconsistent with public policy and morality may be defeated. The policy of the law is to encourage public worship, rather than discourage it, and the saying of masses is a form of public worship. If Margaret Gilman could direct her friend to use money given him by her to build a fanciful monument over her grave to her memory (and which direction the same Court holds to be valid), or to set a painted window in a church to her memory, let us ask who is the beneficiary under such a trust? And why shall not the law permit her pious desire to have prayers said for the repose of her soul, since that was an essential, in her view, to her enjoyment of the right guaranteed her in life under a republican form of government, and which we must be permitted to say, in our view, should be as sacredly respected when Margaret Gilman is dead as when Margaret Gilman is living? We do not wonder that the Catholics of New York are indignant at the decision, nor that, through the press of that city, they lift their voices in protest, for the ruling of the Court amounts to this: It is an arraignment of the doctrine of purgatory by a Court of the land, the laws of which guarantee to any one to believe in that doctrine, and to worship, or direct worship to be performed for them, according to that belief, living or dead.

THE TRADE DOLLAR SCHEME

It has now fully developed that the purpose of the raid on the trade dollar is in the interest of speculators who have bought it up at less than bullion value and now hope to bring about the passage of an Act by the next Congress requiring the Treasury to redeem the coin at par. Under the erroneous supposition that there is a large amount of the coin held by the laboring classes, the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania has been induced to favor the redemption scheme by a resolution in its platform. This is unfortunate for the Convention, for before Congress meets the details of the scheme of the speculators will be laid bare and the platform makers will be abashed. The New York *Post* hits the nail on the head when it declares that the coin became a nuisance long ago. To put it now on a basis of equality with the standard dollar is to still further educate the thoughtless in the faith of the "fiat" capacity of the Government.

For a moment let us look at the facts. The coin was issued to accommodate, as the equivalent of bullion, the trade with China. It was, to the extent of $5, made a legal tender. Nearly eight years ago that legal tender value was deliberately withdrawn. In 1878 the law provided for the coinage of the standard dollar of 412½ grains, and it was made a legal tender, "together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness." The trade dollar is 420 grains. It is, in fact, the heavier, and intrinsically the more valuable coin. Now, say the friends of the repudiated dollar, the true meaning of the Act of 1878 is that the trade dollar shall be coined and a legal tender, for the greater includes the less, and a 420-grain coin must come within the purview of the Act that provides for a 412½ grain coin. But, as has been again and again pointed out, the lawful character of the standard dollar does not depend on its amount of silver, but on the legal tender capacity given it by law. And thereby is shown, beyond dispute, the absurdity of the doctrine upon which such a law is based. It is leading us, says the contemporary quoted, to a time when silver will drive gold out of our monetary system as a measure of value. What Congress ought to do, it concludes, as the RECORD-UNION long ago urged, is "to stop making 85 cent dollars" and cease declaring that, by the hocus pocus of legislation, they are really 100 cent dollars. The Government might buy in the trade dollar at bullion value, the same as any other silver for use, but to restore the legal tender value is but to sink deeper in the mire into which we are gradually settling, and from which "fiat" financiers are striving to lift the country by its boot straps, while they are standing on its shoulders.

SINGULAR POSITION OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

It looks now as if the temperance people of New York had concluded to abandon their impracticable methods and aid the authorities in the enforcement of the excise law. They should be able to clearly realize that a half-loaf is better than none. By standing out with stubborn persistence for their pet scheme of prohibition, they defeat all efforts to mitigate the evils of intemperance and to ameliorate the condition of society through restrictive measures and police regulations. If they will earnestly aid the excise officers to success, they will have advanced by that much upon the fort they would storm; they will to that extent have educated public sentiment to their view. The same advice applies to the Prohibitionists of Ohio. They occupy the most singularly inexcusable of positions. They have put up a State ticket, not with any hope of electing it; indeed, they confess that it endangers the Republican ticket and encourages the Democratic candidates. The Republicans pronounce for the Scott law, because the people of Ohio by an overwhelming majority directed its enactment, and the party would have been recreant to its principles as the party of progress, reform and intelligence, to have arrayed itself against a people so manifestly correct in their verdict. Now the Scott law is simply a police regulation, with a clause permitting communities to restrict liquor selling to the minimum. This is based on the doctrine of local self-government, and is the foundation for all local option laws. The proposed prohibition amendment to the Ohio Constitution has been taken out of politics and relegated to a special election. Nothing, then, but fanaticism and stubbornness actuate the Prohibitionists of Ohio in running an independent ticket, which means, perhaps, the success of the Democrats, who openly oppose prohibition and the Scott law. To impartial observers, at a distance, the act of these temperance people appears to be nothing less than that of insanity. The editor of the Kansas *Prohibitionist* is to go to Ohio to engage in the canvass and keep his party together. He had better remain at home and attend to his own affairs, and the Prohibitionists of Ohio should have the courage to tell him so, and, if he comes, to pack him off, bag and baggage, while they devote their energies to secure the success of the Republican ticket and the enforcement of the Scott law. If they pursue a contrary course they will do the cause they espouse more harm than their bitterest enemies can accomplish.

IT WANTS LIGHT.

The Petaluma *Courier* (Democratic) demands the evidence of the truth of the charges made in the present railroad crusade by the Democratic bosses, and on which they base the demand for an extra session of the Legislature. That is the very last thing in the world they will attempt to bring forward, for an obvious reason. The *Courier* asks why the merchants of San Francisco keep silent. "Are they all cowards? What we want is light. The interest of the whole people is our interest." Confessing to entertaining prejudice against the railroad, the *Courier* admits that it is in need of sound reason for action. If all anti-railroad journals were as frank as the one quoted, the whole truth of the fares and freight question would soon be made known and the complexity of the problem before the Commission be made manifest. The railroad corporations have several times, in writing, challenged proof of the windy newspaper charges made against them. But the only reply is to rail at Carpenter and Humphries for not making "material" reductions. The railroad people, so far from defending the acts of the two named, have very decidedly expressed themselves in protest against the reductions. This should be considered pretty fair evidence that they are "material" reductions. But we again insist that the Commissioners are not in office to do the bidding of the Democratic bosses, nor to regulate rates according to political platforms. They are given authority of a most unusual and sweeping character, and should exercise it with cool judgment, based on demonstrable facts, and measured by justice to both carrier and shipper. But this is precisely what the Democratic whippers-in are resolved they shall not do. Justice is the very last thing they desire the Commissioners to mete out.

FACING SOUTH BY NORTH.

In 1882 George Hoadly, now Democratic nominee for the Governorship of Ohio, wrote a letter of commiseration to Architect Mullett on his removal, and bitterly denouncing the spoils system of the party he now heads, saying, "I look upon the removal of a faithful and experienced officer, in accordance with the spoils system, as little short of a crime. It involves, first, an injustice to the country in displacing one who has by experience become the best man for the place, and a second injustice to the country in making its offices the rewards of what is sure to become corrupt and dishonest party service." In the very next paragraph he declares his opposition to Pendleton's civil service reform measure, but adds he'd vote for it, if in the Senate, to strike a blow at the spoils system. Strange as it may appear before he closes the letter, he declares that when the next administration becomes Democratic, and after it has had its turn at distributing the spoils of patronage, then "the time, in my judgment, will have arrived for a new departure upon the question of political patronage, and for the adoption of a permanent system of low salaries, permanent tenures and choice according to fitness, and not political service. In other words, the thorough abandonment of the spoils system." Here is a man for a bidder's taste and money. If the first part of the letter don't suit, take the middle, which is of a different color, and if that is not to taste, the tail-end of the epistle may suit. In truth, the Judge faced south by north, and is like the chap who saw a pair of eyes in the bush, and shot to miss if they belonged to his calf, but to hit if they were the eyes of a deer.

LACK OF SYMPATHY.

In welcoming a recent deliberative body to Detroit, Hon. Wm. P. Wells, the Mayor of that city, made an address that has attracted much attention for its many truths and the forcible manner of their presentation. Among other things Mr. Wells said: "A great city exists only by the blood it draws through the great arteries of trade from the surrounding country. It does not require that one should be a political economist to understand that proposition." But it is exactly that proposition which many people of the metropolis of California do not understand, and stubbornly refuses to consider. He has been a very superficial observer, indeed, who has not noted that instead of acting upon that principle, a preponderating element in our chief city has been diametrically opposed to it for twenty years or more. Its apparent effort has been to build the city up at the expense of the State, upon which her prosperity is dependent, instead of developing the interior, that she may grow greater as a consequence. It has done all it could to choke "the great arteries of trade," to legislate with a view to local importance and advantage only; to prevent interior trade from occupying an independent position; to subject the country to the burden of maintaining the common school system, regardless of population or ability; to belittle and humiliate the towns and cities of the country. And this has continued from the day her press laughed the idea of a Pacific railroad to scorn to the day when her baser elements drove affrighted capital from her doors, and down to the present, when a portion of her press is persistent in its misrepresentations of interior localities, and can find nothing in them to admire or commend, but all to contemn and spurn. Of course the indictment can be lengthened by specific allegations, but it is not needed, nor is it made in any spirit of ill-feeling, but rather of regret that so little sympathy exists between San Francisco and interior localities—a fact which is early impressed upon every visitor, and which strikes the thoughtful with singular force, since in no other State is there such a jealous disposition on the part of a chief city made manifest toward the State in which her interests so largely reside.

A STRIKING COMPARISON.

The Democratic press never tires of abusing the Scott liquor law, and the Republicans of Ohio for indorsing it. Now no one will claim Missouri as a Republican State. If it is not Democratic it will be difficult to classify it politically. Neither is Missouri a temperance colony. No one will be so rash as to contend that it has been noted for enmity to liquor-drinking or selling. It has a Democratic Legislature by "a large majority," and its office-holders, political long-toms and prophets are blue-grass Democrats. Let us see, therefore, what that State has been capable of, compared to Ohio. Under the Scott law, in Ohio, liquor-selling is taxed $200 per year for sales of spirituous beverages, and $100 for sales of vinous and malt liquors. But out in Missouri the Democratic Legislature passed an Act, which became a law and is now in force, that, compared to Ohio's Scott law, makes the latter sink into insignificance. In Missouri the dealer must first apply to the County Court for a permit; he must have the written indorsement of a majority of the taxpayers in his neighborhood; he must give a bond of $2,000, and each six months he must pay for State purposes a tax of not less than $25 nor more than $200, and for county purposes not less than $200 nor more than $400. It is also in Democratic Missouri an offense to give away or sell liquor in any quantity on Sunday, and the penalty is a fine of from $50 to $200, and deprivation of the privilege of liquor-selling for two years. What do the anti-sumptuary law Democrats think now of their Missouri brethren?

WHAT is the matter with Mr. Henri Watterson? He is not what he was. Ever since Mr. Mayor Carter Harrison plunged in and smashed the crockery at that Jeffersonian banquet where the then editor of the New York *World* bowed his head and wept beneath the table cloth, and Mr. Bayard smiled outwardly, while he mentally cursed the day his Honor the Mayor was born, Mr. W. and his "Free-Trade-in-the-Platform" doctrine have been in mourning. Finally the knotty-headed and accomplished journalistic politician went north and lectured on the shot-gun as a factor in civilization, and while there striving to forget the woes of his late "reversal by order of the party," he discovered one who had found the fountain of youth, and sipped at its eternal spring, until returned vigor reclothed him with such agility that he wore the Kentuckian completely out with his skipping up and down stairs at his elegant monastry, and the Louisvillian came away firmly convinced that nothing under the sun can induce Governor Tilden to be a candidate for the Presidency again. These little recreations quite withdrew the subject of this sketch from his "free-trade-or-ruin" duties. That his retiracy has become permanent is now evident from the fact that he has found a new theme, beside which blue grass Democracy is as a shadow of the immaterial. He has turned his attention to Mary Anderson as an artist, and goes into ecstacies over her Galatea, which is "a benison—like a babe that opens its wide eyes for a moment on the world and leaves it with a sich; like a flower that breathes in fragrance for a day upon the earth of which it is not; like a grand strain of music that floats and throbs at twilight, and sinks away into the dim reaches of which we dream, but in which we cannot walk," etc., etc., etc. And this leads that unregenerate Norristown *Herald* to continue the lofty strain, and compare it to the young man in lavender pants at a picnic, who sits on a custard pie and then fades away into solitude for a brief period. This sacrilegious travesty upon the veteran editor's effort to get away from himself and the memories of faded political hopes, is nothing less than infamous, and should be frowned down by every poor soul who has clung to the doctrine of a national platform tariff plank, only to find his faith shattered at the moment of its supposed triumph.

THE San Jose *Herald* (Democratic) says, referring to the anti-railroad crusade and the freights and fares craze, "These important matters cannot be settled with a whoop and howl." It opposes the "extra session" movement, and deprecates the threats to oust two of the Railroad Commissioners, because they have not been given a fair trial.

THE El Dorado *Republican* says the Railroad Commissioners should not be driven to perform acts that would tend to bankrupt not only the railroads but the country, just to gratify the blatherskites, demagogues and asses. It then proceeds to give the lie without mincing to those who have accused it of insincerity in its position.

A WISE Eastern journal puts it thus: "The action of the various Western States regarding the liquor traffic shows that out there there has been too much whisky, and too little judgment in the use of it."

TO FRUIT-GROWERS.

Success Over Insect Pests—New Seedlings—Etc.

Several papers have published the statement that the fruit crop this season will be an almost entire failure. This is certainly a mistake so far as the fruit region of the Sacramento valley is concerned, which fact is known from personal observation and confirmed by the leading fruit-growers. There will be a full yield of some kinds of fruit—even a large yield—while others will be less, and some quite light, but upon the whole an ordinary or average crop will be marketed. The apricots were somewhat injured, much of the earlier fruit being color specked, but the Royal variety in the large orchards along the river, in the vicinity of Courtland and Walnut Grove, present loaded trees of ripe fruit at the present time, and much of which is fine. As heretofore stated, the late frosts killed nearly all the fruit in the foothill country, above about 1,000 feet altitude, but that section does not yet yield a sufficient portion of the general product of the State, nor the shortage in other localities justify any such unfavorable conclusion, or estimate of failure, as that in which many of our contemporaries are indulging.

A new seedling apricot, propagated by O. R. Runyan, of Courtland, gives promise of becoming a very desirable and popular variety. It came from a pit of the Morepark, is far higher colored and of finer flavor than that variety, and a richer golden color than the Royal. It is considerably larger than the latter, as compared with the two growing side by side, of same age and condition, and ripens at the same time. It has a high and delicate flavor, compared with which the Royal is insipid. Mr. Runyan also has an excellent seedling prune raised from a pit of the small prune D'Agen. The size is about the same as the German prune, but it is not quite as long. It was ripe the first week in July this year, making it one of the earliest varieties of prunes. The flavor is good, and it is claimed that the fruit contains a larger per cent. of sugar than any other kind of prunes yet before the public. This quality, together with the early time of ripening, will make it a valuable addition to present varieties.

A peculiar disease, if it may be so called, has made its appearance in some of the peach orchards along the Sacramento river, of which little is known thus far as to cause, and nothing in the way of remedy. In fact, it is a question among the orchardists, as yet, whether it is a disease of the tree, the effect of some elemental changes in the soil, or the work of an insect. Whatever it may be, the first appearance is the withering of the leaves and young fruit nearest the body in the lower portion of the top of the tree, after the fruit has formed in the early summer and grown to the size of a third to half an inch in diameter. This portion of the leaves and fruit soon drop off, leaving that part of the top entirely without foliage. The next year (this is the second season since it was first observed) the portion of the top which was thus affected the prior season does not put forth any foliage or blossoms, and the work of destruction is repeated by the leaves and fruit settings withering another distance still farther out from the center, and leaving the lower limbs bare as if dead, and no foliage upon the tree except upon the outer and upper portion of the top. Probably the third year will complete the work and leave the tree entirely lifeless. The effects of this new destructive agency is thus far quite limited, but sufficient to entitle it to full, prompt and careful investigation, for it is not a single crop, but the orchard itself which is at stake. From the fact that the gum exudes in places from the twigs from which the leaves have thus withered and fallen, the damage is attributed by some to the stinging of an insect, but this will probably be found to be an error, as the blight, from whatever cause, commences in such uniform manner as to preclude this theory. An insect at work at the roots of the tree is much more probable. It would be very proper, however, in investigations concerning it, to ascertain whether it may not be produced from the presence of alkali, forced up by the sipage from the river, becoming higher on account of the gradual raising of the river bottom from continued deposits of silt, or from a vitiated condition of plant food in the soil. We shall be glad to receive results of any examinations upon the subject, or of the observations and conclusions of those who may have it upon their premises.

SUCCESS AGAINST FRUIT PESTS.

W. Treat, manager of the Oak Shade orchards, consisting of about 350 acres, near Davisville, has had very successful results this season in his efforts against the pests. There are upon this place about twelve thousand pear trees, which the sawfly (of which the larvæ is known as the green worm), the codling moth and pear slug injured quite severely last year, and again commenced upon with full vigor this spring. Mr. Treat made and used the following wash: Thirty pounds whale-oil soap, ten pounds Havana tobacco stems, ten pounds best sulphur, three pounds concentrated lye, to 100 gallons of water. With this he began thoroughly spraying the trees when the fruit was small, and within two weeks sprayed the trees thoroughly three times. This placed and left so strong a coating or effect from the wash upon the fruit and leaves that the sawfly and codling moth found no place acceptable to deposit their eggs, and the result is that both of these pests, and their entire progeny, have disappeared from the orchard, and it is believed that not a single wormy pear can be found. The remedy thus applied was equally successful with relation to the pear slug, none of which can be found upon the trees so treated, nor any trace of their work upon the leaves. These certainly are remarkable and reassuring results over three very damaging fruit and fruit-tree destroyers, and all accomplished with the same remedy applied at the same time.

The time to use the wash is before the fruit is sufficiently large to bend the twigs, for then the blossom end of the fruit stands upright and catches the wash, retaining the sulphur, etc., and makes this favorite point of the fruit for depositing the egg so strongly impregnated or coated that the moth and fly avoid it with disgust. Mr. Treat did not, however, neglect the use of the bands around the bodies of the trees, but used these, and had them watched as usual.

L. I. Fish, of Martinez, reports also in the *Rural Press* successful and interesting experiments for the destruction of the codling moth by a method comparatively new. It consists of suspending vessels containing a mixture of vinegar, molasses and water in the branches of the trees, as a trap in which to catch the moth as it flies in the branches to deposit its eggs. He says:

I tried it about six weeks since, and failed to catch any, and concluded it would not do; but on the 20th instant I hung a can in each of 29 apple and pear trees. On the morning of the 21st I had 224 moths; on the 22d, 174; 23d, 73; 24th, 111; 25th, 300; 26th, 312; 27th, 378, and this morning 248, making 1,820 moths in eight days, besides quarts of other moths, flies, yellow jackets, etc. If neighbors would all join and work at the same time, could they not nearly, or quite exterminate them in this way? or, at least, save the most of their apples and pears? I strain the liquor out of the cans into a watering pot, and jar the moths, etc., out of the dipper strainer into coal oil, through which they sink to the bottom, and are surely killed. I use the same liquor ever and over, adding to it as it is used up. I mix the liquid, one part molasses, four parts vinegar and eight or ten parts water, and use tin cans holding about a quart. I hang them on limbs with a wire, filling the cans one third to one-half full. Cans without any flange or crimping at the top are best, so that the moths will all pour out, as if any are left in the can they are liable to fly away. I have no doubt it would be best to put two or three, or more, cans in large trees.

This may prove a very valuable addition to other remedies, but it is evident that the wash before mentioned is much safer and far more effectual. It is known that a single codling moth lays about 250 eggs, and if she should lay part or most of them before straying into the can, the extermination from this method would not be marked.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

New Bridge Over the Rio Grande—Moldy Beef Seized and Sold—Poisoned While Handling Buffalo Hides—Wife-shooting in New York—The Parnell Fund—Burning of the Indiana University—Four Men Killed by a Falling Derrick—Terrific Powder Explosion—Etc.

[CONDENSATION FROM LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.]

Henry Ward Beecher is coming to the coast to lecture and visit his son.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in trouble over the decoction known as "rock and rye."

Joseph Steinhart shot his young wife in New York Thursday, and then shot himself. Neither are dead. Jealousy was the cause.

Lizzie Robinson, a niece of William C. Ralston, again attempted to kill herself in New York Thursday night with laudanum.

It is believed in England the Government will refuse to enter upon legislation touching cattle diseases at this session of Parliament.

An infernal machine has been found in Whitehead's house, at Birmingham, Eng. It was a small one, and is supposed to be bogus.

Near Lemont, Ill., Thursday, a derrick fell among a crowd of fifty workmen, four of whom were caught directly under the timbers and instantly killed.

Orange Judd, the New York publisher, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors. His debts are individual, and do not affect the Orange Judd Publishing Company.

The Civil Service Commission has examined eighty-nine applicants for clerkships in Washington, half of whom were women, six being colored and one or two deaf mutes.

A refrigerator car, containing thirty-two large carcasses of dressed beef, covered with mold, was seized by the Inspector at East Buffalo and sold to a rendering company.

The Indiana University, at Bloomington, Ind., was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The building caught from lighting in the telephone wires. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $30,000.

The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture makes the following statement of the condition of crops in that State: Corn, 90 per cent.; spring wheat, 96; rye, 95; oats, 100; barley, 103; flax, 107.

Gebhardt and Langtry left Long Branch in a private car early yesterday morning for Atlantic City and Cape May. Gebhardt is represented to have lost from $15,000 to $30,000 on Eole Thursday.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has commuted the sentence of death upon Sabidina, Overdank's accomplice, recently found guilty of high treason. The Supreme Court will fix Sabidina's term of imprisonment.

In the competition for the St. Leger prize, London, any rifle, Hinman, of the American team, scored 48 out of a possible 50. Dolan, of the same team, scored 31 out of a possible 35 in competition for the Bodine prize.

Yesterday the first permanent iron bridge over the Rio Grande, uniting the sister republic of Mexico with the United States at Eagle Pass, Texas, was finished by and for the use of the Mexican and National Railway.

The *Railway Age*, in its statistics of railway building for the first half of the current year, shows the construction of 2,509 miles of main track, not including switches or sidings, in 114 lines in thirty-five States and Territories.

The New York *Express* says: The ocean passenger traffic has decreased in a week over 33 per cent. Nine steamers which sail for different points in Europe to-day will carry an average of less than seventy-five passengers each.

General John Newton, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, has been invited to attend the reunion of Parsons' Cavalry Brigade (Confederate), at Dallas, Texas, August 6th, and respond to the toast, "The Boys who Wore the Blue."

A Long Branch special says: A gang of thieves which operated last year in the boldest and successful manner near Monmouth Beach, Atlantaville, Oceanic and vicinity, appear to have extended operations hitherward, several cottages having been entered.

The President has appointed Byron Andrews, of Washington, William H. Bridgman, of Stamford, Conn., and Dudley F. Phelps, of New York city, a Commission to examine and report upon twenty-five miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the Missoula division, Montana.

General Bonet, commander of the French troops in Tonquin, arrived at Ha-Noi June 15th. The defenses at Haiphong are completed, and those at Nomdink and Ha-Noi are progressing rapidly. On the arrival of 3,000 reinforcements operations will begin immediately against Sontai.

Twenty-five hundred pounds of powder exploded in the press-room of Dupont's powder works at Wilmington, Del., yesterday morning. Thomas Pearl, foreman of the press-room, and Patrick Haley, a laborer, were killed, and Alexander Billingsly, another laborer, slightly injured.

A sheet signed by Chief Boucauhea, inciting the people to rebellion, has been put in circulation at Havana. It says that bands are being recruited with men, horses and arms for revolutionary purposes. The *Voz de Cuba* urges the Government to organize guerrilla companies to suppress the bandits.

James H. Marriott, who was arrested in New York for stealing $75,000 worth of diamonds from Franz Karamer, a jeweler of Paris, France, who, after being convicted of grand larceny, was granted a new trial and discharged, was immediately rearrested in a civil suit to recover the value of the diamonds.

Don Marco A. De Soto, President of Honduras, Central America, accompanied by a membership of his Cabinet, arrived at New York yesterday. A committee of the Board of Trade met the party soon after their arrival, and tendered them an informal reception on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce.

The death of Samuel McWilliams, who was poisoned while handling East India buffalo hides, has caused no little excitement among leather dealers. The only theory advanced is that the buffalo died from murrain, and the curing of the hide with arsenic had created poisonous virus, with which he was innoculated.

The records of the Treasury Department show that Mrs. Langtry is the owner of $12,700 in 3½ per cent. Government bonds. Her name is on the list of foreign bondholders, and the Treasury officials have been directed to forward the interest as it becomes due "to the account of Lily Langtry, Union Stock Bank, London, England."

The Parnell fund in Ireland has risen to over $90,000. In Chicago it is a small fraction of $7,000. In Massachusetts it has reached nearly $3,000. So that, not counting Australia and districts of the United States and Canada not yet reported, the testimonial to the Irish leader is now over $100,000 hard cash. It will be raised to at least $150,000.

Attorney-General Johnson, of Kansas, has commenced two quo warranto suits against the Kansas and Union Pacific Railway companies, which were directed to be brought by a concurrent resolution passed by the last Legislature. The suit is to forfeit the franchise of the Kansas road, because of its failure to perform certain duties, and because of consolidation with the Union Pacific.

The Northern Pacific Express Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of the State of Minnesota Thursday. This Express Company was formerly run by the Northern Pacific road. It was announced here to-day that H. H. Haupt, now General Manager of the Eastern division, will be General Manager of the whole Northern Pacific road upon its completion.

It is understood that the Mexican Government has modified the contract signed in London for the settlement of the debt, to conform to the authorization granted by Congress, as follows: £4,700,000 in bonds are to be issued by the Mexican Treasury in Mexico. The Mexican agents in London will collect the Empire's bonds for liquidation. Interest on the new issue of bonds will commence on July 1, 1885.

The debate on the policy of the Spanish Government was continued Thursday in the Chamber of Deputies. Castelar, the Republican leader, declared that his views remained unchanged, and he was confident they would ultimately prevail. He maintained that Democracy was incompatible with monarchy, and he attacked the monarchy and defended Republicanism amid great commotion. Prime Minister Segasta spoke warmly in defense of the monarchy.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. H. Eppinger, of Dixon, is visiting Oakland.

Miss Jennie Hicks, of Red Bluff, is visiting friends in Colusa.

Postmaster Hall, of Dixon, is sojourning at Howard's Springs.

George Merritt, of Marysville, will arrive from the East this afternoon.

Louis Glass, of Cherokee, Butte county, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Alma Olmstead, of Dixon, is visiting Jackson, Amador county.

Mrs. Guyette, of Walnut Creek, is visiting Mrs. C. C. Haley at Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hughes, of Colusa, are visiting friends in Dixon.

C. D. Farmer, formerly of Dixon, has located in San Luis Obispo county.

Joseph Brown, of Dixon, has returned from a two months' visit to the East.

Sheriff Cunningham, of San Joaquin county, is in the city, on official business.

Wm. T. Higgins, of San Francisco, is stopping at the Rhoads & Townsend House.

Miss Dora Waters has gone to San Francisco to visit friends for two or three weeks.

Mrs. W. A. Patterson leaves to-day for Yolo, where she will visit some friends, and then will go to her new home at Cherokee.

Mrs. Jane Ross, of Lakeport, who has been visiting Dixon, has returned home.

Charles Harkinson and family will remove next week from Dixon to Oakland.

Mrs. Mima Bichard, of San Francisco, is a guest of Miss Frances Snyder, of Dixon.

Miss Edna Baxter, of Oakland, is visiting with Mrs. Van Vleet, of Rutherford.

Miss Ida Carpenter is visiting friends in St. Helena, and is the guest of Mrs. Woodburn.

Bernard Steinman, of the Silver Palace Hotel, with his wife, is visiting San Francisco.

Miss Helen Briggs, who has been visiting relatives in Winters, has returned to Sacramento.

G. C. Fountain, of St. Helena, is visiting relatives at Ilwaco, Pacific county, W. T.

J. A. Hustle and wife, of Dixon and Wm. A. Runyan, of Courtland, are in the city.

Mrs. Dr. Dawson, of St. Helena, is spending a couple of weeks with friends at Monterey.

Mrs. Ella Davis, of St. Helena, returned this week from a visit of eight months in Iowa.

Miss Mary Davis, of Red Bluff, returned home this week from a month's visit to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, of Sonoma county, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hanke, of Dixon.

Mrs. Lewis S. Lovell, of Colorado Springs, Col., is visiting with the family of G. Meredith, near St. Helena.

The family of Captain F. M. Stevens have removed to Alemada, where they will spend the summer months.

J. H. Firchammer, formerly Principal of the Auburn schools, has been elected to a similar position in the Suisun schools.

State Senator K. E. Kelly, of Solano, who has been on a trip to the northern part of the State and to Oregon, returned last week.

Mrs. J. Brinkerhoff and Miss Alice Brinkerhoff, of Dixon, will take a trip to Los Gatos, Monterey and Santa Cruz next week.

Mrs. W. B. Bourn and daughters Ida and Maud, of St. Helena, left this week for an extended tour through the Eastern States.

Miss Josie Risley, of St. Helena, has gone on a visit to friends in Lake county, accompanying Mrs. David Hudson on her return home.

G. W. Brooks, of Red Bluff, went to San Francisco, and will return to-day, accompanied by his family, who are visiting at the Bay.

Dr. G. W. Newcomer, brother of S. Newcomer, of Pope valley, Napa county, arrived this week from his home at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Paul Snyder, of Dixon, will visit Missouri some time in August. They will be accompanied by Titus Male and daughters, Misses Rose and Mary.

There is a great variety in the f