THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY..................JULY 21, 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; 112⅛ for 4½s; 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 84@4 87½; 103 for 3s; 101 for 5s; silver bars, 110.

Silver in London, 50 5-16d; consols, 99 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 121⅛; 4½s, 115.

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

Business in mining stocks in San Francisco yesterday morning was light, and prices were generally steady, though some kinds were lower. Martin White sold at 30 cents, or 5 cents more than the assessment just paid.

Ex-Senator Tabor, of Colorado, is in trouble again—this time with James Bush, whom he fears will kill him.

Thomas Schoonover was severely injured near Redding yesterday by a blast.

An explosion of ammonia in an ice factory at Paducah, Ky., Thursday afternoon, caused an excitement.

The editor of the *Chinese American*, in New York, has been arrested for assaulting a white woman.

George McMillan was hanged at Canton, O., yesterday, for murdering his wife.

Fire destroyed twenty-five buildings at Virginia, Nev., Thursday night.

Mrs. Mary Gillis attempted suicide in Stockton Thursday night with strychnine.

The school expenses of San Joaquin county for the last fiscal year were $15,171 57.

Everything is in readiness at Wimbledon, Eng., for the great rifle contest between the American and British teams, and the shooting has commenced.

There have been over 1,000 deaths from cholera in Cairo, Egypt.

Severe storms have greatly damaged the crops in Italy.

Empress Augusta, of Germany, has been stricken with paralysis.

The harvest in Prussia promises well.

A case of cholera has appeared at Trieste, Austria.

A heavy earthquake shock was experienced Thursday morning at Lima, Peru.

The Secretary of the English Consul at Tamatave has been liberated.

The English and French Cabinets have arrived at an amiable understanding concerning the Madagascar trouble.

Arrests are being made in Spring valley, Nev., of parties implicated in the recent murder of O'Neil.

Jack Welsh committed suicide yesterday in Salt Lake City.

H. H. Doughty, the murder of policeman Mode at El Paso, Tex., has been captured.

A father and two sons were asphyxiated Thursday at Tucson, A. T., while cleaning out an old well.

The strike of telegraphers continues, and the meager dispatches in this morning's RECORD-UNION is thus accounted for.

THE PROGRESS OF THE DEBATE OF STATE SOCIALISM.

Henry Fawcett, M. P., in a chapter on state socialism, which he has prepared to be inserted in his work on political economy now forthcoming, at the outset takes hold of the favorite theme of Henry George, of this country, and handles it very freely, coming to the conclusion that the nationalization of land is one of the least reasonable of theories, and altogether impracticable. He discovers what all readers of Mr. George's writings early find out, that while his lines move very smoothly, it is often very difficult to ascertain the exact character of his proposals. In short, Mr. George deals largely in generalities, and the vigor of denunciation, and the keenness of his sarcasm, cloud the atmosphere of his logic. Thus, Mr. Fawcett, after a careful reading, comes to the conclusion, and still not without some apparent misgivings, in his anxiety to justly interpret, that what George really means by his scheme, is, that existing land owners shall have nothing for their lands, except, perhaps, compensation which in amount would be equivalent only to a small proportion of the present selling value of the property. Now it strikes Mr. Fawcett, as it has many another, that this would be an injustice which nothing can excuse. If land is taken it must be only on payment of the full market price, and that the taking is for the benefit of the propertyless can in no way properly affect the question, nor can other of the finely-wrought arguments of Mr. George, in which the right of men to a fair portion of this footstool is set forth with such effective eloquence.

Admitting that the state, representing the people, once possessed the land, it does not follow, as Mr. Fawcett shows at length, that, after having relinquished her right, she may justly withdraw from the compact and deny her own title. It is not a question of whether it was expedient to have so relinquished it in the first instance, or not. If there is to be present appropriation, it can in justice only be after full compensation, at present market value, to present owners. He does not wish, however, to be understood as saying that where a state now holds proprietary rights in land, and it would be desirable for it to surrender them. The state should not completely divest itself of these rights, but retain an interest in the form of a land tax equal to some small proportion of the annual value of the land. Until Mr. George entered this field, says Mr. Fawcett, no one ever advocated nationalization of the land—not even the Internationals, without full compensation being given to owners under existing laws. Embark on the doctrine of taking land without compensation, and it would not be the property of the rich alone that would suffer, but the small accumulations of the poor would be confiscated also; no one can say where the spoliation would end, for if the state is to take all the land without compensation the workman who has acquired a home by hard labor and years of economy, must part with it.

Nationalization, with compensation, would also be mischievous, though not, in his opinion, so unjust. The compensation in England, rated at annual values on thirty years' purchase, would amount to two billion pounds sterling, or nearly three times the amount of the national debt. How shall the state act when it has all the land? Who is to decide what parties are to have particular lots? What principle is to regulate the rent charge? are pertinent questions to be asked. If it is responded, competition; then how much better off will the cultivator be in paying rent to the state than to a private individual. If market competition is not to be the rule, then who is to bear the loss and make up deficiences? asks the essayist. The one reply is "general taxation." That means increased burdens placed upon wage winners. But if the Government lets the land on any different principle than that which regulates such transactions in private life, there would arise the evil of state patronage, a thing of which we in America have a thorough understanding and of all its consequent demoralization. Under such a scheme it is not needed to look far to see who would have the favors and the choice bits.

Mr. Fawcett considers also the result of so large a debt as would be necessary to purchase the lands, and the effects of its creation—as, the unfavorable terms that would be necessarily exacted—and points out that the more unfavorable the terms the greater would be the difference between the annual interest and the amount yielded by the land. If, then, to insure justice of distribution market competition be adopted, in order to let the lands, the rents would be simply "rack rents," and the cultivators would have simply a change of landlords, and he thinks, after all that may be said, that the private is far to be preferred to the state landlord, since the latter can have no bowels of compassion, entertain no sentiment whatever, and be moved by no sympathies. Rent would be as rigorous as a tax, and no favors in it could be shown without destroying the whole system. While the tenant would, under the state, not be subject to capricious eviction, and would not lose his improvements, yet he thinks that these advantages may be secured to him by law without land nationalization, and what he holds to be its inevitable evils, and he cites the Irish Land Act of 1881 and the compensation bill, to show what may be done in that direction. But it is held by the reformers that the increase of values that follows increase of wealth and population, and which does not result from application of capital and labor, but is rather the result of the progress of the nation, belongs to the nation, and may be taken by it. It was this unearned increment that John Stuart Mill proposed the state should appropriate. To his argument Mr. Fawcett replies that if the state appropriates that value it must also, in justice, give compensation where there is depreciation through no fault of the owner, and this is certainly a telling point, and is the best advanced in the elaborate essay. He applies the reasoning to the increase in stock values representing investments, where there is appreciation without further investment or effort, and holds that there is as much reason for the Government seizing the unearned increment in the one case as in the other. In conclusion he thinks that what is most needed in reforming the land tenure system is to free the land from the restrictions in the English system, which limit the amount brought into the market. He warmly advocates ownership of soil by the cultivator, and holds that England, of all lands, can ill afford to burden manufacturing with land rental. By legislation the tenant may be benefited in many ways, as, the securing to him of improvements, but no legislation can give the security that one obtains who feels that he is applying his capital and labor to increase the value of his own property.

This is perhaps the most concise essay that has appeared in response to that form of state socialism which is embraced in the various new dogmas relative to land tenure, and it fairly and very clearly takes issue with the school of reformers of which Mr. George is such a prominent example.

A MATTER OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Amherst College is now in the fourth year of the experiment of self-government by the students. It will be remembered that at the time of its inauguration there were very few who had any faith in it. That it has succeeded, will be gratifying news to all who have the educational interests of the country at heart. The one apparently insurmountable obstacle heretofore has been the intractable spirit of the student class. It has seemed these many years that as soon as a young man entered college a change came over him that transformed him into a rebel. He has deemed it the chief end and aim of existence to resist the disciplinary and police regulations of the Faculty. Of course this arose very largely out of the spirit of "fun," and for which there is no other word so suitable. To "trick" the faculty has been deemed a worthy achievement for any man in college, and the same individuals have never been successfully impressed with the truth that there is no difference between violation of law, and dishonesty in college life, and in other walks. No one, except at Amherst—and at the Illinois State University at Urbana, where a council of students and a Court from the faculty have governed under a constitutional and legislative system for over ten years, and with success—has yet been able to convince the college student fully and conclusively that he is under obligation and contract to obey and conform to the police regulations of any school which he enters, and that to thwart and defeat them is a phase of dishonorable conduct. The spirit of rebellion grew, at one period, to such proportions that the student class ruled the colleges, in fact, and the college societies flatly ignored the stewards and faculty, and set up their own standards of conduct. It will be recalled that a few years ago this spirit of insubordination became so outrageously bold, that on some of the colleges attempting to throttle it, the societies actually proved too strong to be handled, and expulsions followed that in some cases disorganized the classes, and compelled a cessation of term studies. But that struggle was a great gain for the colleges. The societies have not since been so strong, and their defiant attitude has been greatly abandoned. In the Pacific States there has been very little of this spirit of rebellion and mischief, and on but one or two occasions have there been any serious difficulties between school governors and the pupils. But it is only very recently that in some of the old-time colleges the faculties have been able to make their police authority thoroughly respected. At the juncture referred to, the governors of Amherst resolved upon a new policy. They determined to make no attempt any longer to govern the students by special discipline, but to require the latter to govern themselves, according to a contract which indicated the penalties for its violation. It was a bold step—an appeal to manliness and honor; an experiment in human trust. And it has been successful, and has taken from the instructors and college authorities much of the burden of government. More than this, it has raised the standard of scholarship, inasmuch as it has inclined students more to study, and has withdrawn them much from college allurements of a kind too apt to engross their attention to the prejudice of study. Now the plan is to be enlarged and the pupils given fuller power of self-government. The new plan is based on the doctrine, that each student is given to understand still prevails, that he is in the college under a contract to obey the college laws expressed in the compact, and that any infringement of them is certain to be visited by penalties clearly expressed in the document and in the college statutes. But these statutes are not the product of a governing body superior to the student in authority. On the contrary, he makes them himself, and he is therefore all the more bound in honor to respect them, and to see that others also respect and obey them, and that their violation entails unavoidable penalties. The students each term are to elect a college senate, to consist of four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores and one freshman. Every class elects its own representative to this senate, over which the President of the college is to preside, and exercise the veto power. The body meets at the call of the President, or of any two members. The first election has just been held, and has demonstrated that the office of senator is deemed one of dignity and honor, a position of high trust and great responsibility. This senate decides all disputes, interprets the law of the contract, makes subsidiary statutes to the contract, which is in the nature of a constitution, and to the upholding of which each student has pledged his honor. The experiment promises success. And there seems to be no reason why it should not succeed. It treats the student as a reasonable and high-minded being; inculcates principles of honor and integrity, brings the governors of the college and the pupils into closer and more manly relations; makes the student feel that his success is a part of the success of the institute, and that on him is dependent the fair fame of the college and his own honorable advancement. It erects an authority in the college before which the secret society is powerless, since the former is the supreme power and has its origin in the principle of self-government. It must awaken the manliness of students, give them a higher idea of their responsibilities and duties, and place them all more nearly upon a level, since under the self-governing principle and practice the "college bully" will become an unknown quantity. It will make the student class more conservative than before, for there is nothing in the world that so conserves moderation as official responsibility; and lastly, it seems to us that the self-governing plan will tend to teach students the value and virtue of republican institutions, and give them a practical sense of the responsibilities of the citizen in a democratic form of government. The educators of the land will watch the Amherst experiment with much interest, for its success or failure will mark a new era of progress, or of retrogression in college government.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' PROTEST.

There is little of detail to be added to what we have said several times during the past few days concerning the protest of the telegraphers. The claims of the workers have been fully presented, the response of the employers fairly given, and the public clearly comprehends the situation. It still remains that several thousand men and women, who have for years been overtasked and meagerly compensated for skilled labor of a most exacting character, and demanding not only especial dexterity, but a quick and well-informed intelligence, are kept out of employment because, and only because their reasonable requests for rest, for fair wages, and for equality of compensation, are selfishly and cruelly disregarded by some of the most powerful and wealthy business organizations of the land. Of course every effort that a vast aggregation of capital can make will be made to break down the protestants and crush them into obedience, but we believe they will, as they should, win in their battle with oppression. It will be far better, and to their infinite gain, that they seek other and more healthful and independent vocations than to yield. The telegraph companies owe it to the public to restore these men and women, compensate them for lost time, give them the narrow salaries they ask, and even more, allow them one rest day in seven, and an occasional recuperative vacation; withdraw the barriers to promotion, and unify the operatives and the interests of the company by humane treatment and the wise economy that rewards labor fully. We say they owe it to the public to do this, because in a more efficient service the public is vitally interested, and by the starvation policy the telegraph company cripples and reduces the efficiency of the service. Public sentiment remains friendly to the resisting workers. It could scarcely be otherwise, since the equities are all on their side. The press, or such of it as have expressed themselves, are for them, with the solitary shameless example we yesterday pointed out, together with the reasons for it. It is to be regretted that a portion of the California press is too cowardly to speak out upon this subject, and preserves a silence, neither discreet nor wise. No matter what the outcome of the present situation, the principle involved cannot be affected. It is one founded in justice, armored in right, and supported by every kindly and noble impulse of humanity, and all men should aid it to a successful end.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE SOUL.

Judge Freedman's remarkable decision, which we considered at length last week, is still the topic of broad discussion. The press very generally is expressing views corresponding to those adopted in our criticism. We look upon the decision as a very dangerous one, and, if the higher Courts sustain it, national legislation will be absolutely necessary to correct the evil, and must be supplemented by State legislation also. Judge Freedman really decides that a person shall not make disposition, in his lifetime, of his own means for such comforts of religion as, in his view, are essential to his spiritual welfare. As the New York *Post* well says, "Judge Freedman cannot know that the soul is incapable of taking or benefiting under the trust for the saying of masses. Neither can anyone demonstrate that the soul is capable of benefiting under the trust created by the gift." In this dilemma the wise thing for the Courts—and we hold that it is the true interpretation of the law also—is to refrain from entering upon this realm at all. Who can say that masses have not been of benefit to the soul; who can say that they have been of benefit to it? It is, then, a matter of belief alone, and as such the Courts must respect it. If the Catholics are right, the Court is wrong. But Church and Court look at the matter from totally different standpoints, and obviously that assumed by the Church, the Courts can never adopt, since the law prohibits the Courts from considering any religious topic in which the correctness of any creed is at issue. When, says a contemporary in considering this matter, a Judge makes up his mind that it is a part of the common law that a soul cannot be benefited in any way by the expenditure of money in religious rites, he is entering on a new and not safe field.

ARMY AND NAVY.

General Francis A. Walker, in an address at Smith College, recently took the position that we should claim and maintain the title "The Unarmed Nation." He deprecated all efforts for the enlargement of the army or the navy. In our unarmed condition, he believes, is our strength. The thought is not new, nor is it devoid of force. With the world's progress, the idea of arbitration instead of armaments has taken a prominent place. Yet we believe that the time has not yet arrived when nations may turn their weapons into impliments of peace. Arbitration at this time finds its chief support in the armed strength, or the capacity to arm and resist, of the nations that consent to that method. The war systems of the world are not yet to be broken up, but that the day may come when it will be safe to abandon them is not only possible, but is looked forward to by many sanguine philosophers. As opposed to the views of General Walker comes an account of an "interview" with General McClellan, who would have the army doubled at once, and as for the navy, in his opinion we now have one that can neither fight nor flee, and the sooner we float ironclad cruisers and impregnable gunboats the better. The true sentiment of the people demands a navy of strength commensurate with our national importance, and an army, if not double what we now have, at least increased to a force equal to emergencies liable to a nation with such a broad expanse of territory as this.

THE MEDICAL WAR.

The battle of the doctors over the consultation clause of the Code continues. It has broken out in Washington, and is being prosecuted with vigor. Dr. Gihon, Medical Director of the United States Navy, as Vice-President of the American Medical Association, has published a paper in which he takes the position that the Code nowhere prohibits the intelligent physician from giving his advice to any one whomsoever who may seek it, especially when emergencies and dictates of humanity demand. If he is correct in his reading of the Code, then all the months of quarreling have been over nothing. But it has not been fruitless; it has brought to the side of the liberals one of the strongest medical unions in the land, and a great number of the best intellects in the profession. Dr. Gihon has written to Dr. Wales, Surgeon General of the Navy, giving his views fully. He holds that while the Code interdicts any admission of the orthodoxy of exclusive dogmas, it does not seek to bind up in chains the humanity of the physician, or check action dictated by his honest judgment of what is right to do in an emergency. This is a partial yielding by one of the officers of the American Association, but it is something that the liberalism of ideas should have even thus far prevailed. No one asks that there be co-treatment by differing schools, but it is held that there should be no inhibition as to advice and aid demanded by a patient because even an empiric or a charlatan has been consulted by the sufferer.

WILL IT HURT THE PARTY?

The Indianapolis *Journal* believes that the acquittal of the star route men will seriously cripple the Republican party. Possibly it will. It is inevitable that power must carry responsibility. Still, we think that long before the Presidential election, the thinking sense of the country will come to look at the matter in the proper light. It will realize that no officers of any administration could have made more strenuous exertions to secure convictions, and that the prosecution was as earnest and well conducted as is possible to human wisdom and perseverance. To saddle the verdict of a Washington jury upon any party is gross injustice. Then, too, the country may call to mind the fact the *Journal* recites anew, that in the Forty-fifth Congress, the Democrats having the power and the opportunity to investigate the star route scandals, deliberately refused to do so, because certain Democratic big guns were involved, and so the Postoffice Committee smothered the whole matter.

A PETITION is being circulated by the demagogues who engineer the present raid upon railroads, asking the Governor to convene the Legislature in extra session to impeach two of the Railroad Commissioners. Among other things the petitioners ask that one of the specified objects of the session shall be the consideration and "passage" of amendments to the Constitution. This is but one of several new devices adopted in the vain hope to keep alive the dying embers of the anti-railroad agitation.

THE Petaluma *Courier* (Dem.) says regarding the anti-railroad crusade, that many Democrats are now convinced it was gotten up as a private boom for certain candidates. It adds: "It was a bold attempt at bulldozing that will not be forgotten, and some of the leaders of the crusade will catch ——— when they ask for the support of a united Democracy."

READERS of news dispatches concerning the telegraphers' strike just now should bear in mind that the avenue for hearing from the telegraphers' side is practically closed, and that news favorable to them will possibly meet with delay on the wires, in these piping days of telegraphy.

OUR evening contemporary, the *Bee*, indorses the demands of the telegraphers, and takes the position that they are reasonable, and that the telegraph company should accord all that is asked, and believes the strikers will succeed.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle* warmly and forcibly indorses the RECORD-UNION's view of the telegraphic strike, and adds incisive arguments in the same line. The Marysville *Appeal* favors the strikers sincerely.

THE Santa Barbara *Press* says the manipulators of the anti-railroad agitation are only working a scheme to advance Democratic ends in the campaign of 1884.

REPLY TO ROSECRANS' LETTER.

By the Residents of the Bear River Valley Sent to the Secretary of War.

A few days since there was published in the columns of the RECORD-UNION the letter recently addressed by Hon. W. S. Rosecrans, M.C., to the Secretary of War, concerning the building of dams in the river canyons to hold back the debris, and in which he urges the use of the $250,000 appropriated by the Government for improvement of the Sacramento river, or a portion of it, for the construction of such works. The residents of the Bear river valley have, in reply, forwarded the following letter:

Hon. Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, residents of the Bear river valley, the heaviest losers by "slickens," and the prime movers in this debris question, most respectfully ask that you do not let the communication of Congressman Rosecrans influence your previous decision as to the disposal of the $210,000, left unexpended of the appropriation made by the last Congress for the "improvement of the navigation of the Sacramento river." We have resided on this river for the last fifteen years, and it must be acknowledged that we are thoroughly conversant with at least the practical side of the question in all of its phases.

It is literally a question of affluence or poverty with us whether hydraulic miners shall be made amenable to law and equity or not. We have no controversy with that part of the mining interest of this State which does not flagrantly overstep the bounds of the law of all civilization, and openly insult us in our dignity as free and intelligent property-owners and American citizens, entitled to all the judicial respect and protection allowed the most favored.

We have striven by all legal means to secure a just and equitable decision and official enforcement of the same through the Courts, with what results you know—procrastination and studied delay—till now the end, though nearer, seems yet infinitely distant, unless a decided stand be taken against this bugbear of restraining the accumulations and future washings of hydraulic debris by dams.

The letter of Congressman Rosecrans is unworthy of your serious consideration. It was either written in a spirit of ignorance and it is hard to believe that one having had such opportunities to be familiar with the question in all its details, and a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, should be willing to advance such an improbable and unscientific solution of this question as in done in the letter in question—or else it was dictated by interested motives. In either case, the main idea—dividing the river beds "into pools, restraining their present debris, and compelling the water of moderate stages to spread out so that they cannot erode, and giving a wide, shallow water-way for the floods"—is radically wrong, scientifically untenable, and literally a betrayal of the valley people.

There are but three methods that the hydraulic miners might use in disposing of their debris: 1. The debris might be all restrained in the mountains and canyons, so that the valley would suffer no injury from the use of the river waters by the hydraulic miners. But this is impracticable, if not impossible. In the *Pacific Rural Press* of July 1, 1882, on page 2, this same subject is spoken of in connection with Judge Temple's decision in the Gold Run case. It says: "In his dependence upon the dams which he proposes that they should build, he totally disregards the opinions of Colonel Mendell and State Engineer Hall. In speaking of dams, Colonel Mendell says, in his report to the War Department: 'It may be asked whether the protection afforded in this way will be complete and include all grades of mining tailings. This cannot be claimed. The suspensory matter of fine sands and clay cannot be retained in this way, or by any other method which does not provide a settling-basin in which the water can be maintained in a quiescent state for some time. It may also be expected that during the flood stages, in the early period of development, a certain portion of material of every grade may be suspended, and thus pass the crest of the barrier.' Mr. Hall states that from 40 to 60 per cent. of the debris of hydraulic mining consists of fine sand, clay and impalpable matter, which cannot be restrained except in an extensive settling reservoir. They [the engineers] recognize and point out both the inability of restraining this matter by a system of dams and the large share it plays in the destructions of mining debris. The waters of our rivers would be as much polluted and as unfit for domestic uses and irrigation even if they contained only the matter held only in suspension, and if the navigability of the rivers were impeded by coarser material. It is not the coarser material that the agriculturist objects to. He is principally affected by that part of the debris—sand and clay—which succeeds in reaching the lower valleys and the mouths of the rivers. Of the 100,000 acres of [alluvial] land destroyed by [hydraulic] mining debris, 95 per cent. of it is covered by material which is only deposited from suspension when the grade of the river bed is from eight to five feet per mile."

We have it, then, from Colonel Mendell and Engineer Hall, who have made a special study of this subject of dams, that dams cannot of themselves afford adequate protection against the destructiveness of hydraulic debris; and from the experience of the last twenty years that the finer grades of material, or the truly suspensory matter, is even more dangerous and destructive to our fertile valley soils than is the heavy matter. Every resident of the valley knows this, and it cannot be expected that they will submit much longer to the imposition of sluggish liquid mud, as unfit for irrigation as for domestic purposes, in lieu of mechanically pure water. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that they can be forced to, when justice is so clearly in favor of their maintaining their inalienable right to the free and unimpeded use of their property.

The second method of disposing of the tailings would be that of washing it down direct to the bay of San Francisco, by confining the rivers in narrow and straight channels. If hydraulic mining continues, this is the only safety for the valley residents, and our present levee system has for its sole aim the accomplishment of this end. We might be satisfied with such a disposal of the hydraulic debris, but after the bay of San Francisco fills clear up (it has already filled fully ten feet), what then? Simply the destruction that has been staved off a few years by the cubic capacity of the large reservoir of mud that was once the famed Francisco's bay with its Golden Gate opening the riches of the Eden of the Pacific to the old world.

It is evident that this second method affords no permanent remedy; and in fact even now the Federal officers are not doing their duty in allowing the destruction of our principal bay at the hands of the hydraulic miners. The third method is in its effects exactly similar to the ones which would follow the "division of the rivers into pools, etc.," as suggested by the Congressman from the First District. It is to allow the heavily loaded waters to wander over a wide river bed. This is exactly what is going on at the present time through the workings of existing agents, and it is not advisable to hasten matters by the expenditure of $210,000 in the manner suggested by Mr. Rosecrans.

This method is the reverse of the last. The valleys would be sacrificed to the safety of the bay, but eventually they must all be totally destroyed. Herein lies the "betrayal of the valley people." No doubt it was unintentional, but the results are the same nevertheless, and it is not strange if in place of respect and confidence for one of our representatives in Congress our feeling gives way to distrust and suspicion.

It is a practical fact that the destruction increases in proportion as the width of the river bed increases. Notice the Bear and Yuba rivers, in which the beds are from eight to twenty feet higher than adjacent cultivable lands, and more than three-fourths of which adjacent lands have been completely ruined. The problem is to dispose of the debris so as neither to fill up the river channels or the Bay, nor to foul the water as to render it unfit for agricultural purposes—we can dispense with it for domestic purposes for a time longer, at least.

You cannot but perceive that the letter in question from Congressman Rosecrans was not written with these facts in mind, and is therefore unworthy of any consideration at your hands. One is almost justified in believing that it was written from purely interested motives, and if so, the man is as despicable as the suggestions are weak and lacking in scientific worth. We do not disclaim against the building of dams in their relation to a comprehensive and scientific scheme for the protection of the valley and the rectification of the rivers. When the proper time comes we shall demand them from the State and Federal Governments. But we do most earnestly petition that you do nothing which shall license the continuance of the destructive practice of hydraulic mining. It is only too apparent that the effect of funds being appropriated by the Federal Government for the building of dams for the retention of debris to be deposited by the hydraulic miners some time in the future, would be simply a provisional and extension of license to hydraulic mining, and an official upholding and furtherance of an industry unable to exist on its own merits, and unlawful in all its effects and practices.

(Signed)—P. L. Hutchinson, F. Keuster, J. M. C. Jasper, I. W. Huffaker, T. P. Bennet, A. J. Webster, D. P. Durst, S. D. Wood, L. Milton, N. H. Shepherd, J. W. Lowell, A. P. Lipp, F. W. Davenport, W. H. Niemeyer, Thomas B. Atkisson, Samuel Harding, J. H. Bammon, A. C. Stagnir, T. R. Harris, Charles Schloeser, W. M. Oyster, T. J. McFarland, Dan Fraser, Goodkind & Co., J. Calmes, J. Levy, Mrs. J. H. Keyes, Hugh Rodden, Thomas Beven, J. F. Baun, Edward Beven, W. O. Armstead, A. J. Swift, R. E. Brown, Doran Little, H. Cornforth, B. F. Dam, Frank Kershner, A. M. Hollingshead, M. H. Durst.

A SAD PLIGHT.—The Placer *Argus* has the following:

On the evening of July 11th a lady with five little children got off the train at Roseville, having come from San Francisco to visit her father, George R. Grant, who lives about eight miles east of Roseville. She expected to be met at the station by her brother, but somehow he failed to put in an appearance. She found the hotels crowded, and thereupon engaged the services of an old man named Thistlethwaite, nearly 70 years of age, to drive her and her children out to her father's place. When they had gone about half the distance, the wagon ran into a ditch and threw the old man out with such force that he broke his collar-bone in two places, fractured his skull, and hurt him internally otherwise. There the party had to remain during the long hours of the night, the old man insensible, part of the time at least, and in great suffering, and the poor distracted woman trying to pacify her children (one of whom, we are told, was suffering with the chills), and protect them from the weather, while at the same time she did what little she could to relieve the sufferings of the old man. Early in the morning she made her way to a neighbor's, guided by the crowing of the roosters, for it was yet rather dark, and obtained assistance.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Waitsburg, W. T., has only one saloon since the $600 license law went into effect.

Fresno county has increased its valuation from $8,308,097 to $12,000,000 in the past year.

At Fort Mojave, A. T., one night recently, the thermometer reached 112° at midnight.

A couple of booblacks were fined $1 each for bootblacking on Sunday, at Salt Lake, U. T.

The Oregon Short Line is now running passenger cars to within thirty-two miles of Shoshone.

The contract for the erection of the Sisters' new school at Olympia, W. T., has been let for $9,325.

C. H. Warner has been elected a member of the Territorial Legislature from Whitman county, W. T.

Ben McCloud shot and killed his brother-in-law, Charles Goodman, in Goose Lake valley, Modoc county, last week.

A rattlesnake with twenty-five rattles and a button was captured in the mountains near Tucson, A. T., recently.

James Herne, a blacksmith, has mysteriously disappeared from Bodie, and serious fears are entertained for his safety.

The Northern Pacific Coal Company have about fifty men at work developing coal claims on the Blue Mountains, M. T.

The olive trees around San Luis Obispo are terribly afflicted with the scale bug. The *Tribune* wants them washed with whale-oil soap.

The five little ostrich chicks first hatched at the farm at Anaheim have died. A new and improved incubator has arrived at the ostrich ranch, and a hundred eggs have been placed therein.

"Poker Jack," a Siwash gambler, won 200 horses and three squaws at the recent Indian horse-racing match near the Idaho line. "Cuitans" are cheap at present among the Indians, and can be obtained for $3 or $4, such as they are.

The Livingston, M. T., *Enterprise* says that the Government bridge across Tongue river at Miles City broke down on Sunday, July 1st, while a herd of cattle were crossing, and that 150 of the animals fell into the river and were drowned.

The *Reporter* says that an examination of grain fields in the vicinity of Napa discloses the fact the wheat generally is badly shrunken, and in some instances it is doubtful if the grain, which was in the milk at the time of the heated weather in June, will be worth thrashing.

A farmer in Stanislaus estimates the shipments of wheat from that county this year as follows: Modesto, 20,000 tons; Oakdale, 20,000; Salida, 10,000; Ceres, 15,000; Keyes, 6,000; Turlock, 20,000, and the West Side, 10,000. This foots up 101,000 tons, or 61,000 more than was shipped from the county last year.

There were entered and cleared in the district of Puget Sound, at the Customhouse, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, 1,314 vessels. Aggregate tonnage, 813,962. Of this number 288 vessels were coastwise, 270,147 tons, leaving 1,026 vessels that entered and cleared foreign, with a tonnage of 543,815 tons.

The Santa Ana *Herald* says: We hear that there will not be half a corn crop in the Newport district this season. Many farmers will turn their attention to dairying, alfalfa will be planted, milch cows procured and the cheese factory supplied, as well as butter made. There is money in the dairy business.

The Stanislaus *Wheat Grower* says that the wheat is turning out much better than the farmers anticipated. Mr. Islip thrashed thirty-two bushels to the acre from his summer-fallow and seventeen bushels to the acre from his winter-sowing. S. Kearney cleaned up thirty bushels to the acre on his summer-fallow and twelve bushels per acre on winter-sown—a third more than he expected.

Wednesday, as the Chinese paymaster of the Oregon and California Railroad and an armed escort of seven men were coming over the Cow Creek mountains, one of the teams ran away and collided with a wagon ahead, causing a general smash-up. The wagons, with horses and men, went over the mountain side, a distance of seventy-five feet. John Ray and George Crump sustained fatal injuries.

Last Tuesday while Mr. Houx and his thrashing crew were at work in the field they espied something which resembled a small log, and upon approaching it, to their great surprise it turned out to be a large rattlesnake, which measured six feet in length, 21 inches in circumference and contained 24 rattles. It is supposed to be the largest snake ever captured in Colusa county.—[Maxwell Star.

Nearly all the Chinese laundrymen of Chico are raising the price of washing, having been ordered to do so by the chief "washee man," Ah Shu. The laundrymen say that owing to the law restricting Chinese immigration, the laborers already are demanding an increase in wages, and they have to be paid, as no other workmen can be had. In place of $3 50 per week, ironers now get $5, and washers are paid $7 instead of $5 50.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The Spring Valley Water Company has decided to increase its supply of water.

An autopsy upon the body of John Shanahan shows that he was severely beaten before death.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held Thursday evening, it was resolved that the law regulating the disposal of dead bodies should be hereafter strictly enforced.

King Kalakaua, it is confidently asserted, will visit San Francisco to participate in the grand doings during the Knights Templars' Concisve. He is expected to come on the return trip of the steamer Mariposa. The Hawaiian royal band, of which report speaks very highly, is expected to be here.

During the year, according to the Fire Marshal's annual report, there were 373 fires and alarms of fire, the principal causes of which were: From ashes, 18; defective chimneys, stoves, etc., 138; explosions of coal oil lamps, 35; fireworks, 23; sparks, 21; supposed spontaneous combustion, 16; carelessness with matches, cigars, etc., 54; unknown causes, 18.

W. T. Baggett, acting for the State, has filed 195 complaints in the Superior Court in the name of the people to recover delinquent taxes on the supplemental assessment roll for the fiscal year 1880–81, on an assessment of $190,765,920, the taxes on which amount to $3,658,330 85. The assessments are on stock held by various corporations and individuals.

The Democratic County Committee Thursday night condemned the employment of Republican subordinates by Democratic officials, and asked for their removal. Resolutions regarding County Clerk Sesnon's suspension during an investigation of his office were adopted. Resolutions regarding D. H. Shanan's connection with the school janitorship case were tabled.

County Clerk Sesnon explains that the actual force employed in his office fell so far short of the number needed in the performance of the ordinary routine work that he had made an arrangement with the higher salaried deputies whereby they relinquished a portion of their salaries, and the fund thus created was used in employing copyists at salaries ranging from $60 to $75 per month. It is regarded as rather thin.

Augustus Belmere shot and killed John Kelly Friday morning. Both had been out the night previous on a carouse. They slept at Belmere's house. In a drunken altercation which occurred Mrs. Belmere interfered. Kelly called her two vile names, whereupon Belmere drew a revolver and fired, killing Kelly almost instantly. Belmere went to the police station and surrendered. Deceased was 45 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a horse-trainer by occupation.

WHAT A WATERFALL IS THERE.

A recent discovery on the head of the Cowlitz river reveals and establishes the fact that Washington Territory can now boast of the grandest waterfall in the known world—its hight being 1,500 feet. These falls are 1,300 feet higher than the famous Niagara Falls. The Nooksack Indians assert positively that waterfalls higher than the tallest fir, pine or cedar tree are to be found on the extreme headwaters of the Nooksack river, in this county. As that section of the county has never yet been explored by the white man, there is no good reason for doubting the statement. From the comparison given by the Indians these falls must be at least 475 feet in hight, which would lay over the famous Snoqualmie Falls, of King county, by at least 200 feet.—[Whatcom (W. T.) Reveille.

Not so fast, neighbor. The RECORD-UNION desires the *Reveille* authority to visit our Yosemite Falls, which are 2,600 feet in hight—almost as high again as the famous falls of "recent discovery." While this hight is made up of three separate and distinct leaps of the water, the upper one is 1,600 feet of uninterrupted fall from the crest where it leaps over to the point where it dashes upon the rocks below. This upper fall is higher by 100 feet than those described on the head of the Cowlitz river. We do not desire to belittle the merits of our neighbor's wonder, but it is a little singular that it should have gone so far as Niagara to compare and not have heard of California's mention upon the subject.

VALUABLE CURIOS.—The Chico *Enterprise* of July 18th contains the following:

We were yesterday shown two genuine curios by a prominent livery man of this city. The curios in question are a pair of sleeve-buttons, and cost originally $220, although they could not now be purchased for double that amount. They were obtained by a nephew of the livery man, who for the past twenty years has been a resident of Japan, and has perhaps traversed farther into the interior than any other American. This gentleman is a prominent tea merchant in Yokohama, and, while making one of his business trips into the interior (speaking the Japanese language fluently), he became well acquainted with a family who trace their lineage back hundreds of years. This family had in their possession two swords that had come down to them through their ancestors many generations back. These swords the tea merchant purchased, and returned to Yokohama with them. On the hilts of the swords were representations of two Japanese warriors, one on the defensive and the other on the aggressive, both clad in full armor. These were removed from the sword and sent to London, where they were made into two pairs of sleeve-buttons—one of which is worn by the tea merchant and the other presented to our fellow-citizen. The sleeve-buttons are true evidences of a lost art. They consist of three metals, gold, platinum, and a third the name of which is not known. They were made entirely by hand, and as a specimen of artistic skill we have nothing at the present time to compare with them. Verily, the ancients were far more skilled and learned than we imagine them to have been.

A WONDERFUL CAVE.—The Redding *Free Press* gives the following account of a cave in the McCloud river region, as described by one of a party of tourists:

The writer says that the cave is one of the finest as well as the most difficult to explore he ever saw. The entrance to the cave is made through an arch-like doorway, and the first room presents a very striking and grand appearance. The walls are of gray-colored lime rock, and numerous names of different persons are engraved upon the walls and floor. Leaving this room, a visitor climbs by the aid of a ladder an abrupt step some twelve feet high. There is found a dark, narrow and winding passage, which seems to lead almost to the bowels of the earth. The party spent nearly a day in this wonderful cavern. Before leaving they found a dark, ugly, deep pit, which they descended by the aid of a rope ladder eighty feet in length. One at a time the party lowered themselves into the dreary abyss, shutting their eyes for fear of dizziness, and never speaking until all of them were safely landed on the floor. Torches being lighted, the interior of the place seemed a palace of glittering diamonds, the walls covered with a beautiful coating of frost work. Numerous fossils were found in the room, and the hours were most delightfully spent in traversing dark passages and deep pits, the glare of the torches bringing to view hundreds of hidden beauties. There are several more unexplored caves in that same vicinity.

TWO NEW KINDS OF WHEAT.—The following is from the Gridley *Herald*:

In the early part of last winter William Eagan, a Dibble creek farmer, sent to Yolo county and got a few sacks of Pride of England and French wheat, which he sowed on the 28th of January, on gravelly land. He sowed eight acres of the former and four of the latter. He cut both lots of grain a few days since, getting one hundred sacks of the Pride of England and about fifty sacks of the French wheat. The former yielded about forty-five bushels to the acre and the latter not quite as much. The Pride of England is a long, round grain and about the color of Club-head. It has a short beard at the end of each mesh. It is much earlier than Club-head and does not thrash out with the wind near so bad as it does, and it yields about three times as much. Both the Pride of England and the French wheat are full, plump grains, while the Club head is badly shriveled and is only valuable for chicken feed. Mr. Eagan thinks the Pride of England is a little the best wheat, and the trial he made this season has convinced him that it is the best wheat that can be raised in the State. These varieties of wheat are superior to the Club for three reasons: They yield more to the acre, mature earlier and thrash out less with the wind or while being handled.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church.

Preaching by Rev. A. J. Compton, Sabbath, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath-school after morning service.

Y. M. C. A.

Rooms, 1009 Fourth street.—Gospel service at 4:30 P. M., followed by conference on our Association work. All members especially urged to attend. Free Reading Room open daily.

Sixth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Between K and L—Rev. T. S. Dunn, pastor. Morning subject: "Diversities of Gifts and Differences of Administration." Evening subject: "Thoughts Suggested by the Strike of the Telegraphers."

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. Carroll M. Davis, Rector. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Morning service at 11 A. M. Vespers, 6 P. M. Wednesday, St. James' Day; Holy Communion, 9 A. M. Thursday evening prayer, 7:30.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Sixth street, corner of L—The pastor, Rev. H. H. Rice, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "The General Assembly at Saratoga." Evening subject: "The Brooklyn Bridge, and the Bridge from Earth to Heaven." All are welcome.

Preaching at the First Baptist Church.

Rev. A. J. Frost, pastor, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "The Music of Manhood." Evening subject: "What Makes Infidels?" A sermon for the benefit of "A and Z," and all "young men" of that fraternity.

Christian Chapel.

Eighth street, between N and O—Preaching by the pastor, E. B. Ware, morning and evening. Subject: "Come and See." Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. All are invited. Seats free.

Congregational Church.

Sixth street, between I and J—The pastor, Rev. J. E. Dwinell, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours. Subject in the morning: "The Treasure and the Vessels Containing It." In the evening: "Christianity and Its Shadow." The public are invited. [B. C.]

Calvary Baptist Church.

I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching service at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "The Rejecters of Revelation." Evening: "The Scarlet Thread." You are cordially invited. Strangers welcome.