

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 press. 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 110 1/2 for 4 1/2; 121 1/2 for 4 1/4; 101 for 3 1/2; sterling 3 5/8; 101 for 2 1/2; 101 for 1 1/2; silver 104, 103 1/2, 103.

Silver in London, 50 1/2; consols, 100 1/4; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 102 1/2; 10 1/2; 10 1/2.

The mining share market in San Francisco yesterday was a repetition of Thursday, and was, of course, unsteady to both buying and selling interests. How in the world operators manage to retain their interests in securities that show such small margins of profit, is one of the problems of the hour.

The Shale Mitchell prize fight has been declared off.

The National Women's Christian Temperance Union are holding a Convention at Cott's City, Mass.

Bullholders have struck near Crystal Lake, Mich., and trouble is imminent.

Max Morison was killed and Allen Hensley mortally wounded by unknown parties, Thursday, in Jefferson county, Mo.

The Car and Casino will remain in Denmark a month.

The remains of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon are to be exhumed.

Fischer, the explorer, has returned to Zanzibar from the interior of Africa.

The crew of the Arctic steamer Bjornhaug have been all on board the Vega.

Several measures are to be adopted in Hungary to prevent anti-Jewish outrages.

One of the attorneys in the Frank James trial at Gallatin, Mo., was yesterday fined for contempt of court.

The recent storm on the coast of Nova Scotia was exceedingly disastrous, much property being destroyed and at least eighty lives lost.

Two thousand persons were killed at Tiflinali, Island of Java, during the volcanic eruption.

Fire at Black Rock, Conn., loss \$25,000.

The General Assembly for the trial of naval cadets charged with having begun at Annapolis, Md., yesterday.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners met in San Francisco yesterday, and adjourned until next Wednesday.

Forest fires are raging in the mountains near Verdi, Nev.

The new Chief of Police of Portland, Or., is making it very tropical for the vicious and depraved element of that city.

The price of trade dollars has advanced in the market lately.

Major Dexter G. Hitchcock, of the Confederate Army, died in New York Wednesday.

John B. Volzgrunne, a pioneer of Chicago and wealthy, has been adjudged insane.

The establishment of a new line of postal cars has been ordered on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Cholera fever has broken out in Michigan.

Oil is being found in considerable quantities near Canyon City, Col.

The Pasco-Farworth wrestling match in San Francisco last evening was an unsatisfactory affair, and simply ended.

The English team is "ringing in" her paper Irish emigrants by way of Canada.

The first appointment in Chicago under the civil service law was made yesterday.

CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM AND THE ESTIMATES OF LITERARY INTIMATES.

Some one has said that the literary worker must die to be justly estimated, and another, in the heat of temper, that literary fame follows, but seldom runs with men. So far as the American men of letters are concerned this is not true. We have, as a rule, recognized home literary talent contemporaneous with its manifestations. There are cases, probably, where genius remains hidden beneath a bushel, but this is merely the fault of the reading public in America. But if we consider the estimate of general literary workers by their special intimates, it will be found that they receive comparatively little honor, and are held in no high esteem by those daily associated with them. This is largely the result of physical causes, the outcome of jealousy frequently, but often of the inability to separate by just judgment the personal from the mental or intellectual quality. Intimates seldom justly estimate mutual ability in these days. If we except a few shining lights, whose self-fulfillment is world-wide, and around which are drawn select circles of friends, we will find that the great mass of literary workers, in this country at least, find their admirers among those who have never met them. And it was so to some extent, but not so greatly, at the beginning of the century. Pastore tells us that Hazlitt, brilliant as he was, just as he sought to be, and critical as he was admitted to be, was familiar with the accomplished Leigh Hunt, whose remarkable social qualities gathered about him a circle of admirers whose admiration took on the offensive form of adulation, and who thus overlooked the loftier qualities of his character. But Hazlitt could not prevent himself seeing in Hunt's writings the failing of the author, the secret workings and results of Hunt's personal feelings. It was therefore simply impossible for Hazlitt to properly estimate Hunt's literary abilities. In this day it seems to be all but impossible to prevent giving personal color to our estimates of literary intimates. We find it most difficult to assume the judicial attitude that gives birth to true criticism. We either allow our personal esteem for the man or woman, our admiration for personal traits of character, to blind us to errors of style and reasoning, or permit our knowledge of frailties, weaknesses and personal faults and errors of the writer to interpose between him and a just estimate of his work. In other words, it is among those who know him not, and to whom he stands in an impersonal relation, that the literary worker, as a rule, will find just judgment as to his ability. These remarks are the result of long observation of criticism in the American literary field of literary men by their associates. We have long noted that local estimate of literary work is, as a rule, inadequate and very often contemptuous and cruel. It would seem that all that is needed to lower the intellectual quality in contemporary judgment is to breathe the same atmosphere with it, the result being that we permit our personal feelings to blend with and give color to our literary estimates. In this country, where public men are so familiarly known, this has grown to be a positive evil, and about the only way the cultured can escape it is to withdraw themselves largely from the

world. There is no country which, in the same period of time, has produced so much of genuine talent and deserving ability, and has made it manifest in the current literature of the day and in the higher walks of intellectual culture, and there is no country where the writers, essayists, dramatists, poets and novelists, to say nothing of that large class of workers in the field of journalism, are so mercifully judged by prejudice and by their personal rivalry, rather than by their literary labors. It is indeed a national characteristic which at once attracts the attention of foreigners, who seldom fail to comment upon the exceeding severity, not to say injustice, of our estimates of our literary intimates. It is, however, true, for all this, that real ability in America receives quick recognition, and there is probably no country to-day where its reward is larger or speedier, despite the indignities it is forced to endure from the assaults of its intimates. And this leads us naturally to remark that we need greater generosity in criticism generally, and a higher sense of justice in our estimate of the literary workers. Dr. Holland, in one of his caustic essays, speaks of "the indecency of criticism" in America. What he would say were he alive now, and to read some of the journals that aspire to be witty, and to pretend to analyze styles, it would be interesting to know. The major part of criticism of writers among their own, consists of reference to their personality rather than their productions. They are put upon the rack which impugns the motive, and while the critic turns to torturing roller he closes his eyes to the merit of the work and the soundness of its reasoning, as he mercilessly cracks the joints of the author. Criticism should aim to arrive at a just judgment of the art or literary production, and the personality of its author should form no part of the estimate. The kindly and accomplished scholar we have quoted held that it calls only for fine intellectual gifts, but a discriminating judicial mind, a catholicity of sympathy and a broad good will that will enable a man to handle his materials without prejudice and lead him to work with the wish to find, and the purpose to exhibit all of worthiness it possesses. It will be found an amusing and an instructive task for the reader to take the newspaper and magazine estimates of literary labor of the day and place them side by side, and note "the ludicrous contrariety of opinion." The character criticism of literary work and workers in the home field can be predicted to a nicety in these days, if the name of the journal is but given, so certainly are the many awarded by personal prejudice and the personal estimate of the author on the part of the critic; or, as the one already named and who suffered under the system, phrased it, our critics reveal not the characteristics of the work criticized, but those of the critics themselves. Of course, there are a few journals here and there upon which conscientious work is done, where—as the good doctor in his indignation put it, though at greater length—neither the cram of the ignoramus, the spleen of the dyspeptic, the pitiful will of the pirate who preys on all that come his way, nor the partisan of a clique nor the grumble of the mere fault-finder is heard. We need more such journals to cultivate a higher order of contemporary estimates, more conscience in and a juster conception of the duty of criticism.

MR. GEORGE AND HIS CRITICS.

Mr. Henry George, whose bold assumptions have done more to give his writings prominence than their defensibility, has for some time been contributing to a popular New York paper a series of articles on the topics which he has made in recent years a specialty, and which Herbert Spencer declares are treated by him on the basis of the truth of doctrines long since exploded and abandoned. Contemporaneous with the appearance of these articles, the editorial page of the journal has bristled with caustic criticisms of the papers themselves, and it is but just to say that more brilliant, keener wit, and better logic have marked the editorial criticisms than have characterized Mr. George's ingenious pleas, which wind up with vague suggestions of remedies for the evils—and many of which are undoubtedly—of which the essayist complains. In fact, the trouble with all of Mr. George's solutions of the "Problems of the Times," has been the lack of practical remedy offered on his part for the ills which he finds to afflict mankind. One of his latest papers is an instance in point. He declared that "it is not necessary to the recognition of the equal right in the land that it should be cut up into little pieces, and that each should have his lot." Perhaps not, but that each should have his lot, but we insist that each should have the opportunity to have his lot. If the complaint, in which we have so warmly insisted, that land monopoly is an evil, is good, it follows that the inducement to convert into small holdings is a remedy for the evil. It is therefore necessary to the practical recognition of this doctrine that the lands should be held "in little pieces." How to accomplish this desideratum, without the infringement of acquired rights, the dangerous disturbance of society, or the limitation of industry and the laudable ambition to acquire, is the sore problem. On all else the world is pretty much agreed. As a solution of this question we should have expected Mr. George and those of his school to have given a better answer than this. "That [cutting it up into little pieces] would be impracticable. It is only necessary to take the ground rent—the annual value of the land irrespective of the improvements—for the common benefit." To the examination of this solution the editorial critic in question proceeds to direct his attention. Says he, the value of land is measured by the difficulty of getting it. Its value is the cost we must pay for appropriating it. Take away, as Mr. George would, the privilege of appropriating it, and you take away all that for which we pay, and our willingness to pay for which causes the idea of value to attach to land. So he goes on to explain that the Georgian idea by its very terms destroys all land values, and yet in the same breath offers to support society out of the net income derived from the interest on the value it destroys. The writer illustrates in this way: "The lot on the corner of Broadway and Wall street is worth \$2,000,000, because of the competition for its use for business. This results from its location in a spot which men desire to occupy for business purposes. Its relation to

the society movement is such that men can effect more business transactions there than elsewhere with the same capital. Hence men can afford to lock up \$2,000,000 in the effort to possess it. It will therefore pay a ground rent upon that capitalized value of, say, six per cent. per annum. That is to say, one having \$2,000,000 to invest would as soon take the lot at that figure, and receive the ground rent of \$120,000 a year, as to invest the money otherwise at a rate to produce a like return. Or, to state it still differently, any person paying this ground rent of \$120,000 a year, and then putting on improvements adapted to the highest uses of the lot for business transactions, would get back in return, his ground rent, current rate of interest on the capital invested, good wages for superintendence and profits on his enterprise. So the lot can be appropriated that gives rise both to its capitalized value and its ground rent. Now if you tax the appropriability quality out of existence, you destroy the very value of which the ground rent is the measure. In other words, you say to the man whom you ask to invest \$2,000,000 in the lot, 'so soon as you have put in the money, the idea of a 'crank named George' shall be made effective, whereby, as soon as you collect your \$120,000 ground rent, you will be compelled to pay it over to the Government, to be distributed among George and his followers, so that all who now have nothing shall have enough.' Of course the investor will say, 'I will keep my money.' All others will say the same, and at once the lot, yesterday worth \$2,000,000, will become of no value, and will have no ground-rent value, and Mr. George's tax collector will collect nothing. The critic of this modern theoretical reformer of property possession thus concludes his very ingenious review: "Hence his theory (George's) is a sham and a fraud on the simplicity of the people who, like himself, have not a competent faculty of thoughtfulness for a flow of ideas."

THE MALAYAN DISASTER.

The great disaster in the first island in political and commercial importance in the Malay Archipelago—Java—will rank among the most fearful of which the world's history makes record. Java is a Dutch colony. It is the third island in size of the group, its area being 50,000 square miles, with 1,400 miles of coast line. There were but few harbors, and the best of these have now been destroyed, or at least so changed by the awful convulsion that it will be a long time before the new character of the anchorage can be determined. From one end of the island to the other extends a chain of mountains, with peaks varying from 4,000 to 12,000 feet in altitude. In this chain are no less than forty-six volcanoes, twenty of which have been active for many years. One of these, Tengger, has the largest crater on the globe, save that of Kilauea, in the Sandwich Islands. In the recent eruption no less than thirty of these mountains of fire were in action. An interesting phenomenon connected with the Java disaster is the fact that the earthquake waves at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of August entered the Bay of San Francisco. The waves continued to affect the self-registering gauge at Sausalito during the whole of last Wednesday.

ANOTHER DECISION.

Those who have been so much disturbed about the Massachusetts decision interpreting the Chinese Restriction Act, will recover their composure now that a New York Court has held that the Act may be enforced against Chinese from any foreign port whatever, regardless of their citizenship. The people can now take their choice between these judicial interpretations. But the facts, as we view them, remain the same. The Act was passed to carry into effect provisions of a treaty made with China, and therefore referred only to subjects of that empire. While the absolute right exists to pass an Act to debar from entry subjects of other countries, yet, if we do so, it is in violation of the good faith we are bound to observe with the country against whose people we discriminate, so long as we have that nation a treaty to which such legislation is hostile.

A PATIENT COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor is having a very busy time at the East just now. Its chief business appears to be to assemble daily and listen to lectures by whomsoever desires to come before it and "talk." As a result, all the politico-economical monomaniacs in the country, with a sprinkling of sensible men and a host of cranks, Communists and Socialists, have been letting off their surplus steam in long-winded essays, to which the committee good naturedly listens, while its members smile inwardly at the fat pickings they are getting in taking down an ocean of twaddle, with but an inkling here and there of truth and practical sense. They have a very easy thing of it, for the transcription of their notes will never be read, and they can "rush them up" in almost any shape they please.

The Savannah News hints that the South should have the Democratic candidate for the Presidency this year. This candidate is a Democrat without the united aid of the South. If not this, says the News, then the South should have the privilege of making a free choice from among all the candidates the North may present. Well, our Southern friend will find out in due time that it will be allowed only to the North to select its candidate. The Northern Democrats will not manifest the sagacity the News hopes they may. They will, on the contrary, insist upon the subordination of the South to their judgment, and tell that it is too soon yet for the Southern people to demand a vote in the party councils of the North, or to be recognized as an equal of which is both. The best friends of the South are by no means members of the Democratic party. Some time the Southern people will awaken to a realization of this fact.

Wm. Senter Call, of Florida, asked Mr. Henry George what it is that men cannot be induced to go South and a cup, at very low rates, vast tracts of fertile land that invite them, the ecologist could not answer, and frankly said he did not understand it. This matter is a part of the Georgia problem, and it knocks the bottom out of his philosophy, which, if it is good for anything, ought to be able to solve Mr. Call's problem. Mr. George did say, after rubbing his bald spot three minutes, according to one reporter, "I guess it is because they don't like to go South. But what Mr. George, why? Have not social conditions, political domination of Southern bosses, party rule, selfishness, an aristocratic sect, and such things, something to do with it? And, by the way, will the levy of all the tax upon the land change these conditions?"

The San Francisco Bulletin is much disturbed over the proposition of the State Board of Equalization to raise the assessment values of that city. Inasmuch as it is proposed to do the same for forty-one of the fifty-two counties, the assumption should prevail of the necessity for the equalization. San Francisco and all other counties will have full opportunity to show, if they can, that the assessments are high enough and comply fully with the constitutional requirement. We have a San Francisco journal as authority for the statement that the assessments in that city are not made on a basis of "actual cash value."

Even in New York city a species of land monopoly is apparently increasing, the breadth of its grasp, in 1875 the city added a part of Westchester to itself, and then had 107,585 plots or pieces of real estate or its assessment rolls. In 1880 there were 152,400 plots, but now in 1883 there are but 152,182, when there should have been fully 158,000.

A postal telegraph will not increase so greatly Federal office-holders. It will put a few more clerks into large offices. In most small offices the Postmasters will become operators. But any possible evil growing out of increase of employes can be negated by the application of the civil service reform machinery.

American consuls in Europe are unit in their judgment, expressed in official reports, that the anti-American prejudice in Germany and elsewhere is a shallow humbug, kept alive by interested parties who have the ear of the Government.

situation, which, while one in which caution must be exercised, is not of necessity one of great danger to the industry and commerce of the country. The food supply of the world is plentiful, manufactured goods are ample in market, and hence we need not look for a season of advanced prices, even with a lessened crop yield. There is, then, no motive for early liveliness in business, and capital will remain distrustful of all but the soberest offers for investment. That the operations of the Treasury Department have something to do with the financial condition of the country will hardly be questioned, since the practice followed has been to reduce the gold and increase the silver owned, but the considerations suggesting themselves on this branch of the subject are too broad for treatment in a general review, and must be reserved.

LITERARY TABLE.

BRIEF NOTICES OF SOME BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

How to Get On in the World—Histories of Campaigns by Land and Sea—Magazines—Etc.

"The Maintenance of Health." By F. Pitman Fothergill, M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Dr. Fothergill calls his book "a medical work for lay readers," and disclaims at the same time an attempt at having written a family practice of medicine. He has in fact written a reasonable guide of life from a thoughtful physician's standpoint. The body is his theme, but the intimate union between the body and mind is never forgotten by him. An honest analysis of physical human nature forms the introduction, and the succeeding chapters treat of sleep, food, cleanliness and ventilation, the care necessary for young children, the importance of sensible clothes and kindred topics, stating his settled conviction that tobacco, even in moderation, is baneful in its effects upon the heart. There is a chapter upon the eye, and another upon the ear, and a table of brief propositions summarizing the rules of health laid down in each chapter. For sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

"How to Get on in the World, as Demonstrated by the Life and Language of William Cobbett." To which is added Cobbett's "English Grammar," with Tables by Robert Waters. New York: James W. Parker. It reads the long title page of Mr. Waters' book, condensed on the back to the brief, "Cobbett and his Grammar." Mr. Waters is a teacher of Language and Literature in the Hoboken (N. J.) Academy, and states in his preface that it is in response to a growing conviction that language studies in our public and private schools fall of their object—a practical knowledge of the English tongue—that he has prepared the present volume. He reminds us that Mr. Cobbett was a man of letters, speaking of the language of British authors, places Cobbett with Macaulay, George Eliot and Gibbon, and that Southey declared that if a foreigner wished to learn the English language, he would select one from the works of the peasant-boy and self-taught William Cobbett. Mr. Waters' book is a reprint of Cobbett's own story by express extracts from his autobiography, and is everywhere the story of a vigorous, sanguine, self-confident, and self-reliant man, who, in the words of Leigh Hunt and his brother in the editorship of the radical paper that blackguarded the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., "was a truly and an essentially English man, in the kingdom, combined with his clean, upright private life, make one quite willing to forgive him for the immense self-conceit, which even at the age of seventy, he never surpassed that of any Englishman that ever lived. In 1830, when the laborers of England were crazed by the 'new religion' of the 'rights of man' and the 'rights of the poor,' Cobbett was prosecuted by the Government for sedition, under a charge of inciting the laborers to insurrection. He undertook his defense, made a magnificent speech six hours in length, in the course of which he was repeatedly cheered. The jury failed to agree and Cobbett secured his only legal triumph in 1832 in his trial for sedition, where he advocated all reforms and was a busy worker, dying in 1835, when the whole world, friends and foes, acknowledged his greatness. Mr. Waters takes issue as to the contemplation of Cobbett's style and writing, his sharp analysis and criticism of private and public life, and his strength, where he advocated all reforms and was a busy worker, dying in 1835, when the whole world, friends and foes, acknowledged his greatness. Mr. Waters takes issue as to the contemplation of Cobbett's style and writing, his sharp analysis and criticism of private and public life, and his strength, where he advocated all reforms and was a busy worker, dying in 1835, when the whole world, friends and foes, acknowledged his greatness. 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