THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY..........SEPTEMBER 8, 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 erms. 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 119⅞ for 4s of 1907, 112¼ for 4½s, 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 82½@4 86; 103¼ for 3s, 101 for 5s; silver bars, 109¾.

Silver in London, 50⅞d; consols, 100 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 122⅝; 4½s, 115¼.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87½@88 cents.

Mining stocks were fairly active in San Francisco yesterday morning. The movement in the Alta group of stocks continues, but there is some doubt about the genuineness of all the sales. The north end stocks were comparatively quiet, and prices were about the same as Thursday. There was a fair business in the outside stocks, Eureka Consolidated selling at $8, Mt. Diablo at $4 75, and Silver King at $7 50.

The Shoshone Falls of Snake river, Idaho, are to be converted into a resort for tourists.

The Westinghouse air brake is to be applied to the freight cars of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Villard and his party yesterday reached Helena, Mont.

Henri Rochefort has insulted the King of Italy, which has aroused great indignation among the Italians.

The cattle plague is raging in all parts of Russia.

Hanlan is to row Laycock, the Australian, for $5,000 a side.

The steamer Lily of Winnipeg foundered on her trial trip near Winnipeg, Manitoba.

During the past week 157 failures occurred in the United States and Canada.

In a fire at Hunter's Point, N. Y., yesterday morning, Adolph Fredericks was burned to death.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was yesterday the guest of Governor Butler, of Massachusetts.

President Arthur arrived in Washington yesterday.

The missing revenue steamer Manhattan has arrived safely at Bar Harbor, Me.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury New denies that he intends to resign.

Frank Shelten (colored) was executed at Greensboro, Ala., yesterday, for the murder of his wife.

A naval cadet has been sentenced at Annapolis to seven days' solitary confinement for hazing.

A frost occurred in Illinois Thursday night.

The Napa county railroad suits have been transferred to the United States Circuit Court.

A convocation of colored clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in New York next week.

The ceremony of driving the last spike of the Northern Pacific Railroad takes place to-day, about forty miles west of Helena, Mont.

Successful experiments are being made at Sandy Hook with the great multicharge gun.

Four persons perished in the flames of a burning house at Riverton, Ill., Thursday.

Industrial Expositions are in progress at Pittsburg and Milwaukee.

A boat was sent safely through the Niagara whirlpool rapids Thursday.

Typhoid fever is raging in Nashville, Tenn.

Forest fires are causing great damage in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

John Heffner, the father of forty-two children, was killed by a train at Lancaster, Pa., yesterday.

Immigrants to the number of 1,410 were landed at New York Thursday.

Riotous demonstrations of workingmen took place yesterday at Vienna.

A tramp lost a foot at Alviso, Santa Clara county, yesterday, while stealing a ride on a freight train.

Dr. Nunez has been elected President of the United States of Colombia.

In a row between two cowboys and a Mexican, near Las Vegas, N. M., yesterday, all three were killed.

Fires in the mountains of Montana are destroying great quantities of timber.

Mrs. Daniel Frazier dropped dead at Smartsville, Yuba county, yesterday.

In a runaway accident near Hartford, Conn., yesterday, Mrs. Julia P. Smith, the well-known novelist, was killed.

Fire at Merrimack, N. H.

At Amite City, La., William Berry shot and killed J. B. Landers.

Much interesting and valuable reading matter will be found this morning upon the inside pages of the RECORD-UNION.

THE PROPOSED DEBRIS RESTRAINING DAMS, THE PRESERVATION OF VALLEY LANDS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

A question exciting deep attention in the Sacramento valley, especially in regions contiguous to the Sacramento river, is that involved in the proposed erection of "Debris Restraining Dams." The public sentiment of the valley residents, as reflected through the resolutions of official bodies, has been recently made newly manifest, and is emphatically opposed to the construction of dams at Government expense, in whole or in part, except upon the condition that the works shall not give license to the continuation of hydraulic mining. The proposal is to erect on the Yuba river a work or series of works to hold back as much as can be restrained of the debris that is now in that river and will come into it, and by descent, into the lower streams. This proposal is advocated by the people of the mountain mining sections, and by some in the valley, who claim that it will prove an adequate protection to the valley lands from any menace which would arise by reason of the deposition of debris in the Sacramento, Feather and Yuba. By both sides it is admitted that the debris deposits now in the tributaries of the Sacramento, will wash down into the river below, unless restrained by artificial works. But these, most valley residents claim, will be useless if the prosecution of mining will add to the deposits, and hence they hold there should be no construction of such works with a view to the placing behind them of new deposits. This is a fair statement of the immediate issue relative to the dams. Recently the Secretary of War, who has control of the congressional appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Sacramento river, sent to this coast one of his subordinate officers to ascertain the sentiment of the people relative to the construction of these dams. This officer was, as he himself informed us, charged with gathering information from the members of Congress elect and those of the present Congress, from leading citizens in both mining and valley sections, from local legislators, and mining and agricultural capitalists. To these he had three questions to propound relative to the expediency of erecting the dams, and the interrogated party chose which he would respond to, and the affirmative or negative reply was by the officer recorded. It is not known to what extent he prosecuted his inquiries, but it soon became evident that the people of one section were not satisfied with this method of ascertaining the public sentiment, and as a result local boards were called upon to speak for the people, and in the valley section this has very generally been done. This is a fair statement of the facts relative to the mission of Colonel Wilson, of the War Department.

We thus have the whole matter of the debris restraining dams again before the public bar, and it is therefore timely to consider the question coolly, and with that deliberation its importance demands. Certainly, where there is so wide a diversity of opinion between the people of the valley and the mining sections, and where there is a division between engineers as to the adequacy of the proposed works, it is of the first importance to ascertain certain facts which must control the whole matter in its finality. And in doing so the legal questions are not necessary to be considered at all. As to the right of the miners to continue their work we have nothing to do. One adjudication of that question has been had, and the people clearly understand the issues involved in the cases still pending.

The RECORD-UNION has repeatedly declared, and with emphasis, that the valley lands must be preserved from damage by mining debris. It has held steadily that if remedial measures are feasible, they should be applied, but if no such measures can be devised, then, in natural justice, hydraulic mining should cease, unless those directly profited by such operation shall prevent, at their own cost, all injury to private property, and all damage to the navigable waters of the State. On that question there is no longer room for controversy. We have also over and over again declared, and recently urged with pertinacity, that the Sacramento river, as a great highway free to all the people, must not only be preserved, but its navigation, already seriously impaired, should, so far as may be done, be restored and kept intact, and this work is properly that of the National Government—certainly no one will contend that its burden should fall upon the people who live along its banks. In any event, some one must take care of the vast deposits now in the river tributaries, and this wholly irrespective of the continuance or non-continuance of hydraulic mining.

It is admitted that the deposition of mining or other debris in the tributaries of the Sacramento is a damage to its navigation, and a menace to the lowland sections along the stream, and that, unless checked, it will, in time, so seriously impair such lands as to render them practically uninhabitable, while the possible effects upon the lower waters and the bays is variously speculated upon as to the degrees of damage that may result. In this condition of affairs it is proposed by Government engineers that the money, in whole or in part, appropriated by Congress shall be expended in the construction of restraining dams as stated. At one time the Secretary of War decided that the money should not be so used; but as he has recently sought to further inform himself, it is proper to suggest that he should ascertain, prior to action with a view to restraining new and continuing deposits, certain facts essential to the formation of a correct judgment. As: If dams are to be built, who is to guarantee that they shall not break and do damage, and who is to determine their adequacy? What is the amount of debris to be deposited behind them, and who is to determine it? What is the area of country which is likely to contribute to these deposits, and for how long? What is to be the continuing cost of these dams? If built to retain a given quantity of coarser material, in what time will the basins probably fill, and when filled, who is to provide for the raising of the dams to the requisite hight to give them new capacity?

It must be evident to any one, be he agriculturist or hydraulic miner, that a certainty to be ascertained, so far as forecasts can make anything certain, is the *adequacy* of the proposed work. If there is on that head any considerable doubt, the dams should not be constructed, for the valley and the river must be preserved from destruction, and there should be no preventable menace to either; and hence either a remedy should be discovered and applied at the expense of the hydraulic miners or hydraulic mining, just so far as it contributes to the destruction of river and valley, should cease. If an adequate remedy can be devised, and the miners can induce the Government to aid them in its application, it is not likely that the people of the valley will interpose serious opposition, for all they ask is security from the threat that now undeniably menaces them. The conservative citizens of the State have desired, and still do desire, that if within the range of possibility, both the hydraulic mining and the agricultural industries shall continue; but there is no room whatever for consenting that the existence of the former shall be continued at the expense of the latter. This brings the inquiry back, therefore, to the sole question relative to the dams, and that is their entire adequacy to protect the river and valley from the flow of debris. They must not constitute a menace to the valley; they must be equal to the call to be made upon them; they must, if constructed, be guaranteed against decay, breakage and abandonment, to the fullest extent that is possible to human foresight; and before construction it must be ascertained that they will prove a defense to river and valley from the threat that now constitutes the chief drawback to the river section and prevents its rapid advancement. Failing this, they should not be erected. But in any event, whether dams are constructed or not, the restoration and preservation of the navigation of the Sacramento river should command the attention of the Federal Government, which has so long consented to its impairment.

SOME OPPOSITION CONSIDERED.

Some opposition to the establishment of a postal telegraph has developed, on the grounds: That it will create a monopoly in the Government; that it will be an unwarrantable interference in private business by Government, tending to lessen human ambition and the investment of capital in laudable enterprises; lastly, that it will involve too great an outlay of Government funds. Let us examine these points. It has never been contended that the Government should claim the exclusive right to operate a telegraph line for message carriage. On the contrary, it is essential that the Government in no wise interfere with present or future lines, and hence should purchase no lines whatever, but build its own. The civil authority that gives the right to the carriage of letters by the Government, says Dr. Hickok, stands upon the ground of necessity for public freedom. If letter carrying were left to private entrrprise, it would be giving a vast and dangerous power into private hands without any guarranty against abuses. When the people are forced to use private lines exclusively for transmission of intelligence, they are driven to place themselves in the power of a private corporation. Time has so justified the wisdom of the Government in controlling letter carrying, that at this day no man is found to suggest that it be abandoned. But, as the Chicago *Tribune* tersely remarks, Government carriage of messages will no more extinguish private telegraphy than has Government carriage of parcels extinguished like business by express. The electric telegraph does not belong to any corporation. It is the bequest of science to the world. It is one of the avenues of intelligence, and as such is a public highway over which the Government may, if it chooses, transmit its mails instead of over water or rail routes. The only difference is one of methods employed to a given end. It cannot therefore be said that the Government right does not exist, and it certainly could not be a monopoly, as it would not constitute an exclusive privilege. Nor is it an unwarrantable interference in private business, since neither the telegraph companies nor any one else has the sole right to engage in the business of sending messages from one point to another, and because it concerns the use for public benefit of a means of letter transmission. On the contrary, it is a wise interference, if any at all, because whoever holds in hand the means of public communication, whoever stands in the gates and bars the way opening into the avenues of intelligence, possesses a power inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions, and has the people literally by the throat. The power may not have yet been greatly made manifest, but its existence is obnoxious to the spirit of the day and the nation. "It will lessen human ambition." By no means, for it has not been reserved to human ambition that it shall have the telegraphic field for its exercise, to the exclusion of the people in their collective capacity. Capital, instead of being deterred from investment by the proposed scheme, will be aided to new and safe investments, since the postal telegraph will free it from the possible domination of private lines, and exclude from the eyes of rivals matter which they now have the power to illicitly use to their own advantage. "Lastly, it will involve a great outlay of public funds." We are accumulating a surplus of revenue that could not be more wisely spent than in constructing a postal telegraph line. It is likely else to be squandered in large part by the politicians. Nor will the expense be so very great, since the highest estimates for duplicating the Western Union lines, for instance, fall below $20,000,000, and this is less than one-fifth of a single year's revenue surplus. Public convenience is a matter of the greatest importance to be considered in this question. A postal telegraph line as an adjunct to mail service, it will be seen, must be of the greatest public convenience, for it would extend facilities to sections that private enterprise ignores, because in private companies the necessity exists for making each section pay its own way, and it is private profit, not public convenience, that actuates the investment of capital.

ENLARGING THE PRIVILEGE.

An effort is being made in New Zealand to reform the law of libel, but the *Southern Cross*, while impressed with the undeniable justice of the proposed reform, expresses but faint hope that it will be brought about. The effort being made by the colony press is certainly a commendable one. In brief, it is proposed, and Mr. Tole has introduced a bill to that effect, that malice shall be shown where reports of public meetings are made and published, before any recovery can be had. In other words, that newspapers shall be privileged in making honest and fair reports of the proceedings of any public meeting where the sole purpose is to give the absent public a faithful and uncolored account of the proceedings. Thus the paper is not to be held responsible for the libelous statements made at the meeting. It is held by the advocates of this reform, that it is to the interest of the public and to the interest of the person who may consider himself injured by the statements made at the assembly, that they should be faithfully reported. In the case of the latter the accurate report of the injurious statement uttered before a large assemblage is better for the injured party than to have them mouthed about on the street and distorted and magnified and exaggerated with each repetition. If the charges made are untrue, he is thus enabled more easily to fix the liability and sheet home their falsity. Then, too, the knowledge that his remarks may be safely published will render speakers a great deal more careful in their statements, and so caution on the platform will take the place of recklessness, for as it now is, says the New Zealand *Herald*, the rostrum by the license it encourages in public speaking is frequently a power for evil, as dangerous as the worst forms of reckless journalism. By the relaxation proposed in the new bill the public will be the gainer by having presented to it an actual reflex of what has really occurred and has really been heard by those present, in preference to a garbled account necessitated by the fear of an action for damages, or an arrest. While under the California code malice is a necessary ingredient of libel, yet the proving of a negative is put upon the publisher or writer—that is say, he must show that his motive was justifiable. The reports of legislative, judicial and other public official proceedings are privileged with us, but so should be the proceedings of speeches at all public meetings for the reasons already stated. In this broad liberty the citizen will find his best protection against injury from libel.

SHOOTING AT SIGHT.

Judge James Jackson, in the North American *Review*, thinks that the two things in America for which men quickest fight are land and revenge. These "fights" begin in our Courts, and all too frequently end in shooting at sight. The trial by battle, once so prevalent in Europe, has, he holds, but changed its form with us. This is certainly an extreme view of the subject, but there is some support for it, when considered only as indicating the spirit and passion for contest, for victory, for acquisition and for revenge which move people to litigation. But it can have no application to our administration of the law in adjusting difficulties and settling disputes according to the principles of justice. And really what the Judge means, is to illustrate only the spirit of contest and subjugation which has retained among us yet the duello and its coarser substitute. Great men, he points out, have ceased to fight duels for either revenge or ruffled honor—or at all. Public sentiment has molded into law against the practice, but not so firmly perhaps in the South as in the North, but in both sections there has sprung up a substitute—the free use of the pistol, the gun and the knife, there is not such a disparity between sections in the use of these weapons to right wrongs as is generally supposed, and the Southern people will feel grateful to the essayist for this defense, negative though it is. The reasons that made the South a more bloody ground for several years succeeding the war, than the North, are made very clear and are obvious. After the war there was "a reign of bedlam" at the South, which had so long been a battle-field, and every man who could, procured and carried arms. This habit has not yet been shaken off, but it is wonderful that it has not proven a greater evil than it did. Now, without any palliating circumstances, the same habit exists at the North—in fact, says the Judge, the whole country is badly afflicted with "the awful plague." No observant man will take issue with the writer in that statement. We are cursed with too many pistols; the concealed weapon is the bane of the street. To our shame be it said that our highways are constantly filled with armed men, and we who boast that we need no standing army go out walking arsenals to transact business in public marts. Our people take the law into their own hands with a recklessness that is increasing, and which causes the thoughtful to reflect upon the unquestionable outcome. It is a phase of modern civilization that indicates a retrograde movement and a relaxing of the restraints of law. Men manifest the most icy contempt for the law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, and at the same time disclaim of the necessity for such a dead letter upon the statute book. But Judge Jackson inclines to the belief, in which we cannot agree with him, that there is a promise of better things. We see no indications of it. The statistics to-day show that more private arms are manufactured and sold than at any previous period, and that increase is out of proportion to the increase of population. But the Judge industriously labors to show the rapid decrease of the dueling spirit in the South, and the steady decline of the disposition to shoot at sight in that section of our common country. He avers that life and limb and property are held as sacred at the South to-day as in any State in the Union, and that the South extends her arms as wide as does any country to welcome capital and labor and insure them safety—she needs brain, muscle and money to develop her rich resources. The day has passed by when public men in the South who declined a challenge lost their power and popularity. It is possible that the Judge has overcolored the picture. We do not yet forget the outrages, which, under specious guises, have been made the means to political ends in the South, nor the terrorism which reigned there but recently. But this we must confess, that all the signs indicate the decline of that state of affairs. Society at the South is becoming the handmaiden of its necessity; it needs new blood, and has found out that, to woo it, it must lay aside all forbidding aspects; and so it is true that what the Judge terms "the reign of the grog-shop and the bowie knife," is declining in the South, and it is not at all improbable it will cease some time before it will be unknown at the North, but in both sections it still prevails, and shooting at sight is more prevalent and less defenseless that comports with our character as a people, and to-day it shames our laws, tarnishes our civilization and stains our national reputation.

OSCAR'S RETURN.

Oscar Wilde has returned to America. What the people of the United States have done to be thus punished by an overruling Providence, it is difficult to discover. We must have committed some great sin, which in due time will be revealed to us. In the mean time we must put up with Oscar, but we are certain that he will discover we are not the credulous fools he first found us. The compensation for enduring him has been found in the sharpening of our wits. As a poet, we have been led to conclude that he is merely a writer of pretty rhymes about the lust of the flesh and the unutterable longing of such souls as dwell in the Oscar kind of earthly tabernacle. Oscar promised much, but he performed little. If he continues as he began, he will grow to manhood only to be forgotten. His is a case where youthful precocity disappoints maturity. It is possible that there dwells in Oscar the true poetic quality, and that study and due retirement will develop it. Indeed, we incline to the belief, despite all we have said in ridicule of the vealy rhymster, that there is in him the possibility still of future prominence with deserving. If he will withdraw himself from the world, mortify the flesh, study diligently and make the masters the texts for his thoughts, he may develop into poetic excellence.

SHAMEFUL EXPOSE.

Governor Hamilton, of Maryland, charges his party that during his administration it has stolen and squandered not less than $500,000 of the treasury of the State; that delinquent officers of the State now owe it the enormous sum of $772,738; that the money squandered has invariably gone into the pockets of the followers of the bosses, who are now seeking to crush the Governor because he exposes the rascality of the Democracy, to which he owes allegiance. But the brave man replies: "Your Democracy is not mine, and I refuse to be booted out at your command;" on the contrary, it is the boss element that must "go." As a solitary instance of the steals the Legislature perpetrated he cites the creation of the office for a "pet politician" of "Superintendent of the House of Correction Telegraph Line," with a salary of $1,800 a year. The line is a mile and a half long, and has never been used. The detailed allegations of the Governor make up an indictment that is shameful to the whole country, and it is difficult to see how the bosses are to defend before the people against it.

THE complete returns to the General Land Office of public lands disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30th, show that 19,035,683 acres were taken up in that time, an increase of more than 5,000,000 acres over the total for the previous year. Of the aggregate amount, 8,171,194 were taken up under the Homestead Act; 3,161,333 under the Timber Culture Act, and the remainder by cash sales and other means. Dakota leads the list of States and Territories with a total of 7,817,398 acres disposed of. Minnesota comes next with 1,414,489, followed closely by Nebraska and Kansas.

ACCORDING to official figures the territory of France embraces 132,142,977 acres. Of this about five per cent. is occupied as roads. This leaves of hemp fields one and one half per cent., cultivatable lands fi ty per cent., grass lands about one-eleventh of the whole, vineyards five per cent., woods one-sixth, waste ground one-eighth, and the remainder are classed as "sundry lands." In the waste lands are included the mountain chains of the interior.

THE London *Athenæum* publishes five pages of letters relative to the Byron controversy. They comprise letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, from Mrs. Leigh to Lady Byron, and notes by Mrs. Leigh. They do not throw any especially clear new light upon the question of Byron's relations with Mrs. Leigh, and for all the good they subserve, the publication had better been omitted.

THE New York *Post* is in accord with our views regarding the city church-bell nuisance, and says: "The church-bell anywhere is an anachronism, lingering since the time when the priest was the only person in the parish who had, or could read, a watch or clock. In modern circumstances nobody needs a vocal call to church any more than to his office or to the theater."

THE New York *Times* speaks of those in California who believe that Chinese immigration is detrimental to the best interests of the country as "Chinaphobists." That may be dignified, according to New York journalistic ethics, but in California we call this method of treating a respectful opponent vulgar.

MR. RICHARD GRANT WHITE don't like the term "Merchant Princes." We suspect that the merchant princes don't care what or who Mr. White likes. He is a philological crank.

AND now that the pretenders of France have got together and recognized the Count de Paris as the head of the Orleanist house, what of it?

PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Fairs at Marysville and Grass Valley—Proposed Resort for Tourists in Idaho—Yellow Fever in the Lower Country—More Railroad Extension—Admission Day—Voyage to Australia in a Skiff—Races at Oakland—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

To Australia in a Skiff.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7th.—Among the passengers by the Australian steamer today was Bernard Gilboy. He left this port August 8, 1882, alone in a boat 18 feet long, 6 feet beam and 30 inches deep, bound for Sydney. November 16th he fell in with the schooner Tropic Bird, from which he obtained some fruit. December 7th he sighted the steamer Australian, but wanting nothing, did not communicate with her. The next day he sighted Eavo, one of the Friendly Islands. The voyage so far was prosperous, and he anticipated a quick passage, but December 13th he was capsized in a heavy sea. He got on the bottom of his boat and righted her. Again she went over, but he took the masts out, and finally got her right side up and bailed out. His water was saved, being made fast, but his compass and provisions were lost. He was then 1,400 miles from Australia, and sought to make New Caledonia, but a contrary gale prevented. The current setting westward, he made for Australia, steering by the sun and stars, and supporting life for sixteen days on alcohol and water and a few flying-fish, which he caught. January 29th he was picked up by a ship 160 miles from Sandy Cape, Australia, in an exhausted condition, from which he was two months in recovering.

The Races at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7th.—At the Golden Gate Fair to-day, in the trotting race for the 2:30 class, Huntress, Barney B., Frank, Moscow and Nellie Burns started. Huntress won in three straight heats. Barney second each heat. Time, 2:29—2:29¾—2:28. In the running race, half-mile dash, Aunt Betsey, Kely and Dotty Dimple started. Betsey won in 58½ seconds. In the pacing race, Prince, Terra Cotta and Gray Frank started. Cotta won the first heat in 2:36, Prince the second and third heats in 2:35¾ and 2:35, Frank distanced in the third heat. The race was postponed till to-morrow.

Races at Marysville.

MARYSVILLE, September 7th.—The attendance at the track to-day was large. In the two-year-old race, Cora Robert, Robert Lee, Nighthawk and Chevalier started. Cora won in two straight heats, Robert Lee taking second money, Chevalier third. Time, 2:47½—2:44. J. B. McDonald's stallion, Brigadier, trotted three heats against time, and lowered his record three-quarters of a second. Time, 2:25—2:22¾—2:22¾. This makes fifty-seven mile heats of record that this horse has trotted in less than 2:30. The walking contest and bicycle race closed the events of the day. There were three contestants in the bicycle race, and the mile was made in 6:46

The Grass Valley Fair.

GRASS VALLEY, September 7th.—In the boys' tournament this afternoon there were eight entries, the first prize being taken by Dorsey Wheeler, aged 6 years; second prize, Charley West; third, James Wales; fourth, W. Byrne. The races in the afternoon began with a trotting contest between Doncaster, Bay Billy and Lansing, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $300. Lansing won in three straight heats. Time, 2:46—2:45¾—2:38¾. There was much dissatisfaction about the decision of the second heat, many claiming that Doncaster was entitled to the heat, Lansing having come under the wire on the run. The next was a running race, half-mile heats and repeat, between Rondo and Betsey Maguire, for $50. Betsey won the first heat in 51½ seconds. Rondo won the second heat in 52 seconds, and the third heat in 53 seconds. Then came a race for saddle animals, a half-mile dash, for $50. Jenny Lind won the first money, Billy the second, and Nigger Baby the third. The big race for $1,000 will surely take place to-morrow.

Arrested for Murder.

STOCKTON, September 7th.—D. M. Vance was arrested to-day by Sheriff Cunningham on a charge of murder. This is the fifth arrest for alleged connection with the killing of Patrick Breen on the 3d instant.

Sudden Death of a Woman.

SMARTSVILLE, September 7th.—Mrs. Daniel Frazier dropped dead of heart disease this evening.

Admission Day Celebration.

SUISUN, September 7th.—The Association of Solano Pioneers celebrate Admission Day here to-morrow. Hon. L. B. Mizner and J. H. Robberson are the speakers.

The Majors Case—Foot Amputated—Verdict of a Coroner's Jury.

SAN JOSE, September 7th.—To-day the further hearing of the motion for a change of venue in the Majors case was heard in Judge Spencer's Court. The District Attorney presented counter affidavits, to show that Majors can have a fair trial in any of the contiguous counties. The Judge, at the conclusion of the argument, transferred the case to Santa Cruz county for trial. This action surprised Majors' counsel, who at once asked that the order of transfer be set aside and the case retained in this county, for the reason that he did not consider it safe to have his client taken to Santa Cruz. The motion was granted, and the trial was set for the 20th instant in this city. A venire for 100 jurors was afterwards issued.

John McDonald, a tramp, while trying to steal a ride on a narrow-gauge freight train at Alviso last evening, had his left foot crushed by the wheels. The foot was afterwards amputated above the ankle.

The Coroner's jury in the matter of the death of Mrs. Mary Dotta to-day returned a verdict of suicide. Strychnine was found in her stomach, and in a tumbler in her room. She was 23 years of age, and a native of California.

Suits Transferred—Grand Barbecue.

NAPA, September 7th.—The suits against the California Pacific Railroad Company for delinquent taxes of the last two fiscal years were to day transferred to the United States Circuit Court.

The citizens of Napa county will celebrate Admission Day by a grand barbecue. Over 2,000 pounds of beef will be roasted. The exercises will be held in a grove near Napa, and the proceeds will be donated to the Veterans' Home.

Boy Accidentally Wounded.

SONOMA, September 7th.—George Waters, aged 13 years, accidentally shot himself in the wrist to-day with a shotgun. Though the wound is quite severe, it is thought his hand can be saved.

Further Railroad Extension.

SAN DIEGO, September 7th.—Dispatches from San Bernardino to-day say there has been considerable stir created there by orders to Chief Engineer Perris, of the California Southern Railroad, to extend the survey from San Bernardino through Cajon Pass toward the Atlantic and Pacific, beginning immediately. The California Southern Railroad got a subsidy of $20,000 from San Bernardino in aid of its three-miles extension from Colton, and is now engaged in collecting the notes given by citizens. It is possible that this survey will accelerate the collection.

ARIZONA.

Yellow Fever in the Lower Country.

TUCSON, September 7th.—Dr. Handy, Health Officer, received a telegram this afternoon stating that three cases of yellow fever were on the incoming express. He went down to Wilmot on a special, and there boarded the train, finding a case of typho-malarial. It is reported that three Mexicans, sick with yellow fever, crossed the line at Nogales to-day. Parties here from Magdalena report a death from yellow fever in that city on Tuesday last. A private telegram from Guaymas states that Consul Willard is down with the same disease. It is said to have been taken to Guaymas by steamer from Mazatlan. The authorities are reported to be trying to keep the matter quiet.

NEW MEXICO.

Two Cowboys and a Mexican Killed.

LAS VEGAS, September 7th.—This afternoon two cowboys, employed by the United States Cattle Company on Red river, a short distance east of this place, became involved in a dispute over a cow belonging to a Mexican, which had strayed into their herd. The cowboys commenced firing at the Mexican, who returned with a shotgun, killing both cowboys, the Mexican dying shortly afterwards.

UTAH.

The Niagara of the West.

OGDEN, September 7th.—A syndicate of capitalists, representing $2,000,000, have purchased the Shoshone Falls of Snake river, Idaho. It is the intention of the purchasers to expend $175,000 at present in erecting a hotel and fitting up the grounds in a suitable manner, and next spring will run a line of coaches from the Oregon Short Line Railway to the Falls, and propose to give the tourist the best possible inducements to resort to Shoshone, making it the Niagara of the West.

Forest Fires Raging—Granaries Burned—Proposed New Hotel.

SALT LAKE, September 7th.—Passengers from Montana to-day say that forest fires are raging for miles in that Territory, and thousands of acres are being denuded of timber. As a result of the fires, all kinds of wild game and bear are being driven into the open prairies, where they are being slaughtered in large numbers.

Yesterday two Indian children at the Washakie farm, Bear Lake, Utah, set fire to the granaries of the tribe, destroying five thousand bushels of wheat and oats, and depriving the band of all their winter's supply.

Eastern men of capital arrived in the city yesterday, and are negotiating for a central location on which to erect a hotel, to cost $500,000.

MATRIMONY.

In the spring-time of life we are all apt to think that love is the most sacred of heaven's gifts, and that matrimony may still be a means of grace when it is as unhappy as was the marriage of that pair on whose tombstone appreciative neighbors sculptured for epitaph, "Their warfare is over!" It is nowadays the fashion to discuss matrimony as a means of livelihood. We are all of us the constant subject of illusions in this respect. We forget our disappointments and dissemble our misery. Nature intends us to found a home, wherein to rear those who are to take our place after our own life-work is completed. And this task requires long years of unselfish effort from which many would shrink had not nature surrounded it with the most elaborate network of illusions. The heart bows down with chivalrous devotion before the one in whom the rest of mankind discern nothing quite divine. The touch of the waxen, dimpled fingers of the babe draws from every fiber of the mother's being a music sweeter than any earthly strain. At the bed of a sick child the most frivolous mother becomes fervid in her devotion. Casting aside the bracelets from her wrists, and the tiara from her brow, she passes without a thought of reluctance into the mere nurse. All the while, father and mother and child alike, seen without the glamour of love, by the calm eyes of by-standers, are of very ordinary mold. They are probably as "homely as sin;" but each by-stander suspects that in his own home he owes something to the same glamour, and is therefore indulgent to the common illusion. When using the word "marriage," let it be understood that it relates to a union of the affections. Men and women who get a parson to run through a time-worn ceremony of words which brings them together as so-called husbands and wives, when really convenience is at the bottom of it all, are not married. Legal and ecclesiastical ceremonies have nothing to do with the sympathetic affections. A letter of Chief Justice John Marshall to a kinsman, just exhumed from oblivion, gives a beautiful picture of his wedded life. He met his wife when she was fourteen, married her when she was sixteen, and after a long life spent together he pays her the highest compliment man can pay to woman. A model wife and mother, sharing his triumphs in health, and although for many years an invalid, never losing her sweetness of temper and manners, Mrs. Marshall was so tenderly remembered that on every anniversary of her death, which was on the 4th of July, the grand old Chief Justice was in sackcloth and ashes amid the general jubilee. Well, a great soul has great love. Men who possess it best know how to appreciate a wife like Mrs. Marshall—gentle, shy, unobtrusive, and yet of sparkling wit and winning ways even in age. If a woman can find out what sort of a soul a man possesses, she will never make a matrimonial mistake, and vice versa.—[Continental Magazine.

A FEW WORDS TO YOUNG MEN.

In different forms the history of Samson is re-enacted on every side of us. It is not merely that young America is shorn of his strength lying in the lap of indulgence. It is not merely that many a young giant called of God to a noble mission, and gloriously endowed with all the power which talent, education, wealth, friends, position give, casts all recklessly away for the sake of an hour of self-gratification with the treacherous Delilah. It is not merely that his worst foes hide their wiles beneath the witchery and enticements of pleasure, which ancient mythology rightly pictured as a beautiful but treacherous woman. It is not merely that self indulgence undermines the character, destroys the manhood, eats out the strength and leaves the emasculated victim to fall an easy prey to the most degrading forms of servitude. All this, indeed, is true. But every man expects to escape those dangers. Every Samson, when he enters Gaza, does so in full assurance that its walls cannot imprison him. Did you ever know the young man who doubted his power to lay aside the cigar, drop the wine cup, break off with corrupt companions, step aside from the path of illicit pleasure, at his will? Does any man ever believe that he can be shorn of his strength? "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than of him." But in the story of Samson's life is more than this. In its disclosure of his weakness it discloses the secret of all strength—a single purpose resolutely pursued. This can achieve anything. First of all warriors, in ancient or modern times, is the Little Corporal whose diminutive stature is the subject, at the outset of his career, of much coarse satire. First of all orators, in past or present ages, is the Greek youth whose thick utterance seemed to forbid all hope of eloquence. But, on the other hand, he who lacks a noble purpose lacks the first condition of true power. All the culture which a college curriculum affords is thrown utterly away by a large proportion of its students for want of a centralizing, crystallizing aim. An army without a commander is a mere mob. A man without a purpose is not a man. He is a mere canaille of disorganized appetites and passions. His forces may be never so great, if there is no master passion to martial and direct all the rest there will be no heroic battle, no victory. The moral of that threadbare fable of the tortoise and the hare is not that assiduity is better than genius, but that a persistent purpose is always fleeter than a fitful one. Some one has epitomized the condition of a true life in the sentence, "Have something to do, then do it." This first condition is how often disregarded! How many an antitype has Samson, whose life comes to nothing, not for want of capacity, nor yet for lack of opportunity, but for very aimlessness! Power misapplied: of how many lives this single sentence would be the all-sufficient history! How many a young man of noble nature and almost divine endowment, called of God to live in an era when "to be living is sublime," yet casts his life utterly away, like early rotted fruit, for want of a sublime purpose, and a persistent pursuit of it! How many lives, as sadly gone to ruin as that of Samson, attest the truth of the wise man's apothegm, "He that hath no rule over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down and without walls!"—[Dr. Lyman Abbott.

SPARROWS BUILD A RAFT.—Dr. H. Chatfield, the coal-dealer, has on his coal-shed for protection against fire two buckets which are at all times filled with water. The pigeons in the neighborhood, sparrows and other birds flock there in numbers to quench their thirst, and much fighting and chirping are the consequence. In many instances some of the smaller birds, while sitting on the rim of the buckets fighting, are precipitated headlong into the water, and, not being web-footed, have a hard time of it getting out. Recently a young sparrow—which breed seems to be endowed from birth with fighting qualities—fell into one of the pails and could not get out. Its loud chirping soon brought its parent, which alighted on the pail, and, seeing the scrape her offspring had gotten itself into, began, to all appearance, to scold it. Presently it flew away and brought back with it several more birds, and, with their combined efforts, the little half-drowned fighter was fished out. The mode of rescue taken by the elder sparrows was to pick up sticks, straws and other particles that would float. When a sufficient quantity was in the bucket, the drowning sparrow grasped the now completed life raft and was saved, when it hobbled on the shed, its plumage all bedragged, and the fight seemed to have left it entirely.—[Elizabeth (N. J.) Herald.

Mistress to new cook: "On Wednesdays and Saturdays I shall go to market with you." New cook—"Very well, mum; but who's agoin' to carry the basket the other days?"—[Exchange.

Simple and artistic five-o'clock tea costumes may be purchased for $100. They should not be worn more than twice.

THE BURNING OF WASHINGTON

During the War of 1812, as Related by an Eye-Witness.

John C. Harkness, an eye-witness, has written an account of the burning of Washington sixty-one years ago the 24th inst. In it he says: Near the close of this eventful day there came by our modest home a tall man in plain attire, bending under a heavy load. He paused to rest. Being interviewed he replied: "After our men had all passed on I entered the President's mansion and found it deserted, whereupon I helped myself to selections of gold and silver service, tied them up in this table-cloth, as you, see gentlemen, and I am making for the Virginia shore." His interviewers remonstrated with him, and expressed some doubts as to his loyalty. He rejoined: "Have I not as much or better right to the property than the red coats, who in an hour's time will get the mansion and apply the torch to it?" The stranger was allowed to proceed. This incident the writer mentions, because he has seen it stated that such valuable property had been, previous to the entrance of the British, taken to a place of security. Following hard upon this incident, the presence of the enemy was demonstrated by the application of the torch to the public property with incredible celerity. The navy yard, the north and south wings of the capitol, the center building, except its massive foundations, had not at the time been built. The state house and treasury building, with six two story brick tenements for their messengers, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite to the Freedmen's Bank site, the war and navy building, and the United States Arsenal, were in full blaze. The angry billows of flame illuminated the horizon through the entire night. The few citizens who remained, choosing to share the fortunes of their devoted city, now imprisoned in their own homes, watched and waited with intense solicitude for the revelations of the tardy morn. It at length dawned serenely upon the dismantled walls and charred remains of the public buildings. The three-story brick building then at the corner of E and Eighth streets, designed for Blodgett's hotel, at the time occupied by the general and city postoffices and the patent office, was, at the solicitations of Dr. Thom. Rev. Brown of the First Baptist church, Peter Force, and a few other citizens, spared. Private property had, except for cause, been universally protected. This further fact was also made known—that no violence or bloodshed had been indulged in, with one solitary exception—a drunken dragoon of Colonel Hovall's regiment returned late at night on his steed and dashed within the picket-lines at the war and navy building, and fired with murderous intent at the guard. As he wheeled to retire the guard, with fatal effect, returned the fire. Also at the arsenal, by the ignorance of the British, a magazine was exploded, on which twenty-eight of their own men were killed. During the first night a British officer called at the little frame house above referred to, where were being sheltered for the time the remnants of four families. On politely asking for a drink of water he was kindly served by the writer's mother. She inquired of the officer whether the families were exposed to danger, and he replied: "Keep your lights burning and the shutters open, and not a hair of your head will be touched," and politely returning thanks for the water, said, "The flowers of May to you, madam," and wheeled on his charger, and in a moment disappeared.

On the third day of the occupancy of the capital by the British, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon there came a cyclone of unprecedented violence for this locality, which cut roadways through the forest, dismantled many buildings, etc. With the retirement of the storm it was discovered that the enemy had retired also. Some weeks later the scattered fragments of the subdivisions of the late army were ordered to report and encamp on "Camp hill," where, for a number of weeks, they had a good time generally. In a short time the southeast corner house of the "seven buildings," Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, was put in good repair and occupied by President Madison and his family until the Executive Mansion was reconstructed. The State Department found accommodations in General Lear's large house on the south side of G street, near Nineteenth street, northwest. In like manner provision was made for the other departments. For the accommodation of Congress a number of patriotic citizens by private enterprise built at the corner of First and A streets, northeast, the large building generally referred to during the late civil war as the Old Capital prison. Here Congress met, and during the session made provision for the reconstruction of the public buildings. As was to be expected, those Representatives and others who had through the years past nursed hostility to the location adopted by Congress for the seat of Government renewed their efforts to that end. Johnny Ray, as he was familiarly called, a Representative of the State of Tennessee, will be recalled by a few of the old residents of Washington, who will remember him as never being without his cloak and umbrella, though the session of Congress was prolonged to midsummer; nor had he ever made a speech in the House save to vote yea or nay, but when the old irritating question was renewed and the public buildings were in ashes, giving the opposition a decided advantage in the controversy, his righteous soul became stirred to a depth he had never before realized. Seizing on the propitious moment, he sprang to his feet, and startled the House by crying out: "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker! Before I'd let the enemies of the republic say that Great Britain had, with a corporal's guard, driven us from the capital and from our grand Representative Hall, I would vote to meet under a cotton tent pitched over the hallowed site, though in ruins." Mr. Ray took his seat amid uproarous applause.—[Chicago Times.

WEBSTER'S RESTING PLACE.—Webster's first purchase of land in Marshfield was an old homestead of one hundred and fifty acres, but he kept adding farm to farm till he had an estate of nearly eighteen hundred acres, much of it consisting of the wide, grassy downs of the coast. The farm extended north and south from the homestead, and was bounded by the ocean on the east. The graveyard in which he was buried is out on the bare downs in sight and sound of the sea, and fully a quarter of a mile from the highway, access to it being had by a rude road through the fields. It is one of those neighborhood cemeteries common to country districts, and holds the dust of perhaps a score of the neighboring families. A moss-grown wall of stone surrounds it on three sides, the fourth side being inclosed by a modern iron fence. The Webster plot is in the southwest corner of the yard, near the entrance, and consists of a little cluster of eight or ten tombs. A large mound of earth on the north side of the plot, surmounted by a plain marble slab, holds the dust of the statesman. The stone bears this inscription: "Daniel Webster, born January 18, 1782, died October 24, 1852. 'Lord, I believe; help thou my unbelief,'" and beneath this an appropriate phrase from his published utterances. Other graves in the plot are those of Grace Fletcher, his first wife; Julia, his favorite daughter; Major Edward, a son who died in the Mexican war, and Colonel Fletcher Webster, the second son, who was killed at the head of his regiment in the war of the Rebellion.—[N. Y. Post.

BRAIN-WORK AND FOOD.—The notion that those who work only with their brain need less food than those who labor with their hands has long been proved to be fallacious. Mental labor causes greater waste of tissue than muscular. According to careful estimates, three hours of hard study wear out the body more than a whole day of hard physical exertion. "Without phosphorus, no thought," is a German saying; and the consumption of that essential ingredient of the brain increases in proportion to the amount of labor which this organ is required to perform. The wear and tear of the brain are easily measured by careful examination of the salts in the liquid excretions. The importance of the brain as a working organ is shown by the amount of blood it receives, which is proportionately greater than that of any other part of the body. One-fifth of the blood goes to the brain, though its average weight is only one-fortieth of that of the body. This fact alone would be sufficient to prove that brain-workers require more food, and even better food, than mechanics or farm-laborers.—[Boston Journal of Chemistry.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

Among the treasures of the Bureau of Education is an exhibit of Japanese educational progress. This exhibit is especially valuable in giving the old methods of teaching in contrast with the new, and as marking the facility with which the Japanese intellect grapples with the scientific truths of the most advanced civilization. The history of this exhibit is rather an interesting one. When the first Embassy of Japanese came to this country they called on the Commissioner and made inquiries into the working of his department. Not satisfied with examining the department itself, they came day after day, propounding questions which showed not only a deep interest in the matter, but a most intelligent conception of the merits and the importance of the American educational system. The information they received was carefully digested and sent back to Japan, and the prominent part the educational business had played in the very extraordinary social and political revolution which the country went through was shown in the exhibit sent to the Centennial. At the close of the latter the Japanese authorities begged the acceptance of this exhibit by the Bureau of Education. The old-fashioned school-house in Japan, as illustrated by a painting, was a bare room with no desk but the low stand in front of the teacher and another on his side to place books on. The teacher squatted on the floor. So did the pupils. The teacher read aloud, and the pupils repeated after him. To memorize was the alpha and omega of Japanese school instruction. The new-fashioned school-house in Japan, as illustrated by drawings and engravings, is generally a handsome building, often a temple whose worship has ceased and whose devotees are dead. The teacher has a desk modeled after the American style, placed on a platform, and garnished like the New England preceptor's. The desks and seats of the pupils are fashioned after the same pattern. In Japan they write with a brush instead of a pen, and make their ink by triturating hard paints against a prepared stone. The ineradicable instinct of the people to draw explains the universal use of the brush, and their constant practice from time immemorial gives the secret of their wonderful skill with color. In the exhibit are specimens of machinery, surgical and mathematical tools, educational appliances, and various kinds of mechanism required by modern sciences. There are Japanese copies of Occidental models; but they are not slavish imitators merely. Their intelligence is shown in the frequency with which they adapt their own original devices to American machines, always improving on the model. Among others is a school globe. This is a wire frame covered with linen, on which is painted the natural objects to be studied. The destruction of this globe does not involve the great outlay for a new one which our costly globes would make necessary in the event of destruction. Again, they adapt an angle measure to a spirit or water level, thus killing two birds with one stone. In the exhibit is a model of a Japanese house. This has become disarranged, and no native mechanic has been found skillful enough to mend it. In the narrow limits of two small rooms are thus shown the progress of centuries which really was consummated in a few years. Yesterday the feudalism of the Daimio regime exhibits its mediæval tendencies, usages and spirit; to-day the same actors are manifesting the temper and the tastes and exhibiting thorough familiarity with the customs of the age. The exhibit is complete in every respect, and is one of the most interesting and suggestive collections ever prepared by man.—[National Republican.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

Another spot for pilgrimage will shortly be added to the shores of the Potomac, the Government having just secured the title to Wakefield, Westmoreland county, Virginia, about eighty-six miles from Washington, and the site of the birthplace of the Father of his country. The estate, comprising twenty acres, is near the mouth of Pope's creek, and is a portion of the landed property owned by the grandfather of Washington, whose remains, with those of Washington's father and several uncles, lie in a dilapidated tomb on the ground recently purchased. Congress has appropriated $33,000 to mark the site of the house where Washington was born. The design adopted by the Secretary of State calls for a monumental building twenty feet square and about thirty feet high. Within the foundation, at least partially constructed of the old brick of Washington's early home, will be interred the remains of his ancestors and relatives.

A recent examination of the premises discovered at a depth of two feet eight inches the solid wall of the old house in a remarkable state of preservation, the old-fashioned brick being as good as the day they were landed there from England, now nearly two centuries since. The chimney pointed out to tourists as all there is left of the old home really belonged to a house of more recent construction, occupied by the overseer of the property. Several years ago a party of distinguished gentlemen, among them Secretary Evarts and General Sherman, visited the place and secured a number of the bricks from the chimney, which were subsequently encased in mahogany as relics from the birthplace. The old residents of Westmoreland know better, and when Dr. St. Clair, of the State Department, was sent down to have the land appraised and secure the deed, the exact spot was designated. With the aid of laborers the ground was excavated until the foundation wall was discovered.

At present there is no landing. The shore is inaccessible, owing to the length of the beach and the shallowness of the water. To proceed with the erection of the handsome structure it will first be necessary to build a wharf fully one-half of a mile in length, which will reach thirteen feet of water, a depth sufficient to allow the Potomac steamers to land the material, as well as the naval vessels, which are used by Government officials to visit Mount Vernon. The memorial edifice will be about one and a half miles from the wharf, and the plans contemplate the inclosure of twenty acres, which are to be improved from year to year. It is said by old residents in the vicinity that the construction of the wharf will open to cultivation thousands of acres of the best land in northern Virginia, redeem the garden section of the State, and make a sacred spot too long neglected by the people of the country.—[N. Y. Herald.

ON KISSING.—The "mos nunquam satis laudatus," as friend Desiderius justly calls it, certainly prevailed in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to a very pleasing extent. There is a story—I think it is retailed in the "Broad Stone of Honor"—of an English knight riding through France to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. His horse cast a shoe at a certain village, the seigneur whereof had departed to the same rendezvous, but the seigneur's lady hospitably entreated the traveler. She came forth of her castle, attended by twelve damsels fair to see. "And," said the dame, "forasmuch as in England ye have such a custom as that a man may kiss a woman, therefore I will that ye kiss me, and ye shall also kiss all these my maidens." Which thing the knight straightway did, and rejoiced greatly thereat, for they were "nymphæ divinis vultibus," though they were not English. At present the good and innocent game of kiss-in-the-ring preserves among the humbler classes that custom which was so dear to the Reformer, and in a new book I have just read the reverend author congratulates the modern peasantry of Devon for that they live in "more osculatory days" than their forbears. It is curious that among negroes—who are so well equipped by nature for this form of salutation—the "mos laudatus" is not understood. A late distinguished African traveler once told me that he offered a kiss, under favorable circumstances, to a young lady of King Mumbo's court, and that she recoiled in mere alarm, observing that she was not yet worthy to be eaten.—[Notes and Queries.

He'd been waltzing with his host's ugly elderly daughter, and was in a corner repairing damages. Here he was espied by his would-be papa-in-law. "She's the flower of my family, sir," said the latter. "So it seems," answered the young man. "Pity she comes off so, ain't it?" he continued, as he essayed another vigorous rub at the white spots on his coat sleeve.

"Please to give me something, sir," says an old woman. "I had a blind child. He was my only means of subsistence, and the poor boy has recovered his sight."