THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY..............JANUARY 26, 1884

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 123¾ for 4s of 1907, 114¼ for 4½s, 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; 100 for 3s, 100 for 5s; silver bars, 111.

Silver in London, 50⅛d; consols, 101 11 16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 127; 4½s, 117½.

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

Mining stocks showed a little more strength in San Francisco yesterday. Several of the Comstocks sold from 5c to 20c higher than Thursday morning. Bodie was steadier, the range being $8 to $8 50.

A detective was assassinated in Vienna Thursday.

The remains of Herr Lasker, the German statesman, arrived yesterday at Bremerhaven.

Foreigners are being attacked by mobs in China.

The health of the Empress of Germany has been re-established.

There is food enough in Khartoum to last 6,000 men five months.

The Captain of a United States steamer was recently prevented from landing at Tamatave, Madagascar.

Settlers in portions of Ontario are in danger of starving, the snow stopping all traffic.

A book grossly libeling Emperor William, the Imperial family and the German Ministry is creating an excitement in Berlin.

All female medical students in St. Petersburg are compelled to reside in a house provided by the authorities.

The mercury marked 39° below zero in Canada Thursday night.

Another dynamite scare prevails in London.

John Anderson and Zachariah Smyder, aged 17 and 21 years, were hanged in Indianapolis yesterday for murder.

Joseph Kuhn, a private banker of Detroit, failed yesterday, with heavy liabilities.

The conference of Western railway managers at Chicago failed of its purposes, and all negotiations are ended.

General Daniel McAuley, ex-Mayor of Indianapolis, was arrested in New York yesterday for violating the lottery laws.

A farmer named Sprague was murdered at Hunter's Point, L. I., yesterday, by an unknown mulatto.

The wages of the hands in the Waltham watch factory in Massachusetts have been reduced from 5 to 60 per cent.

Two more schooners and crews are missing from Provincetown, Mass.

Bodies of victims of the City of Columbia disaster continue to be picked up.

John Spaulding shot his wife and then killed himself in Bangor, Me.

John C. New has tendered his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Fifteen dead bodies of the colliery disaster at Crested Buttes, Col., were reached yesterday.

Rain fell in various parts of the State yesterday.

Snow fell heavily in Portland, Or., Thursday night, and yesterday hundreds of sleighs were upon the streets.

J. W. Murray, who killed Alfred Yenke, his brother-in-law, in Portland, Or., has been indicted for murder.

William Lynn has been arrested at Salinas for attempting to outrage an 8-year-old girl.

For killing a Chinaman, Solomon Torres has been found guilty at Salinas of murder in the first degree.

During the past seven days 317 business failures occurred in the United States.

Charles Banman was knocked down in San Francisco yesterday morning by a man to whom he refused to give two bits, and received injuries from which he soon after died.

At Guadalupe, Santa Barbara county, Oliver P. Morse shot and seriously wounded A. Woolley.

The Marquis of Hertford, recently kicked by his horse, died in London yesterday.

Fire in San Bernardino; loss, $3,000.

C. H. Buffit is missing from Portland, Or., and it is thought he has committed suicide.

The mission of General "Chinese" Gordon is to effect a complete evacuation of the Soudan, including Khartoum.

Typhoid fever has assumed alarming proportions at Hyacinthe, Canada.

The recent burning of the canal dredge at Panama caused a loss of $150,000.

At Nice and Monte Carlo, Italy, this month, losses at gambling have caused three suicides and one murder.

Thirteen children were drowned at Rohr, Pomerania, while skating.

At Lincoln, Ill., the Grand Jury have found a true bill of indictment against O. A. Carpenter, charging him with the murder of the girl Zura Burns.

"THE DANGERS OF IMMIGRATION."

It is one of the especially bright signs of the times that the people are more and more freely discussing the right and propriety of criticising the character of the immigration to the United States, and more freely each day considering the advisability of interposing barriers to the incoming of undesirable strangers.

We look in early time for the total abandonment of the false and dangerous doctrine that all and any foreigners have an indefeasible right in this house of refuge. It is dawning upon the people that in its inception this government never held out any such idea; it is comparatively a modern doctrine and is the outgrowth of a boastful spirit and a too-exalted estimate of the mission of the Republic in the interest of the oppressed.

The first duty a nation owes is to itself. It should provide for its perpetuity, for the best possible citizenship, for the highest order of recruits to its population and equally should guard against the introduction of unassimilable elements and the degradation of citizenship. It is bound to maintain the order of civilization our system demands, and the intellectual character necessary to the exercise of the functions of citizenship. It is apparent that the thinking element appreciate, or are beginning to appreciate the fact, that there are dangers in an unrestricted immigration that may be more easily prevented than consequent evils can be corrected when their lodgment is finally made. It is because the first attrition of two distinct and antagonistic systems of civilization occurred upon the Pacific coast that this people were the first to become seriously alarmed concerning unrestricted entry of strangers. That awakening being in advance of the thought of the great eastern portion of our nation accounts for its hostility to our ideas concerning Chinese immigration.

Edward Self has placed the country under obligations by the compilation of some very pregnant statistics on the subject, which the *North American Review* publishes, and these make it clear that the question of restricting immigration is to become—indeed, now is—one of the most vital and important that concerns the nation. He shows that while in 1825 passage from Europe to America for immigrants was $100, it is now $20 to $30. These rates favor the poor, but equally so the thoughtless and undesirable. In 1864, in Massachusetts, of 47,500 prisoners questioned in that State, less than five per cent. of them had ever owned $1,000 worth of property. Up to June 30, 1882, in ten years we received 3,544,458 immigrants. The mass of these were unskilled laborers. Of the Chinese immigrants, 95 per cent. were of the tradeless class. Of all the immigrants, 67.9 per cent. were over 15 and under 40. The figures show that the Germans presented the most skilled workers and the fewest servants and mere laborers. The Germans, more than others, the proofs show, are attracted by city life. The British stand next to the Germans as to skilled workers and the professions. While the Irish constitute more than one-eighth of the immigration, they furnish less than half the percentage of skilled laborers, and three-fourths of native Irish males are set down as laborers. Nearly 46 per cent. of this people reside in the cities, they standing at the head in that respect.

The disposition of immigrants to congregate in cities is in itself a disagreeable indication. It exposes these people, says our essayist, "to the depredations of the unscrupulous, who easily prey upon the impulsive and improvident nature of the Irish new-comer especially." Dense populations are always the scenes of crime and the home of poverty.

The proofs are presented of an undue preponderance of criminals among foreigners in proportion to the native population, and these are mainly representative of the unskilled laboring class. The conservative influence of a trade upon the immigrant can scarcely be overestimated, while education is a factor that needs but to be named to present its importance to the immigrant, and as assuring his success in the new world. Habits of industry of course tend to keep men out of mischief and conserve good citizenship. Tradeless and ignorant immigrants must therefore contribute largely to the criminal classes, and to the dissatisfied, envious and lazy groups that select such as Herr Most and citizen Schwab as leaders. It was because of this well-known fact that the Catholic Bishops of St. Paul and Peoria originated and carry on their well-known colonization scheme. By it they bring the tradeless immigrants, who would be exposed to evil ways in large cities, away to the free West and locate them in agricultural districts. Thus these Catholic prelates have "built up waste places," and saved from pauperism and crime thousands of unfortunate, unskilled immigrant laborers.

Mr. Self concludes, logically, that if immigrants are to be permitted to come among us unrestrainedly, some one must aid them and shield them, else they will drift naturally into crime and pauperism. He declares that observation justifies the opinion that the hoodlum and "rough" class of the cities—a most dangerous element—is composed mainly of young men, native-born sons of immigrants. This may be unpalatable, but it is true, and the environment of unskilled and illiterate immigrants in great cities accounts for it fully. For instance, for 1882, 680 discharged convicts applied to the Prison Association of New York for aid. Of these, only 144 were of parents born in the United States, while 536 were of parents born in foreign countries. In Massachusetts, for 1881, of 182 in the Reformatory Prison for Women, the parents of 33 were born in the United States, 108 in Ireland, 6 in England, 10 each in the British provinces and Scotland, and 15 in other countries, and only 94 of the 182 prisoners were born in the United States. In the State Reform School of Rhode Island, of 3,831, in 1880, incarcerated, only 1,640 were of parents born in the United States, while 2,191 were of parents born abroad.

The Rhode Island Workhouse and House of Correction received in 1882 6,202 persons, of whom 3,191 were born in the United States, and 3,011 abroad; and of these 2,104 in Ireland, 458 in England, 170 in Scotland, 182 in British America, 30 in Germany, 11 in France, and 56 elsewhere abroad. Of all these 6,202, however, only 157 were of parents who were born in the United States, leaving 6,045 who were of foreign parentage Of 8,851 admitted to almshouses in Pennsylvania in 1881, 4,668 were foreigners.

These statistics might be greatly extended. They are, however, all of the character indicated, and the lessons they teach are so self-evident that there is no necessity to repeat them. At least one thing may now be intelligently done, and that is to officially compile the statistics relating to this topic, with a view of calling attention more closely to the dangers of immigration to the system of our republic, and the possible evolution of remedies.

BOARDS OF WAGES ARBITRATION—STRIKES AND THE IDEA OF CARL SCHURZ.

In the February issue of the "North American Review," Carl Schurz has a paper on the employes of corporations, and their duty to the public. The burden of the introduction is to point out that the employes of corporations, such as railroads and telegraphs, bear a relation to the public which fixes upon them a responsibility that they must discharge, as well as the duty they owe to their employers. This obligation is not to incommode the public in the struggle to secure a fair rate of wages from the corporations. But Mr. Schurz sees the difficulty involved in the effort of the employe to better his own condition by coercing the employer without inconveniencing the public the employer is bound to serve. The soldier is disciplined and compelled to do duty assigned him by the State, but at the same time "it sees to his pay," and furnishes him subsistence. But in the case of corporation carriers, while the duty to the public is not to interrupt its business, the pay of the worker comes from the corporation, which may thus in reducing the wages of its employes, shield itself behind the duty the latter owe to the public. The logic of this duty debars the employe from availing of the only means he sees at hand to right his wrongs—that is, to "strike." But strikes rarely accomplish their ends, at best are unprofitable, and therefore this remedy should be avoided, and if for no other reason than that the public suffers when it has not sinned and cannot right the wrong. If there is any philanthropic element in the matter, Mr. Schurz thinks it should be manifest by the corporation employer, since the employes are generally poor and cannot in reason be called upon to give their labor to the public without reward, while the corporations have franchises of value, and capital invested, and at the worst their members cannot suffer personal want. How then can an adjustment be made between corporation employers and corporation employes, so that their differences may be settled without the public being punished? This is the real central question and core of the rather lengthy essay, many of the considerations of which we are compelled to pass, while arriving at the conclusion reached by Mr. Schurz, that the interests of employer, employed and the general public will be conserved by the substitution for strikes of boards of arbitration. These, he holds, should be instituted by law, and while he is not insensible to the objections to them, he believes that they are the best remedy of which society now has knowledge. He holds that these boards could not operate so disastrously as strikes invariably do. Employers would, he thinks, favor them to save themselves the trouble and annoyance incident to a strike or a lock-out. If these boards inspired confidence by their composition and the law fortifying them, the working people would appeal to them instead of employing coercive measures. These mutual appeals, he holds, would have a wholesome effect, make both employers and employed more conservative, and would largely eliminate the inconvenience the public experiences in all cases of strikes by carrier employes.

The idea is not a new one; it looks well on paper; but it is fallacious, and for reasons we think unanswerable. No law can be made establishing boards of arbitration for wage settlement, without giving to that board power to limit the earning capacity of capital in the hands of its owner. Nor can any law be passed or scheme devised to compel an employe to continue in the service of any man or corporation.

Suppose, for instance, that "A" appeals to the board against the wage paid him by "B." The board holds it to be an ample wage and dismisses the appeal; by what process can "A" be required to continue laboring for "B." He perhaps deems the wage too low despite the decision of the board, and exercises the indefeasible privilege to cease labor. Immediately a strike has taken place. It is a strike and nothing less. Where intimidation and force are employed to enforce a demand, that is a new factor, but the strike itself, simple and pure, is cessation from labor at will.

On the other hand, suppose the employer "B" to appeal to the board, claiming he can no longer pay "A" the wage he demands. Now, whatever the decision, how can "B" be required to continue "A" in employment? Again, "A" finds the cost of the necessaries of life to increase and his wages not to advance, and he appeals to the board. "B" replies that precisely the same reasons will compel him to refuse "A's" demand, and indeed to go further and lower his wages. Now, how will any board of arbitration so adjust the matter as to compel either party to abide by the decree?

The truth is that there never can be, never has been, and never will be, any direct governmental interference to regulate or adjust the relations between labor and its reward. Labor demands for its effort adequate reward, but this reward is just as dependent upon the law of supply and demand as any other human product. The motive for the employment of labor is the reward of capital, or profit. Labor is employed, therefore, just as the necessity of securing this reward is required. When the motive is eliminated there is no known method of compelling the continuance of the employment. The motive for labor is its reward in wages, and when that ceases to respond to the necessities of the laborer, there is no known means of compelling him to receive it.

Wages, therefore, measure accurately the amount of the demand in capital for labor, and no manner of arbitration can change it except by clipping the right of capital to name its reward on the one hand, and the right of labor to fix the bounds of its reward on the other. Every effort of this kind on the part of Government is an infringement of liberty not tolerable by either labor or capital.

But if Government by a Board of Arbitration, or otherwise, interferes to fix the reward of labor or the profit of capital, it is evident that precisely as it increases the first it must diminish the latter, and the result is the narrowing immediately of the field of labor, so that fewer are employed than before, and thus, after all, no more is paid out for wages, while laborers are not benefited as a whole. In other words, as Perry puts it concisely, suppose after free competition has brought wages to a given figure, a decree is issued that they shall thereafter be 50 per cent. more. The tendency of that decree could not be to enlarge the wages portion of capital, for that is determined by the productiveness of labor and the division under free competition between wages and profits. To carry out the decree would be to drive out of employment one-third of the laborers theretofore employed, and that third would be worse off than before, while the production being lessened by narrowing the labor force, it would be less profitable, and thus the outcome of the remedy would be worse than the disease.

TWO EXAMPLES OF POLITICAL "ARGUMENT."

As a sample of the puerile and base devices to which a political organ is driven to "whoop up" for its party, take some recent utterances of the New York *World*. For instance, it declares that the United States Government is now in the hands of men "who have stolen it, once through fraud and once through corruption; of men who rob the people and go unpunished; of men who are rapidly destroying public honor; of men who insolently resolve to hold on to power and resisted the right of the people to inaugurate the President they elected." It winds up its bad English and bombastic tirade with this remarkable sentence: "We insist on the simple issue in next year's campaign of driving this unworthy party from power and testing the right of the majority to elect and inaugurate whatever President they choose; in one word: the issue should be between popular self-government as a fraud and force and true popular self-government as a real fact."

This is mere frothing vituperation; it is unworthy a cross-roads debating school. In the first place it is untrue, and in the next place it is unworthy any journal that pretends to be an exponent of public opinion. What must intelligent foreigners think when they read such challenges of the Government in a professed leading paper of a great party? What effect must such revolutionary declamation have upon the ignorant and vicious classes?

But suppose the next campaign to be conducted on such a basis, how will the *World* proceed to make good its charges before the jury of the people? Will it have the effrontery to tell them that Chester A. Arthur is not the lawful President of the United States; that Congress is not representative of the people; that the government of to-day is not precisely the government the Constitution and the laws command it shall be; that if the Democracy is placed in power there will be any different form of government, or any more representative a body in Congress? Will it point out how, when and where the Republican party resisted the inauguration of a President?—and so on to the end of the chapter.

Let us see how a transposition of the *World's* hyperbole would read, and thus demonstrate the folly and childishness of such "arguments" in a national campaign. Thus:

"The United States Government must not be placed in the hands of the Democrats, the men who once betrayed it, who stole the arms of the army, spiked the guns in the forts, violated sworn trusts as officers and raised the red hand of an unholy rebellion against the republic. It must not be redelivered to the men who insolently declare that this is not a nation, and but two decades ago swore that secession from the union was the indefeasible right of a State. It must not be given over to the traitors who sought to crucify it and divide its garments, who entered into a solemn agreement to arbitrate the question as to who was elected President, and so soon as their chosen judges decided against them raised the cry of dishonesty, and stigmatized the President of the United States as 'His Fraudulency.' The simple issue in next year's campaign should be the keeping of the men out of power who caused a long and bloody fratricidal war, who bid for the ignorant and vicious vote, who corrupt municipalities and debauch State governments, whose estimate of popular self-government is license, whose instincts are rebellious, whose associations are vile and whose sole ambition is to gain power to reward traitors, pension rebel soldiers, redeem confederate bonds and pay ex-slaveholders for their losses, and to be able to freely flog and shoot 'southern niggers' who dare to vote the Republican ticket."

Such a method of conducting the argument in the next campaign would be childish, worse than foolish, but is precisely what the *World* invites. It suggests the strait to which the party the *World* represents is driven.

THE PLANS FOR CALIFORNIA EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The State Board of Agriculture has acted upon the proposition to which we called attention several months ago, regarding preparations for the World's Fair, to be held at New Orleans during the present year. It has resolved to ask the Patrons of Husbandry to take charge of and prepare exhibits classified by counties. These will be first shown at the California State Fair, and then shipped to New Orleans. To induce energetic action, liberal cash premiums are to be awarded the counties making the best exhibits.

Sonoma county set the example of grouping her exhibits at the State Fair last year. The result was a very valuable and attractive display. In fact, Sonoma county won the palm in 1883, and gained infinite credit. Exhibits by all the fifty-two counties at the next State Fair, made in like manner, would make that exposition the most notable ever held in the State, and the transfer of these fifty-two groups to New Orleans for the December Exposition would present California at her best and in the truest sense. No other State, it is at all probable, will make any such exhibit.

But there are counties in this State where agriculture is practically unknown, and the Granges have few or no representatives. It is just as important, however, that these counties, as to their industries, should be represented. So far as it has gone the State Board of Agriculture has done well, but we would still urge that as to the non-agricultural counties the plan first suggested be pursued, to wit: the appointment of a committee of citizens for each county, who will consent to undertake to bring about local organizations to superintend the gathering and forwarding of the exhibits, and to a full and representative exhibit of each county. What is everybody's business is the business of no one. The Board should, therefore, receive early responses from the country Granges as to whether they will act. If the reply is in the affirmative and is positive, well and good, but if from any county Grange a hesitating reply is received, then the Board should itself put on foot schemes to set up local organizations, the purpose of which will be to solicit, gather and arrange the needed exhibits.

There should be no failure in this matter. If the Board goes to work earnestly it can secure representative exhibits from all our counties, and such a showing will be the most remarkable and praiseworthy ever made on this coast. The scheme is entirely feasible; the people will readily contribute the products of the counties. If there is failure it will be because the details of preparation are not attended to now. It will not do to trust to somebody doing the work. The "somebody" must be known and accept the responsibility, and then only will there be assurance of success. A less costly, more practicable and truly representative methods of making the next State Fair the best ever held, and of sending to the World's Fair a proper California exhibit cannot be devised.

THE MENACE TO NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND THE METROPOLIS.

Referring again to the menace that overhangs the whole northern section of the State should the land grant to the California and Oregon Railroad Company be forfeited, and the completion of the road thus delayed, the Yreka *Journal* has something to say. In remarking upon the statement that work was suspended on the extension of the road, because the line could only be built to the Oregon State line, where it was to connect with the Oregon and California, and the latter having suspended work, the building of the California road was inexpedient, the *Journal* says: "The above statement indicates an effort to declare the land grant forfeited, and that the Central Pacific claim to have been ready to build this road on time, years ago, if guaranteed connection at the Oregon line. From our knowledge of affairs, by general observation, we are inclined to think this statement correct, as the Central Pacific Company hauled rails and material above Redding several years ago to continue the road, and we believe never would have stopped more than a year at Redding, had the Oregon company shown any disposition to go ahead."

BORROWING TROUBLE.

The Oakland *Times* remarks concerning the outlook for a dry season: "But what is the use of borrowing trouble on this account? If so be we are to have a dry season, why then, as Captain Bunsby would say, it will not be a very wet one. If nature has decreed for us occasional periods of drought we may be assured that it is for a good purpose, and their occurrence should not be an occasion for lugubrious lamentations." We agree with the *Times* that borrowing trouble is profitless. There runs an old saying, "Don't greet the devil until you meet him." Nevertheless, the prospect of drought should lead prudent people to prepare for it. There is such a thing as reckless and improvident trusting to the time when it comes.

COLD BLOODED.

In another column we publish the confession of Edmund S. Tappan, of Oyster Bay, N. Y., wherein he recites the details of the killing of two defenseless women for the sake of a few dollars. The confession is reprinted as one of the most remarkable examples of total depravity on record. No lines of fiction have ever, by the wildest fancy and most vivid imagination of romancists, approached in thrilling horror to the cold-blooded statement of the gray-headed thug Tappan. Melodrama has never drawn a picture that will at all compare with the horrible reality of this awful recital.

"Political reputations are regarded as bubbles, because they are so frequently gained with 'soap,'" says the *Examiner*. We know of none who can speak so advisedly on the subject as the *Examiner*.

It should not suprise the country to hear at any moment of the retiracy of Gladstone from the Premiership. He may well weary of the perplexities in which his station involves him.

THE DRAINAGE PROBLEM.

At an adjourned meeting of the Citizens' Association of Sacramento, held at Pioneer Hall last evening, the following report was read, and the recommendations relative to the temporary disposal of sewage were adopted:

To the Citizens' Association of Sacramento—Gentlemen: The question of providing for the city of Sacramento a proper system of sewerage and drainage is one for which the detail of a plan cannot be expected to emanate from your Committee on Drainage.

We have carefully considered in a general way the best method of dealing with this city's sewage and its sewerage system, and we present the result of our inquiries in the form of a series of conclusions.

We offer them for your consideration with a full knowlege of the fact that Sacramento at present retains in vaults and cesspools much of the material which ought to be otherwise disposed of; that it now has no adequate means of disposing of the same, even if it were properly collected by a system of pipes or other conduits, and that neither the drainage canal nor Sacramento river can be made a permanent receptacle for the city sewage.

CONCLUSIONS AS TO SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR SACRAMENTO.

1. As a permanent work, the sewage of the city of Sacramento should be disposed of in irrigation and filtration, on land specially prepared for the purpose, which land should be cultivated after the manner of the best examples of sewage farming in other countries.

2. The city should own and prepare for irrigation the land upon which the sewage is used, and should lease it with the sewage, on terms which will insure its proper care and cultivation, and the thorough and constant purification of the sewage waters by use thereon.

3. Sewage waters alone, and not drainage and rain waters, should be conducted to, and used on the land; or, in other words, a system of conduits for collecting only the household and industrial liquids and water-carried wastes — excluding the waters from the ground, streets and housetops—should be constructed as a collecting system.

4. A separate system of drainage ways in the form of street-gutters, open ditches or canals and underground pipes should ultimately be provided for conducting away the surface and subsurface drainage waters of the town into the river and into the present drainage canal if it be permissible to keep this latter permanently open for this purpose.

5. The present lines of sewers should be utilized for this latter purpose of drainage and not for sewerage.

6. The permanent sewerage works of the city should be constructed upon a thoroughly studied system—digested in detail and compared with equally well-considered plans prepared for this special case on other systems, if such there be, having reasonable appearance of applicability.

7. As a general proposition, the strictly separate system of sewerage being adhered to in the matter of collecting the sewage, thus far the system of works should consist of pipe sewers of the smallest practicable dimensions to lead the sewage by gravity flow to a central station, or perhaps a number of district stations or depots, whence to be forced through a main outfall pipe or pipes by direct application of steam power, or indirect application of that power through the medium of compressed air sent from a central station to the point of application to the land, as set forth in the first conclusion.

8. As a financial question the determination even of the proper general system for the main collection and distribution of the sewage, that is, beyond the matter of local collection in small pipes by gravity flow, is a movement not to be hastily made, seeing that this determination will fix, once for all, not only the matter of first cost of works, but also the cost of maintenance and operation of those works forever afterwards.

9. The question should be so studied in the light of experience elsewhere, that we would know, not only the probable first cost of the several systems, but also, so that at the rates for the production and application of power which must rule here, we shall know what will be the probable cost of operation under the several systems examined, and in the light of experience elsewhere we shall know what will be their relative efficiency, and cost of maintenance.

10. Having considered the several general propositions to effect the movement of the sewage of the city, by gravity flow and by the application of compressed air, and not having the complete expositions of these systems—as they should be applied in this city—before us, we are unable to determine which method, even in general terms, the citizens and their representatives should favor.

11. As a general proposition, the flow by gravity alone should be utilized to the furthest extent to which it is economical, and that only when first cost of works by this method becomes so great as to go beyond the reach of the local exchequer for the time being, or be equivalent to a capitalized amount whose accruing interest exceeds the cost of operation by other methods, should the utilization of this natural force be abandoned and artificial power in any form be resorted to.

12. We are impressed with the advantages presented by the application of compressed air to the movement of sewage, and we think it possible that Sacramento may have to resort to some such system in connection with that of the collection of sewage alone to local stations by gravity flow, as a means of removing her polluted waters.

13. Beyond this general declaration we do not feel justified in going, believing as a business proposition that the subject should be fully presented in a thoroughly practical way, by persons specially competent so to do, before any final decision can intelligently be made.

14. This season is too far advanced to admit of our city's being properly cleaned through the medium of a sewerage system, in time to insure a good sanitary condition of affairs before the next heated term and subsequent comparatively unhealthy fall months are upon us.

15. In view of the approach of these times of necessity for special care, we are impressed with the desirability of immediate action, to the end that all ordinary causes of unhealthful condition of the air of our city and our houses be removed.

16. Defective house drainage, neglect of cleanliness around and under houses, uncleaned cesspools, unflushed sewers, constitute the chief removable causes for an unsanitary condition of our atmosphere.

17. As a temporary measure demanded for our health and prosperity within the next year, these causes at least must be removed.

18. Until a proper system of sewerage can be constructed, the city should, at cost price to each householder, and compulsorily upon him, clean and keep rigidly clean all the cesspools in the town; and should constantly at short intervals flush the sewers and house-drains. For the flushing of the sewers there should be direct connections between the water main on I street and the heads of the sewers in Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth and Thirteenth streets (where such connections do not already exist) be made as will be adequate to thoroughly flush the sewers.

19. The city should rigidly inspect all house-drainage appliances—through the medium of a person or persons specially competent by reason of a knowledge of scientific house-drainage work—and in each case enforce such alterations, additions to or corrections of the house drainage pipes, etc., as would insure the most complete protection to the householders possible under the circumstances.

20. Ordinary sanitary inspection of yards and cesspools should be conducted systematically from house to house, missing none and enforcing proper action on all.

21. This city should act immediately in these matters, upon a set plan of action, and not in a fragmentary and aimless way.

22. Sanitary work has developed into a science having a great range of scientifically deducted rules and practically attained experiences of success and failure recorded in its literature, and no local authority can act for the best interests of its community without the advice in detail of some competent person, who, knowing the results of experiences elsewhere, makes a special study of the case in hand in order to formulate the best means for their application.

23. Sacramento should have the advice of such a person at once as to the best means of meeting the present needs of sanitation, and that the subject of permanent sewerage works should be now taken in hand and a final plan determined upon as soon as possible, so that before another year passes we may have inaugurated work on a permanent basis, or be assured, once for all, that we are not able to do it now.

We do, therefore, in accordance with the above conclusions, recommend that the City Trustees be requested to include in their tax levy for this year such sums as will be required to meet the present exigencies, namely:

1. To clean out and maintain in proper condition the drainage canal, and to flush the sewers.

2. To purchase four odorless excavators for the cleansing of vaults and cesspools by the city, at the expense of the householders.

3. To provide for proper superintendence in the introduction and maintenance of the sanitary works, which the householders should be individually made to carry out, and the enforcement of such sanitary regulations as will be deemed expedient.

4. To provide for a proper disposal of the city sewage during the ensuing summer and fall months, when it may be that the city will be forced to dispose of its sewage, for a time, by pumping.

5. To employ a competent sanitary engineer to make for Sacramento a plan in detail for a complete system of sewerage and its introduction, in accordance with the conclusions above set forth.

In our judgment we deem sufficient for the second and fourth of the above purposes the following sums: For the second, $5,000; for the fourth (in case sewage be pumped as far as from the city's pumping-station into the river): for 4,500 feet of 10-inch cast iron pipe, a watergate and a suitable pump, $10,500; for operating for six months, $3,500. Total, $19,000.

We submit with this report a communication received at our last meeting from State Engineer Wm. Ham. Hall, the recommendations contained in which we most heartily indorse.

To Wm. Ham. Hall and City Engineer L. F. Bassett we tender our thanks for their able co-operation in our labors. Very respectfully,

W. F. KNOX,
ALEX. NEILSON,
F. G. WATERHOUSE,
JOHN M. MILLIKIN,
C. E. GRUNSKY,
Committee on Drainage.

Sacramento, January 23, 1884.

THE MAYBEE MYSTERY.

The Most Cold-blooded and Thrilling Confession on Record.

Our readers have heard much by way of telegraphic advices of the Maybee mystery. Below we give the confession of one of the murderers. The two are brothers, aged respectively 57 and 51 years, and both are men with families. The confession is one of the most cold-blooded and remarkable on record. The New York *Herald* of January 19th says:

The excitement was intense in the village of Oyster Bay yesterday morning when it became known that Edmund S. Tappan, of Brookville, who for a long time past has been suspected of the murder of the Maybee women, had made a confession implicating his brother, John B. Tappan, who is now under arrest on suspicion of committing the assault upon Mr. and Mr. James C. Townsend, at Oyster Bay village, on the night of the 8th inst. For some two weeks past Edmund Tappan has been under the constant surveillance of the officers, and when examined on Tuesday last admitted that he knew who killed the Maybee women, but added, "I did not do it." The detective officers Wood, Smith, McDonald and Ayres kept after him day and night, and late on Thursday he went to the house of Halstead H. Frost at East Norwich. Mr. Frost has known Tappan all his life, and Tappan confided in him, and to him he made the following confession, which was reduced to writing by Mr. Frost, who is a Notary Public, and signed by Edmund Tappan. Edmund Tappan, being sworn, said:

THE CONFESSION.

I know who took the lives of Lydia and Annie Maybee on the evening of November 17th. It was John B. Tappan, my brother. He was in the barn when Mrs. Maybee came in. I was not in the barn. I saw John go in the barn; he went in the double doors. I was at the front side of my house when he entered, feeding the pigs, when John choked the old lady to death. I was out in front of the barn when I saw him. He choked her to death on the barn floor. He caught her by the wrist with one hand and took her by the throat with the other. I saw him do it. I was looking through the door. It was light enough for me to see in the stable.

MRS. MAYBEE'S DEATH.

When John had her by the throat she was on the floor. When she came in for the leaves John was standing in the stable where the leaves were. It took from ten to fifteen minutes to choke her to death. After she was dead John picked her up and laid her in the back stable. I then saw him throw some leaves over her. I was standing on the barn floor, near the opening of the door that goes down by the stable. I saw the whole thing myself. After she was dead, John said: "I am going to wait for Annie; I am going to choke her, too. If I choke her, too, no one will know about it, then I can go to the house and get money."

THE ATTACK ON THE DAUGHTER.

Annie opened the barn door about two feet wide, and when she stepped in the door John grabbed her by the right arm and threw her down. I was on the floor about three feet from where he grabbed her. He threw her down on the floor and held her by the right wrist, and put his knee upon her left arm, and with his right took her by the throat. She tried to get away from him. When he grabbed her by the arm she grabbed at his face, and I saw her hand close over his nose and mouth. She said, "Let me go." That was all she said. Then he held her by the throat until she was dead. She died in about ten or fifteen minutes. He carried her into the stable near her mother, and covered her all up with leaves, and said: "Now I am going to the house." We both went and entered the kitchen door. Old Mr. Maybee said, "Who is there?" John said, "It's me." And then he went up stairs in Mrs. Maybee's room.

ROBBING THE OLD MAN.

When Mr. Maybee knocked on the floor I stood by the door. I saw him do it. Then John came down stairs and went in front of Mr. Maybee, very close to him, ran his hand up and down Mr. Maybee's breast and said, "I want that gold watch you had two years ago." Mr. Maybee said, "I ain't got it; I am blind and can't see to get it." "I know that," said John. John then said, "I must kill you!" and snatched the cane out of Mr. Maybee's hand and struck him with it twice on the head. John went up stairs again and came back. He said, "I have all I want." We came out. He went to the Cedarsby Spring and went home. I suppose he gave me $10 in bills. I have it now, but not with me; I will bring it to you. John showed me the pin and watch by the door outside. I could see them. "I got them up stairs," he said. He did not tell me how much money he got, nor did he tell me what he was going to do with the watch and pin. I do not know what he did with them.

THE ACCOMPLICE'S CONSCIENCE.

I have not seen my brother John since alone to this day and this hour. I saw him stand by the wagon-house the day of the Maybee auction, when I was going up the hill west of my house after dinner, on my way to work at Henry Rushmore's. That is the only time I have seen him since the night the Maybee murders were committed. After John showed me the watch and pin I went home by the old bridge. This was about a quarter to 6. I know it was not 6 o'clock. I am sure of it. My wife asked me where I had been, and I told her down the road. My wife does not know that I had a hand in the Maybee murders.

Sworn to by Edmund S. Tappan, to Halstead Frost, unsolicited by him, believing it to be my duty to make a complete confession in regard to the part I took in the Maybee murders.

MOORISH JEALOUSY.—A. G. Heaton, whose return to Paris we mentioned the other day, has in his studio the authentic portrait of a Moorish woman of the better class, and he is one of the few painters who ever induced a Moorish lady to take off her veil in the presence of a Frank. The ladies of Morocco would much rather pose for the nude, as a rule, than uncover their faces. As for their husbands, they would probably murder on the spot any artist who ventured to ask for the permission to portray their wives' features *de visu*. A striking example of this occurred to Heaton during his journey through Morocco. One of the grandees of the country, hearing of his skill as a portrait artist, sent for him and asked him to paint the portrait of his favorite wife, whom he loved almost to madness, and whose lineaments he wished to preserve in case she died before him. He was willing to pay any price for the picture, if it was only a distant resemblance. Heaton said he should be but too happy to execute the order for the mere satisfaction of pleasing his influential patron. "Well, then, set to work at once," said the great man; "lose no time, and as soon as the portrait is finished bring it to me." "All right," said the artist; "you have only to bring the person to me and I will begin at once." "What!" exclaimed the Moor, wrathfully, "you have the presumption to desire to look upon my wife?" "How can you expect me to paint a person I have never seen?" inquired Heaton in amazement. "Begone!" roared the jealous husband; "if I cannot have the portrait of my beloved without offering her to thy profane view I prefer renouncing forever the pleasure I had promised myself." And that portrait was not painted. —[Galignani's Messenger.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Scheme to Found a College at Athens—Would Occupy the South Sea Islands—Musical and Social Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23, 1884.

I had an invitation to join a colony of the satisfied the other day. Charles Eliot Norton has perfected his scheme for founding a college in Athens for the study of all things Greek; the Greek language and literature, ancient and modern, Greek architecture and ruins, landscape and art. At this college a professor from each one of the American colleges will be in charge for one year, and there in the perfect climate of Athens my friend proposed that his party should encamp under the shadow of the academic walls of this college, giving themselves up to atmospheric influences and Greek. There is another set of visionary schemers who propose to

SELECT A SOUTH SEA ISLAND

On which to vegetate and, as they suppose, be happy, far from the madding crowd. Thence has come to us very fair representatives of that civilization, a sister, a niece and two cousins of the Queen of the Society Islands. It was supposed that the Queen herself, Marau, would be with the party, but she did not come. They are picturesque figures at the staid old Occidental Hotel, dressed in their flowing gowns, like all the women of hot climates. They look very much like Spanish-Americans, and Mrs. Gustav Godeffroy, the Queen's niece, has a beautifully arch and intelligent face. She leaves two children at Tahiti, and on that account will return to her island home the first of next month.

MUSICAL AND SOCIAL.

Mrs. Henry Newton, who is always a prime mover in things musical, arranged a pleasant affair last Friday at Grace Church, where she invited a number of her friends to hear Mr. Hunt play on the organ at the church, and Mrs. McGavan sang several selections of an ecclesiastical character.

Mrs. Mervin Donahue, the bride, Miss Belle Wallace that was, has been spending a few days at Monterey. She receives her friends at her mother's house to-morrow evening, when almost a repetition of the bridal festivities is looked forward to. All the bridesmaids will be present, and a jolly time is expected. Some of the wedding presents to Mrs. Donahue were very rich and handsome. One silver and gold centre-piece for fruits and flowers was hammered ware, and consisted of a heavy silver tray, raised on feet, and supporting four bowls, one at each corner, and a bottle-shaped vase for flowers in the middle. Exquisite porcelain, Saxon and Haviland, large paintings and laces fell to this fortunate young woman's lot, beside the usual bridal outfit of household silver. The young couple take a furnished house in San Rafael for a year, after the honeymoon festivities are over.

Thursday night is also the occasion of a German given by Mrs. John Norton Pomeroy for her household of young ladies. An army man is to lead, a descendant and namesake of the famous Robert Emmet, and brother of Rosina Emmet, the artist, whose plaques and designs are so often reproduced in the art journals and so much sought and copied.

The engagement of Miss Jeannie Selby to Faxon Atherton, long a neighbor at Menlo Park, is announced.

PHILIP SHIRLEY.

THE FERNDALE LYNCHING.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Allow me to draw your attention to some errors in an article in a late issue of your paper in regard to the lynching of Richardson at Ferndale. As far as I know, and, without knowing Richardson or his case, I have certainly better means of knowing than you have. Richardson did not come back to Humboldt to stand his trial as you say, but having property here, came back to save what he could of it. The jury not agreeing in the case proves nothing. Jurymen, as a rule, are mere puppets, whom the lawyers, who hold the wires, move as they please. But tell me from what source did you learn that people are beginning to see the heinousness of the act? Right the reverse is true. People begin to see the justice of it, and you may take my word for it, the thing will be dropped.

You are at liberty to print the above. It is in justice to the people of Ferndale. Respectfully yours, ROBERT GUNTHER.

Eureka, Cal., January 20, 1884.

[The information published was from a source believed to be entirely reliable.—EDS.]

NAST AND THE HARPERS.—I am told that it is probable that Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, will institute a suit against the Harpers. As the case now stands, Mr. Nast is receiving $10,000 a year from the Harpers on the condition that he will draw a cartoon for them every week and work for no other periodical. He has been drawing his cartoons every week for two years and the Harpers have stowed them away on a shelf and resolutely refused to publish them. Meanwhile they pay the cartoonist regularly. There has been a quarrel between them, and they revenge themselves by refusing to put his pictures in their paper. Nast and his friends claim that he made the reputation of *Harper's Weekly*, and that he put it on the sound financial basis on which it now stands. Possibly the Harpers believe this too, and they give him $10,000 a year as a testimony of their appreciation. Mr. Nast is an enterprising man. He is interested in several mechanical devices, and is the Secretary of a manufacturing company. There is no other paper in America which would pay him as much money as *Harper's Weekly*, and he probably has as comfortable a thing there as anywhere in the world. He is very much chagrined about the non-publication of his work, and it is to secure their production and get back into his former position of influence in the political world that he is said to be contemplating the lawsuit.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

WOMEN IN THE DEPARTMENTS.—The promotion of a woman in the Postoffice Department less than a fortnight ago has its interest, writes a Washington correspondent. The Postmaster-General notified the Civil Service Commission of a vacancy, asking to have it filled by an appointment. A woman in the office where the vacancy existed, who was doing the same kind of work for $900 per year that the new clerk would get $1,200 for doing, asked for the place, which was refused. Through a friend she brought her case to the Attorney-General, and begged him to appeal to the Postmaster-General at a Cabinet meeting to be held that day. The result was the Commission was notified that the vacancy would be filled by a promotion in the office, and not by an appointment from the outside, and that is all that the civil service had to do with the woman's promotion. Women are doing better work every year, and the feeling of sentiment, so much an influence in their behalf, is giving place to the recognition of their efficiency. On the whole it is gratifying to see that women, especially women in Washington, are making their way on their merit.—[Cleveland Herald.

TOO ACTIVE.—Your little son is perhaps troublesome. He is never quiet, and is constantly demanding attention. How shall you abate this nuisance? You may try to destroy these bad habits by scolding him, by rebukes, by lectures, by punishments. That is one way, but not the best. These bad habits often spring from an instinct of activity, an intense desire to do something which the Creator has given the child as a means of mental and moral growth. In trying to pull the tares you are in great danger of rooting out the wheat also. If you succeeded by force in changing his disagreeable torment of perpetual activity into a dull quiet, you have changed a bright boy into a dull one. A better way than destroying this tendency is to fulfill it by giving him plenty of occupation of an innocent kind. Give him a heap of sand to dig, blocks of wood to build houses with, a box of tools and boards to saw. Set him at some work, useful or interesting, or at least, harmless. He will like all this better than he likes mischief. All his irregular activity was a cry for something to do. Give him that, and you will have no further trouble.

The Los Angeles *Herald* says the California Southern Railway seems to be slowly, but irresistibly, drifting towards the Southern Pacific.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Good skating on Donner Lake.

San Luis Obispo complains of tramps.

Elko is the banner tax-paying county of Nevada.

J. B. Scott has resigned the Shrievalty of Alpine.

Eagles carry off lambs from Halfmoon Bay ranches.

Ranchers in Yolo county have suffered lately from cattle thieves.

It is said that no Chinamen are allowed in the camp at Quijotoa, A. T.

Joseph Durand suddenly fell dead at the Whitewash Trees, near Oroville, Monday.

Some of the young ladies of Red Bluff are accused of smoking opium in opium dens.

Dredging operations in the harbor of Eureka, Humboldt Bay, have been suspended.

Dr. Young, Superintendent of the Utah Insane Asylum, is charged with abuse and cruelty to a patient.

T. S. Harris, for shooting Charles White head at Los Angeles, has been bound over in $700 bail for trial.

The iron foundries and boiler works at Portland, Or., have given notice of a reduction after the 1st prox. of 12½ per cent. in wages.

The abandonment of the North Bloomfield, Eureka Lake and Milton hydraulic mines, including their system of canals and flumes, creates a loss of about $2,000,000.

County Commissioners Glenn and McNutt of Esmeralda county, Nev., have been indicted for crookedness in connection with the building of the new Courthouse.

The Nevada City *Transcript* says that on account of low water at the Bowman dam the trout are confined to pools, and are so numerous that they can be shoveled out by the barrel.

Colonel Bond, at Montecito, Santa Barbara, has two camellia plants growing without protection in the open air, one of which has been in the same spot for ten years and is a prolific bearer.

Los Angeles is pushing forward its new opera-house, hoping to complete it in time to open with the Mapleson company at the end of the Lenten season, if the city can secure a visit from the opera troupe.

George Q. Cannon says all the politicians in Washington, by the opposition to the Mormons, are contributing to fulfill the prophecy of Joseph Smith, and furnishing evidence of the divinity of his work.

The machine, railroad and car shops at South Vallejo are to be dispensed with, and freight trains now running between Vallejo and Willows will run between Vallejo and Sacramento. A swing train will be put on to transport freight from there to Suisun.

Lakeport *Bee-Democrat* says: Charles Stubb, of East Lake, has recently met with the severe loss of six of his best horses. The animals have been running at large in the corrals and on the range. They simply laid down and died, and manifested no symptoms that would indicate the cause.

The tug General Canby, and a volunteer crew of fourteen, have libeled the Queen of the Pacific at Seattle, W. T., for $50,000. The act performed was that of carrying passengers from the steamship to the tug in a Government life-boat, at the time of the steamship's grounding last September.

MALFORMATION OF THE FEET.

The Chief Surgeon of the Swiss Federal army declares that the Swiss Examining Surgeons are compelled to reject every year 800 recruits—the strength of a battalion—for malformation of the foot resulting from wearing badly-fitting shoes. The human foot is, in reality, a bow so elastic that at every step it expands and contracts, lengthens and shortens. A line drawn through the center of the great toe should intersect the heel. But, despite all the books which have ever been written on the anatomy of the organ in question, those whose business it is to cover it act as if the foot were a solid piece of mechanism. They cabin, crib and confine the big toe, which requires room for lateral expansion, until it is forced against its neighbors and is tortured by corns, bunions, and sometimes painful inflammation of the joints. Flat-footedness is due to many causes connected with improperly made shoes; yet, if people would insist on their foot gear being constructed so as to allow their toes free action and the instep its due play, it would be quite possible to cure the mischief. A pair of perfect shoes, the Swiss Medical Colonel contends, should, when placed together, touch only at the toes and heels; the soles should follow the sinuosities of the feet, and, to give room to their expansion, should exceed them by about one "size." The peculiar, awkward running gait of women and big girls is due to a weak-kneedness characteristic of the sex, owing to the different way the upper supports of their limbs grow as they approach maturity. This condition is well seen in pictures and statues, and forces the woman in running to move the knees around each other, and throw the feet out in a succession of small semi-circles. In men, on the contrary, the knee-cap looks a little outward, instead of straight forward, and their knees are quite free. The result of the high-heeled, high-legged boots now in vogue for women is to render the natural condition a deformity, and, by throwing the weight of the body on the inner ankle, to break down the arch of the foot, and produce flat foot or complete evenness of one or both feet.—[Exchange.

A TOUGH YARN.

"I took a trip up to Calumet several years ago," said the slim man, "and I never seed so many ducks in my life. I took an old army musket along and one cartridge."

"One cartridge!" exclaimed half a dozen listeners. "You don't mean to say you only took one cartridge and no other ammunition?"

"Wal, I didn't take anything else but an old army musket, one cartridge and a big spool of wire thread. That's the sum total of what I always take. Ye see, I"—

"What was the wire thread for?" inquired the meek man.

"Wait till I finish, hang it, an' ye'll know. Wal, when I got out on clear water away from the rushes I saw about a half a million ducks ahead of me. I just took the end of the wire and fastened it to the bullet in the cartridge and loaded my gun an' put the spool on the bottom of the boat, where I thought it wouldn't become tangled up, and then I waited for a good chance. I happened to blow my nose, which, of course, made a noise, when every duck raised his head to see what was up. I drew a bead on the eye of the duck nearest to me and pulled the trigger before they had a chance to get scared. Jewhiz! how that spool did spin while the wire was unwinding. The ducks flew away, frightened by the noise of the gun, but I had just 150 ducks, all strung by their heads on that wire. The bullet had gone through their heads, dragging the wire with it, and it took eyes every time excepting one; it took the tail of that duck just as he raised from the water. The bullet would have got more ducks only the spool got caught before the wire was all unwound, and stopped it. I believe if I had had another cartridge and another spool of——"

The slim man found himself talking to the stove. The rest had fled, and none but he remained."—[Pecks Sun.

VANDERBILT'S GOLD.—John Swinton has lately gone into the newspaper business on his own account, and the sudden acquisition of wealth characteristic of such enterprises has set him to indulge in some serious computations regarding Mr. Vanderbilt's fortune, attended, no doubt, with pleasing speculations as to the time when it will be exceeded by his own. Mr. Swinton says: Vanderbilt's capital of gold is greater than all the gold there was in the world-conquering Rome in the reign of Augustus Cæsar. Two hundred million dollars in gold! or 350 tons of gold! or 700,000 pounds of gold! or 11,200,000 ounces (avoirdupois) of gold. How many freight cars would be required to carry this gold? Ten, you'll say at a jump. No—35. Turn the gold into golden "eagles," $10 coins, lay them in a circle, edges touching, what would be the circumference of that circle? It would be a ring over 300 miles in circumference." There is no doubt about it, Mr. Vanderbilt is pretty well "heeled."—[Cleveland Herald.