DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SATURDAY..................AUGUST 21, 1886.

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

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NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Foreign.—The Pope had a narrow escape from a maniac......The Protestants of Belfast are irritated over Lord Randolph Churchill......A destructive storm has been raging on the Newfoundland coast......The British steamer Aberdeen foundered in the China Sea......Large petroleum fire in London......Silver in London, 42 2-16d; consols, 101; 4s of 1907, 129¼; 4½s, 112½.

Eastern.—The jury in the Anarchist trial at Chicago has brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree......A topographical survey of southern California has been ordered......The Trades Unions of New York held a Convention last Thursday......A contract has been awarded to carry the United States mails to China and Japan......All called bonds will be redeemed at the Treasury at any time before maturity......There is great difficulty of placing California fruit on the Eastern markets......The New York grain market is active......President Egan was presented with a service of silver at Chicago......The Chinese gamblers of New York have formed a Union......The Restriction Act is being evaded in New York......Government bonds are quoted in New York at 125¼ for 4s of 1907; 110¼ for 4½s; 100½ for 3s; sterling, $4 82½; silver bars, 91⅞.

Pacific Coast.—The Holmes mine at Candelaria, Nev., has shut down......George Maxiner committed suicide at San Francisco......M. J. Keffe has been sentenced at Sonora, to 35 years at San Quentin, for murder......The Santa Barbara Democrats have nominated a county ticket......Governor Thomas, of Utah, gave a reception to the Nebraska editors......J. F. Ralpen committed suicide at Stockton, Utah......General Logan and party have arrived at the end of the California and Oregon Railroad.

THE CONVICTION OF THE ANARCHISTS.

The conviction of the Anarchists of Chicago has been had under the ordinary laws for the punishment of crime. These men conspired to assail the Government of the Republic for its overthrow, to establish the principle that the individual is supreme, that all government by the State is tyranny, that the State is the enemy of the individual, of the family, of personal human right; that, in short, the State is despotism, and should be overthrown.

In furtherance of this doctrine these men assaulted representatives of the State acting in official capacity in preserving the public peace. They used weapons in that assault; weapons to work deadly effect, and which caused the death of citizens. The act being unlawful, the weapons deadly, and the use purposeful, the assailants must be presumed to have intended the results that followed, and were therefore guilty of the unlawfull killing of human beings.

The State with which they entered into conflict has now tried these men according to the methods appointed for the trial and punishment of ordinary offenders against its laws. The penalty for their crime ought to follow as in the case of ordinary murderers. The State has, as against their theory, vindicated its supremacy. Individuals organized into society have proven the capacity of government to preserve itself, but the lesson will be lost upon the Anarchists. Their devotion to principle, were it not so infamous a doctrine, would inspire respect.

Unquestionably these men are ready to become sacrificial victims. They entered upon their crusade against society fully conscious of the results of failure and prepared to accept them. If they continue to retain the courage of conviction, we shall see them die like men. If they are impostors and unequal to the maintenance of their preachings, they will die like cowards. In either event the effect upon society will be to strengthen the confidence the people in the laws and in republian institutions. For the trial and coniction of these men has established the ct that existing laws are equal to the nishment of this class of offenders; that e limitations of liberty are found at line drawn by the statutes of self-governing; that individual edom is circumscribed by the render of individual rights crystallized into laws of restraint upon the vicious. The conviction establishes the fact that without censorship of the press, or diminution of the right of free speech, or interference with conscience, the State is capable of maintaining itself and of protecting its members and of enforcing its decrees.

Had it required extraordinary measures upon the part of the State to reach and punish these conspirators; had the State n them discovered adversaries so hedged out by guarantees of the State that it could not invoke its existing laws in its own defense, then the Anarchists would have achieved a triumph over society that might well be deemed the forerunner of its ultimate downfall. This was what they anticipated. They hoped to lift their cause out of reach of statutory law and place it within the guarantees of religious and political tolerance. Failing in this, the fabric of their theory has received such wrenching that some new lines of action must be resolved upon. se they will seek to lay in the blood of the victims to their folly, and by insidious teachings build up a sentiment so strong that the State cannot prevail against it.

But this they cannot accomplish. In this free government, where every man's opportunity is a matter of his own choice; where the laws are dependent for their vigor upon the hearty sympathy of the governed; where revolutions can be effected peaceably, and the resort to arms can never be against a ruling power, Anarchism can gain no secure foothold. is foreign to our soil—the outgr f systems of government where th of the governed is not the authority. Where individual freedom is limited only by the necessities for protection of the rights of all individuals, the doctrine of the destructionists cannot secure a footing.

We may be annoyed by Anarchists, they may poison the minds of some, rally the discontented and vicious to their standard, embroil us in riots here and there, cause the death of peace officers and chosen victims of their fury, but they cannot, by of dynamite, by street harangues or circulation of inflammatory documents, hemselves above the grade of ordinary nals or exempt themselves from the that ordinarily apply to murderers, thieves and the perpetrators of malicious mischief.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

An unusual and extraordinary event in legislative history has taken place. The California Legislature has been adjourned to a time certain, by Executive interposition, and, we submit, without that prefatory observance of courtesies that should have obtained.

Divesting the subject of all heat and prejudice, it is to be said in perfect fairness that public sentiment is divided upon the policy and results of further continuing the session. The friends of appropriation as the true method for securing the best irrigation system, are hopeful of success after the members of the Legislature shall have returned from the political Conventions and communion with their constituents. Equally confident of satisfactory results are those who believe the true policy is that of State control, while the extreme riparianists are satisfied that no vested rights can be affected by any action of the Legislature whatever. Perhaps a minority of the members are convinced that the better policy would have been adjournment *sine die*.

We have not great confidence that the session will accomplish definite results in the way of establishing an irrigation system. We have held and do believe the subject too momentuous for present conclusive settlement, and that greater information, broader inquiry and more exhaustive debate among the people is needed on the subject. But, whatever the results of the session, the fact is undeniable that advance is made by the discussion of the question in the houses of the Legislature. From that source the agitation has been projected in a form that has gained the attention of all the people, and informed them broadly on matters of which the masses had heretofore imperfect knowledge.

Aside from the rude conflict of selfish interests, the vituperation, abuse and heat that have been incidents of the debate, let us not lose sight of the great and overshadowing fact that truth is being evolved, public intelligence broadened, on a vital topic, and that opinions by attrition are being ground into symmetrical form, and plans and theories are being crystallized into the practical, the feasible. A deal of scandal, and bitterness and vulgarity and littleness has hung upon the skirts of the session, but far-sightedness looks above and beyond all petty strife, to the ultimate arrival at the truth. We have believed, and do believe that this lies in the direction of a State control that will guard all vested rights, even at the expense of the exercise of the right of eminent domain, and that will so conserve the need for a broad and comprehensive system of irrigation, as to equitably adapt to such use all possible supplies of water and secure the complete defeat of all attempted monopolization of that element. We are not, therefore, disposed to join in any hue and cry after the Legislature or indulge in the usual post-legislative abuse, or to regard its past or forecast future labor as labor lost. For it is out of such contentions as these that progression is born.

But the Assembly did not, in securing adjournment, treat the Senate with the respect due it. It acted without that dignified reserve that should characterize an arm of the supreme authority. The Senate was embarrassed by the haste of the House and Executive on one hand, and the Assembly's apparent coercive disposition on the other. For we do not think that all proper legislative methods to reach agreement to adjourn had been exhausted. The Senate certainly has placed itself on record as entertaining that view. The Governor took executive notice of an apparent disagreement that had not become final. Executive and undignified haste, and a disposition by the Assembly to cow, which its members probably now regret, combined, in our opinion, to put an indignity upon the Senate by peremptory prorogation of the Legislature. It would certainly have been the more orderly and decent conduct for the Houses to have communicated with each other, expressing either a desire for conference, or the uselessness of it, and then, jointly or singly, to have notified the Executive, and have either invoked his exercise of authority or have remained silent concerning it.

PERNICIOUS NEWSPAPER PUBLICATIONS.

The Court in sentencing A. J. Bebout, of the Toledo *Sunday Democrat*, to the State Prison, for publishing lewd articles and scandalous matter in that paper, said:

> The effects of such publications are wide-reaching and pernicious, invading the homes of the people, and corrupting the innocent and inexperienced minds of the young, and bringing consequent ruin upon families.

This was a very mild statement of the villainous effects of vicious newspaper work. There ought to be no censorship of the press, but there should be such laws and such vigorous prosecutions under them as would completely prevent the publication of lascivious accounts of "trials," stories of amorous intrigue and disgusting details of marital infidelity, under the guise of "exposing" crime and libertinism "to the purifying gaze of public opinion." All such pleas in defense of such printing of filth are hollow pretense, hypocritical and cowardly. The papers that indulge in this kind of thing have no regard whatever for the "good of the public." Their sole aim is to "sell" their issues. They know very well that "exposures" of this class made by newspapers have no other effect than to influence the passions and corrupt the tastes. They know that all such revelations, aggregated, measured and weighed, do not effect the correction of a single wrong, or the righting of a single innocent person. Nor will such publications serve in the slightest degree to check such practices as are exposed. But if all were true that is claimed for such vicious publications, and one of which, especially repulsive, filled a couple of columns in a San Francisco paper on Sunday, and again on Tuesday, the stain such reading imprints upon the youthful mind more than counterbalances it. The bloom of innocence in youth, the spotless soul of purity in maidenhood, the modesty of the true wife, the chastity of thought in son and daughter, the decency of manhood in the self-respecting husband and father are rudely offended and most often tarnished by such printing. The sheet that seeks out such filth is not fit to be brought into the household. The father who would put such publication into his daughter's hands, would himself be capable of corrupting and ruining his child. The mother who would deliberately place such reading before her young son, would not blush to see him degrade the family name. The methods employed to gain a reputation as a sensational sheet by certain papers in this State are every whit as disreputable, base and damnable as those availed of by Bebout, and for which he is pumping water ten hours a day in the Ohio Penitentiary. There is no difference whatever between the Ohio and the California newspaper manager who engages in lewd sensationalism—except this, that Ohio has a legal lash for the backs of such corruptors of public morals, while we have none. If a blackguard on the highway strikes the daughter of a citizen in the face, public opinion will justify father or brother in beating the brute to a jelly. But the possessor of a few types, a press and some villainously cheap ink can strike every maiden in the land a more vicious and damaging blow every day in the week by thrusting under her gaze the most revoltingly lewd and corrupting reports, under the miserably thin disguise that vice is being exposed to "the purifying gaze of the public"—which is a bit of sentimental rot and hypocritical gush.

The San Jose *Herald*, referring to this subject, well says:

> There is a wide difference between the courageous handling of vice or the exposure of fraud and crime and the unwholesome sensationalism planned to attract attention to vice and crime. * * * Certain papers of widespread influence and substantial character do pander to morbid and vicious tastes to such an extent that they are rendered wholly unfit for admission to the family circle, and unquestionably contribute much to the injury of society.

And the duty of society, of every father, mother and decent person who claims place in it, is to set face and hand against all such papers and any manner of contribution to their support. In the absence of law, there may be invoked and applied a corrective more potent—public condemnation; that of the decent, self-respecting public. As for the vicious, corrupt, lascivious and bawdy, to that clientage, and that alone, all such papers should be driven.

MR. BAYARD'S DILEMMA.

There is much criticism of Mr. Bayard for his hasty action in the Cutting case. We have said that he was, at that time, fortified by public opinion based on misinformation. But should Mr. Bayard have been thus influenced? Certainly not. It was his duty as a diplomat to have ascertained the facts first. For that, there is red tape and diplomatic formality. He employed neither, and hence his blunder. As a statesman he must bear the burden of the consequences. Now Mr. Sedgwick has been sent out to do that which Mr. Bayard should have done in the first instance, and the probable result will be the withdrawal of the demand for Cutting's release. But we note that it is said in Washington circles that because of all this blundering Mr. Bayard, when the matter is closed up, will resign, feeling that he has had public rebuke and should thus recognize it. It is to be hoped Mr. Bayard will do nothing of the kind. We want no introduction of the English system here, that sends a Minister to the wall so soon as he happens to disagree with the public sentiment. Such a practice may do under a Monarchy; it is wholly inconsistent with the theory of this Republic. It would mean something here if the resignation of the administration followed in such cases; but to succeed the blunder of one department, would be but to involve the business of the Government sadly, and not necessarily work a change of policy. It cannot be officially noticed by Mr. Bayard that the public does condemn him. The public has not expressed itself in any way on the subject that needs to claim his official attention. Let him stand to his post, and if he is finally found to have erred, admit it gracefully, and there make an end of it.

MISSTATEMENTS IN THE CUTTING CASE.

The official interpreter in the Cutting trial is out with a statement evidently intended to muddle the case, to the effect that the American was tried for the publishing of the libel on American soil. If this were true it would put a very different face upon the whole matter. But it is not true. Senor Vina, a distinguished lawyer of Chihuahua, prior to the trial publicly announced:

> The offense for which Cutting is to be tried was committed in Chihuahua, where both the accused and the accuser reside, and where the cause remains pending for the reason that the accused violated the *acto de reconciliacion*, thereby annulling that agreement and leaving the case as it stood before.

At the trial, Judge Ramos, presiding, announced officially:

> The offense charged is the original publication in *El Centinela* [Cutting's paper in Chihuahua] for which he was arrested and before the Court retracted, or promised to retract, the libelous publication. His violation of that contract not only left the charge pending, but was a circumstance in aggravation of the offense.

To give the lie flatly to the sensational story of the interpreter, we have the official report of the whole proceeding as published in *El Diario Oficial* at the Mexican capital, in which it is shown that the basis of the trial was on the libel in *El Centinela* of June 6th, published in the State of Chihuahua. That an agreement to retract was signed but not fulfilled. That the libel was reasserted, but that this did not constitute a new offense, but was an affirmation of the old crime. Therefore the responsibility attached because of the original publication, and the violation of the compact of reconciliation.

Colonel Walker, the distinguished educator, in an address before the Teachers' Institute of Alameda county this week, on the inestimable importance of object teaching, referred to the use of pictures made by teachers themselves as of the highest value in the eyes of the children. For that reason he insisted that every teacher should know how to draw. The reason is a new one enforcing an old, indeed, trite conclusion. That teachers without exception should be possessed of sufficient skill in free hand drawing to give object lessons to children off hand and at any time when the need presents, is unquestionable. The great majority of teachers cannot do this, but they should be required to possess this accomplishment. Art teaching is so plentiful nowadays, that there is no excuse for delinquency in this matter. Most teachers paint a little—more's the pity, because so many make this the substitute for the fundamental, drawing. Only the few draw, and but the very few of these draw well. Colonel Walker's observation has taught him that the teacher who can illustrate with ease before the class by free hand drawing, most successfully teaches, and hence his conclusion that every teacher ought to know how to draw. In truth all men and women ought to possess the accomplishment. We cannot recall a vocation in life in which the way is not smoothed, the labor lessened and human capacity to enjoy enlarged by the acquirement.

On the 12th instant, at Salsborg, Emperor William said some pleasant things of Americans. Some of our people sent him flowers at the reception given. In response he asked that they be invited to assemble in the hotel and meet him. This they did, when he greeted each one personally, and asked each for his or her card, and said, through Prince William as interpreter, "I am very much pleased with this courtesy paid me by Americans. I have a profound admiration for the American people." Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, in behalf of the Americans, responded saying, "The three millions of Germans in America are among our best citizens; but, though they do so much for us, they never lose any of their love of Fatherland, and they have taught fifty million Americans the deepest esteem and veneration for their Emperor and the great people he so wisely governs." All this is very pretty, and all proper enough. The Kaiser is at the head of a mighty nation. Many of his nationality are now of our citizenship. They are an energetic people and, barring a few Socialists and Anarchists, law-abiding, industrious and of our best citizenship. Not because he is William or an Emperor, but because he stands for a great people, Americans paid compliments to him. He was undoubtedly sincere in saying he admires the American people. Who could help it. The pork incident is now all forgotten and forgiven.

The separationists in the Irish National League Convention at Chicago—those who believe in achieving the independence of Ireland by force—made a feeble showing. The body with practical unanimity indorsed the home rule policy. But Mr. Alexander Sullivan voiced the truth when he said it was the suppression of the real sentiment of the delegates, in order that "the men in the breach might not be trammeled." But it was the wiser course, certainly. Home rule is possible; nay, probable; independence remote; and by force, more than delusive.

It is strange how much of brutality intolerance develops. It tends to prove the theory of the evolutionists and suggest that a lingering strain of the purely animal remains in humanity to lead men to such exhibitions as the Belfast riots. Here we have one man knocked on the head because he is a Catholic, another beaten to a jelly because he is a Protestant, and still others maimed and wounded, for opinion's sake, whose religious convictions and political sincerity could neither be measured nor weighed.

The Washington Territory Democratic Convention, on the 18th, adopted a platform "demanding" the "admission of Washington Territory into the union of States under the name of Washington, on terms of equality with other States." Why didn't the Convention take the other and natural step and condemn the Democratic influence and vote that prevented the admission of Washington at the late session? It is the fault of the Democracy, and of it alone, that Washington is not to-day a sovereign State.

Rev. Dr. Pepper, a Methodist preacher of Chicago, in addressing the Irish National League at Chicago, declared with vehemence that if Parnell should send a message, after exhausting all other methods, "Come and help us," "by the throne of God, there will be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States." Evidently this fighting parson is a red pepper.

Kelley, whom the Administration has been trying so long to fit into some diplomatic niche, has at last found a resting place as one of the Judges of the mixed Court in Turkey for adjusting disputes between foreigners in Turkey. The country heaves a sigh of relief.

Joaquin Miller proposes to quit his nomadic habits, retire to some quiet nook and take up the study and practice of the law. All right, so long as Joaquin keeps out of journalism, which he some time ago threatened to invade.

Medina, whom Cutting libeled, publishes a card declining to avail himself of the privilege accorded him by the Court to bring a civil action against the American. Medina is wise; Cutting could beat him on the execution.

The West is demanding the office of President again. It has had it but twice. That its claim must again be recognized is certain. It may not be pressed in 1888, but it might be, and with strength.

President from the West.

[The Oakland Tribune.]

Some time ago we referred to the crystalizing of a sentiment East in favor of Senator Stanford as the Republican nominee for President in 1888. The *Chronicle*, referring to the same subject, quotes the late remarks of Senator Edmunds, which it assumes were made in reference to and in favor of our California Senator. Senator Edmunds, upon being questioned as to the prospects of a Republican success in 1888, responded that "it depends upon who is nominated. If the Republicans go to the West and select some good, clean, upright man, with an honest record on financial questions, a man who is above reproach, the chances for the Republicans electing their candidate will be, I should say, seven out of ten."

The *Chronicle* thinks this refers specially to Senator Stanford, as he fills the bill. California will be very proud should she be called upon to furnish the next President, and no man East or West would make a more safe or able Chief Executive than her honored Senator. As we stated months ago, he is free from all entangling alliances, feuds and differences that surround the prominent men of the East, and would unite the party as probably no other man could do. His ability is unquestioned, standing in the forefront of the ablest men of our land. He has been tried in official positions and never found wanting. His wide grasp of intellect, business qualifications and stern integrity of character, purity of life and thorough knowledge of the whole scope of the business and wants of the nation make him peculiarly qualified for the position. But would Senator Stanford accept the great responsibility? Should it be tendered him he cannot refuse—no citizen can refuse the call of the people. Still we are assured that the Senator would far prefer the peace and quiet of private life that he may perfect and carry out the great educational plan he has conceived and inaugurated, which will be a greater and more lasting monument to his memory than even that of President of the Republic. There are two years yet intervening before the Presidential canvass will be inaugurated, and no one can tell what changes may occur in those two years. It is too early to start Presidential booms. But the attention directed toward Senator Stanford is not in the nature of a boom, but simply an acknowledgment of his peculiar fitness and availability for the high position.

County Publications.

The "Resources of San Joaquin County," is the title of a neatly-printed pamphlet edited by W. R. Ellis, of Stockton. It contains 64 pages, and is a very complete and interesting review of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of San Joaquin county. It is addressed particularly to strangers in search of homes in California.

A similar publication is entitled "Placer County; its Resources and Advantages," compiled by a committee of citizens of that county. This pamphlet contains a sectional map of Placer county, and also a list of railroad lands therein for sale. The varied resources of the county—agricultural, horticultural, mining, manufacturing, etc., are described, and the advantages enjoyed by different localities set forth in a readable manner.

Senator Cross' Thanks.—The *Bee* of yesterday denies that Senator Cross, in his argument in the McWhorter case, thanked the *Star* and Record-Union for their fair and impartial accounts of the preliminary examination. We again assert that the gentleman DID thank the two journals named, and we have witnesses who will testify to the truth of our statement.—*Evening Star, August 20th.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Literary Life" for August (Elder Publishing Company, Chicago), is the initial number of that magazine under the editorial control of Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the President. It is this number which the New York *World* the other day reproduced in its pages, in full, a feat we do not recall the parallel of. The magazine is of 46 pages, neatly printed, compact, and without any waste of space. The articles are, "Biography of Paul H. Hayne" (with portrait), by E. S. L. Thompson; "One of Hayne's Poems;" "Solitude," by John Burroughs; "The Riding of Sir Harold," a poem by Clinton Scollard; "The Risks of Authorship," by Maurice Thompson; "No Perfect Work but God's," a poem by Rose Hartwick Thorpe; "The Novel," a limited biography, by Professor David Swing; Quatrain "Sirius;" "The Oubliettes of Chillon," by Margaret J. Preston;" "Environment," a poem, by Charles J. O'Malley; "Among the Omahas," by Alice Fletcher; "A Summer's Silence," a poem, by Rebecca Peiley Reed; "Portraits of Authors, Collected from Carlisle's Works," by Susan Coleridge. Editorially Miss Cleveland talks of East and West, Miss Fletcher's work among the Indians, studies of Dante and Goethe, the Audubon Society, and the magazine and its plans. In her editorial columns there is not much of vigor except in the article on the Audubon Society, in which she enters a vigorous protest against the destruction of birds to feed the whim of fashion for their plumage. It is scarcely fair to judge of Miss Cleveland's possibilities by this initial effort in editorial management. There is a tint of the amateurish about her method and an unevenness in her diction, a lack of confidence in self, something of timidity, that reveals the beginner in a new field. But we prefer to see this than over-boldness and boasting and pompous promise. The critical skill exercised in passing upon the matter to appear reveals more of ability in Miss Cleveland than her editorial writings. She has selected well, and the present contents of "Literary Life" speak well for the future of the magazine.

"Men, Women and Gods" and other lectures by Helen H. Gardener opens with an introduction by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. The title of the work and the well-known beliefs of Colonel Ingersoll clearly indicate the radically liberal character of the book of the author. Colonel Ingersoll says: "The writer of this little volume has read the Bible with open eyes. The mist of sentimentality has not clouded her vision. She has had the courage to tell the result of her investigations. She has been quick to discover contradictions. She appreciates the humorous side of the stupidly solemn * * * No human being can answer her arguments. There is no answer. All the priests in the world cannot explain away her objections." It will suffice to say that while the text of the book in no wise is to be compared with the graceful wit and trenchant humor of Colonel Ingersoll, it does not fall a whit below his works of assault upon the Bible and the church. In this respect it frequently approaches the gross, and at all times is remarkably plain-spoken and vigorous and scathing in assault upon the Bible, the church and what is termed "theological fictions" and upon Christianity generally. The chief aim of Miss Gardener appears to be to prove that of all others women should have least respect for the religion of Christianity, on the ground that all its Biblical and church history has been marked by the degradation of woman. She is especially bitter upon the doctrine of vicarious atonement as unjust, weakening and corrupting, because, she holds, "It arranges for a man to be a criminal and to escape the consequences of his crime, destroys personal responsibility and is contrary to every moral principle." Truth Seeker Company, New York; Sacramento, C. S. Houghton.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have Harper & Bros.' (New York) issue of an octavo volume entitled "Bolingbroke, a historical study, and Voltaire in England," by John Churton Collins. It gives the political and literary life of Lord Bolingbroke, and an account of his life in exile. These chapters are followed by three on Voltaire's stay in England, from June, 1726, to March, 1729. It is a new chapter in the literary history of the eighteenth century. The essays in the volume were originally contributed to the *Quarterly Review* and to the *Cornhill Magazine*. Both series of essays have been carefully revised; to both series, but particularly to the second, considerable additions have been made. They have been collected in a volume because the author thinks that they throw light on two singularly interesting episodes in the political and literary history of the eighteenth century, and because he believes, that as they are the result of more research than will perhaps appear upon the surface, they may be of some use to future biographers of Bolingbroke and Voltaire.

Of the same series (and from the same house) we have "The Story of Germany," by Professor Sabine Baring-Gould, with the collaboration of Professor Arthur Gilman. The author is widely known as the writer of "Germany Present and Past," and of the volume entitled "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages." Professor Gilman is the author of "The Story of Rome," "A History of the American People," and other popular historical monographs. The story begins with the life of the German nation in the period when Rome was baffled by Herrmann, and follows down the record of time to the recent date when German arms conquered France. That it is made a recital of absorbing interest needs scarcely to be stated. It proceeds upon the plan of the series, to pay most attention to dramatic events and details, and less to analysis of causes and examination into social conditions. We know of no book in which the story of Germany is so admirably told or compassed in so few pages. Octavo; $1 50.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, we have the "Atlantic Monthly" for September, with this attractive table of contents: "The Law's Partiality to Married Women," Frank Gaylord Cook; "The Shell and the World," Rose Hawthorne Lathrop; "French and English," Philip Gilbert Hamerton; "Mademoiselle Joan," Rebecca Harding Davis; "Confessions of a Birds' Nest Hunter," Bradford Torrey; "Edwin Percy Whipple," Thomas Wentworth Higginson; "The Princess Casamassima" (Book Fourth, XLI., XLII.; Book Fifth, XLIII., XLIV.), Henry James; "The Links of Chance," Andrew Holbrooke; "The Paper Money Craze of 1786 and the Shays Rebellion," John Fiske; "The Saloon in Politics," George Frederic Parsons; "Schuyler's American Diplomacy," "Grant's Memoirs" (second volume), "The Contributor's Club," "Books of the Month," and the usual serials.

Of "The Story of the Nations" series (press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London; San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft & Co.), we have "The Story of Norway," by Hjalmar H. Boyesen. Probably no modern writer is better qualified than the poetic Boyesen to popularize a historical work on Norway. The study of the history of the Norsemen he has made the business of his life, and it has been a business, too, of love. Prior to issuance of this book no other on Norway has appeared in English that comes up to the need of the inquiring mind. According to the plan of the series of which this volume is one, the book dwells particularly upon the dramatic phases of historical events rather than the growth of institutions and sociological phenomena. For the general reader this treatment renders the volume all the more attractive. Octavo, cloth, $1 50.

From T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, we have a copy of Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth's novel "The Missing Bride, or Mirian the Avenger." It is issued in cheap form—selling at 75 cents. It is probably the best of the very many works of fiction by Mrs. Southworth, and the demand for a cheap edition of it testifies to its lasting popularity. We have no liking for her novels. The marvelous facility with which she produced them was always a matter of profound wonder with us, and only equalled by the amazing ability she possessed to string words together and evolve plots from her fancy whereon to string her sounding sentences. But there are people who admire her style and take interest in her stories. By such the new issue of the volume named will be welcomed.

Andrew Carnegie, the Pennsylvania iron master and millionaire, has written, and Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, have published a small octavo volume, entitled "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain." It is a well and simply told story of a trip through England, in which, in a charmingly pleasant way, he details all the social affairs he attended, the public meetings in which he sat, the business marts he visited, the castles, churches, cities, towns, roads and rivers of England he saw. It was originally printed for private circulation, but knowledge of it broadened into a demand for its reproduction for the general public. It is a very readable volume and of a wholly new order, as books of travel go. For sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

The "Magazine of Art" for September (Cassell & Co., New York, London and Paris), is at hand. It is rich in fine illustrations—"The Sower," from the statue by Thornycroft, A. R. A., being especially fine, as also the full-page cut from Picknett's "Sultry Day," and another from Meyer's painting, "A Nunnery in Bruges." "Old Edinburgh," an article of special interest, and the paper on "Some New York Theaters," with illustrations of exterior and interior architecture, is very attractive. All the text matter relates to art, art history, decoration, art progress and news, galleries of painting and critical notes.

The "Sanitarian" for July is an unusually interesting number. Dr. Romaine J. Curtiss, Professor of Hygiene in the Joliet, Ill., College of Physicians and Surgeons, contributes an article on "The Hygiene of Nature; or Natural Selection and Immunity from Disease;" "Climatic Treatment of Phthisis," by Dr. Harold Williams; "Proceedings of the American Medical Association;" "The Introduction of Dangerous Diseases;" "Mortality of Children;" "Health of Children," and various other subjects. It is a pamphlet that all families should read. Publication office, 113 Fulton street, New York.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have of Harper's Handy Series, Julian Corbett's Norse romance, "The Fall of Asgord." It is a novel of remarkable novelty and profound interest. The purpose of the author is to do something by this story towards removing those vague misunderstandings of Norse antiquity, which, as the author puts it, some still share with Alan Quartermain, the imaginary and versatile explorer of "King Solomon's Mines," who had possessed himself of the opinion, not indeed, without cause, that the ancient Dane was "a kind of white Zulu." Paper covers, 25 cents.

Of musical magazines, "The Song Friend" (S. W. Straub, Chicago), presents in August number, "Nancy Lee," a ballad, by Stephen Adams; "Oh, Fred, Tell them to Stop," by George Meen; "Katy's Letter," song, by Lady Dufferin; "Long, Long Ago," newly arranged; and "Fatinitza March," by Franz Von Suppe. The "Musical Herald" (Franklin Square, Boston), has in the August issue these musical numbers: "Schubert's Serenade," arranged by J. P. Weston; "When the Breeze with a Sigh," vocal duet, by A. H. Palmer; and "Song without Words," by X. Scharwenka, Op. 62, No. 7.

The August magazine of "American History" (30 Lafayette Place, New York), is a spirited mid-summer number. The topics treated are agreeably diversified, and of general interest to the reading public everywhere. The articles are well written, and the greater part of them are of national significance. The volumes of this magazine, handsomely bound, are very much in demand. They grow rather than diminish in value with age.

The American Ornithologists' Union, of New York, have issued Bulletin No. 1 of the committee on "Protection of Birds." This is a republication of various reports that have appeared in print from organizations that have undertaken the matter of the preservation of the song birds of America. It is a strong appeal in behalf of the birds.

A small paper covered volume issued by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 31 Rose street, New York, is entitled "The Battle for Bread." It contains a series of sermons on the relations of labor and capital, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D. They are vigorous, pointed and emphatic expressions by a widely popular Christian minister.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, have reprinted as one of the "Travelers' Series," Thomas Hood's "Up the Rhine," completed by Hood at Ostend in 1839. This is the book of which Hood wrote: "Jane is horrified at my sending out 'Up the Rhine;' she says it contains so many quizzes on the Germans."

"The Wide Awake" for August (D. Lathrop & Co., Boston), is a gem in literature for the young people. This number is specially attractive in its fresh, clean, short stories and beautiful poems, and in its illustrations. Much of the reading will also be equally interesting and edifying to older people.

"The Quiver," an illustrated magazine for Sunday and general reading, in its September number sustains its former excellent reputation. Its articles are of a high order of merit, and entitle it to rank among the best of American publications. Cassell & Co., 739 Broadway, New York, publishers.

"'Ostler Joe, and Other Choice Readings" is the title of a small pamphlet just received from J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 31 Rose street, New York. "'Ostler Joe" is the poem, the reading of which by a Washington society lady some time ago, caused such a sensation. The book contains about forty selections.

"Babyhood" for August—a magazine for mothers, and devoted exclusively to the care of infants and young children, is at hand. Marion Harland is editor of general nursery topics, and Dr. Leroy M. Hale, medical editor. Babyhood Publishing Company, 5 Beekman street, New York.

In "The Cosmopolitan" for August we find excellent articles by Edgar Fawcett, Professor Herbert Tuttie, Jean Rameau, Bessie Chandler, Alphonse Daudet, William F. Peck, Hannah Hudson, and a long list of able contributors. "The Cosmopolitan" is published at Rochester, N. Y.

"The Voice," published at New York and Albany by E. S. Werner, has acquired a leading place as a review of the speaking and singing voice. It presents clearly the Delsarte system of ediomatic expression, and will be found of value to all interested in voice culture.

The "Library Magazine," of New York, for August is at hand. Its contents are of an unusually interesting character, embracing articles from the pens of many of the best authors of the day. John B. Alden, publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York.

The "Nineteenth Century Almanac" is a useful compendium of historical facts covering each year of the present century. It is in three editions—prices 15 and 50 cents and $1, according to binding, etc. Allen, Lane & Scott, Philadelphia.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have of Harper's Franklin Square Library series, "In the Old Palozzo," a novel by Gertrude Foule (20 cents) and "Like Lucifer," a novel by Denzil Vane (20 cents).

The "New Moon" magazine for old and young (New Moon Publishing Company, Lowell, Mass.), is a bright and exceedingly interesting publication, and its issue for August fully maintains its good standing.

Of Macmillan's Summer-Reading series we have from C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, Mrs. Oliphant's strong and interesting romance, "Effie Ogilvie, the Story of a Young Life." Paper covers; 50 cents.

The "Ladies' Floral Cabinet," published at 22 Vesey street, New York, has put in its August appearance. It is replete with reliable information for all that take an interest in floriculture and domestic arts.

The "Herald of Health" for August contains a number of excellent articles in keeping with its title. Dr. M. L. Holbrook, publisher, 13 Laight street, New York.

In the "California Teacher and Home Journal" for July is begun the publication of a drama, "Louis the Sixteenth," by Adair Welcker, of this city.

Press Notes.

The Gilroy *Advocate* has issued an extra edition of that paper, setting forth the resources and prospects of Gilroy valley. It is a valuable publication for its purpose.

A small quarto four-page weekly paper, entitled *Pacific Opinion*, is now published at Los Angeles. It is prohibition in sentiment.

The *Sanitary Era* is the title of a new weekly publication, by William C. Conant, 34 Bond street, New York. Its name indicates its purpose. Too much good literature cannot be placed before the public upon this subject.

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Immense Sales of Land.—The present sales of State lands are unprecedented in the history of Nevada. The sales in one month now amount to as much as formerly they amounted to in one whole year. The Carson *Free Lance* says that last month there were sold by General Preble and Deputy Noteware over 40,000 acres of land. The receipts from these sales amounted to $50,000, thus swelling the school fund to this extent. The selections of lands are made principally from Humboldt, Elko and Washoe counties.—*Eureka Sentinel*.

Poor Parepa! An Eastern journal says: Minneapolis has a spirit medium through whom Parepa Rosa makes herself manfest. Ordinarily this medium cannot carry a tune, but under the influence of Parepa Rosa her singing is artistic, and her voice strikes the high notes with ease.

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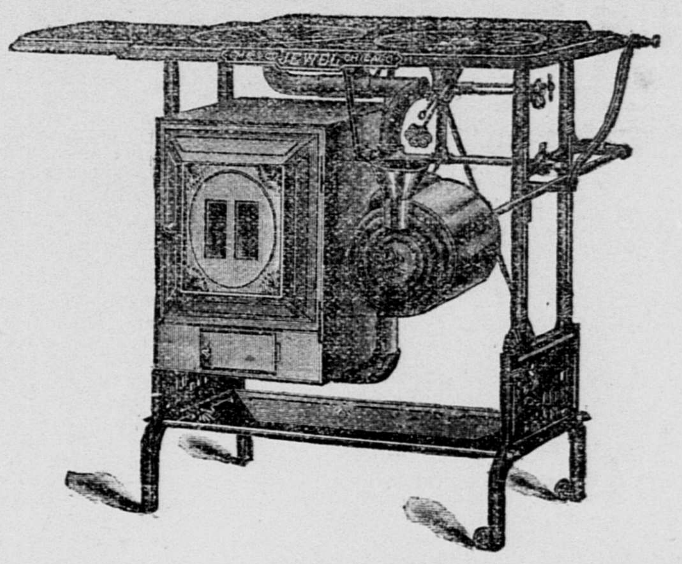

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