DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SATURDAY..................JANUARY 29, 1887

The Record-Union *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

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NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Eastern.—Dr. C. D. Bradley and wife, of Chicago, have become insane and poverty-stricken through the use of cocaine. ......The worst results threatened by the coal-handlers' strike are being experienced ......Next Wednesday 9,170 packages of tea are to be sold at auction in New York...... Several private pension bills were vetoed yesterday by the President......The Denver Circle Railroad has been absorbed by the Chicago and Rock Island......Fifty thousand men will be out on a strike to-day in the vicinity of New York ......Jay Gould has bought the Little Rock and Mississippi Railroad......A New York surgeon yesterday refractured Sullivan's arm and set it properly, the pugilist fainting under the operation......Silver in New York, 102⅞.

Foreign.—Officers are preparing for wholesale evictions on Achili Island, off County Mayo, Ireland......The fisheries dispute has led to a conference between Salisbury and Minister Phelps......Emperor William announces that he will at once call in 72,000 men of the reserves for military instruction......Silver in London, 47⅛d.

Pacific Coast.—Cajeme, the noted Yaqui chief, has surrendered to the Mexicans...... Henry Schultz and Charles M. Coleman have been convicted of burglary in Calaveras county......Benjamin Arthur, one of the alleged murderers of Erickson in Shasta county, is on trial......Anderson, Shasta county, had a $75,000 fire yesterday. ......The weather about Truckee is cold, and the ice men are happy......A train of supply cars was upset near Yreka on Thursday......Heavy ice formed in Merced yesterday......H. J. Crow's libel suit against the Los Angeles *Express* has been withdrawn......Daugherty, the escaped lunatic, is still at large in San Luis Obispo, no one daring to attempt his capture......Stockton is to have a $30,000 pavilion......The jury in the Higgins murder trial has disagreed.

DR. NEWMAN'S RECENT "AMERICAN" SERMON.

Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., of Washington—who not long since spent some months on this coast—on Thanksgiving Day last preached a sermon, which in many respects struck boldly a responsive chord in American sentiment, and created a demand for its publication that has resulted in putting the sermon before the country in book form. The general demand for it, the wide distribution it is having, and the comment it is exciting, strongly indicate the spirit in which its utterances are received and constitute sufficient present reference to it. The points made and doctrines advanced by the distinguished preacher—which are dividing public opinion in some respects and securing its approval in others—the general reader is entitled to have presented in the popular form of brevity. These points we summarize, presenting every salient feature of the discourse, to stand upon its own merits, and reserving comment for the present and greater convenience of space. From statement of our national progress and wealth, that is not without statistical interest, he proceeded to inquire into "the divine purpose" of placing us among the nations of the earth, and the mission of the Republic.

The first proposition in his major premise is, that within a zone of power between the 30th and 60th parallels of north latitude have existed the great nations of the past, in it exist all of the present, and within it is our home. Why designate this as a charmed circle, since north of it have existed nations of wealth, luxury and influence, and south of it are Egypt, Arabia, India and other nations that have lived in splendor? Because, he replies, within that belt have existed the nations that have given direction to the thought of mankind, have created the philosophy for the race, given jurisprudence, history and oratory, poetry, art, science, and government to mankind.

Our location, then, is in accord with a foretold destiny, is for a purpose, and the mission of the nation is, therefore, for the accomplishment of a purpose of Providence "for the elevation of mankind to a better future." We started where other nations left off, and our forefathers stood upon the very summit of humanity. And in proof of these assertions he pointed to the genesis of the nation as compared to that of the Assyrians, who sprang from a band of hunters; Egypt, from the despised race; Rome, from freebooters; England, from painted barbarians. Out of a body containing such intellects as those of Franklin, Madison, Washington and Hamilton, who voiced the brotherhood of the race, declared the ultimate of human rights, exhausted the right of revolution, came our constitutional form of free government. Under the ideas of that era we have taken in and grown out of the Puritans of New England, the Dutch of New York, and the English of Virginia.

This brought the eminent preacher to his minor premise, that our population being cosmopolitan, began with the best blood of the old world—sprang from men who came not as paupers, nor sluggards, but as laborers in the world of progress, fit to be of the composition of our constitutional society. But there has been a change in the character of the foreign current drifting to our shores. The great opportunity, he asserted, has been abused, and is to-day the largest source of our national danger.

Abruptly—with startling suddenness—the preacher here reached the conclusion of his syllogism:

> We are now bound to call a halt along the line of immigration; to say to those peoples of the Old World that this is not a new Africa, nor a new Ireland, nor a new Germany, nor a new Italy, nor a new England, nor a new Russia; that this is not a brothel for the Mormon, a fetich for the negro, a country for the ticket-of-leave man; not a place for the criminals and paupers of Europe; but this country is for man—man in his intelligence, man in his morality, man in his love of liberty; man, whosoever he is, wheresoever he cometh.

He would have us, if not close the gates, place them ajar, declare that this country is for Americans—that is, typical Americans. He would have the nation by its policy proclaim to the world that he is an American, whether native or foreign born, who accepts seven great ideas which shall differentiate him from all other peoples. Could he call the roll, he believed he would find as many intelligent foreigners who came here, not for selfishness, but for liberty and for America's sake, who would be in accord with the sentiment of his declaration that America is for the typical American.

After paying a high tribute to the foreign element that becomes American by assimilation—the typical American, without regard to place of birth—he proceeded to specify the seven great attributes which he holds to be the distinguishing features of the true American: (1) That civil and political rights are not grants from superiors to inferiors, but flow out of the order and constitution of Nature. (2) That moral force, not physical, is to maintain these rights. (3) That their safeguards are individual culture and responsibility. (4) That secular education is provided by the State, and is forever free from sectarian control. (5) That there is no alliance of State and Church; the Government non-religious, but not irreligious. (6) That the Sabbath is a day of rest from ordinary care and toil. (7) That Christianity, in its ethics and charities, is the religion of this land.

Proceeding upon these to fortify his position, he declared it a bold venture for the fathers to place personal liberty foremost without regard to birth or education or civilization, and sublime courage alone inspired the declaration that civil and political rights are not grants from superiors. It is these that differentiate us from all others, that establish the doctrine that we are born free and equal, and that our political rights are inalienable, inseparable from our birth. It was this declaration that astonished Europe and sent a chill through royal blood, but which oncoming generations approved, and oncoming centuries will applaud. So it follows that the naturalized citizen must renounce all allegiance to princes and other governments, and reject the assumed superiority of any human grantor. As the fathers asserted moral force as the defense of a government by the people, but of a citizenship that makes every member a soldier in the disguise of a citizen, comes the moral sentiment, which in its aggregation is public opinion, mightier than armies or navies. Out of the individuality of the citizen comes the collective man, our national life. "The American citizen is a republic of one," exclaimed the preacher, thus originating a more forcible expression for an old and vital truth. He is an American, no matter whether native or foreign born, who accepts the segregation of public education from the teachings of the church—a bold move in political science by the fathers. Though intelligence is a boundless power, producing as much evil as good, damning as well as blessing, yet we must, in loyalty to the organic principle of the Government, stand true to the new doctrine in the science of statecraft, since we can know no class but citizens, no obligation but protection, no duty but the welfare of the people. The doctrine of the segregation of church and State must be accepted by the foreigner who is to become typically American, to the rejection of all ideas of temporal power here on the part of church rulers and pontiffs. He is a true American citizen, he insisted, who maintains the Sabbath day as an American institution which should be consecrated to rest from labor, and devoted to mental and physical repose. He went so far in this declaration as to insist it shall not be a day of recreation, to be spent in riotous living and in brawls, but in a manner in harmony with the institutions of religion and the dominant sentiment of the country. The tendency is to transplant the European Sabbath to America, and against this he emphatically protested. So far as its ethics are concerned, he insisted that a Christianity not of sect or creed, but as taught by the four evangelists, is essential to be recognized as the religion of the land; to the end that it should be embodied in constitutional and statutory law; to the end that its teachings of the brotherhood of man should be accepted, and its lessons of fraternity, equality, justice and mercy be incorporated in the law of society.

In conclusion, he insisted that the great movements among the peoples of earth menace us, and raise the question—in the face of the present vast immigration, the fact that Europe can send us 2,000,000 of immigrants a year for the next hundred years—"Who are those that come?" He asserted, in discussing this inquiry, that most immigrants are "by twelve times" more disposed to crime than are those of native stock, and some statistical data is given in support of this allegation; thus, that in 1870, 20 per cent. of the population of New England was of foreign birth, and furnished 75 per cent. of the crime. Statistics of the liquor traffic, he also cited at length, to fortify the statement that serious danger comes to us from inebriety among the foreign population. Thus in Philadelphia, out of 8,034 persons engaged in the liquor traffic, the statisticians place Americans at 470, while all others are foreign. Of the 8,034, 3,696 are females, and but one of these is American. Of the 8,034 in the business, 6,418 had been under arrest for some crime. Another objection he raised to the existing order is the possession of large property interests by alien corporations and individuals. He would have neither any foreign language taught in the public schools, to the exclusion of or in preference to the English tongue, nor any laws printed in a foreign tongue, nor no part of the country by land possession subject to any church—the instance of a Territory being cited where a church is the dominant landlord. He would extinguish mention, and thought if possible, of classification of voters—a sentiment, by the way, the Record-Union gave allegiance to long since. There should be no Irish vote or German vote, let us add, no Irish-Americans, nor German-Americans, nor native Americans, but only two classes recognized in politics or society—Americans and aliens.

Dr. Newman spoke boldly in conclusion for extension of the term of residence required for naturalization to ten or fifteen years, drawing a broad distinction between the native-born boy who leaves school at 18, intelligent and American in thought, purpose and ambition, but who must wait still three years before voting, and the foreigner, of whom is required but five years of probation. He would have also a clearer definition of what constitutes the "good moral character" which must be proven as a prerequisite to admission to citizenship. Thus protected, he believes the nation may look forward to a glorious future.

THE FUNDED DEBT AGAIN.

In the space of less than a quarter of a column the legislative correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, treating of the funded debt of Sacramento, crowds more error and rubbish than we have ever known to be equaled by any previous exploit of a bull in a china shop. A single example will suffice:

> The Carroll bill, against which there is decided opposition in and out of the Legislature, proposes to increase the annual tax for the liquidation of the obligations of the city to about $35,000 a year. Being a special law, however, it is of doubtful constitutionality and therefore will probably not be passed. The opponents of it declare that they are for the repeal of the Funding Act of 1876, which would at once depreciate the bonds so that the city could buy them in at almost nothing. The latter appears to be a scheme to openly defraud the bondholders.

Here's history and financial logic for you! Whoever heard of a Funding Act of 1876? The idea that the repeal of the Act of 1872 would so depreciate the bonds as to make them valueless and amount to a fraud upon the bondholders is provocative of hilarious mirthfulness for its wild absurdity. We prefer to charitably believe that some emissary of Daniel Meyer has got to the ear of the *Bulletin* correspondent, and pumped him full of private advices, than to entertain the belief that the San Francisco journal has permitted itself to be used knowingly against the best interests of this city. To point out the fallacy of the *Bulletin's* statement, it is needed only to again refer to the figures we gave yesterday. It was then shown that the abolition of the Funded Commission would *appreciate* the value of the bonds and be worth a cool $300,000 to the bondholders. For instance, the Funded Debt Commission now holds nearly a half a million, or quite one-third of the bonds outstanding, and upon detached coupons amounting to over $800,000 it draws interest for the city from the sinking fund. Now any man can see, whose mental vision is at all clear, that the abolition of the Commission would, by repeal of the Act of 1872, cancel the bonds held by the Board, and that every dollar now drawn back in behalf of the city would go to the bondholders. Will the *Bulletin* stake its reputation for financial ability on the proposition that augmentation of a fund to pay interest on a security depreciates the value of the security? We think not. Again, assuming that the Act is repealed, with $85,000 in the sinking fund next year to apply to interest payments—$55,000 of which, under the Commission, would go to pay interest calls by the coupons held by it—the whole $85,000 would go to pay interest upon $1,000,000 of bonds held by outside parties, whereas it is now used to pay interest upon $1,500,000 of indebtedness. Would such a consummation tend to depreciate the market value of the outside bonds? Clearly not; on the contrary, it would send them up to par, and the more distant ones to a premium, since the interest is full and unctious, and the bonds to fall due at distant dates would thus insure the investment in long-continued fat returns. The bondholders are only seemingly opposing the repeal of the Act creating the Commission. In point of fact they are laboring for its repeal, but to do so openly would be the worst policy for them imaginable. We must assume, therefore, that the *Bulletin's* representative has been beguiled and innocently mislead. Let the *Bulletin* understand that Sacramento does not desire to be a party to any dishonesty, or to have any part in defrauding its creditors; but its does maintain the wisdom of policy that permits it to enter the market and buy up its outstanding undue securities on a level with other purchasers, and not one of the evidences of which indebtedness ever cost the bondholders anything like face value, nor the half of it.

"GUTTER GAZETTE" LITERATURE.

The New York *Evening Post* makes the weakness of the defense of journals that publish the reports of scandal trials and other shameful and fetid-filthy gutter matter, perfectly clear, when it retorts that:

> Nobody reads such stuff for the purpose of making himself better, and nobody is the better of reading it. It is a sort of literature which used to be confined to books, which were expensive because they were necessarily scarce and hard to get at, being in every country under the ban of the police, of the clergy, of parents and teachers. In our day, however, it has, through the newspaper press, broken loose from the old bounds, and goes to every house along with the morning bread and milk, and is bought and sold in the streets like matches or cigars. It reaches men, women and children in our day just as if it were mixed with the flour, or butter, or coffee, because the newspaper has become an article of daily household necessity. Every editor can at least once fill thousands of homes with stuff which a hundred years ago had to be sought for with shame and fear, and concealed when found, and of which nobody acknowledged the possession but the old roues, who made up libraries of what are called *Ludibria*.

The chief claim of the publishers of otherwise decent journals, in excuse for the publication of revolting and debasing matter, is that the public demand such literature. But if that be true—which cannot be shown—how can it justify the conscience-feeling publisher in doing that his very offensive attitude proves to be demoralizing and wrong? The newspaper men who are convinced of the error of the filth policy are moving at the East and in England to secure its abandonment by common consent, and thus impose upon the virtue of publishers a severe strain, when the temptation to fatten the purse offers. We agree with the *Post* that there is very little to be hoped for from such an effort. As our contemporary puts it:

> The very qualities which fit a man for the conduct of a thriving two-cent paper make it almost impossible for him to support unmoved the spectacle of a roaring trade done by a rival in news which he might have had, were he less pure and public-spirited. All his training and all his talents tend to unfit him for such an ordeal. And yet every one who suppressed filthy reports from high motives would be subjected to it. For, besides every good editor who is seeking the elevation of mankind, there exists a wicked editor, who takes a wholly humorous view of the elevation of mankind, and does not care what becomes of the race as long as his own dividends are good. And the savage joy with which the latter would ladle out the filth and rake the money into the till would fill the good editor's soul with bitterness, and finally, in most cases, drag him down into the pit.

This is an entirely correct view, and leads us to the conclusion we regret our contemporary fails to express, though it probably entertains the belief, that the only remedy to stop the washing of filthy linen in public is to make it criminal. Why not? If one exposes his person before his neighbor's door, he is pounced upon by the police and carted off to prison. Yet that offense is immeasurably less heinous, because so revolting, than to print columns of filth, moral rottenness and exposure of disgusting amour, marital infidelities and the arts of procurement, "done up" in racy English, and force the precious record upon the attention of the youth of the land; the wives, daughters and untouched sons of the home-loving and decency-respecting citizen.

"Censorship of the press!" Yes, censorship; for that purpose, since "liberty of the press" was never meant to imply license to contaminate the fountains of society, and make every child in the land foul with the touch of moral leprosy, as such literature will do for the generation coming on, unless a censorship to the extent indicated is set up.

It is simply impossible to expect, and thinking men fully realize it, the homes of the country to give us a virtuous, pure-minded, woman-respecting, oncoming generation, if impure newspaper literature has free access to the fireside. No man is so absurd as to think that he can put forbidden books into the hands of his sons and daughters, and expect them not to be smeared with the pitch, any more than expect them to dwell in malarial swamps and not be affected by the deadly miasm. Yet the forbidden books, from the vilest to those of most finished style and highest literary excellence, could not prove so harmful to youth, as the daily newspaper that reeks with reports such as those that characterized accounts of the Campbell divorce case. No wonder the *Post* takes a dismal view of the whole question, and despairs of a remedy.

A PEANUT POLICY.

Nicknames have attached to parties, measures and men, that have proved more disastrous to them than argumentative opposition, policies or doctrines. Let the Democracy look to it that it does not invite and deserve the appellation, "The Peanut Party." That party now coolly proposes, by its leaders, to strike down the raisin, prune and table-nut and fig industries of California, and opening the free-list so wide—according to one plan, under the specious plea of equalization—that raisin, currant, prune and nut and fig producers in California would find their occupation gone—sold out, indeed, to the Mediterranean producers, foot and hand. But while California is thus to be delivered over to foreign growers, Virginia is to be protected in her peanut business. The title, therefore, of the peanut party not inaptly applies to the Democracy. The proposed policy of the leaders of the Democracy could not be more effectively framed to make California Republican almost unanimously. Let us see what, in the very beginning, has been the effect of home production upon foreign imports. In 1886, for the three months ending June 30th, the following showing of declination of imports is made by the latest official returns, and is due wholly to the entry of California products into competition with the foreign:

Imports Dutiable.	Second Quarter, 1885.		Second Quarter, 1886.	
	Values.	Quantity	Values.	Quant'y
Raisins	$96,419	1,400,101	866,871	1,012,120
Almonds	69,375	698,491	59,548	536,574
Other nuts	85,662	....	72,827	....
Prunes	484,087	15,229,446	126,473	3,852,327

The showing for three months ending September 30, 1886, we are enabled to give from the latest report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, which volume has been received since the foregoing table was written. From this fresher official document we glean these facts:

Imports Dutiable.	Third Quarter, 1885.		Third Quarter, 1886.	
	Values.	Quant'y	Values.	Quant'y
Prunes	$181,890	4,954,819	$85,153	2,605,583
Raisins	461,470	6,115,694	301,941	4,071,138
Almonds	123,747	1,290,327	30,256	297,849

These fruits and nuts now pay an ad valorem rate of duty of from 19.49 to 28.24. As we pointed out in our issue of Thursday, in 1884 Spain sent to us 56,677,657 pounds of raisins. In 1885 the export fell off nearly 12,000,000, and in 1886 declined to 38,000,000 pounds. It is a matter the dullest intellect can understand, that with the present success attained in raisin and prune-curing and nut-growing in California, the time is very near at hand when we will be able to supply the home market to the exclusion of the foreign product, and that, too, with as good, and most often a better article. The Democracy proposes, however, to see to it, by its peanut policy, that this consummation shall not be attained. We congratulate the Democracy upon its wisdom.

The health authorities in San Francisco are alarmed at the prevalence and increase of diphtheria in that city, and the propriety of closing the public schools is being seriously considered. Not that the school buildings are in an unsanitary condition, but because the intermingling of children tends to the spread of the pest. The authorities there—and everywhere, for that matter—should not only prohibit attendance at school by children from families diphtheria has recently afflicted, but they should do as has been done in Philadelphia, rigidly prohibit public funerals of victims of diphtheria. The spread of the disease is aided by attendance at such funerals. Interments of victims of the pestilence should be attended by the fewest possible number. Moreover, the local health regulations should require those suffering from the disease to be isolated—so far as that is possible—and no persons permitted to come into the room where they are ill except those needed to nurse them. A few such regulations rigidly enforced as is done when small-pox is epidemic, are absolutely necessary. In Philadelphia the enforcement of such ordinances has proven highly beneficial, and a positive check to the spread of the disease.

A bill is pending before the Senate requiring the plaintiff in an action for libel or slander, or for malpractice in surgery or medicine, to give, as a pre-requisite to being heard, a bond $500 with sureties, for the payment of costs and charges. It is well enough to protect people against mere blackmailing suits, but let it be asked how far the law should go in closing its doors to the humblest citizen in the land. The poor man unable to respond to a money judgment would be practically shut out of Court, however meritorious his case, since it is known to all that it is becoming daily more and more difficult to secure bondsmen for any purpose, and scores of citizens enter into obligations with each other not to sign any security bond or paper. Now the man without means or friends willing to pledge themselves to the payment of money for him ought not to be shut out from prosecuting an action for injury done his character or his person. If the bill cannot be so amended as to avoid the closing of the doors of the Courts upon the poor, it ought to be abandoned.

The New York *Commercial*, exasperated by the damage done to public business by the coal-handlers and supplemental strikes, asks if the country is hereafter to be ruled as heretofore "by the will of a free people, or become subject to the arbitrary control of secret societies of men banded together to promote their own interest?" It is not difficult to answer the question. The country will depart from the rule of the will of the people just in proportion as the people neglect the political duties in the selection of law-makers and officers. The present drift is to put men into power who knuckle to influences not recognizable under the laws, and who care more to curry favor with classes than promote vigorous Americanisms and uphold the institutions of the republic. We shall be ruled by private and irresponsible organizations just as long as we continue to select officials who lack the moral courage to do their duty.

Since whatever injuriously affects trade or interrupts the ordinary currents of commerce must be felt by labor, we can easily understand why the Knights of Labor should do as they have done, and protest against the approval of the interstate commerce bill. They cannot understand it, its provisions are ambiguous, its delegation of power is obnoxious to them, and it is dangerously discriminating, for it gives license to a Commission at will to transfer the burden of the business of carrying goods from one route to another, and since it operates restrictively upon one class of carriers and leaves their competitors free from control, it naturally presents itself to the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor as unjust and unwisely discriminating.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

A Boom in Orchard and Vineyard Lands—The Proposed Railroad Extension.

A correspondent, writing from Placerville, says that El Dorado county never had so flattering and prosperous an outlook as at present. The orchardists and vineyardists are putting out a large acreage, the former planting Bartlett pears and French prunes, the latter the choicest varieties of wine, table and raisin grapes. Land throughout the county has appreciated in value from 50 to 100 per cent., and in some more favored localities is valued at five times what it was two years ago. At this time almond trees are in full bloom, and the orange crop at its best. The farmer here has learned in the past few years that the orange can be grown as successfully in our foot hills as can the apple. The only requisite is to get the groves located, not on the lowest ground, nor yet on the hill tops, but between the extreme, and sheltered from the north winds, which, by the way, are not prevalent in this section. A man who has twenty acres of bearing Bartlett pears in this county is assured of an income of $5,000 per annum. Any man with a small amount of capital can secure that in three years from planting.

What most interests our Placerville people and which would make El Dorado take a first rank among the horticultural counties of the State, is better railroad facilities. The road now terminates at Shingle Springs, and so far as our fruit shipments are concerned, might as well stop at Folsom. We are still in hopes that the railroad people will recognize the undeveloped wealth of our soil, the immensity of our timber belt, the value and extent of our quarries, the richness of our quartz and seam mines, and extend the road twelve miles beyond its terminus, which will bring it to Placerville, the county seat. This will open up a market for much material now too remote from the railroad to handle with profit, will encourage the fruit-grower, and cause our hills and valleys to be planted to orchards and vineyards. As a business proposition the railroad people should do it. As a business proposition the people of this section should make it an object for the railroad to do it. The railroad company has made two surveys from Shingle Springs to Placerville, and the cost of construction will be slight in either case. The road will likely come into the town through the deep cut made through Coon Hollow Hill by the working of a gravel mine. We expect to see the locomotive run into a depot in this town within the next twelve months, and when that day comes we will have a boom in real estate second only to that of Los Angeles.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Charles W. Porterfield went to Marysville yesterday.

E. W. Witmer, County Clerk of El Dorado county, is in the city.

Andrew J. Shields, of this city, went to San Francisco yesterday, en route to China.

Secretary of State Hendricks and General Cosby went to the bay yesterday afternoon.

Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, Secretary of the State University, returned to Berkeley yesterday from the Capitol.

Mrs. Wm. Beckman and Mrs. Creed Haymond went to San Francisco by yesterday afternoon's train.

J. B. Baccus, Jr., of the Lower Lake *Press*, and George A. Morris, of the Marysville *Appeal*, are in the city.

Hon. W. H. A. Pike and Hon. H. Rice, members of the Assembly from the State of Nevada, were at the Senate chamber in Sacramento yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. McAdams (formerly Miss Laura A. McCormick), left for Victoria, B. C., last Thursday, where in the future they will reside.

M. J. Dunnigan and Miss Sallie McGraw, of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. Father Grace yesterday, and left for Monterey to spend their honeymoon.

The Club Plaisir proposes to give a Mikado party at Turner Hall on the evening of February 9th, in compliment to the members of the Legislature, and it is anticipated that it will be a merry and very complete affair, as the members feel much interest in it. The ladies will be attired *a la* Japanese, and the gentlemen in evening dress.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: F. S. McComber, Sonora; Alex McPherson, San Francisco; J. L. Gould, Dutch Flat; Chas Steinmetz, B. Irnehoot, Santa Cruz; W. S. Mouroe, Reno; Douglas White, New York; Caleb Dorsey, Stanislaus; Mrs. W. P. Mathews, Tehama; Chas. J. Burnham Boston; Geo. W. Mapes, Reno; Frank Sprague, Woodland; J. McCarthy, San Francisco; J. C. Sawyer and wife, Galt; B. F. Smith, Rocklin; J. N. Young, city.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: A. Herman and wife, Captain F. W. Titus, Frank Curtis, Mrs. S. P. McEdson, New York; W. H. A. Pike, H. Rice, Hugh J. Mohan, Nevada; J. E. Davis, G. P. Ostrom, J. E. Newman, J. L. Fogg, J. A. Snook, H. M. Place, H. Downs, H. Y. Ross, J. O. Currier, U. Hartwell, San Francisco; F. W. Johnson and wife, Marysville; R. F. Parks, San Francisco; M. V. Sparks, Oakland; C. H. Huffman, Merced; George Van Gordon, San Luis Obispo; N. Thorp, C. W. Morton, New York; J. H. Henderson, San Francisco.

Mining Matters Near Lovelocks.

Eds. Record-Union: Knowing you are always anxious to obtain the latest events which would be of interest to your many readers, I propose to give you the outline from which we expect to greatly add to the general business of our little desert town. It is but natural for a person engaged in the general pursuits of life to uphold the principles and callings which they are engaged in, and from the earliest time of which history has cognizance the spirit and desire of the human family to obtain wealth has been the main thought and ambition of life. This being the direct motive, it only requires the necessary stimulant to generate ideas from which man selects his calling. It may, therefore, be a little ambiguous in stating that the calling of a miner is one of the most noble in the various channels from which man makes his selection; but we find in the second chapter of Genesis, eleventh verse, that gold came from the country of Havilah, and that it was mined by the people of that town. It is also a fact that the ancients understood mining and carried on the reduction of metals on as large a scale, and with as perfect results, as those of the present time. Cadmus, who lived in the sixteenth century before Christ, opened and developed the first mine of gold and copper in Pangosus, and which was again worked one thousand years after by Phillip of Macedon. It is, therefore, clearly demonstrated that mining was one of the first industries carried on by the people of that time, and is also conclusive proof that religion and mining are assimilated and go hand in hand in working out the beneficent welfare of the human family.

Although having some of the most productive farming land, we are also blessed with some of the best mineral deposits. The five metals—gold, silver, copper, lead and iron—which have been brought into so general use, and are to lay the basis upon which nations depend for their future progress and prosperity, are all found within a radius of thirty miles of this town. Since the erection of reduction works at Reno it has caused a reaction in mining, and properties that have been abandoned for years, have been resurrected and are now made to pay a good profit. In connection with these different classes of mines, we are able to boast of two of the richest and most extensive nickel and cobalt mines ever yet discovered. The National Nickel Company, of New York, have been developing their property, and exposed large bodies of the highest grade ore ever yet found. It is the intention of this company to push operations next month, so that when spring opens they will be ready to erect reduction works. This property has been neglected to a great extent, for what purpose is best known to its owners. Still there have been shipped several hundred tons of the ore to London and New York, which has demonstrated the extent of the property, and from reliable information I learn that the developments have exposed sufficient of this high-grade ore to run reduction works for a year. As the company is composed of capitalists, there will be no lack of money to carry out their intentions. In the course of two or three months there will be some very extensive developments, which will again regenerate the olden times and infuse new life in mining interests. Yours.

Miner.

Lovelocks, January 27, 1887.

Forest Destroyers of Australia.—The crop-destroying rabbit appears to be not the only animal plague of Australia. The decay of the forests is traced by Rev. P. Macpherson, of the Royal Society of New South Wales, to the opossums. After much investigation it was ascertained that a single animal would devour about 200 leaves of the eucalyptus, or blue gum tree, in a single night, proving that the 18,000 opossums killed annually in one county of Victoria were sufficient to destroy upwards of 13,000 trees, and lay bare a space of 700 acres, or more than a square mile.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION—TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

SENATE.

Sacramento, January 28, 1887.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., President pro tem. White in the chair.

Upon motion of Mr. Wilson, the minutes of Monday, January 24th, were amended by inserting in the first reading of bills after S. B. 17, S. B. 10 and S. B. 93.

Mr. Goucher presented a petition from the attorneys of Fresno, asking for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Superior Court of that county.

The Judiciary Committee recommended the passage of the following bills: S. B. 78, relative to disqualification of Judges; S. B. 173, relating to the sale of mortgage premises by Commissioners; S. B. 121, relating to waiver of trial by jury; S. B. 25, relating to the removal of criminal actions before trial; S. B. 132, relating to the issuance of subpenas; S. B. 106, relating to the State Board of Examiners and providing for pay of its Secretary; S. B. 65, authorizing and regulating actions against the State of California; S. B. 40, providing an appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus cases; S. B. 2 6, to encourage the dissemination of arts, sciences and general literature, founding, maintaining and promoting public libraries, museums and galleries of arts, by the receipt of donations, etc.; S. B. 56, authorizing administrators and executors to make mortgages and releases; S. B. 69, to create and maintain relief fund in police departments, etc.; S. B. 58, relating to insurance. As to S. B. 33, relating to the acquisition and holding of real property by corporations; not having the time on account of the multiplicity of business, they arrived at no opinion, and so reported. Also, S. B. 57, relating to insurance, returned without recommendation.

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported S. B. 168 favorably. This provides for 90 days' sessions of the Legislature and 60 days for the introduction of bills. Mr. Vrooman gave notice that on Monday he would file a minority report.

The Judiciary Committee reported A. B. 49, relating to chattel mortgages, and S. B. 124, relating to holding of Superior Courts by Judges of other counties, and recommended passage.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Caminetti, in connection with the above report, offered a bill relating to the qualification of jurors. Other bills were offered as follows:

By Sullivan—To pay the claim of C. Dennis.

By Goucher—To provide an additional Judge for Fresno county. Also, a bill to compensate certain parties for improvements within the limits of the grant of the Yosemite valley and Mariposa big tree grove. [This is to appropriate $10,150.] Also, a bill providing for the correction and establishment of the eastern boundary line of California. Also a bill relating to foreign companies and to the duties of Insurance Commissioner.

By Byrnes—Relating to the formation of agricultural districts.

By Caminetti—In relation to the duties of the Controller and Trustees of school districts as to apportionment of moneys, the enrollment of pupils in the grammar school course, and amending the Act in relation to pupils enrolled in the grammar school course, and to the duties of County Superintendents of Public Instruction, County Superintendent and teachers; also, relative to the examination of applicants to teach in the public schools; also, in relation to the powers of Boards of Education; also, a bill to authorize the State Treasurer to transfer $3,306 72 from the State drainage construction fund to the general fund, to reimburse it for outstanding warrants drawn against it; also, to authorize the Controller to draw his warrant for $53,752 77 in favor of Treasurers, and authorizing the State Treasurer to destroy warrants given to the various County Treasurers by W. A. January.

By Sargent—Relating to the seduction of unmarried females under the age of 20 years.

By Hinshaw—To provide for improvements in the State Capitol building.

By Clunie—To provide for the salary of Private Secretary of the Governor ($3,600); also, a bill amending sections of the Civil Code relating to liens of mechanics and others.

By Murphy—For the relief of Wilson Delleta.

By Walrath (by request)—To provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances that may arise between employes and employers, and to authorize a State Board of Arbitration.

READING OF BILLS.

The following bill was read the third time and passed: S. B. 160, in relation to donations of land suitable for experimental vineyards and stations.

The following bills were read a second time: S. B. 60, making appropriation for expenses of Insurance Commissioner, for the thirty-eighth fiscal year.

S. B. 49, to provide for the permanent support of the State University by the levy of a rate of taxation and the creation of a fund therefor.

A message was read from the Governor, calling attention to a resolution passed by the Nevada Legislature, relative to the dumping of saw dust into the Truckee river by citizens of California.

Mr. Dray offered a resolution to allow the Electric Light Company $200 for lighting up dome, etc.

At 1 o'clock P. M. adjourned to 2:30 P. M. January 31st.

ASSEMBLY.

Sacramento, January 28, 1887.

Met at 11 A. M.

Upon request of Mr. Ellsworth, the Committee on Military Affairs was given leave of absence for over Sunday, with mileage, to visit San Francisco and inspect the military quarters of the National Guard in that city.

Brooks offered a resolution raising the pay of the second clerk of the Judiciary Committee from $5 to $8 per day.

The Speaker ruled that inasmuch as *one* clerk for the committee was employed at $8 per day, the amount fixed by the statute, and another had been employed by the committee with salary fixed at $5 per day, the motion to increase the salary was out of order.

Mr. Brierly appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the Chair was sustained—ayes 50, noes 14.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Mr. Granger offered an amendment to substitute for A. B. 55. The substitute provides that the name of maker or manufacturer of every article made in the state, etc., shall affix his name conspicuously upon the same. The amendment by Granger was to insert the words "alien, the" in the first line, so as to make it read: "Every *alien, the* maker or manufacturer," etc. He argued at length that this was not "special" legislation because it was class legislation, and that the latter was not unconstitutional. Numerous decisions were read of Courts of other States, having similar Constitutions as that of California, to sustain this position.

Shanahan opposed the amendment on the ground that it was prohibited by Section 17 of Article I. of the State Constitution, which provides that aliens shall have the right of acquisition and enjoyment of property.

Britt opposed the amendment, and favored the substitute bill.

Ellsworth opposed both amendment and bill, on the ground that in striking at the Chinese they struck equally all foreigners—Germans, French, Irish, etc.

Curry of San Francisco opposed the amendment, as it would make the bill unconstitutional and void.

Recess until 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Immediately on reassembling Cohn moved the previous question upon the subject under discussion. Granger's amendment was adopted, and the bill then ordered engrossed and to a third reading.

Knox of Los Angeles presented a petition from a committee appointed at the meeting of fruit-growers held in this city several months ago under the auspices of the State Horticultural Society, recommending the passage of a law providing for two Inspectors of Insect Pests—one for the northern and the other for the southern portion of the State.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Reports of committees were made as follows

Judiciary—In favor of A. B. 157, concerning the contest of the probate of wills; A. B. 221, relating to partnerships; A. B. 158 relating to peremptory challenges in criminal cases; A. B. 224, relating to funeral expenses and last sickness of decedents.

Claims—Favorably on A. Bs. 59, 58 and 57, to pay the claims of E. J. Smith, Jesse A. Galland and J. F. Gawthorne.

Crimes and Punishments—Against A. B. 47, relative to the subjection of homesteads to execution.

Military Affairs—Favorably on A. B. 106, relating to the State militia.

Labor and Capital—Favoring A. B. 218, relating to liens of loggers and laborers in logging camps.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

By W. A. Brown—To provide for the dissemination of the knowledge of the arts, sciences and general literature, and the founding and maintaining of public libraries, museums, and galleries of art.

By Weber—Authorizing the incurring of indebtedness by incorporated cities.

By Gould—Regulating salaries of the Superintendent of State Printing, the foreman of the State printing office, and the assistant foreman thereof. Fixing the salary of the Superintendent at $2,400, the foreman $40 per week, and the assistant foreman $32 per week.

By Matthews of Tehama—Authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint two policemen, to hold office during his pleasure, for the State Capitol grounds, and receive for their salaries $100 per month.

By Brierly—To provide for industrial, mechanical and technical instruction and training in classes in grammar schools in the State.

By Taylor—That whenever the Boards of Supervisors of any county shall deem it important or expedient, or for the best interests of the county, to promote and encourage or induce immigration to such county, such Board may appropriate from the funds a sum of money, not exceeding in any one year $1,000, to aid in inducing immigration.

By Knox—Making it a misdeamornor to smoke opium at any place, at any time, except on the prescription of a legally licensed physician.

By Brooks—Prohibiting the employment of minors to deliver messages at houses of ill-repute.

By Brierly—Amending the County Government Act.

By Knox—Relative to the State Board of Horticulture, and appropriating money therefor. Also, a bill relative to the salaries of the officers of the Supreme Court. Also, appropriating money for the use of the Board of Silk-Culture.

By Granger—To make improvements to the State Capitol building.

By Windrow—To regulate the drug business and the sale of drugs.

By Callahan—For the relief of Wilson Eitaw. Also, a bill to compel manufacturers to stamp all articles of their manufacture.

By Variel—Authorizing executors and administrators to make mortgages on the property of decedants.

By Hart—To enable Todhunter, Cooper, Hoagland, et al. to sue the State.

By Coombs—Three relief bills for expenses incurred by the Fish Commissioners.

By Toner—To guard against accidents on street-car cable roads.

By McGowan—Appropriating $10,000 to erect an additional cottage at the Veterans' Home.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order of the day, Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 1, was next taken up for consideration—an Act to propose an amendment to Section 1 of Article XIII. of the Constitution, relating to revenue and taxation. This amendment exempts growing trees and vines from taxation. It was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The majority of the committee reported against it. A minority report favoring its passage was also brought in and read as follows:

"The undersigned, being a minority of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to whom was referred the Act proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article XIII. of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to exempting from taxation, under the laws of this State, growing vines and fruit trees, most respectfully beg leave to dissent from the majority report of said committee. The resources of our land is drained to its fullest capacity in support of State, county and city governments. Nearly every enterprise in this State depends ultimately upon the productiveness of our land for its support and prosperity. The profits of the farmer goes out to enrich and sustain people engaged in all the other industries of life. A failure in the crops of the farmer produces stagnation in the business of the country, and its prosperity or inertion depends upon the productiveness of the earth. With proper encouragement every fertile spot of land in this State will be set to vines or trees that is not already utilized with that particular improvement appropriate to its locality. If the farmer is obliged to plant his vines and trees, and pass through years of experiment, labor and expenditure, without profit, but with an increased taxation upon their experiments, labors and expenditure, nothing would be more calculated to stifle in its infancy those industries upon which the wealth of the State is destined to be based. The laws and rules of taxation are founded upon policy, and not upon logic. Upon the principle of logic there is no reason why any property should escape taxation. The oak tree which furnishes acorns is a valuable assistance in some parts of the State, at least it represents value in firewood. The natural grasses that spring from the ground, the alfalfa and other grasses that are planted, are not taxed, and should not be; but if we argued from such principles of logic: the rules and system of taxation would necessarily include these articles. The fruits of the soil while growing should be considered in taxation only in so far as they illustrate the value and capacity of the land. There is as much policy in exempting a certain class of articles from taxation as there is in appropriating from State funds money to encourage and protect these articles. The question, then, is not 'do trees and vines represent value,' but whether it is the policy of the State to protect and encourage the man who seeks the hills and mountains to perform his labor, expends his capital, and spends his life in enriching the coffers of the State in building up its wealth, and in beautifying its domains. Whether the men who exhaust all their wealth in experiments, and until its success is assured, profitless, and which is attended with more than ordinary hardships, should need encouragement, is a question we candidly submit to the consideration of this house, and most earnestly recommend the submission of the policy contained in said proposed amendment to the people of the State of California."

Signed by F. L. Coombs, Russel Heath, John W. Bost.

The committee reports upon the bill were the subject of much discussion.

The minority report was finally adopted.

Speeches were made against the proposed amendment by Ellsworth Matthews of Tehama, Knox, Brierly and Ohleyer. In favor of it by Wilcox, Coombs and Heath.

The vote on the adoption of amendment stood ayes 35, noes 27, and as it requires a two-thirds vote, was lost. Wilcox gave notice of reconsideration.

At 4:15 P. M. the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Assemblyman Brusie is troubled with the rheumatism, and yesterday was confined to his room.

The liveliest man in the lobby of the Assembly yesterday was the scalper.

There is nothing in the report that the member from Plumas is going to introduce a bill repealing the Act declaring the Sacramento river a navigable stream. It is a Granger canard.

The members from the northern counties are making a strong fight for a branch Normal School for their section, and are confident of success.

Speaker Jordan yesterday politely informed the members of the Assembly that this was not a Missouri Legislature. Several statesmen took the hint, and took their feet from off their desks.

Rev. Christian, Chaplain of the Senate, is often taken for Senator Yell. This pleases the reverend gentleman, especially when the mistake is made by the ladies, who admire the good-looking member from Mendocino. He was rather taken back the other day, however, when, immediately after Senator Yell had made a stirring speech in favor of the confirmation of Dr. Lord, the reverend gentleman was going through the lobby, and a man rushed up, caught hold of the Chaplain's hands, and said: "A d—d good speech, Senator. I love to see you sit down upon that d—d 'Frisco crowd!"

IRRIGATION INQUIRY.

A Card from the State Engineer—An Irrigation Legislation Commission.

Eds. Record-Union: Permit me to correct for myself, so far as it may relate to my views and to certain facts, a possible wrong impression which your editorial—"Irrigation Inquiry"—may convey. The article is so complimentary to myself and kindly towards the work I have had in charge, that I hesitate to appear to differ with you, or to suggest correction, but it is essential to the clear understanding of the irrigation question, and to that of my report thereon.

You speak of further physical examination and data—more surveys, maps, irrigation and water-supply statistics—being necessary, upon which to base legislation, and you quote my report as apparently substantiating this view. In this you are in error. There is now in this office all the data of this character which the State need have, preliminary to the establishment of a system of laws and administration on water courses, water rights, irrigation, etc.

The irrigation investigation committed to the State Engineer is finished, and enough has been accomplished in its way for all purposes of a study for legislation. It remains now to complete the publication of the results and to utilize the data. The publication will, if suffered to go on, be complete by the end of the next fiscal year. I have advised the formation of a temporary Irrigation Legislation Commission to utilize the results, and I have pointed out reasons why such commission should be appointed, namely:

First—That whatever may be done at any session of the Legislature, on this subject, will require revision at the next, and that this could best be done not only upon the basis of the experience had in two years with the law itself, but upon the observation of that experience and study of the practicability of the new law and its applicability in different quarters of the State, by such a commission.

Second—That through the workings of such a commission only can we hope to have the differences of opinion on this subject in various quarters of the State harmonize so as to make possible the *acceptance* of a general system. It is one thing to do the right thing of this character, and another equally important to have it accepted.

Third—That only by the work of such a commission can the mass of physical and practical data now acquired, and of political, social and legal data easily acquired, be handled, and a harmonious system evolved.

I wish, in advocating the appointment of such a commission, not to be understood as opposing irrigation legislation at this session. But I do say, whatever is done let the commission be created, else the subject may be no further advanced towards harmony and completeness next session than it is this. No one hopes, as I understand the matter, to enact a perfect law on any irrigation point at this session, and I do not see that any general harm can be done in the two years by enacting an imperfect one now, if we have the commission to consider its workings and recommend and secure its remodeling at the next session. Respectfully yours,

Wm. Ham. Hall, State Engineer.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

San Francisco, January 28, 1887.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ophir	13@13⅛	Benton	40c
Mexican	6¾@6⅞	do...assessed 25c	
G. & C	5½@5¾	Scorpion	90@95
Best	10@10¼	Sheridan	15c
Con. C. Va	22¼@22½	East Best & B	1 60
Savage	7½	Baltimore	55c
Chollar	8¼@8⅝	Iowa	1 60
Potosi	8⅞@9	Trojan	25c
H. & N	7¾@8	S. Star	30c
Point	4½	Succor	1 40
Jacket	5@5¼	Eureka	5½
Belcher	3 25	N. Ex. Utah	90c
Confidence	7@7½	Navajo	60c
Nevada	5⅜@5¼	Independence	10c
Utah	6@6¼	Belle Isle	30c
Bullion	2 65	N. Belle Isle	3 35
Exchequer	1 30@1 40	Holmes	2 50
Overman	1@1 10	Nev. Queen	90c
Justice	1 05	Mt. Cory	6⅞
Union	4 75@4 85	Bodie	2 15
Alta	1 60@1 65	Caledonia	40c
Julia	45@50c	Bulwer	1 15
C. L. N. Y	40c	Syndicate	20c
S. Hill	25c	Mono	2 20@2 25
Challenge	1 65@1 75	Peer	40c
L. Washington	20c	Peerless	55@60c
do...assessed 25c.		Crocker	1
Andes	1@1 05	Confidence	7

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden on the 25th instant:

For Sacramento—A. S. Hopkins, 5 bundles broom corn; W. F. Peterson, 4 barrels candy; J. G. Davis, 2 bales carpet; J. Hahn & Co., 1 case candy; A. Ackerman, 2 boxes matches; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 201 bundles forks, 1 barrel iron hinges; A. Meister, 2 boxes bolts; W. D. Comstock, 5 barrels moss; Baker & Hamilton, 1 case hardware.

For Marysville—White, Cooley & Cutts, 1 case lampwicks.

For Stockton—J. T. Hickenbotham, 12 sets wheels.

A. McDonell, Postmaster and an old resident of Benicia, died there yesterday.

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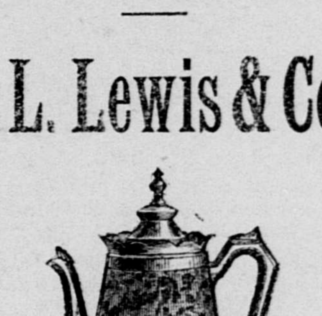

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Medium-size Best Flint Glass Chimneys, only.......... 5 cts.
Wash Bowl and Pitcher, per pair and of the best ironstone.......... 80 cts.
Six Double-thick, Full-size Meakin China Dinner Plates, only.......... 40 cts.
Six A1 Triple-plated Teaspoons (warranted).......... 90 cts.
Six A1 Triple-plated Forks (warranted).......... $1 50
Six A1 Triple-plated Tablespoons (warranted).......... $1 50
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