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THE WEEKLY UNION is the cheapest and most desirable Home News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.

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In 200 years the decrease of pauperism in England and Wales has been over 43 per cent. we have the strongest reasons for believing that in America it has decreased in a larger proportion. For the condition of the working classes here has far more rapidly improved; their wage-earning has been larger and suffered fewer checks; while, as three points out, charity organizations in our great cities have demonstrated that for applicants for relief—in New York, for instance—only seven per cent were found deserving of continuous relief, 24 per cent only needed temporary assistance, and 61 per cent needed work rather than relief, while 15 per cent were unworthily aid-worthy.

MARVELOUS INCONSISTENCY.

The San Francisco Examiner recently published a directory to 183 lottery agencies in that city conducted by Chinese. At a later date its reporters found no difficulty whatever in entering thirteen of these policy shops and buying tickets. They found the agencies crowded with whites and Chinese gambling at the lotteries, of which there are two daily drawings. In some places young women were found under pretense of buying tickets at a fancy counter, secretly purchasing lottery tickets.

Of course the Examiner scores the police for not closing up these places, and its commentaries upon the subject are forcible, since if the lotteries are "run" so openly there can be no difficulty whatever in obtaining the evidence necessary to conviction. In other California cities very much the same state of affairs exist, and Chinese lotteries are daily drawn without any apparent fear on the part of their conductors of an interruption.

But these illegal concerns, which ought to be suppressed, and can be crushed out if the authorities will, it handle but a comparatively small sum of money, and the coin of the dupes at least remains in the State for a time. The tickets sold for a dime as against dollars for other lottery certificates, and the aggregate of their sales for a quarter does not equal the outgo from California for a single month to the lottery syndicate engineered by the man in Louisiana, who enjoys the unenviable distinction of having fired the first shot that ushered in the greatest rebellion of the world's history.

While the newspapers are so energetic in exposing the Chinese lottery business, they seem to be oblivious to the fact that a syndicate of white men in San Francisco, in defiance of the law, conduct a lottery monthly, based upon the drawings of the foreign lottery. Their allotment is also a small price for tickets, one-quarter that charged by the Southern swindle, and prizes are promised in proportion. No names are attached to the public announcements of the concern. Those who gamble in it must trust to the good faith (?) of the secret conductors of the thriving institution, and commit their money to whom they know not, and trust for their prizes to an unknown source. The only information afforded them on the subject is that communications through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express will reach these policy dealers.

Contemporaneous with the indignation of the Examiner that the Chinese should be permitted to run lotteries in California in defiance of the law, it and its contemporaries regularly advertise an American concern, and encourage a spirit of lottery gambling that is demoralizing thousands of youths, men, girls and women in this State. With one breath the San Francisco press exhorts against the Chinese lottery, and with the next does all it can to aid the New Orleans concern to corrupt the people. Yet both classes of lotteries are prohibited by the law.

It is no more criminal for a Chinaman to operate a lottery, sell tickets and draw schemes, than for the Examiner and his neighbors to advertise lotteries. The philosophy that justifies a newspaper in condemning the lottery of one man and invoking the penalties of the law upon him, yet prompts it to engage in the "booming" of the lottery of another with a somewhat paler skin, is of a kind that passes ordinary comprehension.

The only consistency manifest in the matter, is that of the authorities, who shut their eyes impartially to the acts of both sets of criminals.

AWAKENING AT LAST.

It is gratifying to find that the State Forestry Commission is acting an earnest and aggressive spirit. At its recent meeting it manifested a disposition that promises definite and highly beneficial results for the State. It has officially expressed its fears that so great damage has been done to our forest growth that it can only be repaired at heavy cost and after many years of endeavor. It calls for the absolute withdrawal of certain timber lands from sale and entry, and for such general regulation and supervision of lumbering as to conserve forest growth, and for general activity to prevent forest destruction and to promote tree-planting. Mr. Thomas Magee has contributed to the literature of the subject by a very valuable paper read before the Commission upon forest preservation; the accomplished naturalist and geologist, John Muir is also read a paper on the same subject. It is noteworthy that in thirteen years ago the RECORD-UNION agitated the question, and was then quite alone in its endeavor. It warned the people of the certain result of the recklessness with which our forest growth was being killed off by those vandals, the ax and the torch, and their lieutenants, the stockmen and shepherders. Ever since this journal has been persistent in urging the subject upon the attention of the people. For some years not much of a hearing could be had; the appeals and citations of evidence of European States were met with a smile of incredulity. "Surely nothing of that kind could ever happen in California!" Nevertheless, four years ago a dangerous series of neglect and vandalism became too manifest to be longer ignored, and a Legislature took a feeble step in the right direction, finding the activity to the region about Lake Tahoe. Since then broader views have been taken, and it is now likely that something will be done, though it is very nearly the eleventh hour, to stay the denudation of our wooded slopes and mountain timber belts, and to encourage arboriculture in valley and foothill.

MANUAL TRAINING.

A committee of the Board of Education of the city of New York has reported in favor of introducing manual training into the public schools of that city. The board of tendency of modern popular education is to fit youth for active participation in manual tasks of skill. But, while this tendency ought to be encouraged, we have uniformly held, and see no reason to with-

draw from the position, that manual training cannot be so well introduced into public schools along with other studies, as it can be made the object and purpose of distinct schools, to supplement the common school system. The children in the public schools are not trained intellectually a particle too much—indeed not nearly enough. The rudiments of the simplest English education only can be acquired in the common schools. To rob the time given to these of sufficient hours in which to train boys and girls in the use of tools without any practical results in view, will be dangerous to the intellectual training. Brain and brawn go together to-day in life's struggle. The brawn backed by the most information and the best trained brain, will produce the best physical as well as intellectual results. Let the children go on uninterrupted through the grammar grades. Then pass them at 14 and 15 into special manual training schools, and at 19 and 20 we will have young men and women to go out upon the world fitted for labor, and with useful vocations settled upon. In view, and possessed of the ability to succeed in them after a reasonable practical experience. For the manual training school does not purpose to turn out highly skilled workers; only trade schools and apprenticeship do that. But the manual training school does prepare the boy and girl for quick training at trades, familiarizes them with tools and machinery, develops their inclinations, that no mistakes may be made in putting them at labor, and, above all, fixes them in habits of industry and cultivates their taste for skilled achievements with their hands, in making, fashioning, in designing, and executing, in planning and accomplishing.

LIMITING IMMIGRATION.

The sentiment is almost universal against permitting the criminal and pauper classes from the old world to be landed on our shores. This has already been permitted to such an extent that they have become a disturbing and dangerous element in the body politic. Thoughtful people have long foreseen that this would be the case, but with the majority of the people the idea given forth in the early days of the republic, that to our shores the wronged and oppressed all should come to find freedom and happiness, has prevailed to such an extent that our doors have been kept wide open.—Chicago Independent.

This is not an accurate statement of the "doctrine." The "idea" was—diligently and aggressively preached—that the foreign born had the right to come here; that it was an inalienable right, and without violating the abstract principles of government, we could not deny him that right. The later and better doctrine is precisely the reverse; that is, no foreign-born have a right to come among us; the privilege they do have, but that is a grant that may be withdrawn at will. When California first agitated the question of Chinese exclusion she was plainly told by New England that she had no "right" to propose such a thing; that this land was a "house of refuge" for all oppressed or dissatisfied, and all others who saw fit to enter it, whether we wanted them or not. It will not require violent exercise of memory to recall the days when the "idea" of preventing the landing of the hordes of China upon our shores was held up to view at the East as conclusive evidence of our depravity and disloyalty to the American idea.

The inevitable overwhelming these advocates of the "right." Their protests are very feeble now, and will presently be no more heard in the land. It has been given by the voice of the American people that immigration to the United States of right ought to be and shall be limited and controlled, and where we may will it, be stopped. As the Inter-Ocean says: "Most thoughtful men and women are coming to the conclusion that the elevation of our laboring people is a task worthy of their highest efforts, and one that will tax their talent and perseverance. The action of foreign-born Socialists and Anarchists and the discussion of the Chinese question have done much to bring to the front the question of the limitation of immigration. It is not a new question, however, nor does it have anything of the element of novelty in it. In this matter of immigration there is scope for the exercise of wise statesmanship."

THE PRISON SCARE.

The absurd stories put afloat by sensational journals about the cruelty and inhumanity at the Folsom Prison are, as yesterday forecast they would be, already completely exploded. Even the vanguard Examiner, which made itself the medium for the sensational stories, feels compelled to take the back-track, and admit that the bottom has fallen out of its sensation. It bespeaks for Warden McComb a verdict of acquittal of inhumanity and wrong-doing. Which suggests the thought that self-respecting journalism would have inquired into the facts first. On the contrary, the habit of the sensational journalist is to publish whatever comes to his mill, regardless of the injury it may do, and to "trust to luck" for the afterplay. The baseness of such a course is self-evident. It proceeds upon a wholly false and distorted idea of the province of a newspaper, which ought to be a conservator of truth, to judge with judicial impartiality, and to avoid one-sided and hastily reached conclusions. The true newspaper despises injustice and dreads to do wrong to any human being, while it does not fear to expose rascality, and to hold viciousness, crime and immorality to accountability, no matter whom it concerns.

The prison system of California is by no means all it should be, nor will it attain the highest plane of excellence until the results of all experience in penological science is availed of, and reformation made a chief end of punishment. For instance, the parole system, which the last Legislature rejected, is a step in advance that must be taken in time. So, too, the complete separation of the neophytes in crime from the hardened offenders must be accomplished before a right system is established. But so far as the law and the conditions now permit, the conduct of the prison at Folsom approximates the best standards, and is the RECORD-UNION is satisfied, from its observation and inquiry, free from the charges of cruelty, inhumanity and partiality.

MEXICAN TRADE.

The great difficulty of building up our trade with our southern neighbors is the fact that most of the foreign merchants there are Germans, who trade mainly with German houses. And with a few months the hold of the red scale seems to have been weakening. In nearly all infected districts a strong light has been made against the pest which attacks citrus fruit, and the headway has been made against the scourge. The following report from the Orange Tribune indicates that the red scale is making its trunk and departing, but whether?

The evidence is increasing, and it is fast becoming the general idea among fruit-growers that the red scale is fast disappearing. One orange raiser told us the other day that in company with a neighbor he had made a close examination of infected orchards which have been badly infested, and that few live scale-creeper could be found. Another gentleman, who has a large lime orchard, tells us that there are very few healthy limes to be found here, and he says that the trees which he sprayed are in no better condition than those he did not wash. The red scale day seems to be over, and it is confidently expected that it will die out entirely.—New Orleans Commercial.

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THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

An Eastern Correspondent Visits the Celero Vineyard. A correspondent of the Chicago Enterprise recently visited Senator Stanford's ranch at Vina, and thus writes concerning it: But the vineyard is the wonderful feature of the Stanford ranch. It extends for several miles up and down on each side of the road, you approach Vina, and back from the road as far as the eye can reach. In some places the vines are large, in others they have been set out, and in the latter case they are supported by an array of stakes. The vineyard contains 3,000 acres, and is the largest vineyard in the world; but still the Senator is not satisfied, and proposes to have 5,000 acres. More than 100,000 bunches of grapes are the prettiest sight of all are the Gerke vines which form the nucleus of Senator Stanford's vineyard. These vines are all old, and fully five feet high. The trunks are larger than a man's arm. The branches are trimmed off at the bottom, and allowed to grow out at the top, until the vineyard looks like an orchard of young peach trees, which are trimmed off so evenly that they make one level floor of green as the eye glances across them.

The vines already in bearing requires the attention of several hundred men to take care of the grapes they produce, and it will take a small army of men to attend the crop each year when all the vines get into bearing. The vineyard is in use on the ranch as a large building, but now Senator Stanford is having a brick structure erected which covers two acres. The walls are already up, and one hundred and forty pillars are being erected to support the roof. The building is to hold the wine vats and casks, and is a sort of a wine cellar above ground. It is of mammoth proportions, and so is the vineyard, and so will the crop of grapes be.

One could talk about the vineyard and winery all day, but there are other things to be mentioned. Next to his vines, Senator Stanford's esteem, come his fine horses. Of these there are large bands to be seen, all beauties and of the best blood. The Senator makes a specialty of raising fast horses, which he sells for fancy figures. Every animal is spirited, beautifully proportioned and looks sleek and smooth. The two stallions to which he breeds all his mares are Clay and Whips. In fact, the Senator considers Whips the ideal of horseflesh and beyond price.

The animal was expected to make very fast time, but was lame in his early training at Palo Alto, and hence is used only for breeding purposes. Several fine horses have been named lately on the Palo Alto track, which is considered too hard, and the Senator intends to build a training track on his Vina ranch. Negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of the Copeland estate, which adjoins Stanford's at the west next to the river, and which these negotiations are completed the track will probably be built on this land. Then all of the fine stock will be brought to Vina, and the Senator will have headquarters for the training department.

Other features of this wonderful ranch deserve extended mention. The nine large barns for the horses, which are made as comfortable as a palace, are the largest where the Holsheims have their quarters, kept as neat as a parlor; those fine old Holstein cattle themselves of monstrous size and beautifully marked in black and white, one cow in particular, which is being fattened for beef, to weigh twenty-five hundred pounds, and which now weighs 2,000 lbs.; the Senator Stanford's handsome two-story residence, with its extensive lawns, flower gardens and statuary—all of these things attract the attention of the visitor, and interest the stranger. But, then, everything about this great ranch is of interest, and after the visitor has spent the day in examining the different features, he still feels how little he has seen. The ranch is one of the wonders of this wonderful State.

PLANTING UPROOTED RUNNERS.—An Ohio strawberry-grower does not wait for runners to take root. When they are all ready to root he clips them off, drops them in a dish of water, and then plants them out. He claims that they eventually become better plants than those which have rooted before the planting out. In our experience the plants with large roots start sooner, and keep the lead of those with very small roots, but those having no roots at all have not had the experience with—for which reason the said Ohio strawberry-grower has the advantage of us. New ways do not always prove the best way, and in this matter, perhaps, the old way of leaving the new plants in the original bed until rooted, thereby permitting a later culture and weed-killing of the new bed, has its advantages—especially as an important part of the work of establishing a new bed is keeping it clear of weeds until the plants are large enough for horse-cultivation.

A MEN'S INCL.—The following is the United States Water Lotter to the measurement of water: "Water sold by the inch by an individual or corporation, shall be measured as follows, to wit: Every inch shall be considered equal to an inch square orifice under a five-inch pressure, and a five-inch pressure shall be from the top of the orifice of the box put into the banks of the ditch, to the surface of the water, said boxes, or any dot or aperture through which water may be measured, shall in all cases be six inches perpendicular inside measurement, except boxes delivering less than twelve inches, which may be square, with or without slides; slides for these same shall measure horizontally and not otherwise, and said box put into banks of ditch shall have a descending grade from the water in ditch, of not less than one-eighth of an inch to the foot."

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.—Very ancient observatories are said to have been erected on the top of the temple of Belus, at Babylon; on the tomb of Osymandias, in Egypt; and at Benares. The first in authentic history was erected by Ptolemy Soter at Alexandria, about 300 B. C. Of prominent modern observatories the dates are: French Royal, 1667; Greenwich, 1675; Nuremberg, 1678; Utrecht, 1690; Berlin, 1711; Bologna, 1744; St. Petersburg, 1725; Peking, about 1750; Oxford, 1772; Edinburgh, 1776; Dublin, 1783; Armagh, 1793; Cambridge, Eng., 1824; Williams College, first in the United States, 1829; Pullova, 1839; Cambridge, Mass., 1840; Washington, 1842; Liverpool, 1844; Ann Arbor, 1854; Albany, 1856. The Lick Observatory in California, equipped with the largest refractor yet made, was endowed with \$700,000 in 1848.

From an old bachelor's album: "It's too soon to say you and I are old, and too late when one is old. The interval is probably being devoted to reflection."—Tit-Bits.

"What did Adam and Eve wear before they were expelled from Eden? The coat of Adam and the skirt of Eve."—Tit-Bits.

A bow-legged man was standing before the store window of a clothing merchant, and watched him intently for a while, then he broke out: "Say, mister, you're standing too near the fire, I guess; you're awar-ping!"

The New Hampshire earthquake shook the State House so severely that the legislators fled in fear from the building. A shock severe enough to frighten the railroad lobbyists into repentance would be a good service.—Boston Advertiser.

There must be something awful the matter with this country. It consumes about \$22,000,000 worth of patent medicines yearly. The "hair restorer" alone are enough to cover the whole of New England with a crop of hair ten feet high and as thick as a cane bark, and yet New England is bald-headed to a pitiable degree.—Springfield Union.

Is the Red Scale Going? During the past four years the orange-growers of the San Gabriel and Santa Ana valleys have seen their trees gradually succumbing to the attack of the red scale, probably the most pernicious pest that attacks citrus trees in this or any other country. Some magnificent orchards were almost totally ruined, and thousands of trees were dug up and the ground planted with vines or deciduous trees. But with a few months the hold of the red scale seems to have been weakening. In nearly all infected districts a strong light has been made against the pest which attacks citrus fruit, and the headway has been made against the scourge. The following report from the Orange Tribune indicates that the red scale is making its trunk and departing, but whether?

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SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

Catherine Manon was convicted of starving her child. W. P. Bullard has been placed on trial for embezzlement. Two small-pox patients appeared in the neighborhood of the old City Hall yesterday.

Ex-Manager Simmons of the Hotel del Monte has sued the railroad for \$10,000 damages. Dr. Pinker and G. H. Whetton for \$1,157.94 alleging fraud in the sale of a lively stable.

Inquiry for land in this State has been made by the Danish-Lutheran Society of the United States. The Board of Forestry has addressed circular letters on its work to the Sheriffs, Boards of Trade and lumbermen of the State.

The Southern Pacific is reported to be in negotiation with Colonel Donahue, with the intention of purchasing the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad. The members of the United States Railroad Commission, appointed by Congress to investigate the affairs of the railroads, will arrive Saturday evening.

A man-eating shark, 18 feet in length and weighing 2,000 pounds, was captured by an Italian fisherman named F. Maggio on Thursday night off the coast of Hawaii. It is the largest taken this season.

Daniel McCarty's racing days are ended. The veteran turfite, much to the regret of a large and ardent circle of acquaintances, has been suspended by the National Trotting Association, and the fields of his former successes will know him no more.

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"What did Adam and Eve wear before they were expelled from Eden? The coat of Adam and the skirt of Eve."—Tit-Bits.

A bow-legged man was standing before the store window of a clothing merchant, and watched him intently for a while, then he broke out: "Say, mister, you're standing too near the fire, I guess; you're awar-ping!"

The New Hampshire earthquake shook the State House so severely that the legislators fled in fear from the building. A shock severe enough to frighten the railroad lobbyists into repentance would be a good service.—Boston Advertiser.

There must be something awful the matter with this country. It consumes about \$22,000,000 worth of patent medicines yearly. The "hair restorer" alone are enough to cover the whole of New England with a crop of hair ten feet high and as thick as a cane bark, and yet New England is bald-headed to a pitiable degree.—Springfield Union.

Is the Red Scale Going? During the past four years the orange-growers of the San Gabriel and Santa Ana valleys have seen their trees gradually succumbing to the attack of the red scale, probably the most pernicious pest that attacks citrus trees in this or any other country. Some magnificent orchards were almost totally ruined, and thousands of trees were dug up and the ground planted with vines or deciduous trees. But with a few months the hold of the red scale seems to have been weakening. In nearly all infected districts a strong light has been made against the pest which attacks citrus fruit, and the headway has been made against the scourge. The following report from the Orange Tribune indicates that the red scale is making its trunk and departing, but whether?

The evidence is increasing, and it is fast becoming the general idea among fruit-growers that the red scale is fast disappearing. One orange raiser told us the other day that in company with a neighbor he had made a close examination of infected orchards which have been badly infested, and that few live scale-creeper could be found. Another gentleman, who has a large lime orchard, tells us that there are very few healthy limes to be found here, and he says that the trees which he sprayed are in no better condition than those he did not wash. The red scale day seems to be over, and it is confidently expected that it will die out entirely.—New Orleans Commercial.

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