DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..........NOVEMBER 12, 1887

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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.*

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TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

The Anarchists Spies, Fischer, Parsons and Engel were executed in Chicago yesterday.

Secretary Lamar has notified the President that he will resign if Sparks is not removed.

A $250,000 fire occurred yesterday in Memphis.

An attempt to wreck a train on a local road in Arizona was thwarted.

The new time-table for overland trains (two trains daily) goes into effect to-morrow.

THE EXECUTIONS.

The execution of the four murderers known as Anarchists, at Chicago, having been accomplished, two others having been remanded to prison for life, and the seventh having anticipated the public executioner, it will be well to let the subject drop out of mind for a time, since the public thought has been unduly wrought up and long put to extreme tension in this whole matter of the Chicago Anarchists. It will not be well to lose sight, however, of the lesson of the recent excitement. It is to be found in the truth that venality and corruption is so prevalent in Government trusts, and officials are so plastic in the hands of the vicious and the bosses, that anarchism has been able to seize upon the facts as means of advancing its own infamous cause. It is futile to attempt to conceal the fact that there has been such venality in high places and still is, as to furnish the enemies of our system with something of apparent excuse for appealing to the passions of the laboring men of the country, and impressing them with the belief that they are oppressed and downtrodden and their rights subverted. In fact the personal rights of the citizen are as secure to-day as ever, and there is no real cause to fear their invasion. The very fact that the Anarchists have not been interrupted in their utterances and demonstrations is proof positive of the strength of the tolerant spirit and of the confidence of the masses of the people in American institutions. But the misgovernment of municipalities and the chicane of the vicious and unscrupulous managers of political activities has been seized upon by Anarchists and radical Socialists as a pretext for assault upon the whole social system. Contaminated by the preaching of the radical Socialist, misled by the sophistry of George, and corrupted by contact with imported Anarchists, it is not surprising that a considerable number of the laboring men of the nation have been led to affiliate or sympathize with Anarchist and Socialist organizations. We believe, however, that the dawn of a new day is in promise, and that there will be such purging of the country of venal manipulators of municipal affairs; such restriction upon the influx of the offscourings of Europe, than even apparent excuse for railing against free institutions will be eliminated, and the fresh fuel supply to the fires of Anarchist schemes will be cut off.

It is probable that anarchism has reached its full growth with us. It is not indigenous to our soil; the atmosphere of a free government founded upon the security of men in their rights is not congenial to the doctrine of anarchism. There may continue to be spasmodic manifestations from time to time of anarchial vitality in the United States, but there is no reason to believe, by its past, by the spirit in which it has been received, that the faith of the Anarchist will draw to it in this land any formidable number of followers. One thing must be kept clearly in view—we have not punished anyone for opinion's sake. The men hanged in Chicago yesterday were visited with the extreme penalty of the law for violating the penal enactments of the State of Illinois, forbidding the taking of human life without warrant of law. While the scaffold was being prepared for them their friends were freely permitted to parade the streets of our cities, with emblems of their infamous doctrines fully displayed. They were left free to preach the destruction of the Government, the overthrow of social order, the releasing of all restraint upon human action, the abandonment of property possessions and the denial of ownership, and advocate the policy of a return to the conditions of savagery. No more significant evidence of the strength of the American principle can be cited than the fact that it permits the preaching of anarchism with indifference, that it puts no restraint upon speech, no limit to expression by pen or tongue, until the ordinary laws for conservation of peace and order are invaded. It interposes then, but not for opinion's sake. The way to the end of anarchism is to give its apostles free rein, but to hold them to stern accountability for any infraction of the laws created to punish crime, restrain from offense and preserve the rights and peace of the people.

CORRUPTION AND REFORM.

Referring to the jury-bribery trials in San Francisco, the New York *Star* says:

> They show the existence on the western boundary of the republic of the same sort of corruption in public life as flourishes on the Atlantic seaboard. A man named Creighton was accused of bribing a jury and convicted, though unfortunately he ran away before sentence could be imposed. The significant feature of the case is the fact that the jury-briber was a member of the State Senate, to which he was elected, in the *Bulletin's* words, "because he had no qualifications for the office, and therefore would be a convenient tool of the ring that desired to use him." Naturally enough, under such circumstances there was not a corrupt scheme brought forward in the Legislature that he could not be counted on to support. In short, he was one of the class, so familiar to New Yorkers, who make their living by politics, having no trade or vocation, but getting a support through jobbery, with hardly any attempt at concealment. The problem of securing good government in cities is thus seen to be one which confronts honest citizens with equal difficulties in all parts of the country.

But while it is true that most corruption is found in cities, and that the problem of reform is a grave and difficult one everywhere in the land, it is also true that San Francisco has proved equal to the conviction of four jury bribers, and that embracery is there so hated by the people that a defendant under charge of bribery asks for a change of venue. He has no reason to believe that he cannot be fairly tried because the people abhor the crime laid at his door. Still it is a matter to justify congratulation, that corruption in the great metropolis of the coast is becoming an object of assault by good citizens.

It is entirely possible to rectify every municipal evil here and on the Atlantic coast. The remedy is simple, but specific. Nowhere, as yet, has it been established—not even in New York—that the vicious and corruptible element outnumbers the self-respecting—the class desirous of reform. If, therefore, the latter will cease to neglect political duty, will organize as thoroughly as do the bosses, be as loyal in action to their cause as are the hirelings on the other side, every corruptionist can be swept aside and decency installed.

This is not utopian, difficult or unlikely. We are of those who believe that the scheme of self-government is not to fail; that venality and corruption are not forever to dominate; that there will be an end presently to incivism, and a return to duty-doing in the caucus, at the primary and in the ward club. We believe that it is in the inevitable natural order of things that right and decency will come to the front benches, and the "rounder," the rough, the "lamb" and the ward manipulator be put against the wall.

The good citizen will be compelled, by the law of self-preservation, to take hold upon the horns of government and control it. Self-interest will forbid him suffering political enslavement. The agitations of the present, the boldness of the corruptionists, the arrogance of bosses, the prevalence of venality, will assuredly bring about reform as a political and social necessity. In any other view of the question the overthrow of republican institutions confronts us. To that the nation has not, and will not come. While it is undeniable that the most prolific source of our troubles is political and official venality, the national heart is so true to the purpose of free government that its beat will not be stilled by political corruption.

The people will arrive presently at the point where they will in a new, but unwritten declaration of independence, declare that the scope and extent of their political privilege is not simply to indorse, and sustain, and follow at the beck and call of political rings and ring-masters. When a people begin to distrust they begin to reform. When abhorrence sets in repulsion follows, inevitably. Men with self-respect and genuine sensibility outnumber the vicious and the purchasable cattle of the political masters, and they will make their strength known and felt, as they have in the past.

A profound writer once curtly said: "Bread and butter are vigilant, and politics to the politician is bread and butter." So it is, but self-preservation is a dictate of nature, and party organization will not forever yield itself to the corrupt, since this dictate will prevent it. Office will be taken out of the hands of the self-seeking and venal political power will be stripped from the men who make politics a business of barter and sale, and free institutions will rise superior to the assaults of the venal and the conspiracies of the corrupt. Either these things must be, or national decadence will end in national overthrow, and that the destiny of free institutions forbids.

GENERAL GORDON'S PLAINT.

General Gordon came up out of Georgia to electioneer for the Democratic ticket in Ohio. But General Gordon had just prior to his advent been so unfortunate as to make a speech in Georgia lauding Jeff Davis to the skies. In that speech he said: "My brother soldiers, it is my infinite pleasure, in your behalf, to welcome to this great State, and to the hearts of the people, the grand old Chieftain. [Voice—'Hurrah for Jeff Davis! God bless him.'] It is his good fortune, after an eventful life filled with stormy scenes and vicissitudes, to look back upon a career without a blot or a stain—a life spent in the service of his country and his country's liberty. * * * Wherever he has been it has been his fortune to wear the white mantle of spotless integrity and unblemished patriotism." The General's effort, therefore, in Ohio was heavily handicapped, and the Democracy was snowed under in the face of his labors, for a long and bitter winter. It was not wise in the General to tell the Buckeyes about the ignorance of the freedmen in Georgia, and attribute their absence from the polls to that cause. The people of Ohio know better than that. If ignorance was a disqualification, and a restraint upon voting, the Democracy would have a hopeless cause indeed. The General while in Ohio repeated over and again that the people of the North are building a wall along the southern border that is to keep North and South socially apart. Precisely what he meant is not clear, unless he referred to the demand of freemen at the North that freedmen at the South shall be given their political rights. That may, in Southern estimation, be deemed an offense and equivalent to erecting a barrier on the Southern border. We think, however, that we heard just such "talk" years ago at the close of the war; but though twenty-two years have swept by, the North and South are not only not farther apart, but are closer together and are being, by commerce, industry and mutual sympathies, indissolubly knit together. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, referring to this plaint of General Gordon's that we are interfering with the South and endangering unity of purpose and sentiment in America, forcibly says: "It is a chestnut, and the profusion of sugar-coating General Gordon applies to it does not hide the worms. Nothing has happened that has interfered with our fondness for the watermelons of Georgia, and we trust the Ohio capital that has gone to that State in enterprises that would serve the public will prove to be well invested." So it has and will. Northern capital and industry are doing more than all else to take the "snap and vinegar" out of Democratic prating about endangering the cordial relations between the North and the South. They are unifying the sentiment of the people of the North and the South, familiarizing them with each other, establishing broader and better social conditions, and relegating the old South to the dead past.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We recently referred to the significance of the fact that a delegation of British legislators had waited upon the President of the United States in the interests of a policy of arbitration to be based upon an arbitration treaty. As the matter is more discussed the great importance of this visit becomes apparent. Everywhere in this country the press is voicing the sentiment of the people as in favor of such a policy. This new effort is far in advance of the labors of the Peace Society, because it is practical and has a basis of business sense that is easily understood. It does not assail war in the abstract, but simply advances the idea that there is no reason and should never be cause for the two great English-speaking nations of the globe going to war with each other. An Eastern contemporary has thus expressed what we believe is the prevailing sentiment of the American people on the Atlantic side: "The era of universal peace may still be a long way off, but the era of international arbitration is visibly drawing nigh. And it is from the Peace Society that the idea of such arbitration originated. This country has been prompt to avail itself of international arbitration as becomes a people who have no desire for aggrandizement at the expense of others, and no interest in war save for self-protection. The international arbitration by which the Alabama claims were adjusted was, on the whole, satisfactory, and though the deciding vote of the Belgian Minister did less than justice to us in the fisheries dispute, yet the nation accepted the result as better than war. And even in Europe references of disputes to international congresses are becoming the rule. There are signs of a not distant time when war must be made the very last court of appeal. War is becoming an increasingly costly undertaking. Austria has not yet recovered from Sadowa, nor France from Gravelotte; even the vast resources of the United States have not yet been sufficient to obliterate the cost of its first, and it is to be hoped its last, great war."

The subject will probably be brought to the attention of Congress by the President, and it is to be hoped that he will give the weight of his opinion in favor of such a treaty as is proposed. The Englishmen who came to this country to urge it, are plain, practical men, not theorists, not philosophers in political science. They are neither great lights nor small ones, but represent fairly the thought of the middle class of Great Britain, which is strongly in favor of an agreement by convention, that all disagreement between their country and ours shall be settled by arbitration.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

We have received an extra of "The Medical News" containing a report of the committee of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, on the efficacy of quarantine to exclude cholera. It is a document of paramount importance, but too long for reproduction in these columns, and requiring closer examination than we have as yet been able to give it. It may be now said, however, that the committee examined thoroughly into the quarantine grounds at New York and came to the conclusion that the methods taken to exclude the cholera in New York harbor are inadequate, and that the quarantine establishments at Philadelphia and Baltimore fail in the most essential requisites for isolating the quarantined. A most significant recommendation of the committee is as follows:

> In our opinion, it is necessary that the personal effects of Italian immigrants directly from the infected ports shall be, in all cases, thoroughly disinfected before they are permitted to land, whether the word 'cholera' makes its appearance in the ship's log and the sanitary record of the voyage or not. It is a well-known fact, established by numerous instances, that even when immigrants from an infected locality have themselves remained free from disease during the voyage, their baggage, packed before starting, has been the conveyer of the infection to their point of destination. The passengers of the steamship Independente, most of whom were shipped directly from the infected port of Palermo, although it is stated that during the voyage no case of cholera developed, come under this category. The recent action of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, and the alarm of the health authorities of the cities of Chicago and St. Louis, seem therefore, not without some just foundation."

The Independente, it will be remembered, was detained at the New York quarantine but twenty-four hours. The committee declares that grave dangers exist of the introduction of cholera, and that there is need for interference by the Federal Government.

THE CHINESE OUTRAGES.

The recitals in the RECORD-UNION of yesterday of the outrageous attempt to reclaim a Chinese slave from bondage, has aroused the public to a pitch of indignation that we trust will not cool until orderly steps are taken to test once for all the capacity of the law of the land to free the slaves of California Chinatowns, and keep them free. It may be necessary to organize a committee of citizens to give the matter the attention that it is hopeless to expect from the authorities. They know that human beings are held in bondage in this city more degrading than any that ever disgraced civilization, but they take no steps whatever to break up the system, and manifest no sense of the enormity of the crime. The Grand Jurors one and all knew of the slavery, but they entered not a word of protest. They knew that Chinatown reeks with corruption and bribery, but they were unable to put a finger upon a solitary sore, yet a stranger walked into the city and pointed out so they who run may read, just where and how the law is violated and how its agents are bought up and silenced.

THE Supervisors of this county are proceeding in a right direction. They admit service of notice by the Grand Jury that there has been exceeding carelessness, to put it no stronger, in making jury lists. They have now resolved that in the future in making jury lists the names must be spread on the minutes, and that a new jury-list box shall be procured for the greater security of the drawn ballots.

This is good as far as it goes. But let the Supervisors each personally, and the Board as a whole, resolve:

To put no man upon the jury list who solicits the appointment.

To report no name asked for by any person.

To put no man upon the list who has for successive terms served as a talesman.

To repeat no name upon the list so long as there remain qualified citizen and non-exempts in the Supervisor Districts, who have not been called upon to serve.

To refuse to cheapen the list by putting upon it the names of exempt firemen, public officers and men notoriously exempt.

To lock the drawn names in a box so sealed and marked and protected that it will be impossible to open it without the fact being disclosed.

To exclude from the jury lists utterly the names of men who have become notorious as professional and ever-ready jurymen—ready to turn an "honest penny" by serving their country in the jury-box at $2 per day.

These revolutions will be decided steps in advance, and fittingly supplement the orders of the Board referred to.

THERE is no warrant for the charge that the people of San Francisco are prejudiced against R. F. Morrow, the alleged jury-briber, and that he cannot receive a fair trial in that city. It is a city of upwards of 300,000 inhabitants. From such a population there can be drawn hundreds of impartial juries. Not all men, nor nearly so many men as pessimists would have us believe, are to be bought for a price, or are insensible of their duty to their fellow-men, and to the dictates of honesty. The idea that because the majority of the men of San Francisco have read of the charge against Robert F. Morrow of jury-bribery, that they are therefore incapable of fairly weighing the testimony for and against him, and rendering an honest verdict, is absurd. There is a broad distinction between being biased against crime and prejudiced against him at whose door it is laid. Mr. Morrow wants to be tried in some other county of the State. If he succeeds, he will find the people of the interior no less prejudiced against jury-bribing than in San Francisco. We have no idea that Mr. Morrow will be convicted; the evidence required by our procedure of law will probably not be forthcoming; but that the people of San Francisco are so embittered against him that they will not do him justice is not warranted by any manifestation, or by anything that occurred in the recent trial, or that has been published by the press. As the San Francisco *Call* well says:

> The law presumes that every one is prejudiced against murder, rape, arson, burglary and jury-bribing. If that prejudice entitled the accused to demand a change of venue, no criminal would ever be brought to trial in the place where the crime was committed. Dr. Bowers might have asked for a change of venue on the ground that people were prejudiced against wife-poisoning, and when the murderer of Benhayon is found he may ask for a change of venue on the ground that in this community there is a general prejudice against murder.

THERE is good reason to believe that the American amusement-supporting public has gone about as far as it ever will in playing second to the greed of operatic and theatrical managers. In recent months attempts to extort outrageous prices to see famous or notorious actors, or hear great singers, have been failures. The public has arrived at the conclusion that there is no need for feeing these people so highly, and most of their late auction sales of seats have been poorly attended, and bidding has been low and mainly confined to speculators. The practice of high bidding for first seats practically began with Barnum, when he introduced Jenny Lind to the American public, and Genin, the hatter, was the first to advertise his business in the notoriety to be gained by buying choice seats at a high figure for the first concert by the Swedish Nightingale. The craze grew in proportions until the advent of Irving, but since then has very perceptibly declined. The effort to "boom" seat sales for Mrs. James Brown Potter's dramatic entertainment in New York is the most recent failure. It fell flat, not because the people do not desire to see and hear the woman upon the stage, but because public judgment has arrived at the conclusion that this method of raising the wind for actresses and stage notables is unnecessary, extortionate and unfair. They are not disposed much longer, if we read the indications of public thought aright, to submit to being overcharged for an evening's entertainment. Boxes will sell at high rates, a few rows, on great occasions, at an advance, but the exactions of managers and the chicane of speculators has brought auction sales of seats into disrepute, and the public is to be congratulated that it is so.

CHICAGO is the recipient of barrels of sympathy from the St. Louis press on account of the failure of that military encampment. When St. Louis does get a chance to pity Chicago she pities her hard.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

But Chicago has done one thing that may well make St. Louis turn green with envy. She has tried, condemned and executed a crowd of murderers, who sought to shield crime behind a political doctrine, and she has done this without resort to military arms, without loss of life to innocent people and without breaches of the public peace. Chicago may have failed with her military encampment, but she has a proud record as a defender of toleration and the law.

Coming from the East.

The number of inquiries that are being made every day in the rooms of the State Board of Trade by persons from the other side of the continent, with a view to making permanent homes in California, or of sojourning here until spring opens, indicates an increasing anxiety to escape from the asperities of the Eastern winters. Among yesterday's visitors at the rooms was a party of forty-eight persons just arrived from Western Pennsylvania. They were astonished at the county exhibits, and were especially delighted with the significance of the lovely flowers they saw, which are grown here in the open air while people in the East are shivering around red-hot stoves.

The party say they have come to stay, and will immediately seek a settlement in the counties north of the bay. They say also that on the 20th of this month 1,500 more will leave Pennsylvania for California to remain here, having already disposed of all their Eastern possessions. Pennsylvania railroad men say that it looks as if there is going to be a general exodus from that State for the Pacific coast.

William Collins of Musing, Ontario, has arrived as the avant courier of a colony of fifty Canadians, who will be here as soon as he reports to them concerning localities for a settlement. Their preference is for the northern counties.

The prospect is that immigration from the East next year will even surpass that of the present year.

The best of it is that the great body of these immigrants bring wealth, intelligence, morality and thrift, and are of a class that is most welcome.—*San Francisco Call.*

SEVEN WAYS OF CURING WARTS.—Any of the following-named remedies, says the Boston *Globe*, will effectually cure warts and permanently remove them: 1. Moisten the warts and rub sal-ammoniac well on them night and morning; a fortnight's application will invariably suffice. 2. Rub the warts with bullock's gall two or three times a day. 3. Expose a piece of potash to the air until it slacks; make a paste by adding powdered gum arabic, and apply it to the warts. 4. Pare the warts and apply a small drop of acetic acid, using great care; repeat once or twice daily, occasionally paring the wart, which will soon be cured. 5. Touch the wart with vinegar, and cover with cooking soda or saleratus; let it remain ten minutes, and repeat several times during the day. 6. Wrap in a cloth wet with a diluted tincture of thuja; forty-eight hours later pull out the roots—a painless operation. 7. Rub till they are green with bean leaves, and they will disappear after a few applications.

THE AUSTRIAN REPEATING RIFLE.—In Austria-Hungary the question whether retaining the old bore of 11 millimeters for the new rifles is really profitable is a point to which much importance is attached. Last Sunday a weekly paper was confiscated for having spoken deprecatingly of the new Maunlicher rifles, and now the semi-official *Hungarian Correspondence* says that the difficulties regarding the bore in question are well-nigh overcome. A totally new construction has been found, which may be applied without the use of the new powder. The *Pesther Lloyd* peremptorily asks whether the Maunlicher rifles are to be looked upon as temporary, or whether their introduction has been definitely settled. Questions put in the Hungarian part of the empire usually have a chance of being answered.—*Vienna dispatch to London Daily News.*

FOOD VALUE OF THE OLIVE.—Few people understand the real value of the olive as an article of food. Frank Kimball, who has given this subject much attention, recently said to a reporter of the San Diego *Sun*: "I have become satisfied that for the man working with a pick and shovel, a pound of pickled olives is worth more than the same weight of the best beef that can be obtained. To obtain the full value of the fruit, it should be ripened on the tree and properly prepared for use after it is gathered. The bottled olives of commerce are pickled green, and their most valuable qualities are lost in their preparation."

LAKE COUNTY BONDS.

The Demand for California Securities for Permanent Investment.

Yesterday a reporter was looking over the warrant book in the Controller's office when he discovered one that read as follows: "No. 5779. In favor of W. E. Gerber, $55,189 07 for the purchase of Lake county bonds." It being a dull day for items the scribbler wandered to the other end of the building, and in the State Treasurer's office asked to see one of the Lake county bonds. "Certainly, you can see one or all of them, if you like," replied Deputy State Treasurer Danielwitz, as he laid upon the desk 478 bonds of $100 each and remarked, "There they are—$47,800 in Lake county bonds." From the fact that they are worth $100 each, and beautifully-printed promises to pay, the reporter picked one up and read:

> BOND OF THE COUNTY OF LAKE.
>
> The County of Lake, in the State of California, for value received, promises to pay Alfred G. Platt, or order, at the office of the Treasurer of said county, in the town of Lakeport, on the 7th day of October, 1907, *or at any time before that date,* at the pleasure of the county, the sum of one hundred dollars, gold coin of the United States, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the office of said Treasurer, semi-annually, on the seventh day of April and October in each year, on presentation and surrender of the interest coupon hereto attached.
>
> This bond is issued by the Board of Supervisors in conformity with the resolutions of said Board, dated the 15th day of September, 1887, and under and in pursuance of the authority conferred on this Board by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of any county, having a bonded debt, to refund such debt at a lower rate of interest," approved March 18, 1885; and of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of county and township government," approved March 14, 1883; and all the provisions prescribed by law for the issuance of this bond have been complied with.

The bonds are signed by Lewis Henderson, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Lake county, and attested by W. A. Thompson, County Auditor. To it are attached forty coupons calling for $2 50 each, the semi-annual interest on $100.

"Who purchased these bonds and what were they purchased for?" queried the reporter.

"They were purchased by the order of the State Board of Examiners for the school fund, as you will notice by the stamp in the upper right hand corner," replied Mr. Danielwitz.

"Well," said the reporter, "I see there are but 478 of these bonds. Each bond calls for $100, making a total value of $47,800. Yet I see from the warrant that you have paid $55,189 07, or $7,389 07 more for the bonds than their face calls for. Am I right?"

"Yes, sir."

"The annual interest on those bonds is $2,390, is it not?"

"That's correct."

"Well, it seems that you have paid $7,389 07 premium, if you like to call it so, for bonds issued only last month—more than three years' interest. Am I right?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, now, here is something that I want explained to me. Cannot the Board of Supervisors call in those bonds at any time by paying their face?"

"Yes, sir; they can redeem them to-morrow if they can raise the funds to do it with."

"Well," said the reporter, "I find that the State will have to hold these bonds for over three years before they will be what we call 'even on them,' or realize any interest upon them; and if the Board of Supervisors should call them in before that time, as they have a right to do, the State would suffer quite a loss. So large, so extraordinary a premium on a newly issued county bond shows the faith the State has in the stability of the county governments, and also indicates that good securities are scarce, or permanent investments would not be made by the State under these conditions."

A DEFENSE OF LAWYERS.

Henry Edgerton's Reply to Attacks on the Profession.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

One of the longest and most finished speeches ever delivered by the late Henry Edgerton was on the subject of corporations, delivered during a discussion of the railroad question in the Constitutional Convention of 1879. None of the biographies of the dead man have mentioned his connection with that remarkable body. The Convention was composed of two parties, non-Partisans and Workingmen. After organization it divided into three factions—Conservatives, Moderate Radicals and Radicals. The first faction was led by the lawyers, of whom Edgerton was one; the second was composed of a few anti-corporation men and the farmers and mechanics, and the last was made up of the workingmen.

For some time before the great corporation debate referred to began, the influence of the lawyers in the body had departed; not only that, but it had become the fashion to sneer at them, ridicule their words of caution, and vote down every constitutional principle they advocated.

This preliminary statement is made to explain the quotation which follows. At the close of his speech on corporations, which occupied an afternoon, Edgerton referred to the prevailing fashion of denouncing the leaders of the Conservatives as "corporation lawyers," and delivered the following defense of that profession. It attracted some public attention at the time, and is worth quoting:

"Mr. Chairman, I confess that I have addressed this Convention not without some misgivings. I am a lawyer and have been a legislator, two employments that seem to have come under the ban of this House. I have a realizing and saddened sense that the profession to which I belong does not enjoy the confidence, the respect, the homage of the people, in that high degree that it once did. But, sir, for this the people are themselves to blame. From what I cannot but regard as a most mistaken notion, they have done everything in their power for the last forty years to popularize and democratize that profession. And its better representatives have not made an effort during that period to close up its ranks against charlatans and pretenders that has not been thwarted by the people. For example, a provision was placed in the codes which became the law in 1873, prohibiting any person from practicing in any Court of record in this State who had not been admitted to the Supreme Court. It was a salutary provision and security to the citizen. But at the next session of the Legislature a bill was introduced to repeal it, and though the lawyers made every effort to preserve it, the farmers and mechanics in that body opposed it and it was repealed.

"But, sir, granting all that now may be said to the disadvantage of that profession, concede, if you please that, as it is alleged, it is somewhat conservative, somewhat aristocratic in its tendencies, as I look over this body and realize how large and predominating is the democratic element in it, I cannot but think it a fortunate circumstance that there are a good number of lawyers here, and among them the best in the State—some, indeed, who rank with the best in any State. And I do not think the excellence of the work of this body will be at all impaired if a very wide scope is given to the influence of the lawyers in it.

"One of the profoundest political philosophers and a very close observer of our American institutions, in his great work entitled 'Democracy in America,' wrote this of my profession: 'The profession of the law is the only aristocratic element which can be amalgamated without violence to that natural element of democracy, and which can be advantageously and permanently combined in it. I am not unacquainted with the defects which are inherent in that body of men, but without this admixture of lawyer-like sobriety with the democratic principle, I question whether democratic institutions can long be maintained, and I cannot believe that a republic could subsist at the present time if the influence of lawyers in public business did not increase in proportion to the power of the people.'

"Sir, it was the skill and wisdom of lawyers that laid the foundation and reared the superstructure of that benign Government under which we sit in this hall. It was an immortal company of lawyers whose statesmanship, supported by the deathless valor of its heroic armies, kept that Government on its foundation in the most tremendous shock of war the universe has ever felt. It was a lawyer who, at the call of his country, in the hour of its direst peril, left the walks of his profession and became the greatest organizer of war the world has ever seen. But, sir, I need not stand here to call the roll of its heroes. In the Senate, upon the bench, at the bar, in the camp, in the stricken line of battle, always and everywhere when civilization and the rights of mankind have been assailed, that profession has been in the vanguard of their defenders. The bones of its martyrs are at the base of every great monument which marks the progress of the race, and there is not a legal security nor a constitutional guarantee of liberty or labor that is not illustrated by their genius or consecrated and cemented by their blood."

AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION.

The Southern Pacific's Contract With the Nevada Cattlemen.

The Southern Pacific Company has granted a concession to the cattlemen of Nevada which is of considerable importance. The beef supply of this market comes to a great extent from that State. Last year 1,700 carloads of cattle were shipped here from the sagebrush State. With the cattlemen the great question is how to maintain the stock in good condition after the fall shipments so that they can constantly supply the market during the winter time. If the stock were to be kept on the ranges during the winter months they would not be fit for sale until long after the opening of spring. Consequently some means had to be devised to place the stock in a locality where plenty of food could be obtained instead of sending them to market before the approach of winter. Around Reno, Nev., the cattlemen find that the stock can be kept in good condition for shipment at any time during the winter months, and they requested the Southern Pacific to adjust its transportation of their stock from the free ranges on the mountains to this city in such a way that a portion of the shipments could be left over at Reno for several months.

General Manager A. N. Towne, after considering the matter, agreed to incorporate the following provision into the cattle-shipper's contract, which was found acceptable: "Cattle shipped from points in Nevada, east of Reno, to San Francisco or other destinations in California, may, during the period from October 15th of each year to April 15th of the next year, at the request of the shipper, be stopped in transit at Reno, in the State of Nevada, provided that the through rate from the point of shipment to the point of final destination be prepaid or paid at Reno upon such stoppage, it being understood and agreed that such stoppage shall be for the purpose only of feeding and taking care of such cattle, and that the shippers thereof shall and will ship the same cattle and no other from Reno to their destination not later than the 15th of April next ensuing, and that upon such reshipment the shipper shall pay to the Southern Pacific Company the further sum of $5 for each and every carload of such cattle so shipped to defray the additional expense thereby caused."—*S. F. Examiner.*

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—Rev. George B. Winton, pastor. Residence, 621 J street. Sunday services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 12:15 P. M.; prayer meeting Thursday evening. A cordial welcome extended to strangers.

Christian Church, Eighth, between N and O—R. L. McHatton will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:15. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M. Band of Hope, 3:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting Thursday, 7:15 P. M. *

First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between L and M—Rev. J. E. Hopper, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. First-class music. Sunday-school at 12 o'clock M. Special services, in observance of Bible Day, by the Sunday-school and choir in the evening. Come and worship with us. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. *

First Unitarian Society, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, between J and K.—Preaching at 11 A. M., by Rev. C. P. Massey. Subject, "And Every Man Went Into His Own House." Sunday-school at 12:15. A cordial invitation extended to all. *

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J—Divine services will be held next Sunday morning and evening by the Right Rev. Dr. Wingfield, Bishop of Northern California. The public are cordially invited to attend. *

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L streets. Rev. A. T. Needham, pastor. Subject at 10:45 A. M.: "Blessings and Responsibilities of Youth." Subject at 7:30 P. M.: Seventh Commandment—"The Social Evil." Mission Sunday-school corner Twenty-fourth and N streets, 2 P. M. *

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching by Rev. A. C. Herrick, pastor. Theme: "The Sword of the Spirit." Patterson Mission postponed for the present. Washington Mission, 3 P. M. Sabbath-school concert at 7:15. Every one welcome. *

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—Pastor, Rev. George R. Bird. Services and sermon at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school and Bible Normal Class at 12:30 P. M. Young people's meeting 6:45 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. *

United Brethren in Christ—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Bauder. Morning subject: "Everything New" (continued). In the evening, sermon to young people, subject: "The Last Ax." Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed. *

Young Men's Christian Association, Sixth street, near K—Consecration meeting at 9:45 A. M. Gospel address by Noel H. Jacks, of San Francisco, at 3:30. All young men invited. *

Congregational Church, Sixth street between I and J—The pastor, Rev. W. C. Merrill, will preach a sermon on behalf of young men at 10:45 A. M. Subject: "Moral Suicide." Sunday-school at 12:15. Mission school, Twenty-third and K, 3:30 P. M. Christian Endeavor will unite with the Sunday-school in a concert at 7 P. M.

FIRES AND METEORS.—The remarkable possibility that mysterious fires may have been set by sparks from other worlds than our own has been suggested to the Paris Academy of Sciences by Mons. Ch. V. Zenger. From a study of statistics for several years, he learns that fires of unknown origin in woods, farm-steads, barns, mills, and even in villages and large towns are extremely often coincident with the periodical showers of shooting stars. He points out that during the first eighteen days of last August violent storms, rich meteoric displays and conflagrations were of frequent occurrence.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

No medicine is so universally used as Simmons' Liver Regulator. It won its way into every home by pure, sterling merit. It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a family medicine containing no dangerous qualities, but purely vegetable; gentle in its action, and can be safely given to any person no matter what age.

WORKING PEOPLE

Can take Simmons' Liver Regulator without loss of time or danger from exposure, and the system will be built up and invigorated by it. It promotes digestion, dissipates sick headache, and gives a strong full tone to the system. It has no equal as a **preparatory medicine**, and can be safely used in any sickness. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver. Indorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

If a child has the colic it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father and relieve the wife from low spirits, headache, dyspepsia, constipation and like ills. n7-1plyMWS&wly

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VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the **Lungs**, **Stomach**, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Sprains, Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and **Healing.**

Catarrh, It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. **Pond's Extract Catarrh Cure, (75c.)** specially prepared to meet serious cases, should be applied with **Pond's Extract Nasal Syringe, (25c.)**

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the **Extract. Pond's Extract Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Use the **Extract** promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, **Blind, Bleeding or Itching.** It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Ointment, (50c.)** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. *Note our name on every wrapper and label.* Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

PILES.

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It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

GARLAND STOVES RANGES

$10! ONLY $10!

We offer for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS the No. 7 ECLIPSE COOK STOVE for the small sum of $10. This is the biggest bargain ever offered in the shape of a Stove for the money. The ECLIPSE has sliding front hearth, mottled iron finish (something new); automatic ventilators on the oven doors, and we warrant them a FIRST-CLASS BAKING AND COOKING STOVE, or Refund the money. Over 1,000 sold the past year, and every one gives satisfaction.

HE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS THIS WONDERFUL STOVE. WE ARE GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

L. L. LEWIS & CO

Nos. 502 and 504 J street and 1009 Fifth street.

GARLAND STOVES RANGES

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

TO-DAY!

(OUR SATURDAY'S SALE.)

THIS IS THE LAST DAY

—OF OUR GREAT—

DRESS * GOODS * SALE

If you have not seen the splendid lines we are offering, come in and you will be convinced of their real worth. Every grade is to be found from a 9½-cent Cashmere to extra heavy Black Silk at 73 cents per yard.

☞ Additional Inducements in To-day's Sale.

Another lot of those Boys' Fancy Striped Pants, dark colors, slightly soiled by water, ages 10 to 17..........50 cents
Plated fancy Butter Knife..........12 cents
California Gray Shirts and Drawers..........65 cents each
Ten Styles Bird Cages..........85, 90 and 95 cents each
Waterproof Overshirts, plaited fronts..........$1 25
The Magic Carpet-Sweeper..........$1 50 (regular value, $2 50)
Japanned Pincers and Nippers..........5 cents each
Scarlet All-Wool Shirts..........50 cents | Silver White Finish Call Bell..25 cents
Patent Curry Combs..........9 cents | Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes...$2

Come to the Dress Goods Sale. Your last chance.

Gents' Medicated Scarlet Shirts and Drawers..........75 cents and $1
Oval Dinner Buckets..........25 cents
Men's Heavy Tap-Sole Kip Boot, extra long legs..........$2 75
Fancy Cake Cutter..........5 cents
Ladies' Merino Hose, Black..........12½ cents per pair
Novelty Knife Box..........25 cents
Job lot of Ladies' Cloaks, Walking Jackets, Ulsters and Wraps of different kinds..........from $2 upwards
Feather Dusters (large size)..........25 cents
Bristle Stove Brush..........12 cents | Bristle Scrub Brush..........12 cents
Job Lot of Men's Pants, Wool..........$2 50 and $2 75
Men's Extra Size, All-Wool Suits, 40 to 48..........$14 00

To-day we Close our Dress Goods Sale.

Boys' long Ulsters, ages 10 to 15..........$2 25
Polished Tack Hammer, with claws..........7 cents
Boys' Hats, sizes 6¼ to 6⅝..........25 cents
Hat, Cloth and Shoe Brush combined..........25 cents
Umbrellas..........50 cents and $1 50 | Silk Umbrellas..........$1 75
Tin Coffee Pot..........17 cents
Gents' Fine quality Silk Stiff Hats, the latest style out..........$5

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Will be represented in our Sale with a host of New Things.

A Great Drive in Ladies' Felt Hats..........38 cents
Children's Plush Caps..........15 cents
Stiff Wings..........5 cents
Satin Picot-Edge Ribbon, No. 9..........10 cents

The Largest Dress Goods Sale of the Season To-day.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

A Splendid Shoe.

People will not leave tried and favorite brands of SHOES for new ones unless there are strong reasons for so doing.

Hence a new make of SHOES that at once springs into favor, crowding out old brands, MUST OF NECESSITY possess strong points of superiority.

Such is the history of the B. & H. $4 SHOE. Although a new production, it has already had a large sale, and is probably just what its makers intended it to be--the BEST Shoe of its kind in the market.

It comes in all sizes and several styles.

FOR SALE IN SACRAMENTO ONLY BY

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN.

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