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Weather Forecasts for To-day.

California — Fair weather; northwesterly winds; warmer.

Oregon and Washington—Fair weather; variable winds; nearly stationary temperature.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR has published a paper in which he ingeniously shows that criticism has more often made mistakes than it has foretold the judgment of posterity. He has collected a long and most amusing list of facts, proving that nearly every important original work in English literature has been damned by the critics when it was first issued. But after all this is not surprising, for the Archdeacon must know that it is accepted among men that it is only the few that have contemporary approval to the full of merit.

WE believe that with the advance of ideas the jury system has not kept abreast in this, that we have clung without sufficient reason to the requirement of a unanimous verdict. In fact we in America are behind many other countries in this respect, since it is true that in very few except in America is the unanimous verdict now required. Mr. Zeisler, a member of the Chicago Bar, has conferred a valuable service upon his fellow-men, by data that he has collected and published upon this subject, and an array of arguments in favor of a majority, or two-thirds vote of the jury, as sufficient for the rendition of a verdict. Referring to the unanimous requirement, Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, properly entitled it an "antique absurdity."

SOME MEDICAL REVELATIONS.

Dr. Wolff, of Paris, has just completed for the Parisian faculty a new and interesting series of experiments upon the behavior of the gastric juice secreted by the stomach, under the application of cognac. His experiments were not at all sentimental, nor in any way intended to relate to the temperance question. He found that a dose of twenty cubic centimeters of cognac increases the acidity of the gastric juice, and especially the secretion of that useful acid of the juice, hydrochloric acid. But when the dose is increased, however little, precisely the opposite results. Thus thirty cubic centimeters diminishes the acidity, while habitual use of the beverage, even in small doses, lessens the sensitiveness of the mucous membrane of the stomach, so that it no longer so satisfactorily reacts upon the food introduced. The conclusion reached is logical, irresistible, that the habit of drinking cognac is a bad one. If, however, dyspepsia has been brought on by absence or insufficiency of the acidity of the gastric juice, cognac in small doses before or after meals will excite the sluggish secretions. But even then, says the scientist, the administration must not continue long, nor consecutively for any great length of time be used for the purpose indicated, since if there are not long pauses in such administration the desired effect cannot be produced.

The generally accepted doctrine is that through the means of drinking-water typhoid fever is mostly generated, though its contagious character is also admitted. The medical world is constantly making useful discoveries, however, concerning the origination and transmission of fevers. The most recent which proves that contaminated water is not the only intermediary, is that made by Frederic Bordas, of Paris, a distinguished bacteriologist, who has demonstrated the presence of the bacillus of typhoid in the atmosphere, and that forms of typhoid infection are often localized exclusively in the lungs. M. Bordas now shows how this mode of contagion is effected. He has accomplished this by an exceedingly long line of difficult experiments, too intricate of course to be described in a general article. It must suffice to say that he has discovered that in an atmosphere so dry as to be completely devoid of aqueous vapor, the bacillus is destroyed. But he finds that it lives on and develops in an atmosphere more or less charged with moisture, and to this fact he attributes many peculiarities that have not before been explained satisfactorily—as, for instance, the fact that typhoid fever is more developed and frequent in the damp seasons, and that the greater outbreaks of the disease then occur. He claims also to have discovered that the microbe of typhoid fever has a certain power of resistance to external influences, and that for a long time it retains disease generative power, and this claim corresponds with the accepted doctrine of the vital resistance of germs. It follows that under Bordas' discoveries it is reasonable to believe that the bacillus may penetrate the tissue of the lungs by means of the respiratory tract, for the bacteriologist proves that the bacillus is found in the dust of the fever wards of hospitals. He further concludes that if the pulmonary passage has been assailed by previous disease and weakened by it, or, rather breached by it, the absorption of the bacillus is more liable.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Sutter *Independent*, an excellent weekly journal published at Yuba City, has entered upon its fourth volume.

Of the 10,000 diamond-cutters at Amsterdam, who are all Jews, 7,000 are now stated to be without work, as the principal diamond-cutting establishments have ceased operations in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of rare diamonds.

JAMES W. MARSHALL.

The Monument Erected to His Memory Unveiled at Coloma.

PIONEERS AND NATIVE SONS

United in Doing Honors at the Grave of the Discover of Gold —The Ceremonies.

The Legislature at its session three years ago, appropriated $5,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold over his grave at Coloma.

The bill provided for three Commissioners to carry out its provisions, and Governor Bartlett commissioned Senator Caminetti of Amador, Senator Gessford of Napa and J. H. Miller of Sacramento. The Commission met and organized by the election of Caminetti as President and Miller as Secretary. Senator Gessford, owing to his removal to San Diego resigned, and George Hofmeister, of Placerville, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Designs and bids were called for and the most eminent sculptors and marble-workers in the State put in designs. The one selected was by F. Marion Wells, and it called for the full amount of the appropriation.

Mr. Wells performed the work in a superior manner, and it stands forth to-day a credit to himself and the Commission, and an honor to the State of California.

Marshall, in accordance with a request made some years prior to his death, was buried on the summit of Marshall Hill, on his own land, which is within the town limits of the village of Coloma. From the vine-trellised side Marshall had often sat in the door of his cabin as the shades of evening closed in upon the little spot in the American river, a few hundred yards below, where he had made the wonderful discovery which had made fortunes for thousands, peopled the Pacific slope, but which had never benefited him in the least.

The latter years of his life he lived in comparative obscurity at a little town called Kelsey, and one day being missed in his accustomed haunts, an investigation revealed the fact that he had died alone in his cabin from exposure and the necessaries of life.

"Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust?
Or Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of Death?"

The monument consists of a bronze statue of Marshall, eleven and one-half feet in hight, on a granite base thirty feet in hight, making the entire structure forty-one and one-half feet in hight, and so prominent that it can be seen from any portion of the valley of Coloma.

The statue represents Marshall in the dress of the period. He is facing the river. In his right hand he holds a golden nugget, while with his left index finger extended he points to the exact spot where the ever-memorable discovery was made. The statue is grand in proportions, workmanship, and the design quite historical.

THE UNVEILING.

PLACERVILLE, May 3d. — Coloma and Placerville were in holiday attire to-day. Early in the morning vehicles of every description, from dog-carts to six-in-hands, began pouring into both towns from every part of El Dorado county and other neighboring counties, and by 10 o'clock fully a thousand people had arrived and they were still coming in.

A great crowd was at the Placerville depot to welcome those who came up on the regular train from Sacramento. A hundred or more teams stood in readiness to convey the arrivals to Coloma, where the monument to James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, stood ready to be unveiled.

The visitors were given a glimpse of quaint and romantic Placerville before starting for Coloma, ten miles distant.

The drive was superb, the weather being perfect. Coloma was reached at 1:30 o'clock. A great crowd was waiting there too, which, together with those who came over from Placerville, made about 3,500 in all.

After a short rest in the town the ascent of Marshall Hill, upon the apex of which stands the monument, was made. The procession of teams up the winding road presented a novel and pretty picture.

Little time was lost by those having the ceremonies in charge. A canopied platform just to the rear of the big monument was reserved for the speakers and distinguished guests.

Among those who were there were Governor Waterman, Senator A. F. Jones, Senator A. Caminetti, ex-Mayor Eugene J. Gregory, of Sacramento, Secretary of State Hendricks, Past Grand Presidents M. A. Dorn and Charles W. Decker, of the N. S. W., Past Grand Lecturers, L. C. Branch and W. H. McLaughlin, and Past Presidents Charles Cunningham and Charles H. Turner, of the same Order; Assemblyman Mahler, Senator Fraser, P. S. Lawson, Geo. Hofmeister, Mrs. Caminetti, Mrs. Beckman, of Sacramento, and others.

Senator Caminetti, who is one of the Commissioners to whom was intrusted the work of erecting the monument, was master of ceremonies.

After prayer by Rev. James Curry, of Placerville, Prentiss Carpenter welcomed the visitors in a brief but eloquent speech.

Senator Caminetti then turned the monument over to Governor Waterman, as the representative of the State. Mr. Caminetti's speech was substantially as follows:

"Amid the scenes now historical, around which dwell the memories that bear many of you back to the days—

'When you unlocked the golden ore,
In gulch and canyon dark,'

we have assembled to dedicate to the memory of James W. Marshall this monument of the offering of a grateful commonwealth.

"Fathers of California, you and your comrades who have gone before, were the last of the race of pioneers who centuries ago emerged from the mysterious East and following the star of empire westward gradually awoke the slumber of ages. Still seeking the boon of life that somewhere, sometime, sooner or later, must unlock the hidden treasures of freedom, on they came until America was reached. Hope still led them onward with never resting ardor, counting neither perils nor hardships. Constantly pursued by the arbitrary power they were endeavoring to avoid they finally declared the doctrine of man's equality before the law, and by the aid of nature's gold the great pioneer settled forever that self-government was the best suited to the advancement and happiness of the human race. There lies your way due west. Then westward their star yet beckoned these ambitious toilers of humanity. Something beyond, dreamed the more gifted.

"No sooner uttered than forward marched these pioneer knights, 'scattering seeds of human kindness' wherever they went, and never striking a blow save in defense of honor, kin and country. They rested not until the music of the waves on the rock-bound coast of the Pacific announced that the occident had faced the orient, and

"The golden days, remembered days,
The days of forty-nine,"

were recorded in the annals of the world.

"Thenceforth their mission was to scatter plenty o'er a smiling land. In their path followed industry, education, the arts, sciences, commerce and all that constitutes greatness, all that invites prosperity and renown.

"Happy men, to have lived to see the fruition of your hopes, to have seen them bless a continent, and to have seen your successors encouraged in their work by the inspiration that the golden light of the past keeps bright.

"Happy sons, to have had your fatherly care in guiding us through until manhood's mature judgment, acting on the precepts taught us by you, in the sunset of life, giving with mystical lore which will enable us to appreciate your lessons and experiences. The roll of fame records not the names of you all. You moved and acted collectively, with a common purpose, like a nation of bees, each in his sphere, carrying out a perfect conclusion.

"Thus the work became generalized, and in that form will go down to posterity. History will for years record the effects of your deeds. You cannot conceive, as much as this age is given to advanced thought, what changes you have caused.

"With your coming, hither came the spirit that moved you to great things. You have held the star of empire as a prize, and turning its light borrowed from the beauties and wealth of the State you founded, and have sent its twinkling rays in the direction from whence in fairy nooks of the charmed eastern elysiums it peopled out in the morning of existence, and as they sparkle in the path of the pioneer of long ago, is brightened with the elements of western progress that knows no failure and stops for no obstacles.

"Everywhere, in every land and clime, they meet and encourage your coadjutors. Men who side by side with you digged in gulch and delved in mine from morn till setting sun, constituting the missionaries of the industry and wonderful development that in a brief space of time established States, changed the monetary conditions of nations and transferred the commercial emporium to this hemisphere.

"Little did you think, as you were scattered among the hills, in ravines, bar and shaft, with rocker, tom or sluice, picking up particles of gold, that you were working marvels in the affairs of men.

"Little did you dream as in your camps you whiled away the leisure hours in social intercourse with brother miners from every nation, you were thus, as time rolled round and old associations were sundered by ties of youth calling their own in obedience to an inherent law of our being back to the old home in far-off lands, laying the basis of a newer and broader civilization, cementing the fraternal ties of man closer and closer, and uniting in one grand league in hearts touched with sympathy to secure the privileges here enjoyed to all our kind.

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"It is not an exaggeration to express the hope that the light of political equality, stimulated by the events of the last forty years, will, by its splendor and beneficence, fulfill the fondest hopes entertained for the happiness and prosperity of the deserving wherever they may abide.

"Your Excellency, under and by virtue of a law of this State, and in obedience to the order of the Marshall Monument Commissioners, I hereby transfer to you as the Executive of the State, this monument and the lands upon which it stands. May our great commonwealth ever guard and protect it, and our citizens never forget the obligations due to the pioneers of California and the memory of Marshall.

PULLING DOWN THE BANNER.

Just as Mr. Caminetti concluded his remarks the great star-spangled banner, which had hitherto hidden the monument from view, was suddenly pulled away by little Farley Drew Caminetti, the Senator's six-year-old son. A great cheer went up from thousands of voices as the beautiful object was exposed to view, and the Placerville band joined in with national airs.

The Governor accepted the monument in a brief speech. He said California owed much to the great discovery made by Marshall, and it was a great honor to him to be in a position to accept for the people so grand a testimonial to the great man's memory.

Music by the band followed, and then Mrs. J. I. Reed, of Placerville, read an original poem in eulogy of the discoverer of California's wealth.

THE ORATION.

Senator A. F. Jones, of Butte, was then introduced. He was the orator of the day. His effort was an able one and elicited round after round of applause. He said:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: This event in the history of California brings with it a grave sense of responsibility, as a counterpart of its joyous sense of happiness, and nowhere is it likely to be more fruitful than at the gathering of that remnant of our noble band of Pioneers and their sons, on an occasion like this, when a proud commonwealth has bowed in honorable remembrance of one who carried the teachings of progress into the wilderness, and with them assisted to lay the foundation of a sovereign State.

The Pioneers and Sons of California are in deed proverbial throughout the land for their abiding and ever increasing affection for their home, and when in the opening spring-time, amid the tinted beauties of a coming foliage, they are permitted to walk in the old ways; gaze from this eminence towards that spot of the earth's surface which unfolded its secret of wealth, and at the enterprise of discovery cause cities to grow like the palace of Alladin; to greet old friends; to summon old memories; to renew old associations. They recognize the high privileges they enjoy, and are sure to go away bearing in their hearts a sense of an abiding benediction. Though the honor of the first discovery of gold has been claimed for fair Los Angeles, fact and true history, based on practical beneficial results, award the palm to Coloma; and to him, whose mortal remains rest beside this monument, the State acknowledges the glory.

The enterprise, energy, daring and despication of the comforts of civilization and luxury, added to the capacity of observing and grasping the opportunity, gained for him more than the struggles of a life-time did for the millions whom mankind have forgotten.

It gained for him a name and a memory worthy to be remembered as among the founders of an American State, and this structure in humble recognition will henceforth stand as a solitary sentinel guarding the grave and pointing to the spot where the womb of the earth gave forth its glittering treasure, in grand contrast to the many costly works of sculptural skill on which are inscribed the saddest of all epitaphs, "The rich man also died, and was buried."

The discovery of gold and the events that followed it and the influences that molded the men of that day have established ideas peculiarly Californian that will never be eradicated. Climate and soil have much to do with character, but they do not create it. Race has much to do with it, but it does not create it.

When this character becomes once formed it is hard to change. Successive generations, while they are influenced by external causes, by new accessions of population, by the growth of wealth and luxury, are influenced also and still more strongly by what they inherit from their ancestors, and by the lessons of their own history. Reared under the influence of the past, and inheriting the energy of their ancestors, the youths of California for forty years have shown that the spirit of research and investigation lives in them, as it did in their fathers, and notwithstanding the shafts of criticism and lack of confidence exhibited in their ability, they are fast taking their places among the men who determine the fundamental principles on which this State shall govern itself.

It is natural that the character of the generous but improvident Sutter should attract young men more than that of the provident Stanford; that the martial spirit of the dead and eloquent Baker should live in our youths rather than the quiet studiousness of Stephen J. Field; and why? Because the past still lives, as if some echo that had slumbered long among these western hills were murmuring into life again, and stealing fire from the passions of the past to glorify the present. One of the most thoughtful of modern writers has said that "Arnold Winkelreid's carcass, mangled and trodden down, became the corner stone of the Helvetic Republic." It was not a mere example of courage and heroic self-sacrifice such as can be found by scores in Grecian and Roman story. The time and the occasion and the historic events that followed it have made Arnold Winkelreid to the young Swiss, for five hundred years, the type and the example of his race. To be a Swiss in his estimation, and according to his ideal, and to the measure of his opportunity, was to be a Winkelreid. It was to obtain the virtue and faith of Helvetia that gathered into its breast at Sempach the sheafs of the fatal Austrian spears.

In the civil conduct of this State the sentiments and opinions that were established by the pioneers have pervaded our Constitution and statutes, governed our legislation, and enables us to recognize our own identity. In many a stateman's brain, and many a miner's cabin, and many a farmer's sturdy sense have been wrought the ideas that have become to California the helm which has guided the ship of State in its wonderful rapidity on the sea of progress.

Though christened by a foreign tongue, and won not by the arts of love, or enterprise of discovery, but by the rude hand of conflict, with the blood of her children shed on her fair bosom, torn from the grasp of her Castilian rulers, she has by virtue of her unbounded resources, her wide influence, and the energy and forethought of her people, become loved, revered and accepted into the family of this great nation of ours, and can proudly say that for forty years of her existence her sons, both by adoption and birth, have not in an hour or a moment had cause to regret the fortune that gave them such a mother. By her worth she has attracted the friendship of all the true culture of the times, and made it her own, and that of her children; and stands so eminently respected that none dare to do her dishonor. Far distant may be the day when the sons of California shall lose faith in the pride of nativity, now their peculiar glory, or when they shall hesitate to proclaim it. With the unveiling of the policy of the future it may be necessary for the exercise of proper government to divide this great territory, but with its wonderful advancement in the past, its still more glorious possibilities of the future, let that time come after our generation has passed away, and our labor be to develop and revere it as a magnificent empire, represented by the seal of its infancy, at once grand and indivisible, and realize in her grandeur the words of her poetic son:

"From San Joaquin's broad fields of waving wheat,
To where they toss their gold at fair Los Angeles' feet,
Where the sea winds blow soft breezes from the west,
And over all weaves a spirit of romance and unrest."

It is the custom to withdraw a time from the pleasures of such occasions as these in which some one may speak to those whose interests are to be affected such words of suggestion as in his experience may be deemed appropriate; and an address delivered at this time naturally finds a subject, additional to that of our local history, in the question pertinent to the future interest of our country. We may feel at liberty to adopt a free spirit of discussion, and leave to our hearers the privilege of following the lines of thought to their legitimate conclusion, whatever they may be. I have taken the liberty, therefore, on this occasion, and in this address, to inculcate the ideas, thought and expressions of several of my favorite teachers, whose views have forcibly impressed me; and with such modifications and criticisms as meet my views, beg leave to call your attention to topics of vital interest, upon the determination of which rests the integrity of this Government, the happiness of its people, their homes and themselves.

Students of comparative politics continually warn us of the dangers of popular government, and cite the periods which have marked the rise, the progress and the decay of free institutions, and assert that our form of government will not afford adequate protection for private property or personal liberty, without which virtues it must sooner or later fall. When we review the history of the Argonauts of '49, their laws and Courts, we cannot but feel that such prophesies of evil are incorrect; but if they are not we are bound to accept our political system without illusion or reserve. In 1856 the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the Senate of the United States contained the following eulogy on the wisdom of the builders of California:

"By this great system, established by the people in their primary capacity, and evidencing by the highest possible testimony the peculiar genius of the American people for founding empire and order, popular sovereignty is displayed in its grandest aspect, and simply invites us not to destroy, but to put upon it the stamp of national power and authority."

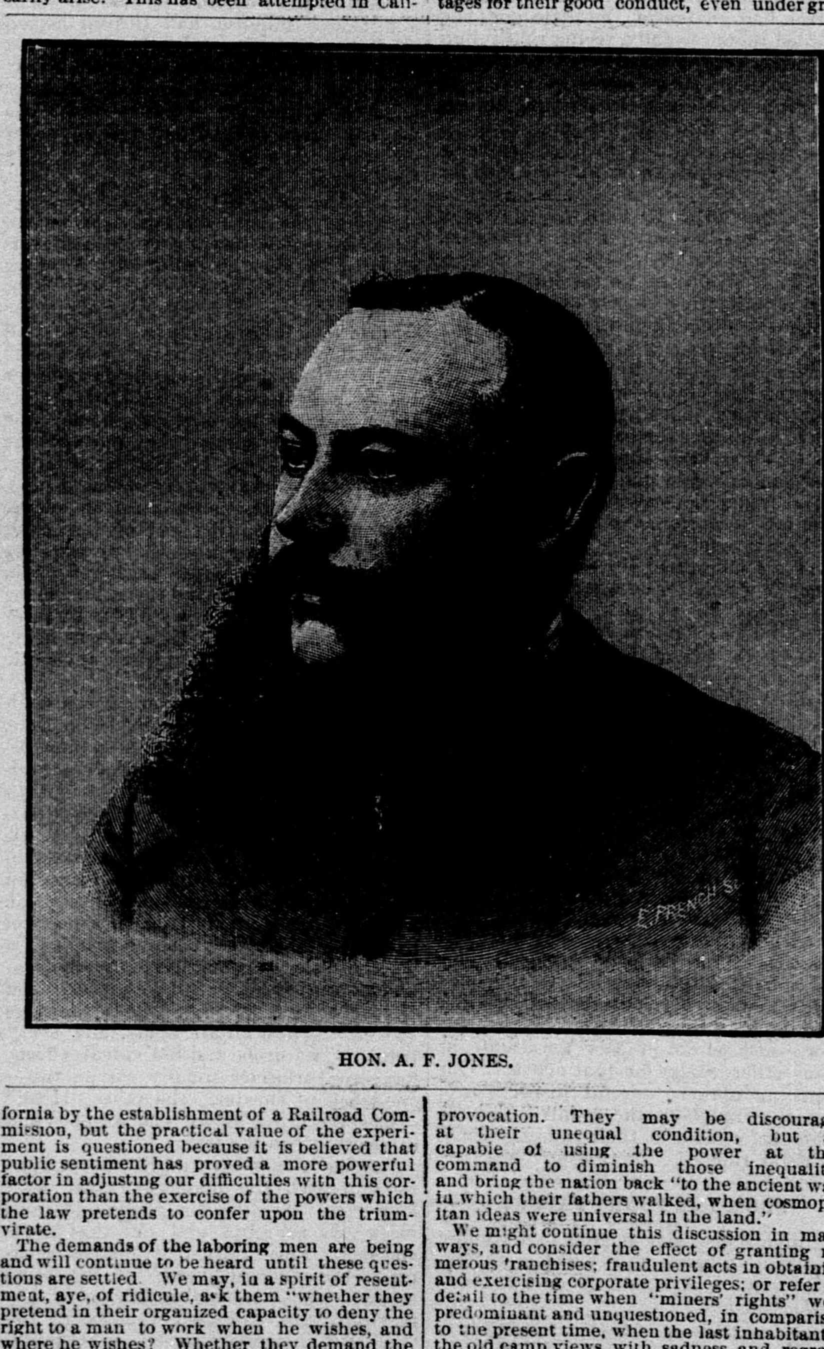
It becomes a serious question in all popular governments whether the actual political authority of the nation rests with the minority of the people who compose it or with the numerical majority. It has ever been, and it is to be hoped it ever will be, the policy of this nation to afford full measure of education to all its children, and enable them to realize the power they possess and the possibility of action which those rights confer. Within the limitations prescribed by the Constitution the majority have the right to govern this nation, and that is the first lesson which all the education of the times should teach, that ignorance cannot prevent the expressal of the sovereign will on propositions upon which it is substantially united, and which are of vital interest to all.

Mr. Webster predicted years ago that an irrepressible conflict must arise between a political system based on manhood suffrage, and therefore aiming at equality, and an economic system based upon legislation in the interest of capital, and therefore inequality, and declared "that the freest government, if it could exist, would not be acceptable, if the tendency of the laws was to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands and render the masses of the people dependent and penniless. When this class becomes numerous it becomes clamorous. It looks upon property as its prey and plunder, and is naturally ready at all times for violence and revolution."

The dictates of self-interest have and always will prove a powerful factor in quelling the disturbances which affect modern society, and present ease and comfort cause us to forget or ignore the dangers of the future, but it must have forcibly impressed all thoughtful men that too much dependence must not be placed on such a foundation. If our object is to live together in peace, to have the rights of private property preserved and our laws revered and respected, material changes must soon be made which will accomplish such results. No right of private property can be respected when the method of acquiring it is open to public criticism, no law upon our statute books revered when its enactment or construction was the result of other than public interest, for the purpose of enabling men to rob the community, and, by bribing legislators and Judges, public opinion, influencing the operation of social reforms may be sufficient to accomplish these ends, but such things more frequently come by civic convulsions and by the shedding of blood.

To enforce these reforms by a gradual and peaceful course; to lessen the worst inequalities which exist; to restrict the bounds wherein capital, under a limited liability, may be allowed to invade pursuits which the public welfare and natural laws of trade demand should be left open to public competition; to open to the hopes and ambition of the employed the ranks of the employers, should be the study of those who exercise the privileges of suffrage in the country.

It is becoming a serious question in this connection whether the public interests do not demand the resumption by the Government of many of its granted franchises, and the management of such things as railroad and telegraphic systems be placed under governmental control. Such things might be accomplished by a system of compensation, or, to avoid the great difficulties that will necessarily arise in the management of such properties, the rights of the people might be protected by the establishment of tribunals of arbitration for the adjustment of causes of complaint which must necessarily arise. This has been attempted in California by the establishment of a Railroad Commission, but the practical value of the experiment is questioned because it is believed that public sentiment has proved a more powerful factor in adjusting our difficulties with this corporation than the exercise of the powers which the law pretends to confer upon the triumvirate.



HON. A. F. JONES.

The demands of the laboring men are being and will continue to be heard until these questions are settled. We may, in a spirit of resentment, aye, of ridicule, ask them "whether they pretend in their organized capacity to deny the right to a man to work when he wishes, and where he wishes? Whether they demand the right to dictate to employers whom they may employ, and whom not? And whether they demand the right to interfere by persecution and violence with the prosecution by each man of his business in his own lawful way?"

These questions are not answered by labor, yes or no, but by the counter questions: "Have you, who are asking these questions of us, devoted yourself to purifying the law, or decreasing the inequalities which exist, or endeavoring to secure for labor an equal ground on which to conduct its side of the struggle? You talk about the sanctity of the law; do you concern yourself about its purity? Do you not care more about the rights of free contract than for the equality of conditions of the contracting parties? Are you not more zealous for the sanctity of private property than for the duty of society to see that the results of labor are distributed with some semblance of justice?"

Uneducated labor possibly cannot name a remedy for its misfortunes or explain them. Too often the dupe of demagogues, of treacherous and selfish leaders, its struggles have barren results, but its convictions remain firm that there is a radical and existing wrong. It looks around on a country of unexampled prosperity, with empires of fruitful virgin soil. It sees a very small minority becoming more and more secure in the enjoyments of the fruits of labor of the majority; too often for the purpose only of enabling their progeny to lead aimless lives of self-indulgence.

These things incite labor to organization. Believing that a great struggle is before it, it will use ways that are wise, and ways that are unwise. It will fail to make due allowance for the time necessary to accomplish its desired changes. It will underestimate the great conservative forces opposing it, but as surely as the natural course continues in political system it will overcome in many respects the inequalities of the situation.

Capital is powerful; capital has been so long power, and so secure, that it scarcely perceives the change. It relies on the proposition that the present necessities of laboring men will compel them to submission, and that in many ways the physical well-being of the minority is best subserved by its continuance in power; or it may rely on the persuasive influence of the regular army. But is it probable that the majority will consent to maintain large bodies of armed men in idleness, when the citizen soldiery of the different States is sufficient for the preservation of internal peace in this country. In times of peace with other nations, our National Guard is quite competent to give society the protection it deserves and to provide any protection which in the opinion of the majority is necessary, and while our present meager standing army will be diminished, our National Guard will be maintained, an ornamental and useful auxiliary to the machinery of, and an arm of our State Government.

There is another and a reasonable hope in some quarters that immigration will hereafter be discouraged and possibly prohibited. That the oppressed, the unfortunate, the ignorant and the restless of other lands will cease coming here, or coming will find the doors of this world closed against them. Such a change in the traditional course of this country will be delayed, but it is altogether probable that our present and future conditions will make it desirable. It is, of course, directly in opposition to the principles and practices of those great and good men who founded and built America, who gave to her the heroic age of her colonization, and whose valor illumined, as by fire, the darkest days of the revolution.

These benefactors of America were accustomed to reserve their heartiest welcome to her shores to those who most needed her generous opportunities of freedom and labor and a home. They did not expect ignorant men to be wise. They did not expect men maddened by what they thought to be a gross injustice to be rational. They did not expect men of different races to possess the same standard of manners and morals. They were capable of believing that this great continent was a heritage, not to themselves alone, but to mankind, destined as well as fitted to receive all who came to her, and able to ameliorate their distresses, diminish their differences, to cultivate their self respect and possibly to fuse them in the processes of uncounted years into one free and happy people.

With a tendency towards a decrease in the prices paid for labor, and the fact that supply and demand is the prime factor which regulates wages, together with the rapid increasing jealousy of foreign influence on our social and political system, the children now absolutely decline towards one race and with limitations towards others to accept the lofty faith of their fathers, and are not inclined to wait much longer the "unfolding of the Divine influence" before forbidding many of the unfortunate sons of men to seek a home in the same land where their fathers sought and found their own.

The political situation of America to-day is not that which existed when it was founded; change and advance have been the standing rule. Our best interests in the future may be subserved by a distinct change in this respect; but with the change in our political system men have also changed in social opinions, and fraternal ideas exist that tend to drive away all thoughts of isolation.

These questions when submitted to the people will be affected by the principles and the dictates of human brotherhood, opposed to political policy, as well as selfishness and ignorance; but whatever else may be done, it is not probable that an honest fugitive from want and oppression will long be denied the privilege of finding here a shelter and a home. While restrictions may be placed on future immigration, good faith can reasonably be expected by those who have already sought here a permanent home; and while their ideas may at present clash with the American spirit, the restrictions of society and law will be sufficient to maintain order, and time will accomplish an assimilation of manners and morals conducive to the interest of all.

The further proposition is advanced, that if immigration be not restricted, at least the privileges of citizenship will be restrained for a longer time, or altogether denied. The interests of this Government demand that all who seek a permanent home with us should be invested with the privileges and responsibilities of suffrage; but it is also still more apparent that they should have sufficient knowledge of our political system to enable them to exercise that privilege with at least a moderate measure of intelligence.

Let us hasten and not retard the day when every class and every member of every class shall find at once the best protection against wrong, and the strongest incentive to good conduct, in the possession of the ballot.

The influence of party spirit in our great political parties is a factor in retarding many beneficial changes that must not be under-estimated. "The capacity to support partisan division upon mere names and watch words, and influence our respective citizens to wear their respective badges during a life time and continue to call themselves with pride by one party name or the other, notwithstanding the leaders may be laughing in their faces at the suggestion that there is any difference of opinion between them, except the possession of the offices, has become a science."

To all good and intelligent citizens this spirit is held in contempt, and it is because of this that the anxiety of many is that all legislative bodies, both State and national, adjourn as soon as possible. In the quaint language attributed to Abraham Lincoln, "You may fool part of the people all the time, all of the people part of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

In these latter days, with the notable exception of the last Presidential campaign, a seeming pretense of sustenance, without which no party can exist, has often been lacking; and hence it is that those parties possessing real vitality with which to attract from the old parties, like the American and Prohibition parties, make such rapid advancement; and the time may be near at hand which will be ripe for new political organizations. However rudely formed or vaguely stated, problems of real and vital interest to men's homes and their happiness will receive attentive hearings and large followings. If men advocating these problems assume to speak in behalf of a fairer and juster treatment of the overwhelming majority, they will be heard with interest and deference by those who represent the people. Our laborers are composed of different material than that of European socialism; they are animated by different opinions and have different problems to solve. Deposits to the extent of $66,000,000 in our savings banks attest their frugality. They are our neighbors, whose lives have been passed in peaceful and happy labor; of unquestioned loyalty, whose wives and children stand as hostages for their good conduct, even under great provocation. They may be discouraged at their unequal condition, but are capable of using the power at their command to diminish those inequalities and bring the nation back "to the ancient ways in which their fathers walked, when cosmopolitan ideas were universal in the land."

We might continue this discussion in many ways, and consider the effect of granting numerous franchises; fraudulent acts in obtaining and exercising corporate privileges; or refer in detail to the time when "miners' rights" were predominant and unquestioned, in comparison to the present time, when the last inhabitant of the old camp views with sadness and regret—aye, almost with feelings of anger, the approach of the orchards and vineyards towards the beds of the rich placers of early days. But time forbids, and we are brought to the ever-homely conclusion that the peace, happiness and prosperity of our beloved country can only rest upon the virtues of her people, and the cultivation of the spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity, and that the best security for private property is to see that it is honestly acquired. That law which operates only as a restraint upon an honest man is worse than useless.

"Whether free States shall become permanent and great depends upon the question whether within their borders justice and law shall be the standing rule. Whether justice and law shall be the standing rule of free States depends upon the reverence with which they are held by the great body of the people; whether they are held in reverence by the great body of the people depends upon their administration. The character of their administration depends on those who are directed by the majority of the people to keep every department of the Government within its proper limits, without whose jealous action the law itself would become tyrannical."

And so it has been wisely said:

"What is a State? The wise behold in her
A creature born of time that keeps her eye
Fixed on the statutes of eternity,
To which her judgments reverently defer.
Speaking through law's dispassioned voice, the State
Endues her conscience with eternal life
And being, to preclude or quell the strife of individual will."

Our State, in our minds, is endued with the attributes of a human being. Its friends and children love it; its enemies hate it. There are men in this audience to-day whose blood would rush into their faces at the insinuation that California had committed an act of dishonor twenty years ago, as if the imputation were on their own kindred to-day.

Forward, then, ye men of California, and do honorable battle for the advancement of your homes, and rest not till your vanguard of progress shall have placed the banner of liberty, fraternity and equality on every eminence which marks the civilization of the republic whose gateway rests on the Pacific. Be not the drones of wealth and social position, but, like him whose memory we now honor, march in the foremost ranks, and observe the opportunities which circumstances place at your disposal.

If to others we seem to claim too much either of dignity or capacity for public service let them remember that we do it for no selfish or ignoble purpose. If any other class of men think we occupy their ground let them show title, and we will not stand in their way. We will leave ample room for all the good they can accomplish or their hearts desire. No man who has filled high positions in this nation has inherited it from his ancestors, or been promoted to it, without having his quality tested in strenuous contest before the people in the face of day in an arena where the wrestlers need all their strength, and where mental and moral worth was thoroughly tested.

To sum up our whole discourse in a few words, and make a practical application of the moral it is designed to convey to that land from which all eyes look to day toward fair Coloma: Would it not receive the approbation of our fathers, and elevate the standard of our social position, and entitle the Native Son to have his name written with a pen of gold on Abou Ben Adhem's list of those who love their fellow-men, if the results of our labors should be the nation long foretold, "whose foundations were laid in fair colors, whose borders were of pleasant stones;" wherein the hardy producer struggled not for supremacy with a giant corporation, and the farmer waged unrelenting war against the miner, whose courts and legislative halls resounded not with the complaints of timid capital or oppressed labor, and one portion of the State cried for separation from the other, but wherein capital and labor would recognize the mutual benefits of co-operation and work hand in hand for their good, and our legislators realize the varied industries and immensity of our territory, and that legislation must, in a measure, be special in its nature and adapted to the wants of many sections and many people?

When the shipper acknowleged the great benefits of the railroad in developing the resources of the country, and freights and fares were within the bounds of fair profits and reach of all; when the farmer meet the miner in friendly intercourse on the hillside, and exchanged the earth's produce for the wealth of its bosom, while the debris from the mines slept in rock-walled canyons or swept harmlessly by the fields of waving grain in broad canals to sleep eternally in the bosom of the Pacific; when all would recognize in San Francisco a mighty womb wherein the resources of the State should mature in gigantic wealth, to go out through its mouth, the Golden Gate, and show to the world the glory of California, then could the Native Son take by the hand the Native Daughter he loved best, and, gathering around them the fruits of their union, kneel in thanksgiving to the Father of the Universe, while throughout the land the peans of gladness would be rolling on from Sierra's snow-capped mountains to the sandy shores kissed by the waves of the Ocean of Peace.

ANOTHER POEM.

Hon. C. B. Swift, an old pioneer, read a poem written by himself for the occasion, and the feeling with which he recited it moved the vast audience.

MARSHALL.

The tranquil earth swept on its mighty course,
Bearing a restless world thro' silent space,
Unconscious of the strange celestial force
That nerves epochs to their appointed place;
Or that an empire lay the Golden Gate,
Entomb'd in a wilderness in forty-eight.

Peace reign'd where late was heard the martial tread
Of arm'd battalions on the Rio Grande;
The beaming light that shone where glory led
Was dawning o'er the conquer'd land.
Commerce and trade resumed their wonted sway,
And lilies bloom'd on the field of Monterey.

The Pathfinder had mapped his wond'rous trail
Across the trackless plain and mountain crest;
But few believ'd who heard his marv'lous tale
What Iliads were rising in the West.
The rude vaquero his cigarette inhal'd,
Indifferent whether peace or war prevail'd.

And still the golden fields of Cortez's dream
Remained a myth; his fleets explor'd in vain;
His futile search but serv'd a poet's theme,
Tho' arm'd with the will and power of Spain.
His last hope sank 'neath the Mississippi's wave,
And perish'd on De Soto's lonely grave.

No hero bearing an immortal name
With noble deeds a continent had stirr'd;
A simple artisan unknown to fame,
From yonder mill-race spoke the magic word,
Whose echoes, ringing thro' every zone,
Awoke the Roman Pontiff on his throne.

Coloma! o'er thy scenic beauty shines
The sun, whose rays illum'd thy golden birth;
'Round the Sierra waves his banner'd pines
O'er the proudest State that adorns the earth.
The sculptor's art hath well reveal'd the rest;
A millwright's pick unlock'd the Golden West.

To you, gray veterans of forty-nine,
Whose path across the span of forty years
Is lin'd with monuments, this enduring shrine
Will bring grand memories your State reveres;
And the future pilgrim to the Golden Gate
Will lift his hat to the man of forty-eight!

PIONEER ORATION.

P. S. Lawson, President of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, was the next speaker. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have met here to-day to unveil this monument to the memory of James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California.

James Wilson Marshall was born in Hope Township, Hunterdon county, N. J., on the 8th day of October, 1810. When he was old enough he was apprenticed by his father to learn the trade of coach and wagon-making. When he become of age, like many young men, he found home a dull place, and, desiring a change, he started out for the great West, after working in several States and not finding any place desirable to settle in. In the meantime, having heard of "California," Mr. Marshall determined to go there.

In the spring of 1844, May 1st, he joined a company of emigrants with about one hundred wagons that was made up at Fort Leavenworth. After enduring many hardships he arrived at Fort Hall. Marshall left the train there and joined another company of about forty men, who started for California by way of Oregon on horseback, and packing their provisions. At that time the Indians were very troublesome. Although being a small party, they were not molested in the least by them.

Arriving in Oregon safely, and stopping there during the winter of 1844 and 1845, in the spring of 1845 he started for California by land, arriving at Shasta in the month of June, and reaching Sutter's Fort, in what is now known as Sacramento City, in July, 1845. Marshall immediately engaged to work for General Sutter, and was still working for him when the Bear Flag war broke out in California between the Mexicans and "foreigners," as the emigrants were then called. Mr. Marshall joined a company that was made up in the vicinity of Sutter's Fort for the purpose of relieving the garrison at Sonoma. The company was composed of Americans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Swiss, Poles, Russians, Prussians, Chileans, Germans, Portuguese, Pawnee Indians and native Indians.

Fellow-citizens, just picture in your minds what an odd-looking company it must have been. I will venture to say, for the number it contained, you could not find a hardier class of men on earth, or a more determined; inured to all kinds of hardships, hunger and thirst, getting their food most of the time as they marched on their journey—and they were armed with weapons as diversified as were their nationalities, including the grim old hunter with his long rifle, the farmer with his double-barrel shotgun, the Indian with his bow and arrow and tomahawk, and others with horse-pistols, revolvers, sabers and ship cutlasses. Well might Mr. Marshall, on looking at this army as it marched along, say: "If General Castro whips this crowd he can beat all the world—he will whip all nations and languages."

But though the Bear Flag army was a queer one to look at, it was composed of as effective a body of fighting men as could be collected. The party proceeded towards Sonoma, and on their way picked up a piece of news which quickened their desire to meet the enemy. They learned that a few days previous four white men, traveling peaceably through the country, had been attacked by a number of Mexicans on the ranch of General Vajias' wife's mother.

The owner of the ranch had done all she could to protect them, but in vain—the barbarous captors had taken them away and murdered three of the four, mutilating their bodies horribly. It may be imagined that this news did not slacken the advance of the relief party. They hurried forward and reached Sonoma in time to save the garrison. This was Mr. Marshall's first experience in the Bear Flag war, in which he actively continued until it was merged in that of the Mexican war between Mexico and the United States. During the time Mr. Marshall was in the army he had many narrow escapes, some while standing on guard and others in battle. When on guard one night, some distance from camp, there were several small bushes several hundred yards off.

Whilst walking forward and back on his beat, he noticed one of them seemed to be getting nearer, and he concluded to watch; after a while, he found when walking from the bush, after an hour or so, the bush got up within fifty or seventy yards of his beat. He made believe he had not noticed; he turned all at once and fired his rifle it; this roused the camp, and on examining, they found a dead Indian, who had intended to shoot Marshall with his bow and arrow as soon as he got within an easy distance, so as to make sure of his victim. At another time, he was on guard in the morning, just before daylight, he noticed the singular movement of three or four horses; upon a given signal the camp surrounded the horses, and found an Indian by the side of each horse, who were reconnoitering their camp. In March, 1847, Mr. Marshall received his honorable discharge from the army. He returned to Butte creek, known at the present time as Butte county, where he had a large ranch stocked with cattle, which, during his absence, had been stolen or strayed away, and he again returned to New Helvetia, as Sacramento was then called. We now find Mr. Marshall entering into partnership with General Sutter in the sawmill and lumber business. After a good deal of traveling around in the mountains he finally settled in the place called by the Indians Culloomach.

Mr. Marshall, after collecting tools and machinery, with carpenters, millwrights and a number of laborers, started with several wagons loaded with provisions and a full equipment for the sawmill. On arriving at the millsite with the men and material Mr. Marshall surveyed out the mill-race. It was superintended by Mr. Weimer, who was in charge of the white men and several Indians, who would throw out during the day large stones and loosen up the earth, so when the head-gate would be open at night the water would wash away the loose earth and small gravel. It was the custom of Mr. Marshall to shut the head-gate in the morning and inspect the work, then give instructions to the men for the day.

On the eventful morning of the 18th day of January, 1848, Mr. Marshall shut the gate and proceeded to inspect the work as usual; in doing so he noticed something glistening in the water, which he instantly stooped and picked up. To use his own words, his heart jumped into his throat, for he was positive it was gold, which almost stupified him for a moment.

He immediately put the piece in his pocket. Thus was the great and momentous discovery of gold in California first made, and the greatest event of the nineteenth century was set on foot. A few days after the discoverey he went down to Sacramento to impart the news to General Sutter. On Sutter's taking the gold in his hand he exclaimed to Mr. Marshall: "I know it must be gold from its weight." After a few acid tests made by Sutter and Marshall they made the discovery known to the local public.

If I may be permitted the expression, Mr. Marshall's subsequent career, until his death, at least was uneventful and only common place. After working the saw mill for some time he sold out his interest in the same, and then engaged in gold mining, at which he continued to occupy himself, with the exception of cultivating a small piece of land. Between the two occupations, Mr. Marshall managed to make a livelihood to the end of his checkered life.

He left his home in the East, not for the purpose of prospecting for gold, but to carve out his fortune, if possible, in a new and undeveloped country. Little did he dream, when he left that humble home, what a mighty factor he would become to civilization in the great West, by finding gold in the new mill race.

There has no event occurred since the discovery of the New World by Columbus that has set the whole civilized world in commotion as did the discovery of gold in California. As its immediate result there drifted towards the Pacific Coast a surging tide from every nation and people on earth where the news of the discovery of gold had extended. It stirred the blood of the ambitious and sinewy youth of New England's rocky shores, to delve and toil for fortunes in this golden land of promise. And here we stand, a remnant band of pioneers in wonderment, to behold the fulfillment of these promises.

These sturdy and energetic Sons have stayed and toiled with pick and shovel, and have been rewarded with rare fortunes, fluctuating with bitter disappointments, and have borne the lot of hardships common to a new country, and have found, when gold did not plentifully pan out, that there were other resources.

The indomitable will and courage of these first settlers have carried out great enterprises.

Now we behold a land teeming with varied and plentiful productions—with ease, wealth, comfort, beautiful homes, and all the elegance of life; also the refinement of art and literature; the beneficent means of education in all branches for our youth; the noble endowment of our prominent and great men who stand in the foreground of the history of California, and who followed in the wake of Marshall's discovery.

All this has been consummated in the period of man's allotted life. It is almost incredible; it is like a dream, even to those who have stood in the midst and lived to see this speed of progress. Pride swells our bosoms when we boast that this is the greatest and grandest State in the Union.

We feel grateful to think Mr. Marshall lived to see the State become so prosperous. He must have felt proud to see it. He, the honest, sturdy toiler for the bare means of an existence, for even the stern necessities of life, having not his share or any share in the boundless wealth which chance or the hand divine directed this man should first discover.

As he lifted the glistening ore in his hand, the news of its discovery, like an electrical current, passed from continent to continent. We can see this sturdy pioneer (for he was a pioneer in the true sense of the word), stand like a god with a grim smile, as of destiny, beckoning to all nations and exclaiming, "I have unveiled that which will allure, and entice the strongest and bravest of all the sons of men from every clime." In this we can appreciate the words of our illustrious poet:

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we will."

So we wish to honor the memory of Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, as the Western Continent would honor the memory of Columbus, in proportion to the good the discovery opened up to the State and the world.

Mr. Chairman, permit me, as President of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, to thank the citizens of the State of California for the donation made through the Legislature, for the erection of this beautiful monument for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of James Wilson Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, on the 18th day of January, 1848.

Samuel Deal, a San Francisco pioneer, followed. He made a brilliant speech. He complimented the Native Sons highly, and said the pioneers were not afraid to leave the care of the State in their hands. He also congratulated the Monument Commissioners for the noble manner in which they had performed their work.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State Hendricks was next called upon. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Something, probably the spiritual in our nature, prompts living after death. "What shall I do to be forever known?" is a question natural to all. Fresh men and boys, without loftier intellectual ambition, display that natural hankering after immortality by recording their names high up in public places, and each successive name recorded struggling for a more elevated and conspicuous place, so as the more surely to catch the passing eyes, while others, inspired by higher aims, seek the same object by writing, speech and works. The historian, the poet, the artist, the musician, erect their own monuments in writing, keeping their memories green down through untold ages. Even oral speech may be mouthed from generation to generation as a tradition fresh from past ages, while monuments of stone and lime are crumbling.

Irish melodies and their written music is all the monument that Tom Moore requires to perpetuate his name forever. Longfellow and Whittier have indelibly written their monuments in American hearts. Payne is immortalized in "Home, Sweet Home" while homes exist, and Key needs no monument while patriotism swells American breasts other than the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Useful inventions in the arts and sciences will pass along from father to son because of their usefulness, perpetuating the memory of the inventor. Steam is the most lasting monument of Fulton; every click of the telegraph reminds of Franklin, while "Mother Goose" will be sung as long as children are born, and Galileo remembered as long as bodies unsupported fall to the earth.

It is not intended to condemn monuments, but rather to inquire what they are for and why erected? Perhaps from the same reason in many instances that we plant flowers on and keep green the graves of those we love—through a feeling of gratitude or reverence for their qualities or acts while living.

We cherish memories of the departed sometimes on account of their personal goodness; at other times on account of some great act or principle that they represent, even though we might not know or care for the person. Sometimes I have thought monument-building and dedication an affectation, a display for glory or profit.

A character worthy of a monument will perpetuate that monument and its object longer than the monument will the person.

The pyramids of Egypt require monumental names to keep them fresh. If the knowledge which was necessary to erect structures to withstand the decaying influence of time for over four thousand years had been put to some useful human purpose, the art that they possessed at that time might now be a lost one, and some grand pyramid would mark a mummy familiar to us in name. Statues, arches, columns, temples, towers and pyramids will crumble and cease to perpetuate a name, unless that person has erected by acts or work a more enduring monument in the hearts of mankind than the marble to his memory. I believe in monuments when the person to whom erected has a name to go down through the ages with it; I believe in monuments as an ornament to public places for the benefit of the living, even without any great name.

In fact, monuments are for the benefit of the living, as a thing of art and beauty, more than an incentive to emulate a principle of which the original was possessed. A monument to Christ by man would be profane alongside of his works and written word. Neither would any artificial monument help to perpetuate Shakespeare's name, no matter how broad and high or how ornamental.

The Declaration of Independence is more lasting than any monument would be to its signers. Why this Marshall monument, and why are we assembled here to day to unveil it? Is it on account of any particular fondness for his memory? Probably not. He was not of that social mold to so suggest. Is it on account of his writings, inventions or any humane, patriotic or philanthropic move headed by him and of benefit to the human family? No. He was unlike A. J. Stevens, whose monument, erected by an admiring public, graces the Plaza in Sacramento. Stevens was an inventor, whose discoveries are living monuments to bless the race as long as the wheels of railroads turn. He was a friend of labor, without being a demagogue; he was just to capital, without being a sycophant. Therefore his real monument is in the hearts of his fellow-man, while his constructed monument is but an expression of grateful remembrance.

Had Marshall, like Columbus, been the father and the follower of a theory that purposely led to the new world, it would have been different. He was but the blind instrument under chance (that any other might as well have been), in first seeing and picking up the bright metal, which was the practical discovery that excited the world and has been fraught with such wonderful results, drawing to this coast and leading to the settlement of this State by the noblest band of men that ever came together.

While Marshall was not attractive socially or intellectually, he must have been—*was*—imbued with a true pioneer spirit and fired by that romantic ambition necessary to discovery.

It is because he made that practicable discovery of gold, which has led to such remarkable results, that we are here to-day. He was a pioneer, and as a representative of that noble band of Argonauts, who have unearthed and set afloat in the world over eleven hundred millions of money, he should live in history, making a monument to his memory appropriate. This monument to Marshall is representative of pioneer life, and of the pioneer principle generally, and especially of California. In speaking warmly of the California pioneers, to whom I belong, I must not be understood as speaking of myself; for I recognize the black sheep principle in all flocks.

The early settlers of this State, whom I consider represented in this monument, were a wonderful body of men; wonderful in the combination of all the good features that go to make up the best qualities of our human nature. I have wondered how it came that the people congregated here in early days from all parts of the world, of every religion, nationality, profession, business, and I might almost say color, no matter whether ignorant or cultivated, rich or poor, had so many qualities in common; seeming to be made of the same metal. I finally settled down to the simple solution that it requires hopeful, romantic natures, of mental and physical energy, whose god was not Mammon—men of nerve—to dare such distant uncertainties.

But the fact remains, it was so, no matter what the cause. It is always more valuable to know how anything is than how it came so—the first is practically useful, while the latter is only theoretically interesting. While it required certain high qualities to come here, it is likely that California life developed and crystallized them.

I wondered once at being admitted an interview with Governor Seymour of New York, while many other and more distinguished callers were kept waiting. His conversation developed the unexpressed reason. He said that he was always interested in pioneers; that there was something in pioneer life and in pioneer countries that developed the best class of men, and the very best qualities of human natures.

It is very gratifying to witness the interest the Native Sons and Daughters are manifesting, not only in this monument, but in any and everything pertaining to pioneer memory. Painters, poets and semi-historians are too apt and have in too many instances presented the early settlers of California as a band of drunken outlaws and cutthroats; and it is the duty, and I know it will be a life work of love as well as duty in the Native Sons and Daughters, to correct this, and thus protect the names of their fathers.

Allow me, in conclusion, to say that at first no sympathy was felt for this monument, or the locality of its erection. Marshall's life did not justify, and if constructed, it should be placed in a more public place, and easier of access; but for reasons above the monument is justified, and here at Coloma (the "Mills") the proper locality. But this monument of itself, if left alone, is not enough; it will soon be neglected, unless added to and the locality made more interesting and attractive. The old name of "Sutter's Mills" should be restored, and the whole place set apart and improved as a Mecca for patriots and pilgrims from all parts of the world to visit, at the spot of that discovery which has added untold millions of the precious metals to the world, and probably saved our country from bankruptcy during the civil war, and to see there the monument of the discoverer, James W. Marshall.

The other speakers were M. A. Dorn, Eugene J. Gregory, Senator Frazer, Miss Fontenrose (representing the Native Daughters) and C. A. Swisler. Owing to the length of the programme, however, these only spoke very briefly.

The exercises closed with music by the band and prolonged cheering by the crowd as they descended the hill.

Considerable disappointment was felt here in Placerville on account of the cancelling of the proposed excursion from Sacramento and the Bay. Up to this morning people still had hopes that an excursion would be decided on, and a large number of teams were in readiness which could not be used.

But this was not all. The regular train to this place returns immediately to Sacramento, and only one trip a day and no trains on Sunday. The result was that the visitors bave to lay over till Monday. This kept a great many from coming.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANK.

FRIDAY, May 2d.

Ex parte La Point, on habeas corpus—Ordered that a writ issue herein as prayed, returnable before the Superior Court of Lassen county on the 9th day of May.

Priett vs. De La Montanya et al.—By consent of counsel, ordered that the submission herein be set aside, and that the cause stand submitted for decision before the Court in bank, as of this day.

Gibson vs. The Superior Court—The demurrer is overruled, with leave to answer the petition within five days after notice of this decision.

SATURDAY, May 3d.

Davidson vs. Ellmaker—Judgment reversed, cause remanded, with directions to Court below to find on all the issues upon the evidence taken at the trial, and such other evidence as may be adduced, and thereupon render judgment.

Myers vs. Daubenbiss et al.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Joseph Kneebone vs. Mary Ann Kneebone—Judgment of lower Court affirmed.

Augustius Rumfelt vs. Trinity River Canal and Hydraulic Mining Company—Appeal dismissed, the transcript not having been filed within the proper time.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3, 1890.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	3 90	Caledonia	45@50c
50c assessment delin		S. Hill	25c
Mexican	3 20	Challenge	2 25
G. & C.	1 65	Occidental	1 10
B. & B.	3 05	Andes	40c
C. C. Va.	4 55@4 60	Scorpion	25c
Savage	1 80	New York	30@35c
Choliar	2 90	Prize	60c
Potosi	3 05@3 10	Navajo	30c
Point	2 50	Independence	10c
Jacket	2 55@2 60	N. B. Isle	1 20
Imperial	40c	Holmes	2 50@3
Kentuck	75c	Queen	80c
Alpha	1 05	Com'wealth	4 30
Belcher	2 15	N. Com'with	1 70
S. Nevada	2 30	Delmonte	95c
Utah	90c	Bodie	65c
Bullion	1 05	Mono	40c
Exchequer	65c	Peer	35c
Seg. Belcher	1 50	Crocker	30c
Overman	2 15	Peerless	35@40c
Justice	1 35	Weldon	15c
Union	2 50@2 55	Locomotive	10c
Alta	1 20	Central	10c
Julia	25c		

McDonald's Central Pacific Stock.

Judge Levy has ordered off the calendar the case of Richard H. McDonald vs. Leland Stanford. The action was brought in October last to recover $1,221,000 as the value of twenty original shares of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. This is the stock which Senator Stanford purchased from Mrs. Clara Belle McDonald, wife of R. H. McDonald Jr., for $10,000, and which stock Dr. McDonald claimed was purloined from him and his name indorsed thereon, forged. It is understood the case has been amicably adjusted.—*Alta.*

In Madrid when an actor has a benefit his admirers send to the theater little gifts, such as canes, slippers, game and such trifles, just as if it were a donation party, and the employes hand these gifts around among the audience for inspection, while next day a complete list of them is printed in the papers.

VIENNA CAFE, 521 K STREET,
(formerly Sacramento Coffee Parlor)
EMIL FENTZLING..........Proprietor.
(Who has been head Cook in the Saddle Rock Restaurant.) Ladies' and Gents' cold Lunch and Coffee Parlor. Lunch put up for all occasions. 1t*

AUCTION SALE
—OF THE—
Perry Seminary Property,
I street, bet. Tenth and Eleventh,
THURSDAY..........MAY 8, 1890,
At 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, by order of the Board of Directors of the City Public Schools, divided into five parcels:
First—The Brick Building, to be removed.
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