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The RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY

UNION are the only papers on the Coast,

outside of San Francisco, that receive

the full Associated Press Dis-

patches from all parts of the world. Out-

side of San Francisco, they have no com-

petitors, either in influence or home and

general circulation throughout the State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places:

L. E. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange,

California street; the principal News Stands

and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.

Also for sale in all trains leaving and

coming into Sacramento.

Weather Forecast.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Tuesday: For North-

ern California—Fair weather; nearly station-

ary temperature.

THE LUCERNE MEMORIAL

The "Lucerne Memorial" is a sugges-

tion of high importance to the United

States. In brief, it is a proposition to bring

church influence in Europe to bear upon

all other agencies, to keep foreigners in

America distinctively foreign, not only

in sentiment but in language and associa-

tion, in thought and in all realities. In

other words, it is a movement to use

churchly power not only to prevent

aliens from becoming citizens of the

United States, but to group them accord-

ing to nationalities, and to preserve the

groups unbroken in this country.

There is nothing at present to prevent

the attempt being made, but the effect

will be very different from what the pro-

ponents of the scheme contemplate. It

will intensify Americanism, and result in

still greater stringency in the immigra-

tion laws. We will be much mistaken if

it does not do a great deal more, and kindle

a positive antagonism that will not be

pleasant for either side of this question.

We need to go a good deal deeper than

the surface in this matter, for the institu-

tions of this country are not conducive to

priestly rule, and we can see in the Lu-

cerne memorial only an effort by the

church to retain her hold upon her fol-

lowing by keeping those who come to the

United States without the pale of influ-

ences that tend to broaden thought, stim-

ulate manly independence, and encour-

age the natural spirit of freedom.

This address to the college of Cardinals

calls attention to loss of faith by emigra-

tion from Europe by exposure to immor-

al conditions on the voyage; that on ar-

rival there are not sufficient foreign

priests to receive and minister to the

emigrants. So far as these points go we

have nothing to do with them. If they at

all tend to check the tide of emigration

from Europe to America there will be

thankfulness that they have been made.

But the next clause is an allegation that

in the practice of their religion in the United

States Catholics are subject to exactions

that amount to sacrifices. This is fol-

lowed by the three words, "the public

schools." That is to say, the Church of

Rome is asked to accede to a policy that

proposes a direct assault upon the free-

dom of conscience and the free schools

that distinguish this government of the

people by the people. The plea is a veiled

one; it is ambushed behind an appeal to

check emigration from Europe. Were

that the real and only purpose, we should

have little to say, but, in fact, the docu-

ment is a political one intended to main-

tain alienism in the United States, and

so far as religious teachings and national

prejudices among aliens are antagonistic

to American institutions, to keep them in

that state of antagonism. Of course if

Rome should approve the memorial it

would amount to an open declaration

that would blow to a flame the embers of

antagonism in this country against the

church.

LYNCH LAW AND ANARCHISM.

The London Saturday Review accepts

the wild statement of Desjardins that

"lynch law is the rule and not the excep-

tion in the United States." It is very

true that in 1884 there were 103 legal ex-

ecutions and 219 lynchings, and in 1889

98 legal executions and 175 lynchings.

But this does not prove that lynch law

is the rule, for lynchings in the main occur

in the thinly settled parts and where the

law has least hold upon the lawless;

whereas the area of the whole country in

which lynch law is unknown is larger

than the whole of Europe.

The fact that we have in certain years

more of lynchings than of legal execu-

tioned against the outrageous criminal,

and claims to be in support of order and

security. The Review knows these to be

truths and it is not therefore to its credit

that it says that "the impressive figures

prove that the law in the United States is

utterly incapable of controlling 'Faus-

trecht.'"

If the Saturday Review cared to inform

itself it would know that lynch law in the

United States is not opposed to patriot-

ism. Strange as such a statement may

appear to the European, it is the exact

truth. We have no defense to make of

lynchers; their methods are abhorrent,

but truth demands that it shall be said

that the men who appeal to the law of

violence in aid of what they insist is

justice, and which in most cases proves

to be justice, are as loyal to their country

as it is possible for men to be, and will

lay down their lives in defense of its

honor and for the maintenance of the

laws.

A TIMELY REBUKE.

The criminal lawyers of New York

have engaged so much in dilatory prac-

tice, and indulged in so many clap-trap

devices to aid criminals to escape, that

the Court of Appeals has felt it necessary

to rebuke the entire lot. The court says

to them:

The forms of law should not be used to

subvert the criminal law of the State. Attorneys

and counsel admitted to practice in the

courts of this State are under a duty to aid

the administration of justice, and they can-

not consistently with this duty, engage in

vexatious proceedings merely for the purpose

of undermining the final judgments of the

courts and defeating the best interests of the

public. It ought to be a subject of inquiry, there-

fore, whether they can thus become the allies

of the criminal classes and the foes of orga-

nized society without exposing themselves to

the disciplinary powers of the Supreme Court.

These remarks will apply here, or in

any other State. The duties of the law-

yers engaged to defend criminals are to

aid them all the legal defenses the law

permits; to see to it that they are deprived

of no lawful privileges, no guaranteed

rights. Beyond that the office of the

honorable lawyer does not go. Within

those limits he is entitled to offer the de-

fense of his client and to make it as ener-

getic and forcible as he can. But he is

not by virtue of his profession to lend

himself to the ends of the criminal in

cooking up a defense that is meant only

for delay, any more than he is justified in

hiring false witnesses for his client, or in

declaring his personal belief in a case.

In the case in which the New York Court

of Appeals made the declaration that we

have quoted—a case involving the legality

of electrical execution—an appeal was

taken three times to the highest court of

the State, and twice to the Supreme Court

of the United States. By swearing out

writs of habeas corpus and then appeal-

ing, there would appear to be no end to

the delay the attorney in that case may

occasion. It is this that has roused the

Court of Appeals to say so well what was

evidently very necessary to be said. The

abuse of the law in working unnecessary

delays in the trial and execution of crim-

inals has been notorious these many

years, and as a result the law has been

greatly scandalized and brought into con-

tempt until it has become common for

the people to speak of courts and the

laws delayed and quibbles with ill con-

cealed disgust.

THE HOT WAVE.

The hot wave that has been sweeping

over the State for three days past, and

confining its desiccating influence to no

limited sphere, is said by Lieutenant

Finley of the Signal Service to be due to

the air passing over the hot plateaus of

Oregon and Nevada. For instance, it

passed over the lava beds of Oregon,

where the temperature is 150° to 175°, and

hence reaches us charged with fully 100°

of heat. There is very little consolation

in the fact that the heated condition is

not local. It would be more tolerable

were it not accompanied by a northerly

wind. But, after all, the heat is not phe-

nomenal. It has come suddenly, and

after months of cool weather, and hence

because of the suddenness of the assault

we feel it more severely. It is not a heat

that has much incommoded the people;

invalids suffer from it; in the humid at-

mosphere of San Francisco it is harshest,

in the dry valleys it is least oppressive.

But, in fact, the heat has not stopped a

wheel of industry, nor has it caused a

solitary death, whereas forty-eight hours

of hot weather in New York recently

sent up the mortality rate six per cent.

Our fruit will suffer from the hot wave.

It will retard crop growth, but not to its

disadvantage, probably. Fruits, in some

instances, will be fairly cooked, in others

too much hastened toward maturity, and

in some there will be wither and shrink-

age. But in the enormous abundance we

do not see any reason to believe that the

injury to the fruit crop will be at all seri-

ous, or reflected in the market reports.

Waste of Power.

In this part of the country an immense

amount of power is constantly running

to waste. All our streams have a rapid

fall and the water that runs could drive

every wheel that is needed in all kinds of

work. The water should be harnessed

up and put to making electricity, which

can be carried all around and over the

hills and to places where the water

itself cannot be made to run. By uniting

water and electricity water power can be

THE IDAHO MINE.

Some Men Drafted and Some Stamps

Have Up.

(Grass Valley Tidings, June 27th.)

Forty-five men were drafted by the

Idaho Mining Company to-day, and

twenty stamps hung up. We are in-

formed that the great old mine, over 2,000

feet in perpendicular depth, is about

worked out; that is, unless the explora-

tion now being carried on in the ground

recently opened from the Maryland

Company should result in good develop-

ments.

The Idaho has produced over \$11,000,000,

paying \$5,000,000 of that amount in

dividends. In the nature of things the

mine cannot last forever, its ground being

limited, hence the draft is not unex-

pected. Some eighty-five men are still

employed.

Grass Valley can stand the gradual de-

cline of the Idaho better at this time than

at any period in the history of the town,

notwithstanding the draft of fifty-thirty