

IOWA HILL MINES.

Our Supervisors Promise to Go and Visit Them.

Chairman Greer and Attorney Devlin Express Their Views—A Petitioner Talks Also.

At yesterday morning's session the Supervisors took up for consideration the petitions presented on the preceding day from citizens of Iowa Hill and Sacramento (as published in the RECORD-UNION), requesting the members of the board to visit the hydraulic mines at the first-named place and satisfy themselves concerning the propriety of modifying the terms of the present injunctions pending against them.

J. F. Brown of Iowa Hill, representing the petitioners, said he would like to hear from R. T. Devlin, counsel for the county, on the proposition involved in the petitions.

Mr. Devlin briefly reviewed the petitions, and then asked Mr. Brown: "What is the purpose now using monitors in their mines?"

Brown—They have been using them, but are not now doing so.

Devlin—Do you propose to use them? Brown—Yes, simply to wash the gravel which is only from two to four feet in depth.

Some of the mines can be worked by the drifting process, and if the injunctions are to be made perpetual we ask that they be so modified as to permit the mines being worked by that process.

Devlin—What mines are proposed to be worked?

Brown—The Sprague, Waterman, Parker, and such others can be worked in a similar manner. The process is concerned, it must stop. The subject had been before the courts for fourteen years, during which time all the points now made had been raised by the miner and passed upon.

The miners then made the same claims they now make—that no injury was being done to the rivers or valleys. They had done the work in the past, and were being dumped directly into the streams.

There had been no objection raised to quartz, seam, or drift mining. Sacramento County, as said, did not object to the miners working by these processes, but it does object to the washing-down system, heretofore in vogue.

The Supervisors could agree to a modification of the injunction to this extent. It was difficult to show that any one, two, or three mines had done any specific injury to the rivers or the valley lands, but that damage had been done on a large scale by hydraulic mining in general, could not be denied.

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EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of Interest to the General Public.

[Under this heading the RECORD-UNION will publish short letters from correspondents on topics of interest to the general public. The matter in these communications will be understood, and published only at the discretion of the writers. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.—Eds.]

Sanitary Plumbing.

Eds. RECORD-UNION:—There has been a great deal said in the last two or three months through the papers, and outside, about our sanitary system of plumbing, sewage, ventilation, etc.

My house on Seventh street, between H and I, became so dilapidated that I was compelled to remodel it. One of my first thoughts was to adopt the very best system of plumbing and ventilation that is known in the United States, so far as I know, and that is the "Durham System of House Drainage."

I commenced with the sewer, in accordance with that system. When I had got the work pretty well advanced, who should come along but the City Plumbing Inspector, and he said to me: "You can't proceed any farther in that direction with your work; you are doing your plumbing contrary to the law of the city. The law says you must put in a four-inch extra vent-pipe, and independent of all other pipes, leading from the cesspool back to the house and three feet above the roof."

I said: "I shall not put any such vent in my cesspool," and gave him my reasons why I would not do it, which I will give you in a future issue, and the public, if you will publish this communication.

Suppose there was a vent-pipe from every cesspool in the city leading to the top of our houses, as above described, what do you think the effect would be in regard to the health of the city? I think it would be decidedly bad. I believe it is generally understood that vitiated air is heavier than pure air, consequently it would drop as soon as it left the vent-pipe and be conveyed into the houses around about, and among the people below for them to breathe into their lungs.

Now, I had supposed in my ignorance that we ought to adopt a system to prevent noxious gases from reaching our houses, but this system is right the reverse—it draws the noxious gases direct from the cesspool to the house in place of letting them pass quietly away into the streets and out at the furthest end of it, and from the city.

I read in last Sunday's Leader that the death of Governor Markham's little daughter was caused by sewer gas being led through a pipe; yet the City Inspector of Plumbing tells me that I must put a vent-pipe into my cesspool, which will accomplish the same thing. Well, I am not going to do it until I am compelled by law.

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The Point Lobos excursionists, having feasted on sights, repaired to a shady grove where stables were built for the hostess of the day, Mrs. W. S. Leake. There is to be a new town, Carmelito (or Little Carmel), built at Point Lobos, and it will be the city of the future.

The Land and Coal Company have taken such pains to point out the surrounding beauties to tourists, that it is not surprising that all around are excellent hunting grounds, and both salt and fresh water fish abound. Soon there will be erected a hotel and bath house, a Presbyterian church, and all the necessaries of a first resort.

A beautiful express park of twenty-five acres has been donated to the city, and will be the place of the prospecting town, while all around are glimpses of bay and ocean, and in many places the drooping branches of cypress form vast canopies and arches, as so many of our parks are in the Holy Land.

A tour of the surrounding country revealed such natural curiosities as "Devil's Wash-bowl," "The Priest's Back," "The Chinaman," and many other of nature's well-named freaks.

So wondrous did the whole might seem the scenery of a fairy dream." E. G. B. Pacific Grove, July 14, 1891.

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The appearance of a few cirrus clouds in the southwest was an evidence of more moisture in the air than yesterday, which was readily indicated by a rise both in the dew point and the relative amount of moisture in the air. On Tuesday the dew point was 72° and the humidity 82 per cent. of complete saturation (100 per cent. being complete saturation). On yesterday the dew point was 62° and the humidity 82 per cent. of complete saturation.

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MADDEX DIVORCE.

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Maddux charged his wife with infidelity in the original complaint. Mrs. Maddux filed a cross-complaint in San Francisco charging her husband with cruelty and desertion. On Tuesday a divorce was granted to Mrs. Maddux by Judge Wallace. Maddux had custody of the two minor children, and directs the father to contribute \$50 a month for their support. Maddux is also to pay his wife \$250 counsel fees and \$50 a month alimony pending the court's further order.

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HISTORIC SPOTS.

Scenes About Point Lobos, in Monterey County.

A Sacramento Maiden's Reminiscences Down by the Sea—The Old Carmel Mission Church.

"On this bold brow, a lordly tower; In that soft vale, a lady's tower; On yonder meadow, far away, The turrets of a cloister gray."

Point Lobos (or Seal Point), situated some five miles southwest of Monterey, is just the place where one might wish to erect a castle or build a hermitage and dwell apart from all mankind. So thought a party of tourists, who, visiting it for the first time, were deeply impressed by the surrounding grandeur.

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