DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office: Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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For three months 1 50

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LOS ANGELES—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

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"The Tribune" Building, New York City.

Western Business Office, "The Rookery," Chicago.

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, sole agents foreign advertising.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Fair Thursday; continued warm weather, except along the coast, where it is likely to be foggy and much cooler than inland northerly winds.

PROTECTING THE LARGER INTERESTS.

Many experts in forestry and climatology appointed by the association for the advancement of science, reported to President Harrison upon forest conditions in the United States. Upon the report as a basis of action, President Harrison ordered withdrawn from entry and sale over 13,000,000 acres of timber land in the West. Mr. Cleveland on coming into office reviewed the case, heard other testimony and confirmed the action of his predecessor by ordering 21,000,000 acres more withdrawn.

On President McKinley taking the Presidential chair, he was at once appealed to to cancel these orders in largest part. That is the question now before the country regarding forest reservations. The protests against withdrawal all come from people of mountain and wooded regions or closely related to them. They claim that industrial necessity demands cancellation of the orders in most part, that the practical benefits of felling the timber far outweigh the possible good of reserving the trees; that unless the orders are set aside millions of dollars of industrial investment will be withdrawn; that enough timber will be left, and should be, to protect the water sheds, promote new growth and conserve stream supplies, and to that end stock should be kept out of forest lands since stock tramping destroys the soil growth, and kills off young tree growth.

These are the arguments of the protestants against the withdrawal orders. The arguments of the other side are too well known to demand recitation here. They are the arguments of science based upon human experience, which is the source of all knowledge. We are not to consider in this matter of forest reservation and preservation the immediate neighborhoods of people related most closely to the forest growth and its present industrial utilization, irrespective of the results in a future of which such immediate neighborhoods take no account. The destruction of American forests is not a local but a national question. It is one with a horizon so broad as to cover the hopes and happiness of generations to come.

It must be conceded by any well informed intelligence that the total destruction of American forest growth that protects the water sheds and the river feeding, is but a question of a short time if the denuding now going on is not checked. To attempt by artificial growth to keep pace with unchecked denudation of the mountain flanks, is as futile as would be the attempt to supply the ocean daily with the equivalent of its loss by evaporation.

It is simply a question whether for the present gain of the present few, the blossoming sections of the West are to be degraded to arid plains, with the restrained waters of each spring, sweeping on in the destruction of life and the possibilities of occupation of the valleys by human beings. The reservation orders are not too sweeping. They should not be modified. The people as a mass have higher and more vital interests at stake in forest preservation, than have the few who are to benefit by forest destruction.

So far as the protestants against the withdrawal orders admit that there should be some restraint; that stock should be excluded and that there should be wise regulation to prevent wanton destruction, they are sound in argument. But this cannot be done at once. Absolute withdrawal it is not claimed will continue. But it is a necessity now, that regulation may follow and tree removal be provided for, so as to do no injury, but rather to promote natural processes, and at the same time give ample supply of timber for industrial uses.

Since the foregoing was placed in type dispatches are at hand saying that the Senate committee has reported in favor of setting aside the executive order of President Cleveland made in February last, and referred to above, as to certain forest reservations in the West. No information is given as to the extent of this committee recommendation, whether it covers the whole reserve ordered by the President or not. Until we have further advices definite judgment cannot be arrived at concerning the report. But it may be said that no reason has been set forth to the public that inclines us to modify our statement first made, namely, that the order of President Harrison and of President Cleveland should remain in force.

There are some reasons for believing that the Powers are about to modify their demands upon Greece for withdrawal of Greek troops from Crete. Mr. Balfour's statement recently in the House of Commons that no date had been fixed upon for the withdrawal of the Greeks and his addition that whoever the aggressor might be on the Macedonian frontier he would be punished, coupled with present conditions and the defiant attitude of the Grecian Government, lead us to the conclusion that in order to prevent war the Powers will propose a new method of settlement. The threat of punishment was not sincere, we think. What is meant no one is supposed to know outside of the council of Ministers, but there are indications that the European Powers will do everything that can be done to prevent war on the Grecian border, and to that end may consent to a modification of the present demands upon Greece. That is to say, the Porte may be advised to consent to a free Cretan plebiscite. When that is done the days of the Turk in Crete will be numbered. The Athens correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" insists that Grecian activity in the interest of Crete is not because of love of Cretans, nor yet because the Greeks sympathize with the movement in the island for liberty, but that it is prompted solely by a selfish desire to augment Hellenic importance and forward a restoration of Grecian power. However that may be, we think it cuts a small figure in the case, for the world knows that the Cretans desire freedom from Moslem domination and that what follows is of secondary importance in their estimation. That they are well disposed towards union with Greece is stated by the priest leader of the insurgents, but they wish that to come as the result of free will action and not at the dictation of Greece or any other Power.

The warm weather is now coming on. The great floods in the Mississippi Valley are unprecedented; they cover a larger area than ever before known. In largest part this acreage is of improved ground and its soil will be thoroughly saturated. When the waters recede and the sun beats upon the earth, then will come sickness, general decline of public health, and we fear pestilence. The most serious problem confronting the country is therefore not the immediate misery and suffering caused by the overflow, but the aftermath. Against that, measures must be taken of gigantic and radical character.

The forces which opposed the election of Mr. Harrison in Chicago have united already to promote the formation of a local civic party to study civics from a non-political standpoint and to conserve community good without concern of party ambition. That is a good idea. We may hope much from it, but we fear that the movement will lack cohesive quality. Spoilsism, on the contrary, is all cohesion. It has a direct purpose in view and puts aside all considerations that do not relate to the pocket nerve, and the grasp of power.

In one respect Greece has an advantage over Turkey. Both nations are in debt. But Greece can pay dollar for dollar and Turkey cannot; does not even entertain the hope of paying. Greece can bear the imposition of greater debt; Turkey cannot. War means debt and Greece is better prepared for it than the Porte.

It is evident from the latest advices that the Japanese are doing their best to pick a quarrel with the Government of Hawaii, and now we learn that a Japanese cruiser has been ordered to Honolulu, certainly not on a pleasure trip. Clearly, the United States cruiser Philadelphia started for Hawaii in the nick of time.

In the name of the commonest promptings of mercy, we beg our interior contemporaries to "let up" on San Francisco concerning the collapse of that "carnival." There is a limit even to sticking pins into a fellow.

Contradictory.

Mrs. Tenspot (reading)—Ex-Premier Crispi of Italy is taking a course of mud baths near Padua.

Mr. Tenspot — Why, I read somewhere that he was out of politics.—New York World.

If You Will Use a Little Reasoning

You can easily prove that catarrh is climatic and not a blood disease. Have you not the severest catarrhal attacks during winter and spring, and but little evidence of catarrh during the summer? Yes. Well, this proves it is climatic, inflaming the nasal passages. It is a waste of money to invest in blood remedies. The proper treatment is a local application, and the most prompt to cure is that popular remedy, Ely's Cream Balm.

Buggies Overhauled.

Have A. Meister & Sons, 910-914 Ninth street, Sacramento, overhaul your buggies, etc.

Because they go through the different branches, woodworking, blacksmithing, trimming and painting, under Mr. Meister's own supervision and come out right. *

Hot Days at Hand.

If you relish a Sunday roast of first quality refrigerated meat, try the Mohr & Yoerk Packing Company. *

THE PIONEER GOLD MINERS.

Early-Day Methods Contrasted With Those of To-Day.

Another Interesting Letter on Nevada County Mines by Our Correspondent.

(Special Correspondence of Record-Union.)

GRASS VALLEY, April 14, 1897.—While progress and improvement in methods have marked all industrial enterprises during the past half century, it is probable that methods of mining and improved mining machinery have kept pace with other industries. The pioneer gold hunters were utterly ignorant of methods of mining, and had not gold been so lavishly distributed in shallow placers, it is possible that the mountains would not be populated to this day. The early history of the efforts of the gold seekers in the light of present methods seem almost child-like. Nevada County lays claim to having introduced many of the improvements that have made the industry profitable. History shows that the Long Tom was first used here in 1850. The sluice came next. E. E. Mattison of Nevada City first used water under pressure by means of a canvas hose, with nozzle attached, to wash down high banks of gravel. He also applied hydraulic power to derricks to remove large rocks from diggings which had previously been done by hand. A man named French early invented a machine for drilling rock. Dunning's undercurrent sluice was first used at North San Juan.

The practice of blowing up and pulverizing gravel banks in hydraulic mines with powder was also first adopted in San Juan. The hurdy-gurdy wheel was another simple device used in early times to save expense.

Experiments almost without number have been made to save gold. Some proving successful while a majority were rank failures. The first practical attempt on the coast to reduce auriferous sulphurets by the chlorination process was made at Nevada City by Oscar Maltman and G. F. Deitkin. Their first experiments resulted in failure. They then went to Washoe and engaged in silver mining, where they gained new ideas in relation to working metals, and in 1860 returned to resume their experiments, and the first attempt was a success. The process is in general use now in most mining sections.

Other experimenters, with very crude ideas, appeared, all intent on revolutionizing existing methods.

Away back in the fifties a certain Dr. Rodgers had a theory that quartz was of a porous or cellular structure, but that the interstices between the crystals were not large enough in the natural state to allow the particles of gold to drop out. He concluded that by the expansion of heat the pores would be opened and the metal would have free egress, either in its cooled or melted form. He enlisted capital to erect a large chimney or furnace, and a large wheel to assist operations. Wood and coal in large quantities were procured. A large iron reservoir, filled with water, laid at the bottom of the chimney to receive the gold as it should drip from the furnace above. The chimney was filled with alternate layers of fuel and and quatz and set on fire. The backers of the scheme kept close watch for days, and at last made a clean up of the contents of the iron tank. The only result was a pan of cinders and ashes.

A Professor Monnier appeared some time in the seventies who had a revolving furnace in the shape of a tube, forty or more feet long, set with a slight inclination so the ore when roasted sufficiently would dump itself at the lower end. Over $50,000 were spent experimenting with the process, but it was a failure. Robert Fryer about the same time came to the county backed by a dozen millionaires of the East, to demonstrate that all the gold in the quartz could be saved by his contrivance. He had a revolving double cross, hollow in the center, in which quartz was placed and hard bowlders or pieces of iron were locked inside. As the machine turned on its axis the rock and bowlders would fall from one end to the other, thus pulverizing the rock and, as the material was all kept in the tubes until properly pulverized, no gold could possibly escape. On this experiment there was something over $150,000 spent. It was no stock jobbing scheme for no stock was ever offered for sale. The county got the benefit of the expenditure, but the projectors got nothing. Grinding pans by the score have been invented and their remains can be found around old mills and foundries, all out of use.

Visitors to modern quartz mines now see the latest improvements in operation, run principally by water or electric power, and devices that save a large percentage of the precious metal, so that ores that formerly had to be very rich to pay can now work at a profit what used to be thrown on the waste dump.

This has been brought about not only by improved machinery, but the result is attained by more skill and knowledge on the part of the managers. To run a mine successfully requires men of brains, judgment and skill, and mining has thus become a profession.

THE GOLD HILL MINE.

This mine is noted as being the first where the discovery of gold was made in quartz in California. It and the adjoining mines on Massachusetts Hill, which were soon after opened, was christened the "Ophir of Nevada County." It is located within the corporate limits of Grass Valley. When first worked it yielded over $600 per ton. The ledge was about eighteen inches thick, but down to a depth of 500 feet it produced over $4,000,000. On account of the excessive flow of water the mine was originally closed down temporarily, and was idle for a long time, until a San Francisco company, over a year ago, bought it and commenced to reopen it. Electric power has been put in, in conjunction with steam power. The shaft is below the 580-foot level, and drifting has been run some 400 feet, where a good strong vein was encountered containing good milling rock. As the company back of it have abundant means, it will, without doubt, become a dividend paying property. F. J. R. Dawson is Sueprintendent. A few months from now, from present indications, there may be written some exciting reports concerning the property.

Another mine is situated a short distance from the town limits. It has as complete upper ground works as any mine of its importance. It has a twenty stamp mill with ten concentrators. The hoisting works are large and conveniently arranged, and are run by steam power. The shaft is a three compartment one, having fine tracks, and is substantially timbered. There are two pay chutes, one near the shaft and the other further north. The ledge averages about fifteen inches in width. The ore is well mineralized, containing about 5 per cent. of sulphurets, which pay from $95 to $230 per ton. There has been taken out of the mine about $600,000.

The shaft has been sunk over 1,200 feet in depth. The company owns a back ledge, upon which they are now sinking, and from which rock to run the mill is being taken. Mere dead work for the purpose of better opening the main mine is to be done, when it is confidently believed rich retruns will be reported.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSOLIDATED.

This mine is now declared to be a veritable bonanza. The present developments show it to be an exception in point of size in Grass Valley district, and for general average of yield it is equally an exception. A five-stamp mill has been turning out $12,000 per month in bullion for several months. The ledge formation in size is thus far unknown, but it is no strentch of the imagination to assert, from present indications, it may be twenty-five or forty feet wide, and perhaps more. The whole mass is run through the mill and yields about $43 per ton. From the incline shaft on the 600 foot level a drift was run on the ledge, and for 300 feet it followed a ledge varying from six inches to three feet, which will mill $15 per ton. Then the big ledge was encountered which yields over $40 per ton. It extends, so far as exploration has gone, a good way down toward the 700 foot level. The stock is principally owned by Grass Valley and Nevada City business and workingmen, who have paid in all some thirty-three assessments. E. H. Brown is the President and Business manager, and John Eddy Superintendent, to whose good judgment and effective management all agree the present success is largely due. The strike—or, rather, the developments—cause smiling faces everywhere, it being characteristic of mining communities to rejoice when success attends mining developments. The ore in this bonanza carries a large percentage of sulphurets, which are high grade, and free gold is visible to the naked eye in a large portion of the rock.

The ledge is incased in syenite, which merges into slate with depth. The dimensions of the claim is 2,800 feet in length and over 300 feet in width. Experts who have recently visited the mine regard it as one of the most valuable in the county, if not in the State, and declare there is enough ore uncovered to pay successive dividends for many months at least. It is intended to increase the capacity of the mill after a little, when if the size of the ledge continues the output will be quadrupled. W.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"What part did you find most difficult when you were on the stage?" "Trying to live up to the salary I told my friends I was getting."—Tit-Bits.

She—The Count, you know, can trace his family back 800 years. He—Ah! Through the bankruptcy court records, I suppose.—Philadelphia North-American.

A Cincinnati Joke—Why is Tugby like the Ohio River?" "Don't know. Why is he?" "Because he's always getting in on the ground floor."—Chicago Record.

Crushed Again.—Editor—Who was the first humorist? Author—I really don't remember. Editor—I thought you might; you have been bringing us in his jokes.—Truth.

Hicks—It is so hard to get anything through Jackway's head. Wicks—I know it. Strange, too, when you come to think of it. Surely, there can be nothing in the way!—Boston Transcript.

He—Yes, we used to have a woman operator on the Board of Trade. She got on the wrong side of almost every squeeze. She—I wonder why. He—Oh, force of habit, I suppose—Detroit Journal.

Hicks—What a confounded chatter those women are keeping up in that room! Wonder what they're up to? Wicks—Having a game of whist, I believe. Hicks—Of course; I ought to have known it.—Boston Transcript.

Laura—Which do you prefer, sleigh-riding or skating? Lena—I think I prefer sleigh-riding." "Why?" Well, when sleigh-riding, you're sitting down all the time, but when skating you're only sitting down about half of the time.—Yonkers Statesman.

Impressed Him Favorably.—First Tramp—What do they mean by hangin' a man in effigy? Second Tramp—That's when they just string up a stuffed figure of him. First Tramp—Well, if I wuz goin' ter be hung, I'd like to have it done dat way!—Puck.

Sicilian Love-Charms.

The love-charms of Sicily are many and curious. One, very popular and considered very powerful, is to put into an egg-shell a few drops of the blood of the longing lover. The shell is exposed to the sun for three days and to the dew for three nights. It is then placed on hot ashes until calcined, when the whole is reduced to a fine powder, and administered secretly in a cup of coffee or a glass of wine to the object of affection. Another charm is for the witch to undress at midnight and tie her clothes up in a bundle which she places on her head; then, kneeling in the center of her room, she pronounces an incantation, at the end of which she shakes her head. If the bundle falls in front of her it is good sign; should it fall behind her the charm will not avail. Yet another is worked in the following manner: Pieces of green, red and white ribbon are purchased in three different shops, the name of the person to be charmed being repeated, mentally, each time. The shopkeeper must be paid with the left hand, the ribbon being received in the right. When all the pieces are bought, they are taken to a witch, who sets out to find the person to be charmed. On finding him, or her, the witch mutters to herself, "With these ribbons I bind you to such a one." Then she returns the ribbons to the purchaser, who ties them beneath his or her left knee, and wears them at church.—Macmillan's.

Strong Enough.

Mrs. Tamblin (tearfully) — They brought my husband home in a hack from the banquet last night. How did yours get home?

Mrs. Sanderson—I don't know, but I suspect that he was carried along by his breath.—Cleveland Leader.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The only question now at the Model removal sale is, can we fit you? We have forgotten all about prices. *

Hot cross buns for Good Friday at Ann Arbor Bakery, 1012 J street. *

J. McMorry, importer of fine teas. *

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Don't ask fancy prices for their clothes, but they give you the best clothes for the least money.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale.

Well trimmed, Well made and Well lined For $10

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BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

Easily Applied Remedies for a Number of Minor Ailments.

Don't send for a doctor whenever you feel badly or your heart isn't right or you have a cold. There are many simple and direct remedies which you can paste in your hat and apply on occasion. Give Nature a chance and help her all you can.

Thus, for instance, both sneezing and coughing can be arrested by pressing firmly on the upper lip or in front of the ear.

Boxing the ears of a person suffering from hay fever is said to be a sovereign remedy for that inconvenient malady. That severe attacks of rheumatism are greatly relieved by bee stings has been noted, and in Malta and in Russia, where bees abound, they are in such repute as a cure that resort to this primitive kind of inoculation has been a common practice for generations, with most satisfactory results.

Excessive palpitation of the heart can always be arrested by bending double, head downward, and hands hanging. If breathing is temporarily suspended while in this position, the effect is all the more rapid. Hiccough can almost always be stopped by this simple action, which is more readily available than the often recommended fright or sudden start which one cannot easily get up for one's self on the spur of the moment.

The distressing cramping of the fingers from constant use of a pen, which may in time develop into writers' cramp, can always be prevented by enlarging the holder either by wrapping string around it or by running the handle of the pen through a bit of rubber tubing.

The innumerable hosts of new and infallible cures for colds would easily fill a good-sized volume, and still they come. One quite too simple way of nipping a cold in the bud is to sit down in front of a good fire and warm your back thoroughly, for the back is the place where cold is usually caught, being careful, of course, not to go at once into a cold room. A French physician goes to extreme by applying a piece of ice at the spine. Indeed, nowadays the curative value of cold is being highly spoken of, and the inflammatory sore throat, which used to be treated by poultices and warmth, is now said to be easily and quickly cured by sucking ice and keeping the patient in a low temperature. Ice at the neck is also a powerful curative for asthma. In fact, it is even predicted that the dry, cold, clear air of the arctic, keen and free from germs, will, before long, be recommended for ailments springing from weak chests.—New York Journal.

Rubinstein's Disillusions.

The posthumous "Souvenirs" of Rubinstein are continued in the "Vom Fels zum Meer." They contain some of the disillusions of a great musician. Rubinstein alludes to a concert, organized by Pasdeloup, which he conducted in Paris, the programme consisting mainly of his own compositions. It was held at the "Cirque," and some 4,000 people were present. Throughout Rubinstein was possessed with the conviction that the attention of the entire world was directed exclusively upon him. On reaching his hotel, Rubinstein was met by an old friend, who expressed the greatest surprise at seeing him. "What!" exclaimed the friend, "you in Paris! When did you arrive? One never hears a word about you nowadays. Are you thinking of giving any concerts in Paris?" Rubinstein was so much taken aback that he was speechless.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite, keeps the digestive organs in order.

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A remedy of sterling worth—invaluable for all complaints of the stomach. Soothing and curing without false stimulation or distressing reaction. Ask for Fred Brown's. Sold everywhere.

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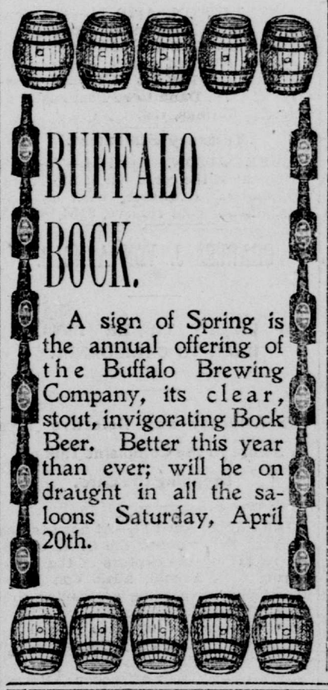

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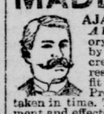

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