#### Two More of Scott's Liliputian Subdivisions Platted.

A City Projected on the Morasses

Around Wolf Lake. Stately Drives Ten Feet Wide, and Alleys

Five Feet.

The Jury Law Agitation--- More Facts and Figures.

Interded Reconstruction of a 8510,000 Estate.

The following letter to the editor called the attention of the law reporter to the desirability of looking furtherings Mr. George W. Scott's land

schemes:

In your erross, of he Scott swindle, in yesterday's paper (20th), I chink our reporter assumed that all the conveyace in the records from Scott and wife were of Property in this older and delition; which is not a fac. Mainy of the manes appearing in your paper, and unfortunated dues never owned a foot of and an that subdivision, Many of them have bought of facet in Park Ridge Shellyision of Sec. 5. 'It's I assing strange you never appea such swindling until dis foot late.

is too late.
The examination of the plats recorded since the fire in the Recorder's orce of Cook County reveals no such subdivision as "Park Ridge," reveals no such subdivision as "Park Ridgo," in Sec. 5; and those who have bought lots therein will do well to invite Ir. Scott, or whoever they hold responsible, to 4e the plat without dolay. The renewed investgation of the books showed that the buyers o land who are not "unfortunate dupes" must be at least unludy speculators, if that term is peferred. It is, of course, impossible for the reprier to answer for the value of the herein weeks. swor for the value of the bargain mae by each individual purchaser of land who stends on the grantors' books of Cook County, as axing received a conveyance from the Scotts, by he passed the afternoon in looking up at least suggestions. of them. The Boulevard Addition, it seems, a not the only creation of Scott's fancy that has devoted the realms of the bull-frog and the marshy haunts of the wild-fowl to the speculamarshy haunts of the wild-fowl to the specula-tive competition of a progressive people in the swamp land south of the city. The majesticsix-feet drives of the Doulevard avonues; the com-modious eighteen-inch alleys through which the coal-wagens, the butcher, the baker, the coachman, the milkman, and such genre, should dispense to the Boulevard Addition the necessaries of life; the

the coachman, the milkman, and such genre, should dispense to the Boulovard Addition the necessaries of life; the glorious expanse of waving rushes, and liquid mud, and cozy bog that was predestined ten thousand years ago to delight the vision of unborn boulevarders; the magnificent piles of unborn boulevarders; the glitching and the same the vision of the city limits, and eight miles east, the hardy, ardent, and irrepressible Chicago sportsman, may be found from March noxt, up to his waist in water, gally popping away at the wild ducks as they rise, frightened, from their hiding-places around Wolf Lake; and the sound of his deadly shoting and the shriek of the wouled duck will die away in the solitary wastes of the great swamp, and their cchoes seek to vain a dry resting-place in all those solitudes. Ague sits upon each rotting log, the frogs croak a percebual chorus of "We're monarch of all we survey," and human life is only possible by the blessing of copions horns of whisky. In that liquid pacadice, those halls of dazzing light are to arise that Mr. Scott's customers speculated on when they hought beautiful tots in "Park Ridge Subdivisition of Sec. 53"—in that glowing valley of the shadow of rheumatism did these who are not the unfortunate dupes of the Boulevard Addition lay the substantial foundation of their fortunes in the shape of investments in land. Away south again, is that other elegantly-platted region, whose engraved loveliness—on the printed hand-bills—was inox-ressibly fascinating to the budding but innocent speculator, whose notto it has been, since youth up, "to save the price of a glass of lage," that I may some day possess a lot o

a total of \$72 lots, most of which have been sold to "unfortunate dupes" and unlucky speculators."

Those who may have purchased such lots, in happy ignorance of their real size and value, may verify these lines by inspecting the books of record for themselves.

THE JURY QUESTION—HOW THE NEW PLAN WORKS. THE OFFICE AND AND ADDRESS OF CHAPTER OF THE NEW PLAN WORKS. THE JURY QUESTION—HOW THE NEW PLAN WORKS. THE GREAT OF THE MET AND ADDRESS OF CHAPTER OF THE MET AND ADDRESS OF THE MET AND ADDRE

whose first inattention caused things to go wrong.

The week following the sharp attack of The Theorem on the system, the clerks of the Circuit and Superior Courts were directed by the County Commissioners to discontinue paying 10 cents per mile for every mile the jurymen traveled, thus giving the impression that thousands of dellars have been paid away under a mistaken interpretation of the law. The result of this action is that, in two courts alone, the total jury fees paid and to be paid will not exceed \$50 per week each, abowing a saving in those two courts alone of \$500 per week each, alonewing a saving in those two courts alone of \$500 per week at the present rate. Meanwhile, the jurors refuse to receive pay, and a difficulty will be found in obtaining persons to serve during this week.

It is a curious fact in connection with the recent rush from the country, that nearly every rustic has come from Bromen and Palatine.

Another Relicio by the pine—neconstitution A

contributions come from Bromen and Palatine, another relic of the Pire.—Reconstructing a \$510,000 ESTATY.

Among the valuable estates of this city which were reduced by the October fire in a few hours to a mere heap of abness was that of John High, Jr., who died on the 19th of October, 1857, which estate was worth, on the day of conlagra-

ition, not less than \$65,000 per annum in ronts, and the same night was productive of nothing but taxes and rubbles. The heirs now come into court to enable the trustee and executor, George M. High, to herrow \$100,000 on the property for the purpose of making improvements, the total income received at present being barely sufficient for the support of the family. The bill shows the condition of the catale since the wholesale destruction of the 9th of October as follows: Insurances realized, \$113,000; expended in re-orecting buildings from which to obtain income for necessary purposes, \$150,000; present revenue, less taxes, interest, insurance, executors' salary, and other expenditure, \$21,000, with the prospect shead of largely-increased taxes; and convertible and salable assets, \$20,000, the whole of which will be required for various matters of indebtedness.

The following is an account of the property: The southeast corner of Harrison and State streets, being 80 feet front on the former and 160 on the latter, now-compled by old and nearly worn-out shantler, worth \$30,000; improvements will cost \$100,000, and will ront for \$20,000 per annum.

The northeast corner of State and Ontario streets, being 18 feet on the former, and 75 feet

monts will cost \$100,000, and will ront for \$20,000 per annum.

The northeast corner of State and Ontario
attests, being 113 feet on the former, and 75 feet
on the latter; being choice residence property,
worth \$15,000; improvements will cost \$25,000,
to rent at \$4,000 per annum.

Twenty feet front on Lake street, between
Clark and LaSalle streets, worth \$20,000; improvements will cost \$18,000, to rent for \$4,600
ter annum.

por annum.

Twelf feet on Lake street, between Clark
Twouly feet on Lake street, between Clark
Two and LaSalle streets, worth \$16,000, improvements will cost \$14,000; to ront at \$3,000 per
annum.

A piece of land on Randolph street, between LaSalle and Wells streets, worth \$60,000, on which improvements have been erected worth \$50,000.

OENERAL NOTES.

Dow Bogart on Saturday filed a bill in the Superior Court for the foreclosure of a mortgage to secure notes of \$1,400 and \$650, given by Charles W. Reed for the balance of purchase money of the east 10 feet of Lot 22, the whole of Lot 23, and the west half of Lot 24, in Thomas Stineon's subdivision of Block 54, in Canal Trustees' Division.

In Bickerdike v. Peck, the omnibus stock fight, the argument respecting damages for obtaining the injunction against Peck is set for next Saturday.

There was sarcely any business done in the courts on Saturday.

In bankruptcy, John A. Elison was adjudicated by dofault.

Langley v. Storey was dismissed for want of Narr, on Saturday.

The Griffin Smoke Burner Company is to be preceded against by George A. Diehl, for an infringement of his improved smoke-burning fivebox on steam bollers.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CHOUTT COURT—George H.

\*\*Jichl v, the Griffin Smoke-Burner Company; patent

Pists infrigment bill for the infringment of Diehl's

Imi-coved smoke-burning fire-box for steam bollers.

Th: Chnourt Court—5,051—Cross v. King; appeal.

5,052—Wm. Adam et al. v. Jas. Mitchell et al; con
fession ; fudgment \$20.35. 6,953—Sims v. Viczers;

appeal. \*\*,054—Orlo W, Richardson v. J. J. Spandding

and Charfs spandling; case, \$1,000. 5,955—S. Morris

Hodge and \*\*,en. F. Homer v. Hugh Kennedy and Nat
than T. Holler; mechanico line. 6,950—Joseph Burler

v. Wilhelm Bogunann and Wilhelm Hasselbech; case,

\$5,000. 5,937—Gitton A. Kont v. Joseph B. R. Pelter \$5,000, 6,937 Million A. Kont v. Joseph B. R. Peller and George W. Delter; nexumplit, \$10,000, 5,058 Francis M.Ellie v. Jodn D. Schillon; repleving of E-three of coal york and office. (Burn! Records)—John three of coal york and all whom it may con-cert.

ceru.

Tile Supenion Court—42,465—Appeal. 42,466—Lyman Campbell v. Saunel R. Haring; petition for mechanic's lien. 42,467—Jonry L. High et al. v. George M. High et al. v. George M. High et al. v. George M. High et al. vi

#### HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Reasons Why It is Descrying of the Sunner

Prominent among the charities of the City of Chicago is the Home for the Friendless, located on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twentieth street. This institution was incorporated in February, 1859, by the Legislature of the State. February, 1869, by the Logislature of the State.

The object of the institution is set forth in the second article of the act of incorporation in the following language: "The object and purposes of said corporation shall be the relieving, aiding, and providing homes for friendless and indigent women and children." Of course these homes are found outside of the institution,—hence the Home for the Friendless is only a temporary stopping-place until homes can be found elsestopping-place until homes can be found else

From the report of the Matron, Mrs. Grant, we learn the following facts: There were in the home Jan. 1, 1872, 103 persons. During the year there were admitted to the institution, adults, 953; children, 524, making a total of 1,530. This makes an average per month of 132. The report says: "Our ever changing family come and go with ceaseless tread, nearly every train bringing some one to be counseled or helpod. Every complication of earthly sorrow or earthly lowed drift in mone use. The Matroscale and loss drift in upon us; the distressed and troubled. To all these our over opening doors give response, without regard to nationality, religion, or color."

There were sent to homes for adoption or re-There were sent to homes for adoption or returned to parents nearly 500 children. The managers fully bolieve that parents are the proper and natural guardians of their own children, and hence children are often taken and kept for a short time, and then returned to their parents. We learn that the demand for children for adoption into good Christian fauilies is far beyond the supply.

We learn from the report of the Secretary, Beer E. W. Reging that your layers are

We form from the report of the Secretary, Rev. E. M. Boring, that very favorable reports are heard from the children who have passed through the Home to home classifier. Some of these children, born in the midst of wretchedness and want, where, if they had remained, would have, in all probability, grown up to be thieves, drunkards, and harlots, have been adopted into good Christian families, where they are receiving all the care and culture that money and love can bestow.

We also learn from the report of the Secretary that the expenses of the Home proper during the past year were

We also learn from the roport of the Secretary that the expenses of the Home proper during the past year were \$13,044.35. To this amount snould be added the receipts of produce and clothing, upon which no cash value was placed by the doneors. It must occur to anyone that it is a very different thing to supply the wants of such a family—constantly clatining—as that compared with one that is more permanent.

cosmiply the wants of states a rating—constantly claiming—as that compared with one that is more permanent.

The annual report shows that there are two industrial schools under the supervision of the Board of Managors,—one on Third avouue, called the Burr Mission, in honor of the noble founder, Jonathan Burr, deceased, and the other in the Home liself. All the children in the Home have the full benefit of this school, and the school admits and invites other children to come and receive the instruction given. Both of these schools are supported from funds appropriated by Mr. Burr, for many years the honored President of the Home.

The Home for the Friendless received in trust two stores on Randolph street, from its former President.

two stores on Randolph street, from its former President.

Three-fourths of the net proceeds are to be applied to the support of the Home, and one-fourth goes to the support of the Burr Mission on Third avenue. Those stores were consumed by the great fire, but they have been robuilt, though it will be some time before anything will be received from rents by the Home, hence, at the present time the Homohas no income, only as given directly by the people.

No one can measure, by dollars and cents, the amount of good done by institutions of this kind.

### PERSONAL.

Gen. Silas Seymour, of New York, is at the The Hon. J. W. Green, Iowa, is at the Tremont House. W. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee, is at the Gardner

C. E. Smith, and C. F. Smith, Columbus, O., are at the Gardner House

L. D. Dibble, President of the Peninsula Railroad, is at the Tromont House.

W. H. Soudder, President of the Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis, is at the Gardner House. The Hon. John J. Safely, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Iowa, is at the Tromont House.

F. A. Tubbs, Division Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Galesburg, and the Hon. W. S. Brooks, Joliet, are at the Tremont House. The functal services of Mrs. E. O. G. Willard will take place at 11:30 o'clock this forencen, insulated of 10:30, as herotofore amounteed from the residence of P. H. Willard, Eug., No. 107

W. Kellogg and wife, Peoria; George A. Law-

rence, New York; Fred Whilley, Montreal; Charles Howard, Detroit; J. P. Whitehoad, Rhode Island; J. W. Green, Davenport, are at the Tromont House.

Wondell Phillips delivers the next lecture in Wendell Phillips delivers the next lecture in the South Side Star Course, to-night, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, his subject being "Street Life in Europe."

The following-named gentlemen are at the Sherman House: Charles S. Stettaner, Kausas Chy; M. D. Thacher, Colorado; W. F. Colton, Philadelphia: Abram G. Hoyt, Santa Fo, Now Mexico; William Caldwell, Boston; Capt. Theo. Julius, Philadelphia; H. S. Fassett, Glevelaud, Ohio; and A. S. Alston, Davenport, Iowa.

Ohio; and A. S. Alston, Davenjoot, towa.

Mr. L. H. Clark, the Chief Engineer of the
Illinois Central Rullroad, has taken his family
to New Orleans to witness the feativities of
Mardi-Gras. Mr. Clark unites business with
pleasure by overlooking the construction of the
Mississippi Central Platicoad, which is to give
the Illinois Central a direct through route from
Chicago to New Orleans.

Ghicago to Now Orloans.

F. H. Lucas, Baltimore; W. McGoorge, St. Louis, David Rankine, Glasgow, N. B.; James E. Browne, New York; John M. Russoll, Detroit; H. H. Kane, M. B. Stotler, A. L. McKaig, Pittsburgh; George Ross, London, Canada; George L. Seaton, Buffalo, N. Y.; and D. D. Knapp, Utica, N. Y., are at the Briggs House.

Joptha Garrend and family, Cincinnati; H. M. Morgan, New York; J. Harvey and wife, Rhode Island; Sam J. Shater, Baltimore, Md.; B. Griffith, Philadolphia; W. A. Saudder, Bt. Louis, G. Ralston Ayors, Philadolphia; F. Woodward and wife, Portland, Orogon; J. A. Sporry, New Haven, Conn.; T. B. Swearinger, Pittsburgh; L. S. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; and C. P. Woolworth, Omaha, are at the Gardner House.

Caldwell is said to have paid Caleb Cushing \$6,000 fee for his argument.

Mr. Jonnings, editor of the New York Times, will sail for England next menth, for the purpose of taking a long rest.

Judgo Charles Gayarre, the well-known his-torian and literary writer, has been appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Louislana.

Robort Fulton, the new Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Reform School, at Pontiac, is a son of the Superintendent of the Rochester (N. Y.) House of Refuge. Queen Victoria has granted a pension of \$250 a year to the widow of the gallant Capt. Knowles, of the Northfleet, who lest his own life in exertions to save others.

Charles R. Ingersel, the Democratic-Liberal candidate for Governor of Connecticut, is a New Haven lawyer of great repute, son of the late Ralph I. Ingersell, at one time Minister to Russia.

Gov. Perham, of Maine, will not resign to accept the Commissionership of Pousious or any other oilice, but will serve out his term with an eye single to taking Hamlin's seat in the Senate in 1875.

in 1875.

Theodore Lyman, of Brookline, now at Florence, Italy, has offered to give \$10,000 to the Harvard fund to repair damages done by the Boston fire, provided that \$400,000 can be raised. The fund now amounts to \$145,000. The Roy. W. H. Cudworth's call from East Boston, Mass., to the Third Unitarian Church, Chicago, salary, 82,000, excites a counter-effort to have him stay with his present people, and the Boston Journal hopes he will stay.

the Boston Journal hopes he will stay.

Maj. Safely, Clerk of the House in the Iowa
Loguslature, will be a candidate for Sergeant-atArms to the House in the next Congress. This
is the private banking-calice of Congressmen,
and Safely should be a name to win by

miu Salely should be a name to win by

John P. Newell has become Mayor of Manchester, N. H., vice Charles H. Bartlett, who
resigns under the operation of President Grant's
general order; Mr. Bartlett being Clerk of the
United States District Court, and preferring to
retain it.

retain it.

William F. Pettit, original proprietor of the town of Sparta, Wis., afterwards founder of Owatonna, Minu., and soveral years member of the Minnesota Legislature, died, Jan. 5, in Southern California, where he had resided since 1868.

Hickson W. Field, formerly a prominent mer-chant of New York, died at Rome, Italy, recently, in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Field was the father-in-law of John Jay, United States Minis-ter to Austria, and was, by many years, the old-est surviving member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, having been admitted to that body in 1817. in 1817.

of Commerce, having been admitted to that body in 1817.

Anthony Trollope has two good stories to tell of the sunvity of manner and speech to which strangers are treated by the great American servant. Upon entering a hotel in the Far West, Mr. [Trollope turned to an attendant and asked for a waiter. "Well, mistor," replied the importurable tooth-picker, "it you'll ask that gentleman," pointing to a boy of 12, "I guess he'll ix things for you." At another time, on going into a sleeping-car and not finding his berth, Mr. Trollope returned to the porter and begged to be shown it. "My God!" retorted the disgusted colored gentlemen, "are you such a d—d fool as not to know your own berth when you've been told the number?"

Who is this Sam Wilder that disputes Mark Twain's title to the Warwick of the Sandwich Islands? Californic papers say that Wilder has married into the Judd family, and through them controls the missionaries and the natives; that he is a pushing, active, shrewd American, the next friend of Prince Bill, just elected King, and the man who pulled the wires that produced the result. With drunken Bill for King, and Wilder to regulate him, drunk creeber, the Californians say the Islands are just an good as ours, without the responsibility or the cost. Brut tell us more about this wonderful Sam.—Springfield Republican.

Mr. Froude, who returned home under much

about this wonderful Sam.—springlem neparlican.

Mr. Froude, who returned home under much anxiety for the health of his daughter, blies Rose Froude, has now the satisfaction of knowing that she may recover, and has returned from Ramsgate, where he at first wort, to mingle with his friends. He expresses the greatest delight in his recent visit to America, and has a hundred charming anecdetes and experiences with which he sets "the table in a roar." He says—somewhat to the surprise of many a listener—that he likes the Americans far better than what he expected when he wond, and that he did not meet a single vulgar person in the country. He uses "vulgar" in the sense it bears here generally—that of snobbery and affectation.—London Corsessenches Cliningatic Commercial. unt or snoppery and affectation.—. respondence Cincinnati Commercial.

## CHURCH STATISTICS.

An interesting "investigation" has been made by a local religious journal, respecting the church census as given by the Government in the first volume of the ninth census report, and the ecclesiastical reports as given in the church books. Great discrepancies are discovered which in some instances seem to be "inexplicated by the control of th which in some instances seem to be "inexpired-ble," unless, as the journal remarks, "they are charged to the vicious character of church sta-tistics." For example, the United Brethren de-nomination claims 3,763 churches, while the census report gives but 1,445; the Baptist declaims 17,535 on their church records, while the census of the Government gives them 14,474. It is probably true that denominational zeal and ambition, in too many in-stances, has been enumerating through "the records" paper churches that the United States Government has not been able to find. It is too often the case that a church on paper is not what it is in fact. Let the investigation go on. It is the facts that are now demanded; meantime we hereby append a tabulated statement from the consust-taker:

Denominations.	Organ- izat'ns		Sittings, No.	Property,
Methodist	25,278	21,337	6,628,200	\$69,854,12
Baptist (regular)		12,857	9,007,116	
Presbyterian (reg).	6,262	5,683		
Roman Catholio		3,606	1,000,514	60,985,66
Ohristian	3,578	2,822	885,602	
Lutheran	3,032	2,776	977,332	14,017,74
Episcopal	2,835	2,601	001,051	30,514,54
Congregational		2,715	1,117,212	25,069,69
Other Baptist		1,105	363,019	3,378,97
Other Presbyt'riat	1,662			
Reformed Church	1,256	1,145	431,700	
United Brethrou.		7637	265,005	
Universalist	7719	602		
Unitarian				

Jayne's Expectorant.
So insiduous are the first approaches of consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its precence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave,

until it has brought them to the verge of the grave, An immediate resort to Pr. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the dirst appearance of cough, pain, or screen a of the throat or cheat, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would truit to substitute the victories of the disease, and them. The cought is the precluding the disease, and thus, the state of the prevent the precluding the disease of the state of the prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

Cod Liver Oil. Hazard & Caswell's God Liver Oil is the best.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Unexplored Country... Shasta and Lassen Peaks... Gold-Mining... Successful Workers.

Deeps Snows and House-Burning---Health Among the Pines.

Honey Lake Valley---Hot Springs--Susanville---The Present Yield of Gold.

Affection of Californians for Their Native Land.

From Our Own Correspondent,
Subanviller, Cal., Jon. 24, 1873.
The northern portion of California has not yot
been thoroughly explored, though travellers,
surveyors, and so-called scientific mon have been travelling over it, and writing long articles about it, ever since 1816. It is true that most of the valleys have been visited, and the greater per-tion of them contain settlers; but there are vas tracts of mountainous and broken country which

NEVER YET BEEN CAREFULLY EXAMINED or properly described. Along the line between California and Oregon, there is a great tract, clearly of volcanic origin, which is filled with caves and yawning abysses (among which the Modoc Indians are now operating), and great mountains covered with snow. These mountains are clothed to the snow-line with immense forests of pine and fir, which will be sufficient to last for many years, provided ordinary care is used in their preservation; but it seems almost impossible to prevent the wanton destruction of timber, and thousands and thousands of pine trees in the Sierra Nevadas have been ruined by reckless people auxious to make a few dollars by the manufacture of a little resin and turpentine. It makes a man almost sick to see the number of magnificent trees which have been absolutely butchered in this way in the

mountains.

SHASTA PEAK AND LASSEN'S PEAK
are glorious old mountains, and the latter seems
to sit like a brave old King overlooking the magnificent valloy of the Sacramento River. I liave
seen it in an unclouded day, with the sun shiming upon its icy summit, when it looked like a
mass of burnished silver, and was as glorious a
sight as any on the Pacific Coast. The peak
is named after an old mountaineer whose
ashes rest near the banks of Susan River,
and a handsome marble monument marks the and a handsome marble monument marks the spot. Californians never do things half-way; they either put up something worth seeing, or nothing at all; and the consequence is, this monu-ment is beautiful, and worthy in every respect to perpetuate the memory of the noble old piencer. Lasson was a vigorous and bold man, and did as much as any one toward exploring the passes, lefiles, and roads through the wild ranges of the Far West.

There is a railroad from Sacramento to Marys-ville, and thence to Oroville; and in and around Oroville, on Feather River, there have been taken out millions and millions of dollars'

ville, and thence to Orovillo; and in and around Orovillo, on Feather River, there have been taken out millions and millions of dollars'

The ground all about has been dug up and torn up, and to-day thousands of men make their living in the digglings. Here you see hundreds of Chinese, who are willing to work for reasonable wages, delving away; and, if you go into the banking-house, the banker will show you plies and piles of newly-dug gold, and some nuggets that will make your eyes water. There is no nonsense about this thing; here is the gold, and here it is taken out, 'over though, in so doing, huge banks, made up of boulders and dirt' have to be washed and dug away, after weeks of weary toll. Huge piles of round cobble-stones line the banks of Feather River,—or Plumas River as the Spaniards call it,—all of which have been dug out and carefully washed for the gold that once adhered to their rough sides. The only industry the people depend upon is that of mining, and they know as well as any people living how to get out the virgin gold. From the simple washers of the Chinese to the tremendous water-power of organized companies, all are at work, and a good return of gold is the result. There is little or no excitement, everything having been brought down to a solid basis after the labor of years, and men appear to take overything easy.

There is an excellent road from Oroville up into the mountains, and all along are ranches and remains of old mining-camps. There are plenty of good diggings, too, in the gorges, where men carry on their mining operations as calmly and sedately

As 17 tiley wene raising coarties.

Many of these men take out from \$25,000 to \$40,000 worth of gold cach year. They could take out much more if they close to do so; but, like sensible beings, they are satisfied with "a good thing," and on orstonek, with perhaps a huge pair of miners' boots strapped on the saddle behind him. You inquire how he is getting along.

money onough to satisfy the wants of any reasonable main.

The read across the mountains, in the summer and fall, is absolutely delightful; but, during the winter is as bleak and dangerous as can be imagined. Show frequently falls to such a depline as to entirely conceal the houses, and long slopes are out from the deeper of the surface thereof. The abandoned mining-camp at Inskip looks dreary enough, with its desorted and tumble-down houses, and the romains of old mills which were formerly in active operation.

One of our poets, in writing of SOME COL MINING CAMPS, makes use of the following language:

Lot when the last pick in the mine

s use of the following language:
Lot when the last pick in the inite
Lot when the last pick in the inite
Is rusting red with felloners,
And ret you cabine in the mould,
And wheels no more creek in distress,
And the last constant of the last contains a fellowing the last conta

Long, long agons there was a day
When there were glants in the land.
Here, one stormy night, when the only hotel
in the camp was deeply covered with snow, it
caught on fire and was
ENTIMELY BURNED UP.
There was but one other house in the actilement which was occupied by people. The maillarg and the baggage of Colonel Brackett and
Captain Munson, of the army, were burned. It
was a narrow escape for the children who were
in bed, and were carried out into the snow. In
the barn across the street were ten or
twelve stage-lorses, and a ton or two
of Government ammunition, intended for
the troops at Camp Bidwell, in their operations
against the Northwestern Indians. The horses
were removed from the stable, and then the
men present began their offorts to save the barn
from burning, and prevent an explosion that
would have shaken the mountains for miles
around, if not destroyed the lives of all present,
as, owing to the great depth of the snow, it was
impossible to get a safe distance from the scene.
The barn was saved by shovellingenow upon the
roof, which was casily done, as the snow nearly
reached the caves.
From Inskip the road passes up and over the

re among the most thriving mining towns in

I do not know of

California.

I do not know of

A Monie invigonating climating towns in

California.

I do not know of

A Monie invigonating climating and in

California.

There is a balsam in the atmosphere which

seems to be exhaled from the pine-troos, which

is most refreshing, and doubly so to an invalid in

search of heath. Besides this, there is a sigh
ing among the leaves, which, though melan
cioly, is not unpleasant to hear, and hills the

mind to peace and quictude. No sound is move

grand, and at the same time soothing,

than the noise of the wind and

the sleeping branches of the pines. In

the moonlight nights, it seems more dear than

over, and carries the mind far away, poppling

the dark depths of the forest with the wolrd

spirits of the air, and sending a glamour over

rock, and tree, and doll. It is no wonder the

minors love this free and healthy life; and many

a one who has made his fortune, and removed to

the large cities to enjoy it, has sighed for his

little cabin by the mountain-side, and the bold

life he lived therein, devoid of conventionalities

and the pitiful follies of fashion.

After passing the mountains, we come to

Honey Lake Valley, at the head of which stands

the pleasant

Villade of Susan, daughter of Governor Roon.

and the pittful follies of fashion.

After rassing the mountains, we come to Honey Lake Valley, at the head of which stands the pleasant

VILLAGE OF SUSANVILLE,
named after Susan, daughter of Governor Roop.
The stream which runs through the village is named Susan River, and empties into Honey Lake. Governor Roop was elected first Governor of Novada by the people,—Honey Lake Valley being, as they supposed, in Novada, when it was, in fact, in California. The citizons did not like the Mormon rule; besides which, it was a long distance to Sait Lake City, the Capital; this is the main reason why the Territory of Novada was formed from Urah, and, a few months afterwards, Mr. James W. Nye, of New York, was appointed Governor.

Honey Lake is a body of alkaline water, containing few, if any fish. Cranes, wild goese, ducks, and policans disport themselves therein, seeming to enjoy their lives amid the sodgy binits with the greatest zest. On the northeastern side of the lake, there are some remarkable springs of

notiting looks strange enough. It is easy to trace the course of the creek leading from those springs to the lake, by the lines of white vapor winding its way slowly through the valley. Some of the springs are very large, being 40 or 50 feet across, and of great dopth. The water is any that ever flowed.

Susanville is a quiet place, as near like an old-fashioned settlement in Indiana and Illinois twenty-five years ago as can be imagined. There is a considerable body of good agricultural land near by, and a ready market is found for overthing at Virginia City.

Occasionally an Indian straggles into Honey Lake Valley, but does this at his poril. In Long Valley, but does this at his poril. In Long valley, a great many of them work on the farms,—they having left their reservation on the Truckee River for this purpose. Not much can be said for the beauty of them work on the farms,—they having left their reservation on the Truckee River for this purpose. Not much can be said for the beauty of

Long Valley, a great many of them work on the farms,—they having left their reservation on the Truckee River for this purpose. Not much can be said for the beauty of

THE I UTE WOMEN,
especially when they are in mourning and have daubed their faces over with black pitch, which they leave on until it wears off. One young lady of Susanville averred they wore "as homely as a basketful of spiders." Another said a certain squaw "looked like a crazy woman's rag-baby." Upon this evidence, they certainly can't be much for looks; but they toil diligently on the farms, and are infinitely better off there than when hunting crickets and bugs upon their native heathe. I saw one old bestle-headed warrior, whose face looked like a sun-dried liver. He appeared to be taking life easily, and saw no reason why he should envy the whites what they are pleased to call their improvements. He was contented whorever he had enough to eat.

The settlement of this section of the country has had its ups and downs, like every other, and a quarrel as to the boundary line between California and Novada, several years ago, came near ending in bloodshed. The people of Susanville, like most other hardy mountainers, have a rooted antipathy toward the red men, and on several occasions have treated them in a summary manner.

The whole of the mountain region will be filled with a healthy and vigorous population, as the pine timber is very valable; and the lumber-business will always be one which wild engage the attention of a good class of citizons. Gold, too, will be found in the mountains for many years to come, and I'r is Alloss ricentibiles. Houses and shaniles are found perched here and there in the raviness and gorges, and it is an invigorating sight to see the niners pullout huge buckskin purpes, holding a pound or two in weight of the good times they had "in the fall of '49 and spring of '50;" but I very much question whether they were over as well off

The The are an own them nor is thore any such ing now as thore was then or nor is thore an

washers of the Chinese to the tremendous waterthem

washers of the Chinese to the tremendous waterpower of organized companies, all are at work,
and a good return of gold is the result. There
is little or no excitement, everything having
been brought down to a solid basis after the
laber of years, and men appear to take overyling been brought down to a solid basis after the
laber of years, and men appear to take overyling news.

There is an excellent road from Oroville up
into the mountains, and all along are ranches
and romains of old mining-camps. There are
and the
and the district of the mountains, and all along are ranches
and romains of old mining-camps. There are
and the
and romains of old mining-camps. There are
and the
and romains of old mining-camps. There are
and the
and romains of old mining-camps. There are
and the
and romains of old mining-camps. There are
and the
and romains of old mining-camps. There are
and the
and romains of old mining-camps. There are
and the
and romains of old mining-camps. There are
and the
and romains of old mining-camps. There are
and the
and romains of old mining-camps. There are
and foll being on the proposed of this
world are concerned, are plentful enough; and
no individual considers he has a fow thousand
dollars. When the mines, or rather the people,
weith to California, several years ago, the majority of them were very poor indeed. Most
of them had never owned a thousand dollars
in their lives. They went into the mines,
weeks; lof the covered prize was there 1 Some
of them call prove the gold was, sure
of them call prove the gold was,
and, feeling so clated at their good
fortune, they could not resist the temptation of
going about and proclaiming it, and plunging
into all sorts of excesses so long as the money
lasted. But all of them did not do so; the quite
the first th

California. They are a very shrowd and knowing race, and, if any one thinks he can get the better of them in a bargain, he had better try it.

Hence it is that

WE DO NOT HEAR SO MUCH
about the yield of gold in California as we did years ago. People have become used to it; and it is no great novelty to find many men worth thousands of dollars who are not at all anxious that the fact should be known. They are contented with their lot,—contented with California, and no inducement on earth could make them leave it. In truth, it is a noble country, and worthy of great praise. Its growth newadays is slow, steady, and sure. People do not rush there, and then return to the older States of the Union. They get here to make homes and to remain. I have known several people who were bern and reared in California, who have moved to the old States and astited down, and have there here made and they think of the blue skies, the bluer expanse of the branch states, the bluer expanse of the bread Pacific, and the glorious seenery in the mountains, and droop like flowers that have been transplanted from a genial clime to the frozen regions of the Far North. It is of no use to argue with such people; it is of no use to argue with such people; it is of no use to argue with such people; it is of no use to argue with such people; it is of no use to give them overything that can be procured in the Eastern States; they will toll you frankly that they had rather be lying entenhed on Lone Mountain, within hearing of the hollow surges of the Ocean, than live elsewhere with everything the earth can produce. This is really and truly the genuine love of Fatherland. Maybe, as we go westward, this love increases, as we know the bodies of all Chinamon are returned to their native shores, in order that their ashes may be mingled with the beloved soil of the Celestial Empire. No true Californian can over be accused of not holding his native land in sufficient roverence.

Of course, like all provincials, the Californians have a great idea of their

roof, which was easily done, as the snow nearly reached the caves.

From Inskip the road passes up and over the mountains, leading past the actilements at Dogtown, Humburg, and so forth. The names given by the men in former times were

Expressive, it was treatment.; they convey, however, an entirely wrong impression as to the character of the country. The scenery at J.ongville, in the mountains, is magnificent, and, during the summer-season, all its surroundings are particularly beautiful. Near by are some good mines, and the road leads out to the towns of Nevada and Grass Valley, which

streets, yesterday afternoon. The reports of numerous committees, having in charge busi-ness relating to the holding of the banquet and ball on St. Patrick's night, were read and approved. A programme of oxorcless was adopted, and the list of invitations was read and adopted. The colebration will be held in the hall of the Central Hotel, on Market, between Madlaon and Washington streets, one of the most commodious rooms in the city. The occasion will be one of the fluort secial events of the season, and will call forth, as it has always done, the clite of our Irish-American population. Liberal arrangements have been made for the suppor, music and other necessities of a first-class celebration. The Association will meet again, in the same office, on Wednesday evening. proved. A programme of exercises was adopted

#### CONNECTICUT.

The Democratic and Liberal State Convention-Nominees, and Resolu-tions.

The Democratic and Liberal State Convention of Connecticut, which met at Hartford, Feb. 19, was presided over by Dwight Morris, of Bridgeport. David Clarke, late Chairman of the Liberal State Central Committee, was first Vice-President. The Hon. Charles R. Ingersell, of New Haven, was nominated for Governor; George G. Sill (Liberal Republican), of Hart-ford, for Licutenant-Governor; Marvin H. ford, for Lieutenant-Governor; Marvin H. Sanger, of Canterbury, for Secretary of State; William E. Raymond (Liberal), of New Cansam, for State Treasurer; and Dr. A. R. Goodrich, of

vernon, for State Controller. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic and Liberal party is based upon the principles of the Goustitution declared at Chelmant and Haltimore. It is firm in the conviction that its cause is just, and that its final auccess cannot be long delayed.

resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Rastica, That the Democratic and Liberal party is based upon the principles of the Constitution declared at Cincinnati and Haidmore. It is firm in the conviction that its cause is just, and that its final success cannot be long delayed.

Resolved, That we arraign the President of the United States for using his pardoning power in the interest of the ballot-hox stuffers and ryads hands at a time of extraordinary consultation and public wrongs, to the interests of the manufacture and a state of the ballot and cheanth to election; for striking down a for extraordinary consultation and public wrongs, to the interests of the ballot and debauch to election; for striking down a for extraordinary consultation and public wrongs, to the interests of the people's taxes in violation of all law; for using the army to crush the civil power and the right of States. We arraign the Vice-Tresident and Vice President elect of the United States for their complicity in our of the greatest and most corrupt schemes of bribery ever known to induce the votes of Congressmen to take wrongfully millions of the public money for the benefit of a corporation organized for the sole purpose of plunder. What high official manufacture is a state of the public money for the benefit of a corporation organized for the sole purpose of plunder. What high officially manufacture is a state of the committee over which Charles Summer so long presided to the salisfaction of all parties. We arraign that party for its manifold corruptions in the locations, in the appropriations, in the contracts, and in the Legislative and Executive Departments of the committee over which Charles Summer so long presided to the salisfaction of all parties. We arraign that party for its manifold corruptions in the locations, in the appropriations, in the contracts, and in the Legislative and Executive Departments of the country in the propriations, in the country and the country in the propriations of all parties, we arraign that party f

Islamment of a bureau of more scattered as a service beimportant. Resolved, That since the adoption of the Constitution of this State, over fifty years ago, new industries and vast public enterprises have come into existence. In every department a rovision is necessary and is demanded by the general interests of the State, and we recommend a call for a Constitutional Convention by the ensuing General Assembly.

A State Central Committee of twenty-one was appointed which salceted George G. Summer, of

appointed, which selected George G. Sumner, of

Hartford, as its Chairman.

The End of the Junel Case.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 21.

The victory of Charles O'Conor in the United States Court, yesterday, marks the close of one of the most remarkable litigations in the annals of American courts. Law suits, as a rule, are only interesting when summed up by a novelist in his happiest mood, but in the Junel estate case were combined elements of romance, mystery, and revolutionary reminisence which took it outside of the back offices of Inwyer's apprentices, and rendered it a theme of general discussion as the preceedings were developed from day to day. At this time, too, when the defects of the present jury system are so glaring, and when the jury-box has become a synonym for uninquisitive ignorance, the constitution of the struck' jury in this case has invited public scruthny, for the twelve men to whom have been rehearsed the extraordinary history of Aaron Burr's wife, and the problematic circumstances under which George Washington Bowen was born, have been respectable merchants and men of wealth and intelligence; and their attention has been given

Goorge Washington Bowon was born, have been respectable merchants and men of wealth and intelligence; and their attention has been given to these proceedings at a great sacrifice of time and means. The amount involved, too, has been very large, for the homestead and unimproved real estate with which Stephen Junel endowed his wife fifty years ago, are now worth \$6,000,000. This was the prize for which the gray-haired Bowen eagerly strotched out his hand, and to which Mr. Chase and his children have tonacionally clung.

The principles of law involved have been as intricate as the questions of fact have been complicated; and they have been debated by such cominent counsel as Charles O'Conor and Judge Honr. Although the court-room has recounded with the criminations and recriminations of counsel, and although the evidence has been selection of the conviction that memory had either been lost, or that human tongues had grown white with perjury, the dramatic nature of the incidents of the controversy has sustained public interest from first to last. Garrulous old men have rehearsed the scenes of their youth and dispensed the gossip of the Nevolutionary epoch; the strange record in the "King Henry Book" has been scrutinized; Mr. Hull's account of his first interview with the infant Bowen at Maj, Ballon's has been analyzed; resemblances have been traced and specimens of permanship compared; and the interest has not been freed and type of the subject of argument.

At last the case was submitted to the jury,

of land litle and probate law have been the sub-ject of argument.

At last the case was submitted to the jury, who required little more than hour to deter-mine that Mme. Jumel was not the mother of Goorge Washington Bowen, and that even if she were, she had at the time of her death no estate or interest which an hoir would be en-titled to inherit, as the conveyances made by her in 1828 could only have been revoked by a will.

### Alexander II. Stephens Before a Georgia Audience. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"Alexander II. Stophens emerged from the Kimball House, wrapped up in three overcents and a horse-blanket. The bundle with a white head sticking out was put in a carriage right and up, and propped in position by two crutches. The bundle then coughed, and said it was all right, and away the carriagerolled to the Capitol. The bundle was then taken out, unrolled, till Stephens was found. Leaning on two stout men, with two more carrying each a crutch, the precession entered the House of Representatives. The building was packed as I nover saw it packed before. Ladies, politicians, members of the Legislature, citizens, niggers, and children had all turned out. When Stephens appeared, there went up a shout. It was long and loud, and was followed by another londer and longer. Then, when that died out, another started and ran its course.

Mr. Stophens bowed acknowledgments as well as politiciary and the stephens appeared, there went up a shout. It was long and loud, and was followed by another londer and longer. Then, when that died out, another started and ran its course.

Mr. Stophens bowed acknowledgments as well as politiciary and contract markets by uncorrupted the form. The state of the started and tran its course.

Mr. Stophens bowed acknowledgments as well as politiciary the poor way in which they gotterally a politiciary and the stronger of the started and tran its course.

Mr. Stophens bowed acknowledgments as well as politiciary the started and tran its course.

Mr. Stophens bowed acknowledgments as well as

le could, considering the two stout men made a sort of moving straight-jacket. When he avose in the Speaker's stand, the bright light falling upon his pale, thin face and white head, there was more cheering and appliance. It was plain that Stephenn had the hearts of the people. He spoke in an erect position, supported by a crucia mucher his left arm. His voice is clear and shull, and not a word was lost in any part of the hall, unless the sound was drowned by applause. I was in an extreme corner of the hall wedged in among a mass of humanity, and I know that each word came with marvollous distinctness, although his voice did not seem to be unduly slovated. And this weak and wasted skeleten of a man spoke thus for more than two hours."

hours."

—As far back as the year 1854, while the Crimean War was raging, the Russian Gen. Duhamed presented a monorial to the St. Peteraburg Cabinet, in which he advecated the adoption of the route through Affghanistan as the shortest way to the Indus, Lahore, and Delhi, and that the Sikhs and Mohammedans should be roused to revolt (which they did in 1857), and the Britain power in India be thus overthrown. The Czar Nicholas died early in the following year, and thus Duhamel's project fell to the ground.

AMUSEMENTS.

TWO ADDITIONAL CONCERTS.

THE UNRIVALED THEO. THOMAS ORCHESTRA

# WAGNER FEST NIGHT

At the Union Park Congregational Church, on Thresday night, Fob. 27, and will also ropeat the chaining popular programme of the grand gala night of less Wednesday, as agrand

MEMORIAL MATINEE On next Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Mich-gan Asenue Bapitas Church. Reservoid scat for Matiner, only 81, for sale at South Side Star depots, Reservoid roats for Wagner night, 81,60 and 82; for sale at West Bide Star depots and at 65 Wabashav. South Side buyers of tickets will receive, at 0.53 Wabashav, tickets for con-veyance to and from Wagner night in chartered omni-busos.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. HENRY WARD

BEECHER Speaks only twice in Chicago. First Lecture, U. P. Congregational Church, Friday, Feb. 28. Second lecture, Miningan-ay, Bayes, Cloved, Manday, March 8. Second lecture, Stalon telectal cripts, Wedineday morning, Stalon telectal cripts, Wedineday morning, Tuesday, BOBRET COLLECT, West Side Gentre, Tuesday, BORGET COLLECT, West Side Gentre, Carley, March 4.

To-morrow night, Michigan-av. Baptist Church, according to the Course, "STREET LIVE IN EUROPE." by

# WENDELL PHILLIPS!

Thesiday night, T. P. Congregational Church. Philips, 1900 on the hasperosited commenced commenc

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH,

# JOHN D. GOUGH BEFORE THE

Y. M. C. A.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 27, CENTENARY M. E. CHUROH, West Monroe-at., near

"TEMPERANCE." Tickets for sale at F. H. Rovell's Publishing Rooms. Il4 Kast Madison-st.; and Dyche's Drng Store, corne Walson and Halstodests., Tuesday, Wednesdry, and Thursday, from 9 to 6.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Engagement of the Distinguished Actor

EDWIN BOOTH 

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The latest success from Daly's Fifth av. Theatre. MON-DAY, Fob. 24, Frank Marshall's exquisite drama of so-ciety. FALSE SHAME

OR NEW YEAR'S EVE. Now running in London, where it has reached its 200Tfl PERFORMANCE. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of MISS BIDNEY COWELL.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE, Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

MILITERINE, DULLINE & AGRICULTO MILIDALISM.
Monday Feb. 21. BENEFIT OF BEN. GOTTON.
Nonday Statkling Programme. Reappearance of
the Souge and Dances. Vocal Quinterto. The
Abyssina Dwart. The Arrival of Bolivar,
and the lengthable furlessing of
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. AMERICA'S GREAT SUNSATION, pronounced by the precas and public to be the greatest Sensational Dratus of the precase of the property of the form of the property of the propert

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Feb. 21, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the popular young Tragediun, E.T. STETSON, IN HIS IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF

NECK AND NECK. The California sensation artists,
COURTRIGHT AND GILBERT. DANIAS'

Great Annual Masquerade

Will be held Monday, Feb. 24, 1873, at WEST SIDE TURNER HALL, corner Milwaukee av. and Second st. Admittance, \$2 for gontleman and lady. Ladles' tick-ets, \$1; gallery, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. No person admitted to the floor without mask. GRAND MILITARY BALL, To be given by the State Militia POLISHI BATALLION, to take place at Aurora Turner Hall, Tuesday avening, feb. 25, 1873. All millitary gentlemen (in uniform) are complimentarily invited. Stat Officers—A. B. Zaromba, Maior; Johan Niemzowski, Oapian; B. Bitach, Suganta, Capitalia, B. Bitach, Suganta, Capitalia and Corper, Adulpia Bakanowski, Chaplain; Adolph Porper, Adulpian. Administrace to those is civile dress, St.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL At V. Frey's Dancing Academy, Klare's Hall, 70 North Chark-st.,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Tickets, \$1 each.
Phylis most every Wednesday and Saturday night, from
8 till 10%. MISCELLANEOUS.

Order of Notice.

Frances L. Graff and Hattie A. Knapp vs. the heirs and devisees of Theodore R. Knapp.

devisees the Research of Court to be heiden at Bridgoport, within and for Fair-field County, Batao of Connecticut, on the first Tweeday of March, A. D. 1878, praying, for season at the Research of March, A. D. 1878, praying, for season at add filty of Bridge-port by said petitioners and respondents, it appearing to and being found, by the subscribing authority, that the said respondents are absent from this Rate, and residing in Ulleago, in the State of Illinois, Therefore, ordered that notice of the pennic order three times in a daily newspanning on the bore of the Sich day of Pobratary, A. D. 1873.

EIWAID I. SANFUILL,

A Judge of the Superiore Outer of Connectiont.

BRIDGEFORK, Conn., 1998, 18-18.