#### A Phenomenon at Yosemite.

Formation of Hail in the Spray of Yosemite Fall. Professor Wm. H. Brewer, at the last meeting of the California Academy of Sciences, described a peculiar phenomenon which occurs in the Yosemite valley, which is interesting, to the public generally. On the 19th of this maintenance of our political system can be month, in company with Mr. Galen Clark, perpetuated. Custodian of the valley, Mr. Brewer visited the the cone extended below the fall several hundred feet, bridging the chasm to an unknown thickness. The two persons most familiar with it respectively estimated its thickness that day at "sixty to one hundred feet, and nearer two hundred feet." The outer side of this cone slopes away from the fall; the inner side rises like a wall in front of the sheet, which falls mostly behind it, with deep, thundering sound. The water flows beneath the mass and emerges from an icy arch at its foot. The stream was The water flows beneath the mass and emerges from an icy arch at its foot. The stream was so high from the melting of the snow that it dropped from the extreme top, not clinging to the rounded crest, as it does when the water is lower, but leaping out so that the actual leap is perhaps 1,550 feet to the rocky bottom, and to the top of the ice cone nearly or quite 1,500 feet. Over the ice come the surery is diving

to the top of the ice cone nearly or quite 1,500 feet. Over the ice cone nearly or quite 1,500 miriously by the powerful air-blast produced. Professor Brewer says that the day of his visit was a warm and clear one, and the time of observation between 12 m. and 12.30 p. m., and the fall was in its brightest illumination, as it faces nearly south. As they neared the ice cone certain appearances suggested to Professor Brewer that the spray which drifted over it was (in part at least) snow. To examine this titung their hands and faces like shot, they found the spray in part to be half or ice pellets. The exact character of these pellets could not be studied in the blinding blast to which they were subjected. They appeared to be hard like hail-stones, tolerably uniform in size, and Professor Brewer estimated them at about one-tenth of an inch in diameter. They accumulated in thin sheets on the rocks which rose through the ice near its edge, and were abundated in thin sheets on the rocks which rose through the ice near its edge, and were abundated in thin sheets on the rocks which rose through the ice near its edge, and were abundated in thin sheets on the rocks which rose through the ice near its edge, and were abundated in thin sheets on the rocks which rose through the ice near its edge, and were abundated in thin sheets on the rocks which rose through the ice near its edge, and were abundated in thin sheets on the rocks which rose through the ice near its edge, and were abundated in this sheets on the rocks which rose through the ice near its edge, and were abundated in the care of his business, he would find himself in this sheets on the rocks which rose through the ice near its edge, and were abundated in this sheets on the rocks which rose through the ice near its edge, and were abundated in the care of his business, he would find himself in the rock of the care of his business, he would find himself in the rock of the care of his business, he would find himself in the rock of the care of his business and rock

one-tenth of an inch in diameter. They accumulated in thin sheets on the rocks which rose through the ice near its edge, and were abundantly hurled along on the ice cone.

The ice cone, which had been very white during the winter, had been sullied by sand and dirt carried over it in the spray of the heavy storn of the week previous to the visit referred to. Near its lower edge, however, were many depressions filled with what appeared to be new and pure snow, which they believed to be in reality fresh accumulations of these ice pellets, but from their position it was impossible to examine them. Mr. Clark and Professor Brewer, however, pushed their way back to the rocky wall beside the fall, and as near the sheet as it was possible to breathe or stand. Professor Brewer says that if any of the pellets occurred there he could not prove it. He could not feel them, and the water so blinded him that nothing could be distinctly seen. On returning they kept on the rocks and noticed no ice pellets there. They had no thermometer to test the temperature of the freezing blast.

At Leidig's hotel, which is one and three-eighths miles distant and about 1,000 feet lower, the thermometer stood at about 52° F.

At Leidig's hotel, which is one and three-eighths miles distant and about 1,000 feet lower, the thermometer stood at about 52° F.

At A. M., 78½° at 2:30 p. m., 79° at 3:15 p. m., 58° at 9 p. m., and 50° at 6 o'clock the next morning. They had no wet bulb to determine the dryness, but that the air was very dry was proved by the rapidity with which their saturated clothes dried.

When this fall was visited by the State Geological Survey, in June, 1863, the idea was suggested that they examine the temperature

When this fall was visited by the State Geological Survey, in June, 1863, the idea was suggested that they examine the temperature of the water above and below the fall, to see if any actual heating of the water occurred as a result of its concussion after falling from so vast a hight. The dryness of the air was then so great that it was thought that evaporation would counterbalance, or at least vitiate any results that might be theoretically based on the mechanical equivalent of heat; so the experiment (which would have cost much labor and time) was not tried. The objection to the experiment was made by Professor Brewer himself, at that time attached to the Geological Survey.

the Geological Survey.
On seeing this new phenomenon the hypothon seeing this new phenomenon the hypomesis which immediately suggested itself to him as an explanation was that it was due to evaporation; that the fall is fed by melted snow, much of which still lies near its top; that the great volume of ice-cold water chills the adjacent air to nearly thirty-two degrees; that the air-current thus cooled, as it is drawn into and air-current thus cooled, as it is drawn into and along with this descending masss, is a very dry current, and that its rapid saturation by the evaporation of a portion of the spray is sufficiently chilling to freeze drops of water up to a certain diameter. Had the ice pellets been portions of the ice cone, torn off from its edge and hurled outward with its spray, such a uniformity of size as Professor Brewer observed could not be expected.

Professor John Le Conte, on Professor Brewer describing the phenomenon to him, has suggested another hypothesis. It is that the air carried down and cooled by the water is somewhat condensed at the base of the fall, and that by its expansion as it gets away from the pressure, sufficient cold is produced to freeze the drops.— Scientific Press.

MAGNETIZATION- M. J. Jamin's researches point to an important modification in the con-struction of magnets. Suppose that a great number of plates, which, after being separately magnetized to saturation, are placed together. The magnetism of the combination will be The magnetism of the combination will be seen to increase up to a limit which cannot be passed, and which is reached when the polar surfaces are filled. Suppose that ten plates are required. If now we recommence the same experiment, applying the same plates against two iron armatures of a large surface, the intensities will increase much more slowly, because the sum of the magnetism is diffused over a more considerable extent, and the limit will not be reached till this extent is full. For this it may be needful to superpose twenty. this it may be needful to superpose twenty, thirty or forty plates, and, generally speaking, a number so much the greater as the armstures are larger. The total power of the magnet will, therefore, increase with its armstures.

Welderso.—In welding iron, as is well known, the pieces are heated to whiteness. When iron is to be welded to iron this plan answers well enough, but if iron is to be welded to steel the white heat often destroys the steel completely. To remedy this evil a patent has recently been taken out, which promises to remove all difficulties. By this process the surface of the metal to be welded is moistened with water, and on the wet surface there is aprinkled a compound consisting of 1 B. pulverized calcined borax, 1 B. fine iron filings, and 4 oz. pulverized prussists of potash, intimately mixed. The two surfaces are then wired, or otherwise held together, and raised to a red heat, or about 500° to 700° Pah. When subsequently subjected to rolling or hammering the joint is completed, while the steel is not sufficiently raised in temperature to be at all injured by the operation.

#### Independence in Politics.

The intelligent use of the ballot is the most important duty which attaches to the rights of citizenship. While the exercise of the right of not only in a scientific point of view, but also intelligent discharge of this duty that the

Custodian of the valley, Mr. Brewer visited the foot of the upper Yosemite fall. In the winter a great "ice cone" forms in front of this fall, mostly, it is probable, an accumulation of frozen spray. At the time of his visit it was much reduced by thawing from what it was a month since. When Professor Brewer saw it the cone extended below the fall several huntered fast bridging the chasm to an unknown

in locat. This is the true test to apply to the axis pirant for office. To make reformation effectual, the primary convention as well as the polls should receive more attention. The candidate who receives the endorsement of his party at the caucus, counts upon the support of that party en masse at the polls. It is to the convention then that our attention should be first directed. Let every workingman undertake to give the time necessary to attend the primary caucus of his district—scrutinize every name offered—apply the crucial test first, of honesty, next of competency, and last of all, availability—let the latter attribute never overbalance in your choice the two first.

It is well for citizens to consider these subjects in time, if they wait until the heat and smoke incident to an election fires the prejudice or confuses the judgment, it may be too late.—Pacific States Industrial Guide.

#### Eastern Wool Market.

Eastern Wool Market.

New Yoer, April 17.—Continues very dult for all kinds of clothing and carpet material, but prices show no important change. The dullness is owing to the depressed condition of the goods market. Manufacturers say the season is the dullest in many goods since 1871. During the week the well known wool house of Walter Brown, Son & Co. suspended. The cause is attributed to depression in trade, shrinkage in prices, and difficulty in making collections. It was reported that the creditors had granted an extension, and that the firm will continue business. The assets and liabilities are not reported, though it is understood that the latter are light. Sales for the week comprise 25 bales of Montevideo, at about 38c.; 3,500 lbs. Fall California, at 20@23¼c.; 130 do. Spring do., 22@36c.; 10,000 lbs. bucks' 14c.; 6,500 lbs. lambs', 25½c.; 30,000 lbs. scoured, 65@80.; 15,000 lbs. medium Texas, part at 35c.; 2,600 lbs. fine do., 23¼@35c.; 5,000 lbs. Western do., 28c.; 2,500 lbs. fine do., 23¼@35c.; 5,000 lbs. western do., 28c.; 2,500 lbs. fine do., 50 do. combing do., 21 do. No. 1 do., and 50 do. super do., private; 120 bags super pulled, 36@48c; 135 do. X., part at 45c.; and 15,000 lbs. do., 50 do. combing do., 21 do. No. 1 do., and 50 do. super do., private; 15,000 lbs. choice XX. Ohio fleeces 56c.; 25,000 lbs. fine unwashed do., 37½c.; 7,000 lbs. medium do. Western, 43c.; 3,000 lbs. coarse, 44½c., and 10,000 lbs. washed on private terms.

Boston, April 17.—There has been a fair amount of business in Wool, but the trade continues unsatisfactory. Holders are disposed to close up stocks as fast as possible, but manufacturers are quite indifferent about further supplies, and are purchasing only for immediate wants. The Spring trade in goods has rather

supplies, and are purchasing only for immediate wants. The Spring trade in goods has rather disappointed expectations so far. The feeling grows stronger that prices of Wool must settle down when the new crop of the country begins down when the new crop of the country begins to come in. Fine fleeces have been more sought after the past week, and sales have been 396,000 fbs., mostly X and above, at 52@54c.; some very choice XX and No. 1 at 55c.; and a lot of 15,000 fbs. choice No. 1 at 59c. & fb. Included in the above are 225,000 fbs. choice Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleeces, at about 54c. & fb., to arrive. This was the only considerable lot of Wool held in the interior, and was taken by one of the leading mills. Recent transactions by one of the leading mills. Recent transactions in fine fleeces have materially reduced the in fine fleeces have materially reduced the stock, and the supply now in the country is in the hands of very few houses. Combing and delaine fleeces are still sought for, and command full prices; a lot of 10,000 bs. domestic selling at 67%c. B b. No. 1 is also very scarce and wanted, and continues to command a higher price, a lot of 15,000 bs. choice Ohio having been taken at 59c. Pulled wool is still in demand at unchanged prices. The supply for some weeks past has not exceeded the demand;

# INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

Sr. Elmo, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. Pirrer, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect oure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect oure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable. (though I could give you decaye). Henry Kester, furniture dealer of this place, who was one of the most pittful objects ever seen, his face swellen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body which was completely covered with blotches and eaches. Nothing that he took seemed to effect if a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bettles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pelleta each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery is directed. The result is, to-day his shin is perfectly smooth, and the accipt or purposes a skin shin is perfectly smooth, and the accipt or purpose a law of the skill of our best physicians. Heaven, Dunaford à Co., Drangista, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines, and the demand seedily increases, and they give perfect astigation in the prostration. Sr. Elmo, Ill., July 8, 1874.

# S. F. MARKET REPORT.

important duty which attaches to the rights of suffrage is common to every American citizen, it is only by a conscientious, independent and intelligent discharge of this duty that the maintenance of our political system can be perpetuated.

To no class of the community is the purity of the ballot box more essential than the work of the ballot box more essential than the work and the maintainer of monopolies, who is internal and it is to true of cliques and "rings." The molecular of the politics.

It is a singular commentary on the wisdom of mankind, or rather the want of it, that the is shoulders of the laboring classes. This feature is not new in politics, but has been one of the attendant evils of popular government always. The republies of the past only ceased to exist when through profligery and fraud the worst is when, through profligery and fraud the worst when the example of ancient Rome, but rather through profligery and fraud the worst who do not propose to read an essay on the example of ancient Rome, but rather through profligery and fraud the worst who do not propose to read an essay on the example of ancient Rome, but rather through profligery and fraud the worst whole the congregation of individuals! If ev DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

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LEATHER. WEDNESDAY M., April 21, 1875.

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Situated so remote from the seat of government delays are even more dangerous to the invent-ors of the Pacific Coast than to applicants in the Eastern States. Valuable patents may be lost by the extra time consumed in transmit ting specifications from Eastern agencies back to this coast for the signature of the inventor.

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The Mining & Scientific Press.

Biarted in 1880, is one of the oldest weekly journals now published in San Francisco. It has been conducted by its present proprietors for the years, during which period it has been repeatedly enlarged and constantly improved. The active and steadfast efforts of its publishers have gained for its conduct an amount of practical experience greater than any other publishers have secumulated on this coast, of a weekly journal.

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