

# Willamette Farmer.

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PORTLAND, APRIL 25, 1879.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### EASTERN STATES.

#### The Walkers.

**NEW YORK, April 17.**—Only 13 pedestrians are left on the track at Gilmore's to-night. Pancho continues to lead, having made at 10 o'clock 331 miles, beating Harriman and Ennis in distance. One or two others are well up, but the rest look terribly jaded. Pancho surprises everybody and is in good condition.

#### Ballooning Across the Atlantic.

The Herald today prints a communication from Professor King, the balloonist, in which he claims to have overcome the hitherto insuperable difficulty of sustaining a balloon at a great altitude against the loss of lifting power by leakage, increase of weight by absorption of atmospheric moisture, by contraction at a low temperature, gradual loss of ballast, etc. He proposes to attempt in due season to cross the Atlantic in the air. He says his invention and plans have the approval of a number of gentlemen of ample means, and he has funds at command to proceed. He intends establishing works at Manhattan Beach, where already he has secured a site. He will build shops, gas works and construct two balloons, 165 feet in diameter each, with which to make captive ascensions with a cable of 1,000 feet.

#### Isthmus Transportation.

An amended contract between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company has finally been signed by the officers of each company. The reduction on the freight contract, obtained by the Pacific Mail company, is \$10,000 per month, payment being fixed at \$60,000 instead of \$70,000, as formerly. The further reduction in the Panama Railroad company's rate has recently been reduced \$125,000, and it now amounts in total to \$2,035,000. Payments to be made on this account amount to \$25,000 monthly as a reduction of principal together with monthly interest. The receipts of the Pacific Mail company amount to about \$200,000 per month and expenses to about \$75,000. Payments are to be made to the Panama company as follows: San Francisco freights, \$60,000; South American freights, \$15,000; interest \$9,000. Payments on principal of indebtedness to the Panama Railroad company, \$25,000; leaving about \$16,000 monthly surplus and a monthly reduction of \$25,000 of the principal of indebtedness.

#### Hanged by a Mob.

**BALTIMORE, April 17.**—When the train which left Washington with James Carroll, the negro accused of outraging Mrs. Thomas at Licksville, Md., reached Washington Junction to-day, 15 or 20 masked men boarded it, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in overcoming the policemen. The prisoner was dragged from the train, a rope thrown over his head, and he was pulled across the field to the nearest tree and hanged.

#### Desistate Negroes.

**KANSAS CITY, April 17.**—A large number of colored people from the south have landed at Wyandotte, Kansas, within the last few days, in entirely destitute circumstances. They are occupying the churches and public halls of that place. Many of them are sick and dying from exposure. The mayor of the city has telegraphed to the secretary of war, asking that rations for the destitute be issued from Fort Leavenworth. Secretary McCrary says that he has no authority to issue such an order, and as Congress is in session, the application for relief should be made to that body. The Wyandotte relief committee has issued a circular to the generous citizens of the United States, calling for immediate financial aid. In addition to the seven hundred already there, they say that thousands more, in the same destitute condition, are on the way. All contributions should be sent to Northrup & Sons, bankers.

#### For Torture and Murder.

**OMAHA, April 17.**—To-day at noon, at Hastings, the jury in the Olive murder case returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree against Olive and Fisher, and the judge sentenced them to life imprisonment at hard labor. Great indignation is expressed at the result.

#### Moses Gets a Reservation.

**WASHINGTON, April 18.**—Chief Moses and a party of lesser chiefs, who have been in this city for nearly two weeks, have had several interviews with Secretary Schurz and the president, and the result is that a very large reservation has been set aside in Washington Territory for Moses and his people, and such other Indians as may affiliate with them, those the secretary of the interior may send. Chief Moses has agreed to this arrangement, and declares his full satisfaction, and says that he is a friend of the whites.

#### Moses and the chiefs with him had a final business interview with the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs to-day. An agreement has been made with the Indians by which they surrender the lands heretofore occupied by them in Washington Territory, and accept a reservation set apart for them by the executive order adjoining and west of the Colville reservation in the northeastern part of the territory. This reservation is a large one, larger than the Yakima reservation in the same territory, which contains 800,000 acres. It runs northward to the British possessions, westward to the 44th parallel, southward along the Methaw river and eastward to the Colville reservation.

#### Appointment for Gilroy.

Henry H. Kincaid, of Oregon, employed for a number of years in Secretary Gorham's office, was notified to-day that his place will be heretofore filled by another Oregonian named Gilroy.

#### Republican Caucus.

A joint Republican caucus of senators and representatives was held to-night, Representative Frye acting as chairman. A resolution heretofore adopted, declaring that no more pairs should be made by Republican members of the house, was reconsidered, and it was agreed that the executive committee should designate a committee to take charge of and arrange for the pairing of gentlemen who may desire it. The caucus decided substantially to follow the line of action marked out by ex-Secretary Robeson, and to ignore that outlined by Garfield. They decided that Garfield's position—that the repeal of the election laws was proper, but that it was revolutionary if tacked to

view, but that the reverse was correct, namely, that if proper to repeal it, it was in nowise revolutionary to put it in the appropriation bill.

#### Treasury Circulars Rescinded.

**WASHINGTON, April 18.**—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that in consequence of the proposal of the syndicate to take \$150,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, and \$40,000,000 refunding certificates, the circular offering bonds for sale will be rescinded.

#### We Beat the World.

**NEW YORK, April 18.**—A prominent banker, a member of the syndicate, says that the enormous retail trade of the past week shook the entire 10-40 line, and bankers saw the necessity of securing them at once. One of the happiest effects of this large subscription will be to advance the price of four per cent. bonds in the English market and make them much sought after. These enormous subscriptions only illustrate the great material development of wealth in the United States during the last three years, which passes the understanding not only of Europe, but of our own financial men. The evidence of it is in our ability to import and pay for with our surplus and exports principally all the loose United States securities held abroad, so that the amount held there, which five years ago was eight hundred to one thousand millions, cannot now be over one-fifth, possibly one-sixth of that amount. The entire importation of bonds has taken place without any material export of gold, and has been paid for altogether in our products.

#### Greaser Jamboree.

A cable dispatch reports a revolution in Panama. Fourteen hours' fighting in the streets occurred. Many were killed. Quiet is now restored.

#### Failure of Grain Brokers.

**CHICAGO, April 18.**—Harding & Savage, who have been agents for extensive purchases of wheat on "change," suspended to-day, owing to the failure of their customers, to put up margins of 750,000 bushels of wheat and 250,000 bushels of corn, thus thrown on the market. They are short \$75,000, but expect to pay up and continue business shortly.

#### Colored Convention.

**NEW ORLEANS, April 18.**—In a convention of colored people, a committee on address reported among other things a disparity in the matter of population as between white and colored in the Red river parishes, there being two colored to one white man. The point was made that if negroes were given their rights they would carry the elections. The colored people, however, propose to emigrate and settle where they would be free from shotguns. The address touched on emigration, but made no definite suggestions. A resolution to emigrate and asking aid of the north, provoked a discussion which led to some confusion. The convention adjourned till to-morrow.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

##### The Zulu Campaign.

**CAPE TOWN, April 17.**—The plan for the relief of Col. Pearson's command at Ekowe, is to force a passage through the enemy's lines to Ekowe with all possible rapidity, exchange garrison, and provisions at the fort for one month and form another post on Ingingsuri Heights, and leaving it supplied for another period. Perhaps a third post will be established at Inyoni river. The relieving column will take the coast road where there is little bush, and move under the guidance of John Dunn, formerly of Cetewayo's division. No tents are to be taken. Each night there will be a bivouac and the camp will be entrenched.

##### The German Tariff.

**BERLIN, April 17.**—A conference of delegates from from German ports has resolved to petition the reichstag against retaliatory duties and imposts on corn, iron and wood. They consider the duties proposed on tea, coffee, tobacco, malt, bacon, petroleum far too high.

##### Revolutionary Russians.

**MARSEILLES, April 17.**—Russian officers on furlough at Nice, Monaco, and Marseilles have been recalled in consequence of projected repressive measures since the attempt on the life of the Czar.

**LONDON, April 17.**—The chief of police of Yalta in the Crimea has been arrested as a revolutionist. Reported arrests at Kharkoff and Kiev number several thousand. Berlin newspapers assert that Russia has demanded the extradition of certain nihilists from England.

##### BERLIN, April 17.

Gen. Zuroff, prefect of St. Petersburg, has resigned, because of threats to assassinate him. Martial law has been proclaimed at Odessa as a precaution against expected outbreaks.

##### Will Not Shaffle.

**BERLIN, April 17.**—Count Schouvaloff, deferring to the Czar's wish, has withdrawn his request to retire to private life, and will probably remain as Russian ambassador at London.

##### Imprisoned Miner.

**BRUSSELS, April 18.**—Of 210 miners imprisoned by the explosion in Agrippa coal pit, 89 have thus far been rescued.

##### Flood in Austria.

**PRAGA, April 18.**—The rivers Matos and Katos have again broken their dams. Zerend is destroyed and Arad endangered.

##### The Czar's Assault.

**ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.**—Solovieff, who fired at the Czar, is the son of a groom in the house of grand duchess Catherine.

#### PACIFIC COAST.

##### Report of a Rich Strike.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.**—John Lander has just arrived from Lake district, 45 miles from Bodie, and brings a specimen of ore from the mammoth mine, sparkling with gold. He reports the ledge to be 16 feet wide as far as cut and thinks it will run 40 feet in width. There is considerable excitement over the matter.

##### The Baldwin Hotel Tragedy.

Dr. Chalfant, the dentist who shot and killed Josiah Bacon last Sunday at the Baldwin Hotel, surrendered himself at the central police station this morning. He is very haggard and worn, having been roaming about over the hills in the suburbs since Sunday, almost entirely without food or rest. He has made a statement to the following effect: Friday last Bacon brought suit against me for the infringement of a patent, and subjected me to a very hard examination in court, and threatened to have me committed for contempt. I was much excited in mind over the matter, and called at the Baldwin Hotel to see Bacon about it. Did not find him until Sunday morning about nine o'clock. At first the interview proceeded moderately, but Bacon soon changed his tone and became very overbearing and arrogant. In the excited state of my feelings, I drew a pistol from my pocket with a view of compelling respectful treatment, but with no intention of firing at him. Harsh words followed, the dispute waxed warm, and in my excitement the pistol went off. How I have known, but not with intention on my part. Bacon fell. I ran to him, raised his head. He said, "don't," and rose to his feet, fell again, and immediately expired. I remained in the room a few moments, expecting the police

in the house would hear the shot, and come at once to the room. No one came. I found the hall outside deserted, and suppressing the first impulse to report the case at the office of the hotel, I came to the police station to give myself up; found no one in the upper office, and not being familiar with the building, left after a while and walked about the streets.

##### Probable Wreck.

**PORT TOWNSEND, April 16.**—The bark Lizzie Marshall, Dahler, master, from San Francisco for Port Townsend, went ashore last night at 11 o'clock at Dungeness. The captain tried hard to get her off but failed. A steamer is going to her assistance to-night. No lives lost.

##### Robbery.

**PORT TOWNSEND, April 16.**—The store of Major Haller on Whiddy Island was robbed on Saturday night of goods valued at \$400.

##### California Items.

Leading mines on the Comstock are levying heavy assessments and paying no dividends.

L. O. Hall, charged with larceny of funds of London and San Francisco bank, is held on \$8,000 bail.

Schultz, ex-President of Justice Mining Co., charged with embezzling \$250,000, has given bonds for \$360,000.

Two Chinamen, mining about eight miles from Chico, were fired upon and killed by white men. There were seven Chinamen at work and three white men assailed them.

##### Fatal Fall.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.**—About 11 o'clock this morning Thomas Nolan, a driver in the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., fell from his wagon on Gough street, near Union, and was almost instantly killed, the wheels cutting him in two.

##### Passion Play.

James O'Neill arrested on a charge of having violated a city ordinance, proscribing sacrilegious performances, was before the police court to-day for trial. A demurrer to the complaint was entered, but was overruled, and the accused was found guilty as charged and ordered to appear for sentence to-morrow. An effort will then be made to take the case before a higher court in order to test the validity of the ordinance. Other cases were continued until Monday.

##### Cigar Factory Seized.

The cigar factory of Culp & Co., San Felipe, San Benito county, was seized yesterday for violation of revenue laws; stock, \$30,000. Crookedness has been going on three years, so the books show.

##### Lady Killed.

**NAPA, April 17.**—Mrs. C. F. Wentzel, living near Napa station, was accidentally killed on Tuesday night by falling of the porch of her dwelling to the ground.

##### Boy Burned.

A three year old son of W. H. Chapman was severely and it is thought fatally burned this morning by his clothes catching fire.

##### From Alaska.

**VICTORIA, April 17.**—The war steamer Alaska is just in from Sitka. All is quiet there. Captain Brown believes further steps unnecessary. He reports the Indians quiet and does not anticipate any trouble. He attributes the excitement to a scare. His judgment is challenged by the residents of Sitka and the collector of the port, who still profess to entertain great alarm.

##### South America.

**Buenos Ayres, April 17.**—The Argentine confederation has ceded the city and district of Villa Occidental to Paraguay in accordance with the award of President Hayes.

##### The Theatrical Trial.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.**—James O'Neill, who personated the leading character in the Passion Play, was this morning fined \$50. He refused to pay it and was sent to jail.

Judge Morrison, on petition of Salim Morse, the writer of the play, has issued a writ of habeas corpus returnable to-morrow, when the validity of the Passion Play ordinance will be tested.

##### Suicide.

The body of Jacob Summers, a German baker aged 63, was found hanging to the limb of a tree near the cemetery this morning. No cause is known for the act.

##### Stock Suit.

In the suit of Alvinza Hayward vs Geo. E. Rogers, to recover in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of dollars, alleged indebtedness growing out of the Savage deal of 1872, a verdict was rendered to-day for the plaintiff.

##### Miners Killed.

**VIRGINIA, April 18.**—Charles Anderson, a miner, was struck by a descending cage in the Ophir shaft, at 1 o'clock this morning, and instantly killed.

##### Patrick Thornton fell down a winze on the 1,925 foot level of the California at 3 o'clock this morning and died in a few hours.

##### Mexican Letter.

**CITY OF MEXICO, April 10.**—Hipolito Ramirez took the portfolio of the treasury, vice Romero. This appointment gave dissatisfaction. Ramirez being a former vice minister, and after three days of official life Ramirez resigned, giving the place to Trinidad Garcia, Minister of Gobernacion, Edward Parkhurst taking the latter position. Work stopped on the exposition building, Garcia refusing to furnish money in advance of an appropriation. Cortina is very ill, in prison, here.

##### Sudden Death.

**SEATTLE, April 18.**—Yesterday one of the employees of the New England hotel of Olympia went up to the room of Mr. Wm. Young, the proprietor, to wake him, he not having made his appearance at the usual time. Entering the room, the young man found Mr. Young cold in bed, he having apparently been dead since the previous evening. He was lying bolstered up in bed with a cigar in his mouth and a copy of the Police Gazette in his hand, which he evidently had been reading when death overtook his vision. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that death had resulted from paralysis of the heart.

##### Browned.

A dispatch this morning from LaConner states that a Mr. Armstrong, a passenger on the steamer Josephine, fell overboard from the deck of that boat on Monday last, while she was ascending the Skagit river to the gold mines, and was drowned.

Can animals learn arithmetic. Apparently, yes; for there is a mule out in Salt Lake City that can count. It is driven in front of a street car, is generally on the morning shift, and has to make five round trips before the team is changed. Every day as soon as the mule comes on the fifth return trip from the upper end of the line, it begins to whinny a half a block before reaching Second East street, and if the change team does not happen to be waiting, and the driver has to run to the tank corner and return before changing, it will stretch out its neck and whinny again, louder than before, about the same distance ere it reaches the place.

## FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

**WASHINGTON, April 16.**  
Consideration was resumed of the army bill and Beck continued his speech.

### HOUSE.

Under call of committees, Stephens, chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported a bill for interchange of subsidiary coin for legal tender money in sums of \$10 and multiples thereof, and making such coin a legal tender in all sums not exceeding \$20. The report of the committee states that the bill is based upon petitions referred to the committee.

The morning hour expired before any action was taken on the bill, and it went over until to-morrow.

The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

After discussion, an amendment to repeal after March, 1880, the act creating the southern claims commission, and to transfer to the court of claims all cases then pending before the commission, was rejected.

At 2:30 the committee had disposed of all the bills except the portions especially reserved for general discussion.

Effort was made to limit speeches to 30 minutes, but it failed.

The chair said there were 90 names on the list of those desiring to speak.

Lewis opened the debate with a legal argument against the election laws. He denied that the south was solid for any illegal or unconstitutional purpose, or out of antagonism to the north. The southern people need help and sympathy too much for that.

Samford was the next speaker, and when he concluded, Kelly obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion, which was adopted, that the committee rise.

**SENATE.**  
**WASHINGTON, April 17.**

On the expiration of the morning hour the army appropriation bill was taken up.

Morgan said that hereafter he intended to speak in vindication of the attitude of the southern members in Congress, which had been the object of much aspersion. The south was not responsible for the existence of the question now agitating the public.

**HOUSE.**  
**WASHINGTON, April 17.**

After the reading of the journal the bill reported yesterday from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, providing for the exchange of subsidiary silver coins for legal tenders in all sums not exceeding \$10, came up. The question was, on a motion made by Buckner, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, to refer the bill to that committee. After a long discussion, the previous question was moved and a motion to refer the bill to the banking committee was rejected, 88 to 47.

The bill was then before the House, but went over till to-morrow.

After the morning hour, Atkins moved that debate on the legislative bill close on Saturday.

A pointed personal tilt ensued between Atkins and Conger.

Atkins then substituted Tuesday, and Garfield moved Friday next. Agreed to, 131 to 91.

The House then went into committee on the legislative appropriation bill and Kelley spoke thereon.

Kelley said that he proposed to state his conclusions in the commencement of his remarks. He would vote for a repeal of the test oath for jurors, should it come before the House as a separate measure.

**SENATE.**  
**WASHINGTON, April 18.**

Consideration was resumed of the Wallace resolution to alter a rule of the Senate so that removals and appointments may be made by the secretary of the senate and sergeant at arms, respectively. The rule proposed to be amended requires removals and appointments to be approved by the president of the senate.

The army appropriation bill was taken up and Randolph spoke in favor of the measure.

Groome cited several cases where the army had been used in Maryland; also a letter from President Grant to President Johnson, expressing hope that the army would never be used on the eve of an election. He wondered if the party now intending to trust its fortunes to the prestige of Grant's name, concurred in these views.

After executive session, senate adjourned till Monday.

**HOUSE.**  
**WASHINGTON, April 18.**

The morning hour was dispensed with and the house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

McKinley spoke in opposition to the proposed repeal of the general election laws.

McKinley having read that Blackburn, at the last debate, said that the Democrats meant to wipe from the statute book all war measures, Blackburn left the chair and denounced the want of fairness and truth in presenting from his speech an incomplete extract.

Prie obtained the floor and the committee rose.

Sessions were ordered for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of next week, for debate only. Adjourned.

**Spare the Children.**

An indignant parent lately complained of the severe tasks which school children are compelled to accomplish. The complaint is well founded. Whether education or mere discipline is the object of attendance at school neither justifies the physical constraint and mental exertion to which hundreds of thousands of children are subjected every day. Few soldiers are as severely taxed on the drill ground as many children are in our school rooms and others which aspire to high reputations for order; but, as if this cruel training was not destructive enough of health and spirit, the custom grows more and more popular with teachers to make school hours merely the time for recitation, the lessons to be studied at home. After six hours spent in the school room, and from four to six at study at home, how much time and inclination has a child for recitation? Parents should remember that they have rightfully a voice upon the course of studies to be followed by their children, and should refuse to allow home to be turned into a school room, unless they are themselves going to officiate as teachers and save their children from double restraint and double duty.

**New York Herald.**

Justice has scales in her hands, and often on her eyes.

## The Aurora Colony.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff has published a work on "Communities and Colonies," in which he sketches the history and success of seventy-two communities, who each

hold all things in common scattered through the United States. Among these he enumerates the German colony, at Aurora, and expresses surprise that after 19 years labor they have acquired no more wealth. Meeting Mr. John Giesy in town recently, one of the leading men at Aurora, we alluded to this statement and gathered from him some interesting facts with reference to the Aurora community. About twenty years ago a company under Dr. Wm. Kiel left the parent community in Missouri and moved to Oregon. Mr. Giesy, while interested with the others, located in the South and lived there seven years, owning his farm individually, however, and yet retains it. So with others, who have an interest in the colony, and have private interests beside, so that the wealth possessed in common does not represent the total property of the members of the colony.

The original settlement of Aurora was made in a heavily timbered region and was intended only as a temporary stopping place, but proved a permanent home. Dr. Kiel was a man of easy temper and genial qualities. The colonists were prudent and economical and have worked wonders in the wilderness, doing what has not been done to the same extent elsewhere in Oregon in converting heavy fir forests into good farming land. They were, however, easy going as a rule, and while a few were pushing workers, most of the them have gone comfortably and slowly along, gaining something from the forest every year, but not working as hard as many of our Oregon farmers. The doctor himself took the world easy. In a score of years they have made progress and have preserved harmony, for discontented ones could draw out at will, and Mr. Giesy says they generally the best end of the trade in settling with the colony.

Many of the colonists own and work their own farms. Some of the young men follow trades in neighboring towns. The possessions of colony and colonists lie within a radius of 15 miles, Aurora being the center. There are, in all, 500 individuals in the community. There is the hotel to maintain and its guests to feed, which requires a good part of the produce raised. The company owns grist and saw mills and there is a good thing for all, and the superannuated are treated with great consideration.

The idea that the colony has been very money making seems to be erroneous. They have been prosperous, but do not seem to be more successful than the ordinary run of farmers around them, which is a fact that Mr. Nordhoff alludes to in his work. Under Dr. Kiel they have led a prosperous life, some drones in the hive as well as good workers. The universal confidence reposed in him wrought peace and harmony. Had the same labor and means in the beginning been invested in a good farming region, no doubt the colonists would to-day have been twice as wealthy.

The death of the old doctor has brought the necessity for a settlement of affairs and a division of property. There has already been a partial division and much of the property was decided to individuals in Mr. Kiel's life time. The hotel at Aurora belongs to two maiden ladies, who do not, however, live in it, or indeed control it, for the house is conducted in the interest of the colony. At the present time three of the Aurora people are on a mission east to settle affairs with the parent colony in Missouri, for it seems that when they left there it was as a branch, and no settlement has been had or no division made during twenty years. Mr. Giesy thinks that there ought to be something coming to the people at Aurora, and how much, the delegation east have to determine. They write back that everything looks favorable for an equitable settlement.

Mr. Giesy says, a few months will determine if the colony is to be continued or the community system cease. The division of property will be made and those who choose may unite their interests as a community, but if they do, it will be under a well defined system and not in the easy going, hap-hazard manner in which the matters of the colony have heretofore been conducted.

Mr. Giesy says that while the colony has been reasonably prosperous and harmonious, and may be continued under a reorganization, he is firmly of the opinion that the system is not the best, and he would not advise any person, again, to join a colony in preference to his depending on his individual exertion. The stimulus to excellence evidently does not lie in the commune system.

A good story is told of Rev. Hadley Proctor, who once preached at Rutland, Vermont. One bitter cold day, when the church was but half warmed, Brother Proctor had for his text a very warm verse, addressed to those on the left hand, and like the rest of us, he seemed to feel the antagonism between the weather and his subject. Just before the benediction he leaned forward and said to one of the deacons in front of the pulpit, in tones loud enough to be heard by all, and in a nasal twang that can only be appreciated by those who have listened to the venerable Eli Jones, "Brother Griggs, do see that this house is better warmed this afternoon—it's no kind of use for me to warn sinners of the dangers of hell, when the very idea of hell is a comfort to them."—Water-ville Mail.

## Stock Gambling.

A letter from a citizen of Washington city, sojourning in San Francisco, is published in the National Republican and contains the following sensible remarks:

"You say that if you unexpectedly became heir to a certain sum of money, you would invest a portion of it in mining stocks." Let me say to you that no end of ways to dispose of idle capital would present themselves, and I know of no easier method of being relieved of one's ready money, however large an amount, than by investing it in mining stock, unless it be at the gambling table. The stock board and exchange of this city has ruined more men than ever did the gambling room; and while I am on the subject, let me say that the people of the East have but a vague idea of the evils of this business on this coast. I think it might be said without the least exaggeration that all failures that have occurred, or do occur in this State are caused by investments in "stocks."

This business here differs from its like in New York in this respect, that in New York stocks are mostly confined within a certain circle of investors and operators, while here all classes interest themselves in them. Laborers, mechanics, merchants, clerks and even ministers, all seem to be infatuated with this apparently easy way of getting rich quickly. At the close of each day it is a common sight to see groups, especially the poorer classes, collected around the windows of the numerous brokers' offices eagerly perusing the bulletin list of stocks. Women, too, from the servant to the mistress, are largely interested in this deceptive scheme, and many a man in California has become poor from the secret investments of his wife in stocks. All are stimulated by the hope that as a few, like the bonanza kings, who sprung from the obscurity to the positions of millionaires, they too have a chance of at least making a near approach to these unprecedented lucky fellows.