

EDITORIALS.

ABOUT NIGHT PARTIES.

SOME people have, or affect to have, a great liking for moonlight parties, starlight parties, all night parties, and the like, and are strenuous in advocating them. This they have the liberty to do, while others have the liberty to take an opposite view. While moonlight and starlight and no-light-at-all have their special uses, most people prefer daylight for purposes of outdoor business or pleasure. It may be said too that while some people are evidently very fond of nocturnal open-air excursions and parties, most others would rather they broke up early and did not encroach upon the hours expressly adapted for slumber. The "won't go home till morning" system may be very "jolly," but it is dissipation, it infringes upon the duties of the ensuing day, unfitting its votaries therefor, and altogether is not a system relished by sober and moral people nor conducive to the interests of sobriety and morality. A night wholly or in great part spent in active recreation, indoors or out, is a poor preparation for the succeeding day's business, and is more, it is a heavy draft upon the health and strength, and tranquility of mind, which should characterize advanced years.

While there is no positive crime necessarily connected with all night or late at night parties, indoors or outdoors, still they are objectionable, and outdoors particularly so. In the latter cases, while it is possible for people, young or old, to attend them and conduct themselves with perfect propriety, it is notorious that the probabilities are strong that some who attend will not do so. The circumstances are more favorable for conduct of the opposite character, and some characters of the baser sort attend for the express purpose of perpetrating crime, if they find a chance, while others are sometimes led into folly partly through inexperience, partly through weakness, and partly by unfortunate accident, which would have been avoided by absence. It is better not to join in this class of parties at all, or if you must have them, they ought to be strictly family parties, and under the vigilant surveillance of the elder and more experienced and judicious members.

It may be asked, "Are you afraid of trusting young people out at night?" To which it may be answered, "Every person, of both sexes, young or old, should be afraid to trust himself or herself unnecessarily on dangerous ground." While it is good to pray, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," it is folly for a man or a woman, young or old, to voluntarily run into temptation and evil by placing himself or herself in the tempter's power.

In other cities, local authorities have found it advisable to close public places of open-air resort at an early hour in the evening, because of the scandals which have arisen from their being left open late, and those places of the kind which are kept open late almost invariably have a bad name, respectable parents refusing to allow their families to attend, so far as they can be restrained.

How is it here? In this city are perhaps some as base creatures as can be found anywhere, and who would practice any available arts to accomplish certain base purposes. "Won't you go and have some ice-cream?" "Won't you take a dance?" "Shall I accompany you home?" "Wouldn't you like to take a walk?" Strangers, semi-strangers, or casual acquaintances will ask these questions of an evening, and pertinaciously push their suit. Any person tolerably well acquainted with the ways of the world knows well enough what these questions mean, but inexperienced persons are not usually quite so perceptive. Some of the young and innocent have quick and vivid instincts, and can detect the presence of evil intent as quickly and as surely as the older and more experienced can, but many cannot, and such are apt to be led away and entrapped before they are aware, and to find themselves in an awkward predicament from which they can see no satisfactory way of escape, and in which to remain is certain ruin.

Can there be a brace of parents

found in the community, who have any regard for the welfare of their children, and who would be satisfied for their sons and their daughters to attend moonlight or starlight excursions or parties, at least unless they themselves were there and the company was entirely unobjectionable? We think not. Most would object in toto. But this unobjectionableness of company is not a thing easy to secure in a large party. Everybody has relatives, and friends, and acquaintances, whom every other body does not think the most highly of, and often for sufficient reason. More or less of these relatives, and friends, and acquaintances almost always manage to find themselves mixed up in large parties, particularly these night open-air parties, and often when those parties are very "select" too. Hence the word "select," very good in its way, is by no means a talisman to keep the tempter at a distance, or to deliver from evil.

"Are we afraid of temptation?" Certainly we are—we think it should be avoided whenever it consistently can be, and moreover think it would be well for all the community, the young especially, to thus avoid it. No man or woman knows just how far he or she can be tempted with impunity. While with every temptation that comes upon us unawares there is a way of escape, if we seek temptation and needlessly place ourselves in the way of it we have no right to expect safety or help. If then we are kept from evil, it is more than we can reasonably expect, more than we deserve, because more than we have sought and striven for. It is the moth that flutters around the candle that gets burned, not the insect that keeps far from the fire. The taper may be dazzling, may appear as brilliant as sin sometimes does, but if played with the end thereof is death. So with temptation of any kind. The only assured security lies in careful avoidance, so long as it is possible. Hence it is our settled opinion that it is not wise to encourage these night open-air parties, and our voice is raised and our influence exerted against them.

Shall the young and vivacious not have recreation? Yes, have all they want. Only, see that they be as harmless, as innocent, as unobjectionable as possible. There is no wisdom, there is no profit in choosing recreation, as to time, place, or kind, wherein the tempter has any special advantage. Keep him at arm's length all the time. Then you are safe and will be much more likely to be healthy and happy.

REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND.

A NEW YORK paper has the following—

If language was invented to conceal thought, it would seem that newspapers are conducted to keep people in ignorance of what is going on—at least the English papers. A few days ago the London *Telegraph* gave two columns and a half to the Goodwood races, five columns to the Tichborne trial, and nearly a column to a stupid debate, when the night before a meeting of 15,000 was held in Nottingham to protest against the proposed annuity to the Duke of Edinburgh. Similar meetings have been held in other places, but no mention is made of them in any of the London papers. Indeed, no one would get the idea from those journals that there were above a dozen or twenty Republicans in all England, and would conclude that even they amounted to nothing. Their aim seems to be to keep their leaders ignorant of the real sentiments and doings of the masses of the people and their representatives.

Many people in this country are deceived concerning the extent and influence of the republican and radical movements in England. Nottingham is a place where the radical element has long been comparatively strong. It was a stronghold of Feargus O'Connor's land allotment movement. The large manufacturing centres in England generally have a large number of radical theorists, and advocates and adherents of such theories, and they sometimes make turbulent demonstrations. In fact the republican and radical people in England are very noisy. They make much ado in their way, and speakers of ability appear among them, but their following is much less influential than many people imagine. The recent votes in Parliament upon the Russian marriage endowment show that. This is one reason why the London papers say little about these demonstrative meetings. They

have comparative little influence with the more intelligent classes, and therefore few of the public papers add to the influence of these movements by giving much space to the proceedings at the meetings.

It may be that republicanism is growing in England, but it is growing much more slowly than is commonly represented and believed in this country, and it will be some time before the English people will be ready to exchange their time-honored monarchy and the personal liberty, the political steadiness and solidity, and the national prosperity which have attended it, for republican experiments. There is corruption in it is true in monarchy and aristocracy, but the course of events in this country proves that republicanism is scarcely prepared to throw stones, living, as it does, in a glass house itself.

It is possible that monarchy will yet be supplanted by republicanism in the British Islands, but, apart from demagogic agitators and that portion of the people who are fascinated by the glamor surrounding the vast resources and the remarkable material progress of the United States, it will take much argument to convince the present generation of Britons that their country would be any more prosperous, peaceful, and happy under a republic than under its present monarchical form of government, a government which, so far as personal liberty is concerned, is republican in all but in name. Bradlaugh, the apostle of republicanism in England, is bold, able, ready, shrewd, keen, and ambitious, but he is apt to lean towards the coarse, the unfeeling, the intellectually brutal in his manner in public. He is not the man to lead the influential classes in England in any movement. Republicanism must find a much more acceptable champion than he before it will prevail in that country.

Besides, the English people are thoughtful, and careful, not remarkably hasty in their changes, but wedded to systems which have been proved in prosperity and adversity. When they make fundamental or serious changes, they do it only after deliberate consideration and a careful discussion of advantages and disadvantages. The ballot is desired there, and suffrage is being gradually extended. After some years manhood suffrage may obtain in the British Islands, and republicanism may follow, but that consummation will not be at present, and if it should come it will be likely to approach by gradual, easy, and natural stages, rather than by any sudden political convulsion. At present the signs of republican government in England are dim, and the principal English newspapers, knowing this, have little to say on the subject.

A HARD HIT. — The people of the prosperous town of Vineland, New Jersey, held the twelfth anniversary of the founding of their town by Charles K. Landis, on the 8th inst. The spiritualists attended, and Mrs. Vic. W. made a characteristic speech, in which she said that there wasn't a person in the world that knew absolutely who his father was; that to her certain knowledge there were some persons who thought they knew their fathers, but who were wonderfully at fault in thus thinking; that it didn't matter whether the child or any one else knew its father; that marriage was a safeguard other ways than people thought of; and that she would wage war against it until it should be "wiped from the otherwise fair face of civilization." As a set off to this erratic and foolish talk a New York contemporary thinks she made a capital hit at the civilization of the times when she referred to the carelessness manifested towards children. Says our contemporary:

In her wild speech at Vineland the other day, which shocked all the proprieties, to say the least, she did give one home-thrust at her critics which they will find it hard to parry. They object to her notions because they leave the children unprotected for to grow up in ignorance and vice. But, says the beautiful fanatic, go through the lower wards of the cities and see the thousands of children growing up in filth and misery and depravity now, to fall victims of vice and become enemies of society. How does your concern for children harmonize with the fact that half the children who are born die before they are five years old, and thousands of them strangled before their birth? These are pretty hard stones for a little woman to hurl at her opponents.

— The heirs of the late Mr. Julius Caesar have stopped the New York *Herald*. It was too personal on the old man.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—The games at the billiard tournament to-day resulted as follows: In the afternoon Perkins beat Wait by 63 points, Mott beat Little by 60; this evening Kraker beat Lirrett by 21 points, and McCleery beat Wait by 114 points. There was a good attendance this evening.

A dispatch from San Diego reports the arrival of the schooner *Sarah*, captain Eschen, from Salmon Creek, California, with five thousand railroad ties for the Texas and Pacific railroad; also of the schooner *Fairy Queen*, from Salmon Creek, with five thousand two hundred railroad ties for the Texas and Pacific railroad. The grading force on the railroad has been increased, and the graders are rapidly nearing the old town.

Herman E. Mojeau, who has been living in this city the past fourteen years, was committed to the insane asylum to-day. About a week ago he began to drink very hard, and from a quiet, industrious man, became utterly reckless, and to day he was taken into custody, examined and committed to the insane asylum.

Phillip Phillips, the singing pilgrim, has retired from the Tabernacle Church, and will go east; his services were not as valuable as anticipated.

Captain E. M. Camp, of the first infantry, to-day, presented the California Pioneer Society the most notable trophy taken from the Modocs during the late campaign, being a war drum found at the mouth of Captain Jack's Cave at the Lava Beds. The shell was made from a candle box. The society has placed it with their other relics of California history.

SAN DIEGO, 25.—The James surveying party have commenced work on Montagus Island, opposite the Colorado Steam Navigation Company's ship yard. At the mouth of the river, at Hardy's, they found that where the waters of the Colorado meet the high spring tide which raises a wave thirty feet, the roar can be heard six miles. The Cocopah range of mountains begin near the boundary line, and run south, between the coast range and the Colorado lake. The Maquata is thirty miles long, and intensely salt, and is mainly fed by the overflow of the Colorado, through Pasqual slough, flowing from Hardy's on the Colorado. Mount Purdy, at the summit of the divide, which latter is between the desert and the overflow, is an extinct volcano. The whole country from New River station on the road between San Diego and Yuma, to the gulf, is subject to overflow from the river. The Cocopah Indians were friendly, but suspicious of the movements of the party. They only allowed a few to proceed, the others returned to San Diego. The surveyors lived thirty days on pigweed made into greens, and ten days on flour and water. The thermometer on the desert side ran up to 114 degrees regularly daily, being the hottest at three p.m.; 70 to 80 was the lowest at night and 110 the highest.

VIRGINIA, Nev., 26.—A few minutes after nine o'clock last night, the Gold Hill station was entered by six masked men, who attempted to lynch a prisoner named Buffington, arrested about two hours before, on a charge of incendiarism. The yells of Buffington brought to the spot a large crowd of citizens whereupon the vigilantes decamped with the utmost precipitation. A gentleman who attempted to unmask one of the gang was confronted with a six shooter.

As the 11:45 train was passing the round house to-day, a little boy, named Joseph Hanbridge, fell from the pilot of the locomotive, and had his right hand cut off.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—A tragedy occurred at the residence of Orvin Dubois, near this city, at about noon to-day, which came near being a murder, as well as a suicide. The rumor came in that a horrible scene had been enacted at Dubois' house, that one of his daughters had been shot three times by the Chinese cook, and that he had shot himself. On inquiry we learned the following facts: For some time past the China boy had shown signs of affection for Miss Alice Dubois, a young lady of 17, which had caused him to long for her companionship. At times, according to her story, he had tried to entice her into his house, which was a short

distance from the residence, saying he had something he wanted very much to show her. She told him to bring it, but he said it was nailed to the floor. In the meantime he had succeeded in stealing one of her photographs, and carried it around with him. On Friday she found this out and she demanded it of him, and to-day he brought it with one of Gen. Grant in a bundle and threw it on her lap, at the same time drawing a five shooter and firing at her as she sat. The ball struck her just below the breast, the steel corset causing it to glance and leave her unhurt. She started to run, when he fired again. This time the bullet cut her apron strings. The mother, who was in the room at the time, also ran out. The China boy, supposing he had struck her fatally, placed the pistol to his own forehead and blew out his brains, dying almost instantly, the ball lodging at the base of the brain. No signs of powder marks are on his face, and it is evident that powder and all went into his head. It was a most narrow escape for the girl. As it was, she received only a slight abrasion of the skin. The boy has been engaged for a number of years, part in raising chickens on shares with Dubois. He was about nineteen years of age, with a look of intelligence uncommon to his race. He had become Americanized so much as to cut off his queue.

WATSONVILLE, Cal.—A very daring robbery was committed this evening on the road between this place and Santa Cruz. As a farmer by the name of John Curn was returning home from Soquel, when on that part of the road known as the Sand Hills, two masked men stepped from the brush with shot guns, and ordered him to stop. One of his horses being a colt became frightened and started to run, when one shot was fired, killing one of the horses. They then robbed him of a watch and twenty dollars. There is no trace of the robbers up to this time.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The Indian Bureau corrects the impression that a pardon had been issued to Santanta and Big Tree. Both will be held until the October Conference, and no papers have been issued by the Texas executive concerning a pardon.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—A special from Hannibal, Mo., to the *Democrat*, says that General John F. Benjamin, of Shelburn, was shot by Jas. Hanley, his partner; the ball entered his left side, but it is not known whether the wound is of a dangerous character. General Benjamin formerly represented this district in Congress.

BALTIMORE, 26.—Mr. Rudolph Cuthrey's new dwelling on Eutaw Place, the finest building in this city, was destroyed by fire at midnight. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. Loss, \$30,000.

There is an announcement that a number of colored republicans have united in a secret association, styled the Equal Rights' League, for the avowed purpose of supporting only colored men for political offices.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Times*, editorially, intimates, to-day, that Vanderbilt has never paid for the public ground which he took for his depot, and asks why the city authorities do not compel him to pay. It further intimates that the lamps in Vanderbilt's tunnels and about his depot are lit at the public expense.

An order has been promulgated from the police department, directing the superintendent to enforce the laws for the abatement of all places kept for obscene purposes, and to take lawful proceedings to abate gambling houses, and places kept for the sale of lottery tickets, or policies. The superintendent is ordered to report such cases in writing to the board of police, thus taking the power of prosecution from his hands and placing it subject to the action of the board. This is considered an action favoring the gamblers.

NIAGARA FALLS, 26.—The great sensation yesterday was the tight rope walking across Niagara Falls, immediately below the Falls, advertised by Professor Baller. Many were disposed to regard the whole matter as a fraud, but promptly at the time set Baller appeared, and with considerable flourish of music and enthusiasm set out on his perilous walk. The crossing was made in fourteen minutes from the Canada side to Prospect Park on the American side. He then returned to the centre of the rope, and let himself