

Wheat and Feathers.

Our trade exhibits with Europe are looking better. It is true that we are consuming great quantities of English and French manufactures, but our grain shipments to England are assisting largely in keeping our balance sheets in the right color with Europe. For the year ending June 30, 1872, we exported to England 19,000,000 bushels of wheat, exclusive of flour. According to English returns there has already been imported to England from the United States for the current year, or had been on the 1st of September, 22,000,000 bushels of wheat against 8,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. Considering that the last four months of the year usually include the heaviest part of our grain exports, it is obvious enough that in wheat at least we shall this year far exceed all previous precedent in the history of our exports. It is noticeable that the other countries which are large producers of wheat are this year greatly behind the figures of their last year's exports to the United Kingdom. Russia, for instance, which sent to Great Britain for the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1872, 21,000,000 of bushels, sends this year, for the same period, only 12,000,000. Germany shows a proportionate decrease, and so do nearly all other countries, except British North America, whose wheat exports have nearly quadrupled, thanks to the contributions of the U. S. States sent by way of Montreal. During the first eight months of 1872 Great Britain received from abroad 43,000,000 of bushels of wheat; during the first eight months of this year she has received 52,000,000 of bushels. Place her total imports of wheat for the last year at 76,000,000, and if the relative proportion be maintained she will need this year 92,000,000 of bushels. This will afford a market for all the surplus wheat produced in the United States. These figures are derived from reliable estimates. Under the circumstances, trade with England is somewhat reciprocal. This is not the case with France. The French people want but little of what is produced in this country. They sell us their silks, laces and other articles to feed the passion for display, and in return accept nothing but money. California and Nevada produce the only articles which they are willing to exchange for their perfumery and feathers. Everything required for the comfort of the body and rational adornment of the person are produced in the United States, and by a little display of patriotism the women of the country could turn the balance of trade in our favor. There is nothing produced in France that could not be better dispensed with than consumed and worn by American women; but French silks, French laces, French perfumery and French gim-cracks generally, are purchased to the extent of tens of millions of dollars annually—and all because such goods are fashionable. Men are given to the same folly; but its popularity does not render it any the less pernicious, but rather aggravates the evil. Capable of producing everything within ourselves required for the comfort of life, were foreign absurdities in dress to be dispensed with, the prosperity of the American people would soon become a marvel.—*Territorial Enterprise.*

Young Lawyers.

Justice Sharswood has the following to say regarding the studies and habits of a young man just admitted to the bar: He cannot be faithful to his clients unless he continues to be a hard student of the learning of his profession. Not merely that he should thoroughly investigate the law applicable to every case which may be intrusted to him, though that, besides its paramount necessity to enable him to meet the responsibility he has assumed to that particular client, will be the subsidiary means of important progress in his professional acquisitions. Let any person, says Mr. Preston, study one or two heads of the law fully and minutely, and he will have laid the foundation or acquired the aptitude for comprehending other heads of the law. But besides this he should pursue the systematic study of his profession upon some well matured plan. When admitted to the bar a young man has just begun, not finished, his legal education. If he has mastered some of the most general element-

ary principles and has acquired a taste for the study, it is as much as can be expected from his clerkships. There are few young men who come to the bar who cannot find ample time, in the first five or seven years of their novitiate, to devote to a complete acquisition of the science they profess, if they truly feel the need of it and resolve to attain it. The danger is great that, from a faulty preparation—from not being made to see and appreciate the depth, extent, and variety of the knowledge they are to seek—they will mistake the smattering they have acquired for profound attainments. The anxiety of the young lawyer is a natural one, at once to get business—as much business as he can. Throwing aside his books, he resorts to the many means at hand of gaining notoriety and attracting public attention, with a view of bringing clients to his office. Such an one, in time, never fails to learn much of his mistakes, but at a sad expense of character, feeling, and conscience. He at last finds that in law, as in every branch of knowledge, a little learning is a dangerous thing; that what he does not know falsifies often, in its actual application, that which he supposed he certainly did know; and after the most valuable portion of his life has been frittered away upon objects unworthy of his ambition, he is too apt to conclude that it is now too late to redeem his time; he finds that he has lost all relish for systematic study, and when he is driven to the investigation of particular questions, is confounded and embarrassed, unable to thread his way through the mazes of authorities, to reconcile apparently conflicting cases, or deduce any satisfactory conclusion from them. In short, he has no greater aptitude, accuracy and discrimination than when he set out in the beginning of his studies. No better advice can be given to a young practitioner than to confine himself generally to his office and books, even if this should require self-denial and privation; to map out for himself a course of regular studies, more or less extended, according to circumstances; to aim at mastering the works of the great luminaries of the science. Coke, Fearn, Preston, Powell, Sugden and others, not forgetting the maxim *melius est petere foveas quam sectari revideos*, and to investigate for himself the most important and interesting questions by an examination and research of the original authorities. He that researcheth deepest seeth the amiable and admirable secrets of the law; and thus may the student proceed in his reading with alacrity and set upon and know how to work into with delight these rough mines of hidden treasure.—*Legal Journal.*

Impending Horrors.

THE TERRIBLE PREDICTIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Few know the terrible import of the recent meeting of the American Scientific Association at Portland. In its development of new horrors in store for poor humanity it was awfully prolific. Its members vied with each other in predictions of coming convulsions of nature, and sustained their arguments with truths brought to light from the deepest and darkest wells of science. That humanity is to be obliterated was the gist of five papers read by five of the most scientific, trusted and celebrated members of the Association. A terrible and total extinction of animal life was foretold by all, the only question being which of the five horrors shall first develop itself and perform the work of universal destruction.

THE SUN TO BE EXTINGUISHED.

Professor Young, the most eminent living student of the solar physics, read a paper on the sun. That body, he argued, is a gigantic bubble, whose crust is gradually thickening and whose size is diminishing. There is a constant loss of heat, which will end in its extinction as a producer of warmth and light. He quoted Faye, Secchi, and others to prove that the material of the sun is gaseous, and that these gases are retained by some kind of a crust. Through this surface the tumultuous inner composition is constantly spurning and outbreathing with great violence. He thinks that this crust "may consist of a sheet of descending rain—not of water, of course, but of the

materials whose vapors are known to exist in the solar atmosphere, and whose condensation and combination are supposed to furnish the solar heat." As this peculiar rain meets the gaseous substance of the sun it coalesces into a continuous sheet, forming "a sort of bottomless ocean, resting upon the condensed vapors underneath, and pierced by innumerable ascending jets and bubbles." This action of the sun's envelope will be a quenching of the great orb upon which we depend for heat and light. It will grow smaller, and more compressed and surrounded by this crust, until it will be so hidden and muffled as to be practically excluded from the economy of the universe. The result will be intense cold and darkness, a cessation of all animal life, and an immediate return to original chaos.

THE BUBBLE EARTH TO BURST.

General J. G. Barnard described the interior of the earth as a molten fluid. Previous notions had given the earth, however, a rigid exterior surface from one to two thousand feet deep. He refuted this theory, and claimed for the globe upon which we live somewhat the construction of a rubber ball filled with melted lead. The surface is, he thinks, a pliable coating that has been gradually formed over the fiery mass inside. A globular form is maintained by rapid rotary motion, the inner fluid sustaining the soft shell in its position, so that the undulations are imperceptible to us. Thus we are being whirled through space on a huge globe, the surface of which floats on an interior of liquid fire. Only the rotary speed of this bubble keeps it together, and any disarrangement or change in terrestrial phenomena would transform it all into a fluid that would resolve itself into vapor. General Barnard does not believe that the surface is of an essentially different composition from the liquid interior—it has only been condensed sufficiently to form a sort of capsule. The tenor of the world's existence, therefore, is exceedingly uncertain. Any greatly disturbing influence—the breaking out of a huge volcano, any change in the surface that would render it brittle, the impact of a heavy meteor or comet—may, in a moment, immolate it, leaving humanity to whirling death amid the horrors of inorganic space.

DARKNESS, SILENCE, AND DEATH.

Mr. H. F. Walling began an essay on "The Dissipation of Energy" by saying: "Since the days of the ancients it has been known that all motion is gradually developed by friction, and must finally cease unless maintained by external power." The heat power of the sun, which he regarded as the motive power of the earth, is being exhausted by the prodigious lavishness of its expenditure. It is supposed, he said, that the satellite will fall into planets, planets into suns, and suns into a common centre, after which "darkness, silence, and death will reign." He was not without a shadow of hope, however. He saw only two possible chances for a postponement, at least, of the dreadful catastrophe: first, a series of natural chemical evolutions attracting to the sun a vast amount of combustible material; and second, the infinite magnitude of the universe being sufficient to permit a never-ending concentration of masses. One dreaded effect of a loss of sun-power, he said, is a displacement of atmospheric forces. Tidal influences or planetary collisions may hasten the final dreadful catastrophe, which will be a slowing of the machinery of the universe, until growing stagnation culminates in a total extinction of life forces.

UNIVERSAL DROUGHT AND STARVATION.

Professor Franklin B. Hough foretold a perpetual drought, the result of a clearing-off of the forests. "The contrast," he said, "between an open and sunburnt pasture and one interspersed with clumps of trees must have been noticed by every careful observer. The fact that furniture in houses too much shaded will mould is an instance of the humid influence of trees, and the results of woodland shade explain the fulness of springs and streams in the forest, which dry up and disappear when the trees are removed." The rapidity with which forests are disappearing has already been a matter of alarm; but when we consider the effect upon streams—practical illustrations of large ones

being lessened and small ones extinguished—there is cause for fright. Land will become unwatered and consequently sterile; crops will lessen in volume until the arid and treeless plains refuse to respond to the incitement of the farmer; universal famine will ensue; and the world, entirely depopulated by starvation, will sink into uninhabitativeness, until some new change calls another form of life into existence.

INSECTS TO END THE HUMAN RACE.

Dr. Le Conte, the new president of the association, read a paper on the enormous increase and destructiveness of injurious insects. The present actual annual damage done by insects to crops in the United States is over three millions of dollars, yet these figures give but an inkling of what the increase promises for the future. "Just now," says Dr. Le Conte, "a portion only of the insect tribes are sufficiently numerous by nature to inflict injury upon man and his possessions; but civilization destroys the balance of life which naturally keeps down increase, and permits in the case of insects—those previously insignificant in numbers—to become prominent factors in a work of destruction." The only methods suggested by this scientist to avert a calamitous plague were "to abandon the crops and starve out the noxious insects," or to establish "a system of checks on their increase equivalent to those existing before civilization interfered." Either of these plans are, of course, impracticable. The impending dilemma seems to be an increase of insects so vast that the plagues of Egypt will be more than reproduced, and that all vegetation, and finally starving and helpless man himself, will be eaten.

All of which augurs an early dropping of the curtain upon the fleeting show of life.—*New York Graphic.*

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF AMERICA.

Of late there has been much talk concerning the centralizing tendencies of the Federal government, and some advance has been made in the direction of centralization. The following admirable article from *Appleton's Journal*, takes a broad, comprehensive, liberal, wise, statesmanlike view of the coming situation, and is worthy of everybody's thoughtful perusal—

"There is probably no more important lesson for the American to learn than that of the largest tolerance for all shades of opinion and all varieties of character.

"In the vast extent of territory which the national authority extends over, there already exists great diversity of pursuits, interests, character, methods of life, and opinion; and in the near future we shall find this diversity greatly increased. Within a few years we have seen an empire spring up on the California coast, and have marked its influence upon national politics; in almost as brief a time we shall see another powerful State on the more northern shores of the Pacific, and at the foot of the Rocky Mountains another dominant empire. What California is on the coast, Colorado is destined to become to the Plains—a great, active, prosperous, central empire, with distinctive interests and special sources of trade and industry. And there are signs of a revival in the South, which will soon bring that section forward as an active competitor in the struggle for political and industrial supremacy.

"When all these things come about, when the South is once more fully in the field, and the embryonic States in the far West shall have attained their robust maturity, we shall exhibit through our vast domain a contrast of energies, industries, and individualities, never, except under the Roman Empire, gathered into one nation. To maintain harmony and unity in a nation composed of materials so heterogeneous, there must prevail the largest spirit of catholic toleration, the broadest hospitality for all modes of thought, characteristics of tastes, and methods of life.

"And not only must the American people rise to a great toleration—they must also impose upon their national authority many very positive restrictions. A whole continent made up of numerous peoples

—where the European, the African, and the Asiatic, unite to form communities and make cities; where temples of every religion are erected, and faiths of all kinds contend with negations of every shade of philosophy; where industrial interests of the most diverse character struggle for the prize of wealth—cannot be successfully governed from one centre, excepting upon a few general principles. Any attempt to enter into details of adjustment, any hope to comprehend all the interests involved, any design to impose special theories either of industry or of morals, will be sure to create antagonisms and make vast mischief. No nation ever entering upon a career of promised greatness, needed to understand the wisdom of negation as we do—for it is only by a wise and serene withholding that the national zone which binds the Pacific to the Atlantic can be permanently held intact.

"The national Constitution is broad and elastic. It admits of a whole family of empires developing under its ample federal ægis. But it may be interpreted in a narrow special spirit, or it may be accepted with large and liberal intelligence. Whether our future is to be harmonious or not depends upon this. The national government must maintain the integrity of each member of the federal Union, but it must permit in each member the largest liberty of individual development. It must require nothing but the performance of national obligations, and impose its authority in nothing but those things that are purely federal. It is to deal with communities made up of Christians, Jews, and heathens; of believers and unbelievers; of people with distinct moral codes, and different interpretations of social relations; of people whose ideas are ascetic and severe, and those who love the dance and the wine-cup; of those who adhere to conventional customs, and those who discern new laws of social life. It is father over a mass of marvelously-varied passions, and customs, and opinions, and desires and theories and codes of living, and can only maintain its supremacy by permitting these elements of differences to live their independent lives, and work out their separate purposes with the largest liberty. To protect each faction against all other factions, to maintain the independence of each section and each community, to stand as a guard with the perpetual injunction of order and justice, form the wisely limited duties of a national government like ours—the only administration certain to maintain concord over a country so vast, with interests so conflicting.

"Wise withholding is the absolutely necessary policy of our government in the great future, and broad toleration the essential spirit which must animate our people."

ARIZONA NOTES.

From the (Prescott) *Miner* of October 4—

Mr. H. F. Hardy, an energetic nephew of Capt. Hardy, started, Friday last, for Mohave county, with the idea of working some of his mining claims.

Mr. H. Ramboz, an intelligent and enterprising farmer and gardener of Wickenburg, came here early in the week with a wagon load of very good sweet potatoes and grapes, all of which went off readily, the former at 15 cents per pound; the latter at 75 cents per pound.

The rainfall during the month amounted to 0.30 inch, comparing favorably with September, 1869, and 1870, when there was no rain. In 1871 the rain amounted to 1.51, and in 1872 to 0.04. The rainfall the season from January 1st to Oct. 1st, 1873, aggregated 8.62 inches. For the same period in 1870, 15.99; in 1871, 11.70; and in 1872, 13.78.

Mr. D. O'Leary and three or four other gentlemen returned to Chino Valley, a few days ago, from a visit to the San Francisco mountain region. One of the party had the misfortune to have one of his limbs broken by a kick from a horse. Mr. O'Leary was taken with rheumatic pains and, of course, had not a pleasant trip. But for these streaks of ill luck the party would have prospected in the region of the Little Colorado. Dan says the nights were cold in the high country around the base of the San Francisco.