

EDITORIALS.

AN AMERICAN ITALY FOR INVALIDS; a dissertation showing the advantages, incidents, etc., of a journey on the Plains, in the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, for the cure of all chronic diseases. Vol. 1, No. 1, 64 pages. By R. E. Fullerton, M. D. H. D. Chapin & Co., Chicago.

This is a new periodical devoted to the purpose of depicting the advantages of a tour to the Mountains for the benefit of health to invalids or others.

The author announces the proposition that migratory journeys have frequently a remarkably renovating influence on the health, curing many diseases that are proof to any other treatment and considers that the elevated lands of the western prairie and mountain region are peculiarly favorable to such a purpose.

He proposes to make a leisurely health trip, and invites companions, from Omaha westward, beginning July 1, ascending the South Platte from Julesburg, visiting Evans and Greeley colonies, the Middle Parks, through the Parks, reaching New Mexico by fall, traveling southward through Mexico during the winter, and returning in the spring, total distance about 2,000 miles. This journey gives a continual mild climate to the party.

Dr. Fullerton presents the following as facts relative to climate—

1. All changes of place or climate improve health, notwithstanding powerfully opposing influences, which may ultimately gain the victory, destroy life.
2. The purer the air, the drier and more equable the climate, the greater the chances for recovery.
3. The advantages of any climate, including all its influences, as air, water, food, scenery, &c., are lost by continued occupation, although they last until many permanent cures are made.
4. Great uniformity of temperature can be maintained only by migrating with the seasons in suitable climates.
5. Great altitude is of immense importance in the prevention and cure of consumption.

Here is another of his statements regarding influences upon health—

Nothing, since the discovery of vaccination, is of more immense moment to the invalid public, than the fact that foremost of all influences is humidity; next malaria, (I use the word malaria in a broader sense than that generally ascribed to it); *thirdly*, sedentary life; *fourthly*, the relaxation and depression caused by heated air; and *fifthly*, the stagnant atmosphere of low localities, as not only the chief sources of all manner of ills and aches to which flesh is not naturally heir, but they are constituted the herculean reapers of our race before reaching half our legitimate number of days.

Many persons would object to making a journey into Mexico, that country being in such an unsettled condition. A more agreeable route to such persons would be to keep along the line of the U. P. and C. P. railroads, diverging for short excursions here or there, especially on this part of the route. Besides, such a trip through to California would insure the continual mild climate, and certainly the Golden State possesses infinitely greater attractions than Mexico can do, under present circumstances.

"JOHN SCOTT, architect and builder," announces the termination of his connection with the Oakland (Cal.) Daily Transcript, and herein are some of the reasons therefor—

I became the proprietor of the Transcript more than three years ago, since which time it has been under my exclusive management and control, and I have endeavored, at an immense personal sacrifice, so to conduct it as to make it an acceptable vehicle for the transmission of local, county, and general intelligence.

That I have not found it lucrative, I need not say, but on the contrary a continually exhaustive draft upon the private exchequer, which, so far as personal interests are concerned, had much better have been otherwise appropriated. I trust I am not wanting in a reasonable degree of public spirit, and think the citizens of Oakland will bear me witness, that I have at all times manifested a ready willingness to aid in promoting the progressive welfare of the City, but to continue to run a newspaper, for the benefit of the public, and

the mere honor of the thing is, I submit, a little too closely and suffocatingly, "crowding the mourners." I have had quite enough of newspaperdom; the climate is not congenial, the soil is not productive, and the harvest not worth reaping, either for its honors or emoluments. At any rate, thus have I found it, and now in "folding up my tent and silently moving away," like an Arab or Bohemian, I do so without regret, except that consequent upon a waste of precious time and neglect of golden opportunities. There are happier spheres for me, and I intend to seek their sunny slopes, there are more congenial pursuits inviting me, and I hasten to rush into their embrace. In the matter of securing genuine, unadulterated rest, repose, happiness, there is no comparison between running a printing press and a jack plane. Having thoroughly tried both, I know that of which I speak, and that my experience may prove serviceable to others I here announce, that if there are any of my fellow citizens halting between which to choose let them halt no longer, but at once take the jack plane and reject the press. I propose to do it, and after this "fitful fever" of three years, hope to "sleep well."

Mr. Scott has sold the Transcript to Mr. A. W. Bishop, a California journalist, and founder of the Red Bluff Independent, the Chico Courier (now the Northern Enterprise), and the Masonic Mirror, of which he is now proprietor and editor.

THE New York Star, the champion of the working classes, says, "With us the ballot is a failure or unnecessary."

THE meeting of the St. Louis Board of Trade held on the 17th instant for the consideration of the plans proposed for the completion of the thirty-fifth parallel railroad between St. Louis and San Francisco was an enthusiastic affair. In the speeches made by the committee appointed at San Francisco to examine the road already built and the proposed line, and to report upon the same, they express great satisfaction with the condition of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad as far as it had progressed. The committee had come, its chairman stated, armored in suspicion, and had declined the most of the hospitalities which had been tendered, so that its members might have more time to examine its affairs. They were satisfied with the examination. They had met in conference also at Boston with the directors and principal stockholders, and after an examination of all the books and papers there, had proceeded to negotiate terms for an alliance for joint co-operation, broad enough to embrace Missouri and California, and which might be acceptable to those States. The committee had aimed to have California placed upon an equal footing with the most favored original stockholder in the company; but above all, its members desired an absolute control and full guarantee, that this promised people's line across the continent, shall forever remain free and independent from all rings and monopolies, and operated only in the interest of Missouri and California, for and in behalf of the people at large. It is to be emphatically a railroad that is not a monopoly. The committee had negotiated a basis for the admission of the cities of San Francisco and St. Louis or their respective citizens, as stock-holders therein to the extent of \$20,000,000.

One of the speakers stated that San Francisco, as a municipal corporation, has the authority to grant subsidies in aid of railroads to the extent of five per cent. of the assessed value of property in her limits. The amount of that property for the current fiscal year will be between two and three hundred millions of dollars. This will give that city the authority to subsidize the road to the extent of at least \$10,000,000. Public sentiment is very strongly in aid of granting municipal and also individual aid in favor of this enterprise. All that San Francisco requires, Mr. C. T. Hopkins, one of the committee, says, is security and confidence, not security for her money, but security that the new road will be an independent and competing road, and that her people will not be betrayed and sold out to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. St. Louis has also, like San Francisco, the right to grant municipal aid, and from the expressions dropped at this meeting she will be likely to appropriate liberally to the road.

In speaking of Chicago, one of the committee stated, that she understood and respected the power of the locomotive, especially of express trains. At the East they heard much more of the Chicago express than of the St. Louis express. St. Louis has relied too much on her geographical position; but today, as the mayor of the city stated, although geographically in the centre, she is made to appear as off to one side and the numberless trains of the Central and Union Pacific, freighted with the millions of packages of tea and other Oriental merchandise, find their way across the continent without one pound of either finding its way through it except through second hands. The same with the passenger travel; though nearer by 200 miles, as he stated, from San Francisco to New York by way of St. Louis than by any other route, travel is made to go partially around rather than directly across the continent.

The feeling manifested by this committee in alluding to the Central Pacific Railroad was very strong—almost bitter. One of them styled it, "the great monopoly which is overshadowing our State and city, destroying our prosperity, and retarding our advancement." "Its owners, consisting, I believe, of only four persons, consider their road was built for themselves and for their own profit and advantage and not for the public. They ignore existing cities, towns and communities, and in total disregard of the interests and convenience of our people. Their disposition is to build up new towns on their own property, or where they can obtain valuable donations of land for purposes of private speculation. These four men by proprietorship and purchase substantially control all the railroads in the State of California, and are the owners and administrators of the grandest, the most perfect and comprehensive monopoly that perhaps the world has ever known."

In speaking of it in another connection, he said: "This Goat Island business is the last pound that has broken the back of our forbearing public." * * Depend upon it, gentlemen, the spirit of 1856 still lives in San Francisco, and though we may not now feel like forming an army, and hanging and banishing the scoundrel who interfere between us and our sovereign will, yet, if the emergency calls us up, we will be ready for it. 'Thus far shalt thou go and no farther,' was the lesson taught to our public servants sixteen years ago in letters of blood. That lesson has not yet been forgotten! We may have been, meantime, careless and indifferent about public matters and municipal interests, but that period has passed—let us hope forever. The commercial supremacy we have hitherto enjoyed is threatened. The continued prosperity of our city is in danger. Even the very foundations of good government and order are slipping away from under our feet. Think you, now that our eyes are opened to these startling facts, that we are willing to sacrifice our property, our independence, our very birthright as Americans, for the sake of riveting the chains these tyrants have thrown around us? No, gentlemen, a thousand times no! San Francisco may be slow to arouse and difficult to unite, but when she is aroused and united she knows how to take care of herself."

That language recalls vigilance committee days in San Francisco.

THE New York Herald and a number of other papers bewail the murder mania and the crime-in-general mania that seem to be prevailing. Says the Herald—

Under the influence of the summer sun the worst instincts of our vicious population seem to attain an extraordinary development and the seeds of crime to grow with terrible vigor. The murder of Augustus Brown by a gang of youthful ruffians has been followed by an outburst of violence during the past week almost without parallel in the criminal annals of our city. Murder appears to be an epidemic, for as soon as one crime has been committed which strikes the public imagination with horror and amazement, others follow in rapid succession, as if by the action of some natural law. The pent-up passions of individuals are aroused and they rush to inflict vengeance on their victims, often for some imaginary crime, with blind rage, maddened by the sight of blood. There is something of the tiger instinct in some men, and no sooner do they smell the fresh blood than they are seized by a kind of madness to kill. This is the

only way in which we can account for the frequent recurrence of epochs of murder. For a time the lava of passion slumbers, but at the most unexpected moments the volcano of pent-up human passion bursts forth in streams of blood, until law and justice seem to be in danger of being overwhelmed, and buried in the debris of society. The shocks which society receives from these constantly recurring outbursts of crime must in the end have the effect of sensibly lowering public morality unless steps are taken to repress them, and to make an example of those who under any pretence take the law into their own hands. Much of the inclination to violence manifested by the criminal classes is due to the lax administration of the law.

Crime in nearly every form is rampant, and the law appears unable to check it, because to the popular mind the law has lost its majesty and certainty. Rowdism slays its victims on the corners; but Justice is blind and refuses to see the gang of ruffians, all of whom are morally guilty of the killing which one has done with the tacit approval of his companions. If there are crimes which the law does not adequately punish, and if the general conscience demands a stricter measure of justice to be dealt out to certain classes of offenders, then let the law be changed to meet the public sentiment; but the appeal of individuals to the wild justice of revenge ought to be suppressed at all hazards in a society like ours. Or if we are to regard personal vengeance as justifiable in certain cases, let the law say so, and the same demoralization will not follow.

Russia and England.

The Exchange Gazette, of St. Petersburg, urges the Russian government to lose no time in pushing forward its conquests in Central Asia. "No one can doubt," it says, that Russia has not yet attained her natural frontiers in Turkistan; she must, and her government knows it, advance so far as China on the east, and up to Persia and Afghanistan on the south. * * Bokhara and Khiva cannot be depended upon; they are quiet only so long as they tremble. England sees that it is their destiny sooner or later to become Russian, and she takes her measures accordingly. Yakoot Khan has received 3,000 new rifles from India, and sixty English scientific officers have come to the Khanate to organize the various branches of the military administration. The Ameer of Bokhara, too, applies to the Sultan to accept him as his vassal. * * * Russia must not wait for the English to provide her enemies with sufficient arms and teach them European tactics. England, secure in her maritime position, everywhere checks the policy of Russia—in Central Asia, where she supports the native State, and in Eastern Europe, where she supports the Sultan and the Austrian government against their refractory subjects. The best thing Russia can do to put a stop in these machinations is to approach England in Central Asia, as she cannot menace her by sea."

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER MAN DISGUSTED.—Colonel Rough Rice has retired from the high calling of journalism and discontinued his Atlanta paper. Col. Rice says:

I have labored hard for two years and sunk over fifteen hundred dollars to establish the Reporter, and now I have to say that it must go down. Atlanta is the poorest town for the size of it for a newspaper in the world. The people will not subscribe, and the business men will not advertise. There have been more newspapers failed in Atlanta than any city in the United States. The merchants and people have less energy and pride in a literary way than any other people. They are the most selfish people in the world. They should be left in the dark, where they belong, to group their way after the almighty dollar, which they worship, and lumber on down to the devil, where they will surely go. I am done with the newspaper business in Atlanta now and forever.

The Teheran official paper confirms the news that the Shah of Persia intends to make a European tour in the autumn. He will start in August for St. Petersburg, London, Paris and Berlin, and will return by Vienna, Pesth, and Constantinople. If this intention be fulfilled, it will be the first instance of a Persian sovereign visiting Europe.