

KENDALL'S ARTESIAN WELLS BILL.

The following bill was presented by the Hon. Charles W. Kendall, of Nevada, in the U. S. House of Representatives, Feb. 12, read twice, referred to the committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed—

A BILL TO ENCOURAGE THE SINKING OF ARTESIAN WELLS UPON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the public lands of the United States in the State of Nevada, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, shall be, and hereby are, declared to be open to location by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, who shall desire to engage in the sinking of artesian wells under the terms and conditions of this act.

Sec. 2. That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every person who is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed a declaration of his or her intention to become a citizen, and who shall sink an artesian well upon public lands in the State of Nevada, and put the same in successful operation as hereinafter specified, a quantity of public lands not exceeding in the aggregate —acres, to be selected by legal subdivisions, in as compact a form as possible, reference being had to the character and topography of the country and to the existence of prior grants or claims, and to include the site or location of such well: *Provided, however,* That this grant shall not attach to land containing known mines or valuable minerals.

Sec. 3. That when a person shall desire to avail himself or herself of the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for him or her to select a location therefor upon the public land, and to commence the necessary operations. If upon surveyed land, notice shall be filed with the register of the land district in which the said location is situated, within three months from the date of commencing the sinking of such well; which notice shall contain a sworn statement by the party that he or she is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his or her declaration of intention to become a citizen; that he or she intends to avail himself or herself of the provisions of this act; that he or she has made a location of the well, and has already commenced operations thereon, describing such location as near as may be; that he or she has already expended, in the sinking of said well, in labor and money, a sum not less than —dollars; and shall describe, by legal subdivisions, the land selected in satisfaction of the grant herein contained, and state that such land contains no known mines or minerals. Such notices shall be reported by the register to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the same form as pre-emption declaratory statements, and shall have the same effect in reserving the land so selected and filed upon. In case the location of said well shall be made upon unsurveyed land, the applicant shall procure a private survey to be made of the land selected by him or her, describing the land so selected by metes and bounds and well-known natural objects, and connecting the same with the lines of public survey wherever such connection is practicable; which survey shall be filed with the register of the land district, together with the notice above required. Thereafter, when the plot of survey of the township shall be filed, the applicant shall, within three months after the receipt of such plat by the register, file with that officer a supplemental notice describing the land claimed by him or her by legal subdivisions, taking as near as may be the identical land covered and described by the private survey. When the said well shall have been completed and put in successful operation, the applicant shall make proof of that fact; that the said well furnishes, either by flowing or by pumping, a supply of water equal to — inches, miner's measurement; and that the land selected by him or her contains no known mines or valuable minerals; and upon such proof being made to the satisfaction of the register and the receiver, the register shall issue and forward to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a certificate of that fact, together with the proof submitted; and should the same be found to meet the requirements of this act, a patent shall be issued for the land so selected. A duplicate copy of the certificate so to be

issued shall be given by the register to the claimant, and shall serve the same purpose as the duplicate receiver's receipt in cases of ordinary entry: *Provided, however,* That in case the well, when completed, shall not furnish the supply of water above specified, either by flowing or pumping, then the party shall have no right to a final certificate and patent for the land so selected by him or her, but in lieu thereof shall have a preference right to purchase the quarter section upon which such well is situated, at the Government price therefor: *And provided further,* That in case the well when completed, shall require pumping to furnish the supply of water above specified, then the claimant shall furnish, in addition to the proof above required, satisfactory evidence that he or she has erected substantial and permanent machinery for the purpose of pumping, and that the same is fully completed and in successful operation before he or she shall be entitled to a final certificate and patent for the land selected. In case the well shall not be completed within the period of one year from the date of filing the declaratory statement first herein required, then it shall be necessary for the claimant, at or before the expiration of one year from the date of filing such notice, to file with the register of the proper district land office affidavits of two or more disinterested persons showing that the work upon such well has been diligently prosecuted, stating approximately the cost of the work done thereon and the depth to which the shaft has been sunk; and in addition to such affidavits the claimant shall present his own affidavit declaratory of his or her purpose to prosecute the said well to as early a completion as possible. The effect of such affidavits shall be to continue in force the original declaratory statement of the claimant for one year from the date of their presentation. In case the well shall be finished before the survey shall have been made of the township in which the same is situated, the final certificate shall issue as above provided, describing the land selected in accordance with the survey required to be made and furnished by the claimant; but no patent shall issue thereon until the survey shall have been made and the plat fixed, when the selection shall be made to conform to the subdivisional lines of survey by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, such adjustment to be made in accordance with the suggestion and wishes of the claimant, should no valid objection appear thereto; but the adjustment so made shall conform as near as practicable to the lines of the original private survey.

Sec. 4. That in case the original locator of a well as above specified should before the completion of the same sell or transfer his or her right therein, it shall be competent for such purchaser to complete the same; and upon making the final proof herein required, together with proof of such sale or transfer, the final certificate and patent shall issue in the name and for the benefit of such purchaser or assignee. And in case of the death of the original locator of a well, it shall be competent for his heirs, executor, or administrator to prosecute and complete the same, and upon the final proof being made, certificate and patent shall issue in the name of the heirs of such deceased locator in the form now provided by law in pre-emption cases.

Sec. 5. That in cases of contest arising between claimants under this act, or between such claimants and claimants under the pre-emption, homestead, or other laws, testimony shall be taken and the rights of the parties adjusted in the same manner as in pre-emption or homestead contests; and the date of commencement of work in sinking the well shall be taken as the date at which the right of the claimant under this act attached to the land.

Sec. 6. That for filing the notices and taking the testimony, as required by this act, the registers and the receivers shall be entitled to the same fees and compensation as for filing notices and taking testimony in pre-emption cases.

Sec. 7. That this act shall continue and remain in force for the period of — years from the date of its approval, unless sooner repealed.

Hoodlumism.

Hoodlumism, or youthful ruffianism, is one of the principal curses which have arisen with the growth of San Francisco in the last ten years. We venture to say that no other city of the United States has, in proportion to

population, so many youths growing up to manhood whose main traits of character partake of evil habits and ruffianly conduct. When we remember that we are as far advanced in all the elements of civilization as any other city of the world, how are we to account for the deterioration in the morale of the rising generation in our midst? The cause from which the evil springs will be vainly sought in our climate, the circumstances of California's settlement as a State of the Union, or the maladministration of the laws; and we think it may be mainly traced to a laxity or absence of parental authority. Criminal indulgence to the growing child—what may be styled the spirit of freedom and independence run mad—with permission to roam the streets unrestrained at all hours of the day and night, without any scrutiny as to associations or acquaintance formed, are, we believe, the true causes of the youthful depravity which threatens disastrous results in the future. What parents with a proper sense of duty to their offspring, would permit blasphemy, whisky drinking and smoking on the part of youths scarcely knee high? Yet is it not notorious to every observant person who walks through our highways and byways, that these habits are quite common among the boys of San Francisco? If parents will make no efforts to stop this evil, we say that it is the duty of the State to do so, and to do it with a firm hand. The law and our courts of justice must interpose, and punish hoodlumism and youthful depravity, in order to protect the community and save the future reputation of the State. The subjoined remarks, which we clip from the *Sacramento Reporter*, are *apropos* to the subject:

"Judge Blake has now been on the bench of the Municipal Criminal Court for three months. We have had ample time to note his style of doing business, and we bear cheerful testimony to the fact that he is the right man in the right place. His firmness and fidelity are marked. He does not spare the judicial rod. He handles crime without gloves. He has got Hoodlumism by the throat, and will certainly strangle it if he doesn't let up." We have no reason to doubt that he will persevere. The way to put down this nuisance and every other species of lawlessness is to accord a fair and impartial trial in every case and to let heavy punishment follow every conviction. The doom of the 'King of the Hoodlums' will be apt to terrify and scatter his followers. That individual was convicted in Judge Blake's Court recently on two charges—burglary and robbery—and was sentenced the other day to sixteen years in the State prison. We predict that frontier amusements in San Francisco and Sacramento will speedily fall into desuetude."—*California Republican*.

The Latest London Sensation.

LADY TWISS AND MR. CHAFFERS.

The excitement of yesterday evening, when it became known that Lady Twiss had run away, was far from a glorious spectacle. For intensity, for rapidity of circulation, for the way in which it set eyes sparkling and tongues wagging, there has been nothing like it for many a day. The news of Lord Mayo's murder was certainly not passed from mouth to mouth with so much eagerness, nor did it make nearly so much talk, as this wretched story of a woman hunted out of her home by the malevolence of a scoundrel who could aver with safety that she had led an immoral life. Surely it was not noble, this tremendous excitement over a revelation of what, even if it is all that the most delighted gossip-monger hopes, is a poor story of the lowest vice, dull, coarse and common to the last degree. Supposing it all to be true—as we have no right to assume it is, though the triumph of Mr. Chaffers is undeniable—there is nothing more remarkable in it than could be told by scores of the habitués of Cremorne and the Haymarket. It is no revelation, such matter as this; it is no such strange or wonderful history, true or false as it may be. The lives of half the demi-monde are made up of such material as the amours of Mr. Chaffers and the misfortune of Sir Travers Twiss; and it is infinitely to be regretted that whatever romance there may be in them is not suffered to remain in an equal unbroken obscurity. The vast excitement occasioned by the trial of Mr. Chaffers is of course to be accounted for by a vast love of scandal. Here before us was arraigned a "real lady," a woman in "high life," and (sweetest

circumstance of all) the wife of a man who, being Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, and the Queen's Advocate-General, was said by her accuser to have known her baseness when he married her. If, then, the story should prove to be true!—Lady Twiss a courtesan! The wife of Sir Travers Twiss Mr. Chaffers' mistress; A's, B's, C's; the mistress of Sir Travers himself before he married her and brought her to St. James? Strange, delicious thought!—to be ruminated in quiet, or interchanged with philosophic note and virtuous comment with other frank souls. It was too pleasant not to be enjoyed with moderation at least, especially as society allows such things to be talked of pretty freely, even between ladies and gentlemen who have no considerable acquaintance with each other. And so the interest grew, till at length the "bolting" of Lady Twiss sent through London a thrill of—what shall we call it? Well, a thrill more sensible than anything of its kind since we heard what Lady Mordaunt was reported to have said about the customs of ladies in London. *Scandalum Magnatum* has always had wonderful charms, but its charms testify to a great deal of baseness in human nature, and a close succession of affairs of that kind has brought out the fact that the baseness does not decrease as society grows more civilized and more humane. As to this particular case, we prefer to say nothing except that it is a misfortune for the public that Mr. Chaffers was not proved to be the liar and perjurer he was charged with being. It would not have made much difference to his character, and it would have brought upon him a punishment which any way he deserves, and is now likely to escape. And then the venom would have been all taken out of a scandal which can bring after it no good, and certainly does and will bring much harm.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 14.

The Horse Plague on Staten Island.

The horse plague, which was so disastrous in this city last summer, has broken out in a new form in the stables of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company. During the past week the company have posted a notice in the waiting room of the first landing, stating that, "In consequence of sickness among the horses, only one car will leave the landing every two hours." The rule is for a car to meet every boat, and this notice subjects the passengers to great inconvenience, especially at this season of the year.

A reporter of the *Times*, yesterday, visited the stables at Staten Island, and gained the following particulars: The first case of sickness occurred some three or four days ago. One of the horses was taken out for water, as is the custom, at five in the morning, and back to the stall, to the usual morning feed. The animal ate the food, and none of the stable-men noticed anything wrong with her. Two or three hours afterward, when one of them went to clean her, he noticed that she seemed very weak about the hind legs, and in five minutes afterward she was unable to stand; since then she has been in the same condition. There are about thirty horses in the stable, but the men state that not one half of them are troubled with the disease, the others are laid up with colds, lameness, distemper and other diseases.

The first symptoms of the plague are the entire loss of the use of the hind limbs, and a weakness across the kidneys. In this condition they are unable to stand and have to be "slung up" with ropes, and a cloth band passing under the animal's body. The disease is confined to the mares, none of the males showing any signs of sickness. The disease makes no difference in the animal's appetite. They eat and drink quite as much as when they were in perfect health, but the stable-men give them warm water and bran mash twice a day, and a measure of oats at twelve o'clock. The appearance of the eye is as clear and bright as usual. There is no grinding of the teeth or working of the jaws.

The stables are clean and well ventilated, and each horse is "blanketed" day and night. Up to the present time none of the sick ones have died, and the veterinary surgeon says that the disease is not contagious, but seventeen days will elapse before the animal's recovery. The complaint has every appearance of being a kidney disease, resulting from exposure to the cold when warm, and perhaps is the result of improper food. If it were fever, or any