

# Weekly Mercury

1-20-1882

## Carp Raising.

OREGON CITY, January 10th, 1882.

Some time ago you expressed a desire to be informed in some way about my carp raising, and as I have time, I will give you my experience for the last two years. About the 1st of May, 1879, I got seven carp, four male and three female. By some mistake I received them three or four weeks later than I expected; however, on the 6th of May they arrived in pretty fair condition, showing some signs of rough usage. I hurried them into the pond without weighing or measuring, though not one of them was over ten, and the smallest not over seven inches in length. I was not at all pleased with the lot, considering the price I had to pay; besides, owing to the lateness of the season, I was afraid they had already spawned, if they would at all. But to my great satisfaction and surprise, in the early part of June I discovered some young fish, at the time not larger than a small cambric needle, and about half an inch in length. They grew very rapidly, and soon attained a good size. In July I got another lot, larger in numbers but smaller in size. Still later (in August) another lot, apparently very few and very small. They grew finely until they attained a size of from two to five inches, and finally disappeared, and I did not see any more of them until next spring. In the meantime I had seen the old fish but very seldom. On the 16th of April, 1881, I transferred the old stock to another pond; the longest measured thirteen inches in length and eight and one-half inches around, and weighed one pound; the smallest was eleven by seven and one-half inches, weighing about one pound. With these old ones I put ten of my young fish, from four to six inches in length, and weighing together scarcely half a pound. Exactly two weeks later, I saw the first young fish. All three must have spawned the same week or the week following. They grew very fast, and there was a perfect cloud of them at feeding time—five or six hundred, I should judge. I have often seen the old fish during the summer evenings, looking fine and apparently doing well. About two months ago, one of the ten young fish was killed accidentally; it measured ten inches in length, and weighed nearly half a pound. This will show the growth under ordinary circumstances.

In connection with this, I may state to you that of breeders, or two-year old fish of good size, I will have but a limited number for sale, but plenty of young fish. Yours truly,

THEODORE FISHER.

## Weekly Mercury 2-3-1882

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### Grand Ball.

A ball will be given at Pence's Ranch on Wednesday evening, February 22d. A general invitation is extended to all, and a good time is assured to all those attending. Good music has been secured. Tickets, including supper, \$2 50.

### Prospecting.

A report is abroad that E. J. Davis and Major McLaughlin, in conjunction with Messrs. Braken, Benson and others are preparing to take water from the Miocene ditch for piping on mining ground near Nelson Bar, opposite the Curtis ranch. There has been a good deal of tunneling and prospecting in the vicinity for the past twenty-five years, and it is believed there are millions of gold there, but that it can be obtained only by hydraulic mining. They propose to prospect it.

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### Burglary at Cherokee.

The saloon of W. R. Blackburn, at Cherokee, was burglarized on Sunday night last, and between three and four dollars were taken from the till. Constable H. Reed arrested Bernard McSorley, who, on being taken before Justice Willoughby, confessed that he had committed the crime, and he was held to answer, with bail set at \$500.

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# Weekly Mercury

## 2-10-1882

### **Killed a Coon.**

Mr. Lewis Wagner, who lives at Coal Canyon, heard considerable commotion among his dogs Monday night, and taking a rifle from the wall he went out to ascertain the cause, and found that the dogs had treed a large coon. He killed the animal and after taking the skin off brought it into town and presented it to Col. Wm. L. Perkins. Old coon hunters state that it was an extraordinary large one.

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### **California Lion Killed.**

About a week ago Mr. J. B. Mullen and Abe Barton succeeded in killing a large California lion in Con Cow Valley. After the brute had been killed they skinned him and found that he measured nine feet from tip to tip.

# Weekly Mercury

## 2-17-1882

### **Mining Notes.**

Messrs. Brock & Taber, are now the owners of the celebrated Banner mine, together with the mill and hoisting works, they having purchased it from Burke & Kenney. The property is estimated to be worth \$50,000, and is probably one of the richest quartz mines in this county.

The Big Bend Tunnel Mining Company is being pushed forward at a rapid rate. The Company was formed in Buffalo New York, and the following officers were elected: Ray V. Pierce, President; Geo. H. Van Vleck, Vice President; James H. DeGraf, Treasurer; Jas. A. Roberts, Secretary; N. A. Harris, of this city, Resident Agent. Major McLaughlin and Col. Logan left for Europe on the 14th day of this month for the purpose of getting foreign capital to invest. For this purpose they will visit London and Paris. The company voted them \$20,000 to defray their expenses on the trip. Waldemar Allstrom has sold out and now has no interest in the Company. Mr. Ed Harkness is the accountant in this city.

The Treasure Box Mine, situated just across the river, is working night and day, running their tunnel into Table Mountain. They are now in at the present time about 2,200 feet. This distance brings them under the bench which lies next to the mountain, and they are therefore not under the main mountain. The face of the tunnel is in pipe clay and gravel. The gravel is spotted, sometimes prospecting rich and at others very low.

# Weekly Mercury

## 2-17-1882

### **Arrested.**

Constable Thompson of Cherokee arrested a man named Manuel Lawrence at the United States Hotel in this city, Wednesday evening, on a warrant issued out of Justice Willoughby's Court of Cherokee, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. The prisoner was lodged in jail that night, and on Thursday taken to Cherokee, where he will be examined. We were unable to learn the particulars of the crime for which the arrest was made.

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### **Ball at Pence's.**

The young ladies and gentlemen residing in Mesilla Valley are making extensive preparations for a grand ball, to be given at Pence's Hall on Washington's Birthday, February 22d. Pence is now engaged in fattening turkeys for the supper on that occasion.

Sacramento Daily Record Union  
2-27-1882

**The Big Bend Tunnel and Milling Company, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of New York, and operating in California, has filed with the Secretary of State its certificate designating N. A. Harris, of Oroville, California, as its agent.**

# Weekly Butte Record

3-25-1882

## THE HEATHEN HEALER.

**He Carries a Man's Bad Eye in His Pocket for a Week.**

A gentleman from Deadwood, in this county, informed the Biggs Recorder of a most remarkable cure effected by the Chinese physician located at that place, and who has become quite famous for his skillful and successful treatment of patients. He has been known to cure cases that had been abandoned by some of the leading physicians of the country. The Doctor has erected a large and comfortable hotel and hospital at Deadwood, and is growing rich, the place being crowded at all times with patients. A man from San Francisco had been affected with a disease of the eyes for a number of years and had tried, unsuccessfully, all the remedies known to the most celebrated and accomplished medical men of Europe and America. The eye most seriously involved was the right one, and the left had become affected by sympathy. No remedy used by him did him a particle of good, and he had despaired of a cure, when one day he accidentally found a Chico paper containing an account of the remarkable success attained by the Chinaman at Deadwood in his treatment of the most desperate cases, and he determined, as many others have done who have read the same papers, to try the heathen's skill. After examining the patient a cure was promised, but though the doctor succeeded in remedying the left eye, no improvement was noticeable in the right eye. As a last resort the doctor cut out the right eye and put it in his pocket, where he kept it for a week until all the inflammation had left it, after which he replaced it in its socket. The man can now see as good as he ever did, and was told that if the other eye ever bothered him the same operation would be performed on him. Nearly all the cures by this Chinaman are of this nature, and we doubt if any civilized physician can perform such an operation successfully.

**The New Tunnel at Cherokee.**

About two weeks since, the Spring Valley Company at Cherokee began to wash through their new tunnel. On the 13th day of March, one year ago, the first drill was started upon that work. It is 10x10 feet in the clear, and over three thousand feet long. The mouth of the tunnel is located at a point in Sawmill ravine, just below the crossing of the Miocene ditch. The tunnel was driven from five different places. At a distance of 1,804 feet from the mouth of the tunnel a shaft was sunk to a depth of one hundred and forty feet, and the tunnel driven in both directions. At another point, two thousand nine hundred and sixty-three feet from the mouth, another shaft was put down one hundred and four feet deep, and work was also begun here in both directions. The upper end of the tunnel is ninety-six feet below the surface of the worked ground in Sawmill ravine, and forty one feet in the bed-rock—the gravel at this point being fifty-five feet deep, as determined by shaft. The grade of the tunnel is six inches in sixteen feet. While driving the tunnel, there were placed at each shaft hoisting gear and safety cage to be by a Knight water wheel—both hoisting rig and wheels having been built at Sutter Creek, Amador county, at Knight's foundry. At each shaft was an air-compressor of sufficient capacity to drive four drills and a pump—each compressor being driven by a Knight wheel: and at the mouth of the tunnel was a smaller compressor, with sufficient capacity to drive two drills. To

accomplish this work, there were in use ten three inch Ingersoll "Eclipse" drills—two in each header. These were furnished by Messrs. Reynolds & Rix of San Francisco. There are now two flumes laid through the entire length of the the tunnel—one five feet wide, and the other of smaller size. The accomplishment of this work in so short a time is certainly remarkable, and is no doubt largely due to the faultless manner in which the engineering work was done. So nicely adjusted were the instruments of precision used; so carefully were the measurements taken, and so accurately were the calculations made, that at each connecting point the alignment was perfect; and in making one of the connections the two approaching drills collided in driving the final holes that broke through. Throughout its entire length the tunnel is straight and symmetrical, and the only evidence of its having been driven from different points is shown in the angles of the drill holes not obliterated approaching from diametric positions. The surveys were made by James McGinn and Garney F. Williams, the latter gentleman now being Superintendent of the Spring Valley mine. Through this tunnel, easement is had for a large quantity of bottom gravel which heretofore has been unapproachable, and no doubt large results will be attained.—Oroville Mercury.



# Weekly Mercury 4-7-1882

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## **Band of Hope at Pence's.**

The Band of Hope at Pence's, which was organized last summer, now hold weekly meetings—assembling each Sabbath in the school-house. Following are the officers: Superintendent, Miss Emma Wood; Assistant, Miss Anna Taylor; Chaplain, Miss Ida M. Horn; Treasurer, Miss Mary Holt; Secretary, Tyson Wood; Usher, Miss Jennie Wood. The organization is in a flourishing condition and great interest is manifested by the large attendance of both old and young at each meeting of the Band.

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## **O**ROVILLE LUMBER COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

**Pence's Ranch.....Butte County, Cal.**

A large and choice stock of every description of  
**Building and Fencing Lumber,**

**Dressed Flooring and Rustic**

**ALWAYS ON HAND.**

Also,

**A Full Line of Moldings and Shingles.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS FOR LUMBER OF ALL  
KINDS PROMPTLY FILLED.**

**Highest Market Price paid for Barley  
and Hay in exchange for Lumber.**

Orders left with Perkins, Logan & Co., or J  
M. Brock, Oroville, will be filled with dispatch.

DANIEL HILTON,  
Superintendent

DUMP, Pence's Ranch, Feb. 13, 1880.

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**THE MINING DEBRIS QUESTION.**

**Summary of Colonel G. H. Mendell's  
Report to the Secretary of War  
Transmitted to Congress.**

Following is an extended summary of Col. Mendell's report on the debris question, which will give the readers of the MERCURY a better idea of this distinguished engineer's plans with relation to the storage of debris from hydraulic mines, as well as an impartial view of the subject from a practical scientific standpoint, than the meager telegraphic report heretofore published. The report is dated January 26, 1882, and was made in accordance with the following clause of the River and Harbor Act of 1880, viz:

"The Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause to be made such examination and survey as may be necessary to devise a system of works to prevent the further injury to the navigable waters of California from the debris from the mines, and the estimates of the cost of such works, and report the result of such examinations, survey and estimates of cost of proposed works, made in pursuance hereof, to Congress, at its next session."

**SURVEYS.**

The surveys and examinations on which the report is based extended from the Tuolumne river on the south to the Feather river on the north. As neither the Trinity nor Klamath rivers are navigable streams, they were not considered within the scope of the inquiry, although a large amount of mining debris is dumped into their beds.

Careful studies and detailed surveys were made of the Yuba, Bear and American rivers, on which streams it is proposed to build restraining barriers, or dams.

**DESCRIPTION OF MINING FIELD.**

The auriferous drift deposits extend from the Merced river to Chico creek along the western slope of the Sierra, a distance of 150 miles, and are also found across the Coast Range on the Klamath and Trinity rivers. They extend in elevation from the plains to 4,000 or 5,000 feet above sea level. They are in many places covered by a volcanic overflow—either basalt or tuffaceous ashes—and have been, in very many places, cut through by the modern mountain streams. These modern streams are sometimes from 1,000 to 2,500 feet below the ancient channels, and to this fact is due the possibility of working the mines to advantage by the hydraulic process.

**This study was the  
catalyst for laws restricting  
hydraulic mining which  
had dire consequences  
for the Cherokee mines**

The material found in these ancient river beds is generally heavy at the bottom—consisting of boulders, large gravel and sand, firmly cemented together and requiring the disintegrating action of powder—getting finer and finer with increasing height, and with frequent beds of pipe-clay and sand in the upper deposits. The depth of material is often from 150 to 200 feet. The accepted theory now is that these rivers were filled with detritus brought down by their own currents.

Where the gold is concentrated near the bed-rock, the mine is worked by the drift process; but generally, however, the pay is not concentrated, but diffused throughout the gravel, in increasing proportions from top to bottom, and the only way, in this general case, to get the gold is by the so-called hydraulic mining. For this it is necessary that there should be dumping facilities, a supply of water, and that the gravel should not be covered too deeply with volcanic drift.

**HYDRAULIC MINING INDUSTRY.**

In a certain sense all mining is hydraulic, as water is indispensable for the separation of the gold in all the processes of mining. What is now known technically as hydraulic mining is the use of water in large quantities under pressure against the gravel banks, which, with the aid of powder and labor, does the excavation and also transports the material washed to the dumps. The comparatively moderate amount of human labor required is the secret of the cheapness of this kind of mining.

The excavating power of the large streams of water now often in use is generally largely in excess of the transporting capacity of the sluice, and hence the grade of the sluice is the most important factor, so far as the amount of material removed is concerned.

The duty of a miner's inch (one miner's inch for twenty-four hours equals about 2,250 cubic feet of water) varies according to differences in sluice-grades and character of material, being much greater in light surface gravel than in the bottom heavy material.

According to the State Engineer, the amount of material moved each year on the waters of the Sacramento river is shown by the following table:

STREAMS.	Miner's Inches for 24 hours.....	Duty of each Inch.....	Am't moved in cubic Yards.....
Dry Creek, etc.....	901,479	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3,133,062
Feather River.....	1,259,363	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4,407,770
Yuba River.....	5,458,171	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	19,103,598
Bear River.....	1,117,082	3	3,351,246
American River.....	1,914,500	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	8,615,250
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,650,595</b>		<b>38,610,926</b>

From the Cosumnes to the Tuolumne, on the San Joaquin drainage, it is estimated that 3,384,370 miners' inches are annually used, resulting in the washing away of 7,414,465 cubic yards of material.

The successful development of these mines requires deep bed-rock tunnels and long canals with large storage reservoirs; the extent and boldness of these engineering works are calculated to excite surprise and admiration. One of these tunnels alone cost \$5,000,000; the mining canals in the State aggregate over 6,000 miles in length; the storage reservoirs on the waters of the Sacramento have a united capacity of 7,600 million cubic feet of water (57,000 million gallons.)

The total amount of capital invested in the California mines is estimated at \$160,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 is invested in the hydraulic mining industry. These estimates are, of course, generalizations and may, as to the hydraulic mines, be excessive. A detailed list, however, of the expenditures of nine hydraulic companies shows a capital investment by them of \$16,283,434 77, and which gives an idea of the magnitude of the industry.

In seventeen counties of the State, mining is the principal industry, and in some of them, such as Nevada and Trinity, it is the basis for all industries, in the sense that if it did not exist the population would mainly disappear.

The gold and silver product of California from 1848 to December 31st, 1881, has been about \$1,178,000,000, of which much the greater portion has been derived either from the direct washings by man of the ancient river channels, or from the deposits in the modern streams, which received their gold from the natural erosions of these ancient channels. It is altogether to be supposed that hundreds of millions of dollars yet remain untouched in these pliocene channels.

The annual product of the precious metals for the past two years in the State has varied from eighteen to twenty million dollars. Of this, earth washings probably produce about ten millions per annum, although Prof. Whitney, in his last work, places the larger estimate of \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000 per annum. For 1881, the product from the gravel mines on the San Juan Ridge, Nevada county, was \$1,705,019 although three of the leading mines were closed by injunction from Judge Keyser, for the best months of the year. Had these mines worked continuously, the product for the year for this ridge would have probably been \$2,000,000.

The yield of gold per cubic yard in the mines, varies greatly, it being practicable to work light surface gravel only paying four and three-fourths cents per cubic yard; the lower heavy gravel must give a much larger yield to be profitable. The yield per cubic yard in a large number of mines ranges from a few cents up to \$1 50.

### QUARTZ, DRIFT AND RIVER MINING.

Quartz and drift mining contribute a considerable quantity of detritus, none of which can be expected to remain where discharged from the mines. The product of the quartz mill is impalpable sand; the drift miner leaves the boulders in the mine and brings out only the gravel; the Chinese river miners quite extensively disturb the beds of the rivers in low stages, which, though it makes no addition to the amount of gravel in the river bed, disturbs the equilibrium and facilitates the movement down stream. These causes contribute, in a sensible degree, to the evils due to mining.

Professor Price estimates that the quartz mills contribute one million cubic yards per annum of powdered sand. It is also stated that one drift mine contributes 106,000 yards per annum.

### LITIGATION BETWEEN FARMERS AND MINERS.

The miners on Bear river were enjoined by Judge Keyser in the case of Keyes vs. Little York et al., from fouling or corrupting the waters of the stream. Among the defendants in this suit were several drift miners. The decision was overruled by the Supreme Court on a technical point.

The distinctions between different kinds of mining, so far as they relate to the beds of water courses as places of deposit, are distinctions of degree, and not of principle. As practiced at present, they all foul the waters of the streams. The impalpable sand products of quartz mines are borne by currents with the greatest facility, and are deposited in places where currents are reduced to little or

nothing. The detritus from the drift mines is smaller in size than that from the hydraulic mines.

To what extent mining can be prosecuted under the conditions expressed in this decree, remains to be seen. Quartz tailings may to some extent be impounded in reservoirs; with drift tailings it would be more difficult. Hydraulic mining could not be carried on under such a decree.

### NATURAL WASHINGS.

The valleys of the Po and Sacramento resemble each other greatly, being about the same size and having similar chains of mountains on either side. According to Guikie the times required by various rivers, acting through natural agencies, to remove an average thickness of one foot of rock from their drainage areas, is as follows:

Streams.	Years.
Danube.....	6,846
Mississippi.....	6,000
Ganges.....	2,558
Po.....	729

Applying the Mississippi rate of erosion to the Sacramento, there would result 6,592,110 cubic yards of material of 1.9 specific gravity each year. Applying the Po rate, there would be 43,000,000 yards per year, and with the Ganges rate, 13,200,000 yards, as the washings from the natural degradation of the Sacramento valley. The rate of denudation may be roughly stated on the Sacramento as being more than that on the Mississippi and less than that on the Po.

Applying the Po rate of denudation to the basins of the Yuba, Bear and American rivers (3,523 square miles of area) there results 6,000,000 cubic yards wash per annum, while the mining denudation of these basins is about 31,000,000 cubic yards.

This shows that continued accumulations in the river beds occur, because mining operations contribute more material than the floods can transport, and that if mining were to cease now, the floods being able to transport considerably more material than that due to natural erosion, would then be in a condition to attack deposits in the beds, which are comparatively safe so long as the floods are overloaded as they now are.

### CHANGES IN NAVIGABLE WATERS.

The low-water mark at Sacramento in 1880 was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and in 1881  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet above that of 1849. Making allowances for differences in rainfall and reservoir supply of water from the mines, it is probable that the low-water mark has been raised some six feet since 1849. The bed of the Feather river has been raised fifteen feet at Marysville and five feet at its mouth. This increase in the low water grades of these streams adds to their transporting power.

The steady increase in the low-water plane at Sacramento indicates that the relation now existing between slope and sediments is not that of a stable equilibrium, and for the present we must look for an increase of slope.

This elevation of the river bed is not accompanied by an equal increase in the height of the banks, and hence the abandonment of existing channels is a consequence to be apprehended. On the Yuba and Bear rivers, the beds are now higher than the adjoining country.

A careful comparison of official charts shows that from 1855 to 1873 San Francisco bay had suffered no injury; that the ship channel in San Pablo Bay from 1855 to 1878 had narrowed about one-fifth, the ruling depth of water remaining unchanged, in 1878; that a deposit of 2,000,000 yards had been made in the lower three and one-half miles of the Sacramento, and one-half million yards in the San Joaquin from 1867 to 1878; that the shoals in Suisun Bay have increased since 1867, and that deposits have in recent years been made in Carquinez Strait.

### DEPOSITS OF DETRITUS IN YUBA, ETC.

Near the mines, main Bear river has been filled some 150 feet in depth. Steep Hollow 250 feet, and Greenhorn creek 200 feet. In 1878 it was estimated that there were deposited in Bear river and its tributaries 122,000,000 cubic yards.

In 1879 Mr. Manson estimated 72,000,000 cubic yards in the Yuba (not including the much larger amounts in the various tributaries of the Yuba.)

On the lower Yuba, with a grade of 10 feet per mile, sands greatly predominate; with grades of 20 to 30 feet per mile, the great deposits of gravel are found; on grades of over 40 feet to the mile, the canyons are generally clear of material, except that of considerable size.

As to the American river Mr. Manson reports to me that the north fork now contains from 20 to 25 million cubic yards from above its junction with the middle fork, with a maximum depth of say 100 feet; the grades in which this material finds lodgement is 46 feet per mile at the upper end, and 23 feet per mile at the lowest part; after the two forks join, the volume of flood water is so great as to prevent large deposits; the debris washed from the mines on the south fork forms an *alluvial* soil, as is shown by intentional deposits of it for agricultural purposes; from the mouth of the canyon to the Sacramento river some 6,000 acres of land have been covered, and the river bed raised from five to thirty feet.

The State Engineer estimated in 1880 that 15,220 acres of land on the Yuba had been seriously injured by these deposits.

The question of damage to lands however, does not come under the scope of this investigation.

Generally, when the detritus consists in part of heavy cobbles or larger stones, it is supposed to remain where deposited, or at least to be moved slowly; it thus forms a barrier which serves to impound above it a mass of gravel, which otherwise would have traveled further down stream.

### GRAVEL WORKABLE BY THE HYDRAULIC PROCESS.

The quantity of auriferous gravel on the slopes of the Sierra is practically unlimited, but only a comparatively small portion of the whole deposit can be worked by the hydraulic method, by reason either of lack of fall, capping by volcanic drift, or poverty of the gravel.

An inspection of the mines tributary to the North Fork of the American, (including Forest Hill,) shows that they contain of workable gravel about 75,000,000 cubic yards, of which about 20,000,000 yards are at Gold Run.

On Bear river there remains about 50,000,000 yards. On the Yuba river there may be assumed 700,000,000 yards. On the Upper Feather the miners find natural storage for their detritus; on the Lower Feather, near Oroville, there seems to be no practicable method of storing the debris.

On the Cosumnes and other southern rivers there are considerable amounts of gravel, but information at hand is not sufficient to warrant positive estimates. The aggregate amount of gravel not subject to the hydraulic process, but which can be worked by drifting, must be considerable, and, as wages become cheaper, promises to take great proportions, and to continue for several generations.

## REMEDIAL MEASURES.

It might be possible to deposit the debris in the low tule basins of the Sacramento. This, however, would require the diversion of the rivers. The cost would be great, and it must also be remembered that the mining streams are generally not able to carry all the debris placed in them, and hence their beds, where enclosed by high banks, are rising year by year, and where there are no banks, their beds are being obliterated. For the present this plan of relief, on account of these considerations, must be deferred.

Restraint in the mining streams themselves is the first and essential step for relief, not only for debris coming in the future from the mines, but also to hold back the many millions of cubic yards already deposited in the Yuba, Bear and American, and which is gradually making its way toward the Feather and Sacramento.

Stone dams or barriers can be placed in these mountain streams, which can be illustrated by a description of the one proposed for the Yuba; the location is at the mouth of Deer creek, near Smartsville, with high rocky banks, river bed 270 feet wide; the dam will be formed of heavy rubble stone, blown from the adjoining cliffs, with a slope of 4 to 1 on the lower side, and 1 to 1 on the upper side; the stone on the lower side will be of large size, and placed in steps to diminish danger from the floods; the dam will first be built 75 feet in height, and is calculated to hold back about 30,000,000 cubic yards.

These dams are not intended to be water tight, and being unable to store water, it is impossible to conceive them, in the event of breach, as capable of inflicting disaster upon riparian inhabitants below. Nor could a breach cause an unusual flow to any great distance, of detritus in a given flood, for the reason already established, that floods are now fully loaded with all the material they are able to carry. The result of a breach, however serious, could therefore be only to restore conditions now existing. Moreover, it is impossible to conceive sudden and wholesale disaster overtaking one of these structures. They may settle and their usefulness be impaired, but being simply a mass of large rubble stone without bond, disaster cannot take great proportion, or be an element of sudden danger to persons or property.

As the beds in these mountain streams are widened by the deposits of debris held back by the dams, the depth of water, and hence the current in the river, will be considerably diminished, thus allowing lighter and finer sediment to be deposited.

It can not be claimed for this method, however, that it will fully retain the finer particles of sand and clay carried in suspension, and which would require settling basins to insure their deposit.

It is also proposed the first year to fully restore the brush dams built by the State on the Bear and Yuba rivers, and the next year to protect these structures by stone; it being thought necessary to do this for the protection of Marysville and the neighboring lands from the large amount of sand and gravel already in place,

and which now threatens Marysville and the navigable streams.

## COST OF RELIEF.

The plan of relief for the Yuba will involve the expenditure of \$325,000 the first year, and \$810,000 for the next nine years, providing a total storage of 194,000,000 cubic yards; on the Bear the expenditure of \$81,100 for the first year, and \$124,000 for the next seven years, providing storage for 42,000,000 yards; on the American the expenditure of \$103,500 the first year, \$70,700 for the next six years, providing storage for 42,000,000 yards.

The total cost for the first year will be \$511,600, and for ten years in all \$1,516,700.

The total storage provided will be 278,000,000 yards, and the cost, therefore, of storing each cubic yard, about one-half of a cent.

# Weekly Mercury

4-7-1882

## A Narrow Escape.

Last week, Mrs. G. M. Taylor and Mrs. B. Cole came very near meeting with a fatal accident. As they were returning from Deadwood by way of Yankee Hill and West Branch bridge, coming up the new grade round the last turn, where the wall is perpendicular, to the old road, the horse started into a run, having seen or heard something that frightened him. Mrs. Cole, who was driving, had not strength enough to hold him, and he neared the bank and began to lose his foothold by the crumbling wall, which checked his speed; the harness caught in the bushes that lined the bank, and the force of the fall was in a measure broken. When the horse reached the ground he began to struggle to free himself, turning in an opposite direction from that in which he was going. Mrs. Cole went down with the buggy, and was thrown out, when about four feet from the ground, upon the rocks. The buggy turned bottom upward two feet beyond, and the horse was thrown down partly on his side. When Mrs. Taylor saw the horse nearing the bank, and the danger in view, she caught hold of one of the bushes, and clung so tightly that she was freed from the buggy and dropped straight to the ground, a distance of nearly twenty feet, feeling no injury at the time except a slight scratch, as she then thought, upon her right ear. Mrs. Cole lay a few feet from her, apparently dead, with the blood running from her nose and mouth, the left side of her face bruised and swollen. She remained insensible nearly the whole time Mrs. Taylor was gone for help, a mile away. Mrs. Taylor had been sick, and was still very weak--excitement kept her up until they reached home. Her ear, instead of being slightly scratched, was badly bruised and torn, and will always carry a scar. They are both doing as well as could be expected at the present time.

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Weekly Mercury  
4-14-1882

**Deadwood Stage.**

H. P. Morrison, the owner of the stage line hence to Deadwood, and is himself the driver thereof, is one of the most accommodating of whips. Do you wish a package carried over his route and safely delivered? If so, Morrison will never fail to do it promptly. Passengers who ride with him never fail to say a good word for the man who carries them in comfort and lands them safely at their destination.

5-05-1882

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## THE WEEKLY MERCURY.

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VOL. 9.

OROVILLE, BUTTE COUNTY, CAL., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882.

NO. 43

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### **The Lumber Trade.**

Our lumbermen are making preparations for a heavy lumber trade during the coming season. From Dan Hilton we learn that the Oroville Lumber Company, of which he is Superintendent, is putting in working order, and will soon begin running, the Little Rock Creek mill which has a capacity of 20,000 feet for a day of twelve hours. The Company also has at work a force of men at a new mill site on Empire Creek, where the boss sawmill is in course of construction having a capacity of 40,000 feet a day, which will not be completed until some time in August. Flumes will run from both of these mills to the dump at Pence's Ranch, where it is estimated that 2,500,000 feet of lumber will be piled up for seasoning this fall from this year's cut. Between three and four million feet will be manufactured by these two mills this season, and next year probably six or seven million feet. The "Defiance" is the name of the new mill on Empire Creek, and it stands upon a timber tract as yet untouched which abound in magnificent sugar pines.



# WEEKLY MERCURY

M. D. FAIRCHILD.....MANAGER AND EDITOR.

FRIDAY .....MAY 5, 1882

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### LETTER FROM MESILLA VALLEY

MAY 2d, 1882.

The time-honored festival of the flowery May has come round again with the whirligig of Time, and the voice of the picnic is heard in the land.

Blessings on the man that invented picnics! Or was it a woman? On the whole, I think it must have been a woman. At any rate she is the presiding goddess of the delightful sylvan merry-makings, bless her heart!

I went to two picnics yesterday.

The Mesilla Valley Good Templars were invited to Paradise, and I rung in.

I found the picnic just below the beautiful village of Paradise, in a lovely grove.

Three tables were loaded down with an inviting display of dainties, and wood nymphs young and fair were fitting like brilliant birds among the green foliage.

A swing, foot races, sack races, three-legged race, and a race on all fours by boys tied up in sacks, furnished abundance of fun.

And then came that old, old game of games "Copenhagen." What is a picnic without "Copenhagen?" And didn't we make it lively, for the little school ma'am!

Henry Hyde dispensed good cigars, lemonade, oranges, candy and peanuts to appreciative customers, in the most approved style. A ball at Mrs. Ware's completed the festivities; but I was unable to participate in the evening festivities.

When the next picnic comes off at Paradise, I devoutly hope some kind friend will send me word. Address MERCURY Office.

The other picnic which I attended (by proxy, was at Mr. Feist's at Frenchtown—"a good old-fashioned Dutch picnic." A large delegation from Cherokee was present, a keg of lager was on tap. Mr. Valgood and Salvador dispensed good music, the dancing was delightful, refreshments were unlimited and of the best, and every body had the best kind of a time.

Miss Ella Smith gave a ball at their handsome and commodious new house, which was well patronized, as it deserved to be; for no one in the county can excel her in the matter of ball suppers. Her enterprize should receive a generous recognition. The music was furnished by the Morrissons.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Nelson Bar road under the auspices of the indomitable Curtis. Mr. Heckart is about to commence work on the bridge, and one of the best mountain grades in the country will soon be open to travel.

# Weekly Mercury 5-05-1882

This article covers Mesilla Valley, Cherokee, Frenchtown, Flea Valley and Deadwood

The summer exodus from this burg has already begun. Bernard & Co., have begun work at the Flea Valley Mill. George Gabel is off for Lumpkin Mill, where he has secured a logging contract. Watt Pence accompanies him as book-keeper for the mill.

The Deadwood stages are heavily patronized these hot days, and Mr. Tebbe says that they will be compelled to put up another large house this summer. Nearly \$40,000 have been already expended on building at Deadwood.

Five young men go from Cherokee to Oregon this week. Obed Cushman intends to transplant his family tree to that country. Mr. Burt has nearly completed arrangements to remove with his family to Indian Valley. This will be a serious loss to Mesilla Valley. Mr. Hastings will continue the blacksmith business here, and will probably occupy Mr. Burt's fine house.

The old Indian tree on the Van Ness ranch is at last laid low, and cuts up into an immense pile of wood. I wonder if the spirit of the Cow Cow Capitan will appear in the ruddy glow of the winter fires, to revenge his hanging.

The temperance "boom" continues in full force. Cherokee Good Templars came down to the dedication of the fine hall, which Mr. Wood, who delivered the dedicatory address, pronounced the best in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Rapp, Mrs. Slissman, Miss Tuunen, Miss Hunter and others were present. Next Saturday there will be a public installation of officers, when the Paradise Lodge are expected. Miss Mary Stewart was elected W. C. T. A library and reading room in conjunction with the Lodge is now projected. The irrepressible Hawkins will carry it through if he lives long enough.

Croquet still flourishes, and so do the crops, so also does

Yours truly, JACK THE GRANGER.

←  
Lumber

←  
Deadwood  
Expansion?

←  
Indian  
Hanging?

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→

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Frenchtown  
Hotel

→

Nelson Bar  
Bridge

# Daily Alta California

## 5-8-1882

### **Postal Changes.**

WASHINGTON, May 7th.—The following are the Pacific Coast postal changes for the week: Offices established—Concow, Butte county, Cal., Joseph B. Miller, Postmaster; Fruitland, San Diego county, Zachariah Montgomery, Postmaster; Stewartville, Contra Costa county, William Dobson, Postmaster; Beaver, Clackamas county, Or., Christen F. Vonderache, Postmaster; Alta, Columbia county, W. T., Edwin A. Waring, Postmaster; Milton, Yakima county, James L. Miles, Postmaster; Total Wreck, Pima county, Arizona, Nathan R. Vale, Postmaster.

Postmasters appointed.—R. H. Mallet, Tecoma, Elko county, Nevada; B. A. Grant, Milford, Beaver county, Utah.

# Weekly Mercury May 19, 1882

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** neither the undersigned nor the Banner mine or mill will be responsible for any work done or material furnished in the working, construction, alteration or repair of the Banner mine or mill, or anything in or about them. Said mine and mill are situate in Oregon Township, Butte county, State of California.

J. M. BROCK,  
FLOYD TABER.

Oroville, May 16, 1882.

45-4t

# Weekly Mercury

5-19-1882

## **New Advertisements.**

J. S. Smith, proprietor of the Cherokee blacksmith shop, has a new advertisement in this week's MERCURY. He does a general blacksmithing business and pays special attention to mining and quartz mill work. His charges are reasonable and those in his vicinity having work in his line should give him a call.

### **NEW, THIS WEEK.**

**C**HEROKEE BLACKSMITH SHOP.

J. S. SMITH.....Proprietor.

**All Kinds of Blacksmith and Wagon  
Work.**

**Also all Kinds of Mining and Quartz  
Mill Work, Executed in the  
Best Manner**

**AND AT LOW RATES.**

# Pacific Rural Press

5-26-1882

## **Pacific Coast Postal Changes.**

WASHINGTON, May 7th.—Following are the postal changes for the Pacific coast for the week: Offices established—Concow, Butte county, Cal., Joseph B. Mullen, P. M.; Fruitland, San Diego county, Zachariah Montgomery, P. M.; Stewartsville, Contra Costa county, Wm. Dobson, P. M.; Beaver, Clackamas county, Or., Christen F. Vonderache, P. M.; Alto, Columbia county, Washington, Edwin A. Warring, P. M.; Milton, Yakima county, W. T., James L. Miles, P. M.; Total Wreck, Pima county, Arizona, Nathan R. Vale, P. M. Postmasters appointed—R. H. Mallet, Tacoma, Elko county, Nev.; B. A. Grant, Milford, Beaver county, Utah.

# Weekly Mercury 5-26-1882

## **Best Advertising Medium.**

At the risk of being charged with egotism, we will remind our merchants and business men that THE WEEKLY MERCURY is the best advertising medium they can select by which to reach outside customers, as it has the largest circulation of any paper printed in Oroville and perhaps in Butte county. And its circulation is constantly increasing as the following list of new subscribers for the past week will show, an increase not unusual: Magalia 8, Yankee Hill 5, John Adams P. O. 4, Lovelocks 3, Cherokee 2, Thompson's Flat, Concow, Clear Creek, Buck's Ranch, Mooretown, NimsheW, Powelton, Sacramento, San Francisco and Cornwall, England, 1 each—32 for the week. Business men will also notice that the advertising columns of THE WEEKLY MERCURY are not filled up with quack advertisements at half rates, nor are there any "dead" or non-paying ones—which is not usual with country papers. We charge patent medicines the same that we do our home customers.

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5-26-1882

# WEEKLY MERCURY

MRS. WM. DE MOTT.....PROPRIETOR

FRIDAY.....MAY 26, 1882

## SMITH'S HOTEL, FRENCHTOWN,

Eighteen miles above Oroville, 2 miles below  
Deadwood, and 1½ miles west  
of Yankee Hill.

RESORT FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE  
During the heated summer term.

Mrs. Smith and daughters will spare no pains  
to make their boarders and guests com-  
fortable, and the table will at all  
times be supplied with

THE BEST VIANDS  
THE MARKETS AFFORD.

A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE  
Is respectfully solicited.

GOOD HUNTING AND FISHING  
In the vicinity, and the climate is superb.

THE OLD CHINESE PHYSICIAN,  
DR. OU SONG,  
Has resumed practice at Frenchtown.

Stages leave Oroville daily for Frenchtown,  
and will leave passengers at Smith's Hotel.

46-3m

## C O N C O W H O T E L .

This well-known house is now open for the  
accommodation of the traveling pub-  
lic. Makes a specialty of  
Summer boarders.

THE FINEST HUNTING AND FISHING  
IN IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

Situated near a small lake, upon which are  
pleasure boats.

LOCATED ON FLEA VALLEY ROAD,  
Twenty-five miles from Oroville; thirty miles  
from Chico. One of the healthiest loca-  
tions in the mountains. Fine water.

TERMS, - - - - - \$6 PER WEEK,  
BOARD AND LODGING.

GOOD MAIL FACILITIES.

No pains will be spared to make this the  
pleasantest resort in the mountains.

46-2m

J. B. MULLEN, Proprietor.

Weekly Mercury  
5-26-1882

**SPANISHTOWN.**

While passing along the road from Yankee Hill to Deadwood, the site of the once flourishing village of Spanishtown was pointed out to me. There are only a few cabins left to mark the spot. I am told that 365 votes were cast at this place in 1856, at the Presidential election. It is said that it was one of the toughest places for cutting and shooting that ever sprang up in this State. Sam McClellan hauled the first load of lumber to this camp, and opened a hotel. M. H. Wells, now of Yankee Hill, opened the first store. Trees eight and ten inches in diameter now grow over the town site.

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# Weekly Mercury 5-26-1882

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## **Yankee Hill.**

M. H. Wells is building a fine residence at Yankee Hill. Mr. Wells probably has the best appointed library in this section of the State, embracing complete files of various magazines and of nearly all of the newspapers published in Butte county. His books are rare and well selected.

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## **Accident at Flea Valley.**

A young man named William McMillen, employed at the Flea Valley mill, met with a singular and painful accident on Monday of this week. He was lying upon his back performing a difficult job with an ax when the instrument glanced and struck him fairly upon the cheek cutting a hole through it the full size of the ax bit. He is now in the hospital at Deadwood.

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## **Smith's Hotel at Frenchtown.**

Mrs. Smith and daughters, at Frenchtown, are now prepared for summer boarders, having everything fitted up in good style about the Smith Hotel. Persons seeking a health or pleasure resort, who do not wish to go a long way off, will find pleasant quarters, good board and reasonable prices at Smith's Hotel, Frenchtown.

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# Weekly Butte Record

## 5-27-1882

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### Indian Sally

Old Sal, an Indian squaw, had her shoes blacked at Ben Malbone's stand yesterday. She offered to kiss him for pay, but upon his refusal to accept the luscious offer, she planked down two bits and strutted off. Sal is well known by several families of town. She washes, irons and scrubs for either grub or old clothes. She is a queer bird—smokes cigarettes as well as our most fastidious young men, or chews "old navy" tobacco with as much grace as an old salt.

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Chico Weekly Enterprise  
6-2-1882

**From Deadwood.**

A correspondent at Deadwood sends us a marriage notice of the Chinese Doctor at that place, Dr. Ah Sang and Miss Yong Foulk. The Doctor is fifty years of age, and his young bride is but a girl of fifteen—May and December. There are more than fifty patients at the Deadwood hospital, and some of them severe cases.

# Weekly Mercury

## 6-2-1882

### **School at Cherokee.**

We learn from Superintendent Wood that the school at Cherokee in charge of O. E. Swain, closed Friday last after a most successful term. The entire class of fifteen were graduated. In the evening the closing exercises took place which were very interesting, after which a social dance was given.

# Weekly Mercury

6-9-1882

## Fatal Accident.

Robert McGregor, an old and respected resident of Cherokee Flat, was caved on and instantly killed, last Monday evening, in a tunnel he was running for the Rock Creek Flume and Lumber Company at Flea Valley. He leaves a wife and seven children.

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## DIED.

Near Orville, June 4th, 1882 Mrs. Leaman, aged about 50 years.

At Cherokee, June 2d, 1882, John De Beck, aged 13 years.

At Flea Valley, June 6th, 1882, Robert McGregor, aged 68 years, a native of Scotland.

At Peavine, June 7th, 1882, John Wagner.

At Pence's Ranch, June 7th, 1882, Manoah Pence, aged 63 years, a native of Ohio.

Funeral will take place this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock A. M., at Cherokee, under the auspices of Table Mountain Lodge, No. 124, F. and A. M.]

## Weekly Mercury 6-9-1882

Major Frank McLaughlin arrived from the East on last Sunday evening's train, accompanied by Dr. Ray V. Pierce, of Buffalo, New York. Both gentlemen are largely interested in the Big Bend Tunnel, which property they have been visiting during the week. Major McLaughlin has consented to act as Grand Marshal of the procession to take place here on the Fourth of July.

Weekly Butte Record  
6-10-1882

**DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.**

Last Thursday afternoon while playing with an old rusty pistol at Cherokee, which he did not know was loaded, Johnny DeBook, a 13-year-old boy, was shot in the bowels, and lived only twenty-four hours afterward. Johnny was the son of a miner. Being a cripple, the boy was of a quiet disposition, and was greatly liked. His funeral took place on Saturday, Father J. J. Hyues of the Catholic Church, of this city officiating.

**DEATH OF MANOAH PENCE.**

**A Highly Respected Pioneer Lays  
Down the Burden of Life.**

The announcement comes to us this morning of the death of M. Pence, of Pence's Ranch, in Oregon Township. His fatal disease was a congestive chill. Dr. Mason, of Chico, was called on Wednesday evening, but the soul of M. Pence took its flight at 12 M. Manoah Pence was a pioneer of Butte county, having crossed the plains in 1849, and arrived on the Lassen ranch, now the vineyard of ex-Governor Stanford, on the 2d of October of that year. For some time he engaged in mining, but settled on his ranch in Messilla valley, in 1850, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Pence was born in Perry county, Ohio, in April, 1819; and was slightly past the age of 63 at the time of his death. His long residence on his beautiful ranch in Messilla valley, and his hospitable and genial character rendered his name familiar to every resident of the county. Of retiring habits, he never pushed himself forward for public preferment, although the people of his township had twice chosen him to represent them on the Board of

Supervisors of Butte county. He was a member of the first Board of Supervisors of Butte county, in 1855, with the late Gen. Moore, of Hamilton, as Chairman. Previous to that period the business of the county was transacted by the Court of Sessions. He was again chosen a member of the Board in 1872. Mr. Pence was married in 1857, and leaves a wife and son to mourn his sudden and unexpected decease. He was a member of Table Mountain Lodge, No. 121, F and A. M., and his funeral services will take place tomorrow at Cherokee, or at his late residence. Thus are passing away the pioneers of the county. One by one they fall by the wayside, leaving behind them the rich legacy of an empire on the Pacific, the result of their energy, enterprise and well directed labor. Those who have known Mr. Pence for the past third of a century, will bear testimony to the fact that they have lost a friend and brother, and the county an honest, reliable and trustworthy citizen. He nobly, and without ostentation, did his duty as a pioneer citizen, with an open hand and generous heart to the wayward and struggling emigrant, and many will pause to drop a tear to his memory, and offer up the sincere and heartfelt prayer—"May he rest in peace."



Chico Enterprise 6-16-1882

**The Pence House.**

We understand that Mr. Watt Pence and his mother will continue to run the hotel at that place. Since the death of his father Watt has dispensed with the bar in the house, and in future it will be conducted on strictly temperance principles. For a young man brought up in a public house, Mr. Watt Pence has shown some noble traits of true manhood, being a strictly temperate man, and averse to the use of profane language. We wish him success.

## Chico Enterprise 6-16-1882

John McCarty was taken from Cherokee to Oroville this week to be examined as to his sanity. A few hours of the genial society of that burg, and the lively conversation of Under Sheriff Patten brought him to his right mind and he was discharged by the Court.

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### Spring Valley Mine.

Mr. Williams, the new Superintendent of the Spring Valley mine at Cherokee, feels highly elated over the late developments in the mine. Coarse gold is being found in large quantities, and nuggets worth twenty dollars are quite common now. A shaft is being sunk to reach the head of the new tunnel, about twenty-six hundred feet from the mouth, through which they can run all the large rocks.

# Weekly Mercury 6-16-1882

## C O N C O W   H O T E L .

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This well-known house is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Makes a specialty of Summer boarders.

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THE FINEST HUNTING AND FISHING  
IN IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

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Situated near a small lake, upon which are pleasure boats.

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LOCATED ON FLEA VALLEY ROAD,  
Twenty-five miles from Oroville; thirty miles from Chico. One of the healthiest locations in the mountains. Fine water.

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TERMS, - - - - - \$6 PER WEEK,  
BOARD AND LODGING.

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GOOD MAIL FACILITIES.

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No pains will be spared to make this the pleasantest resort in the mountains.

46-2m

J. B. MULLEN, Proprietor.

# Weekly Mercury 6-16-1882

John A. Martin the shoemaker, who was partially paralyzed last week, has gone to Deadwood, and placed himself in the hands of the Chinese doctor there for medical treatment.

# Weekly Butte Record 6-17-1882

## **Well Pleased.**

Many residents of Chico improved the occasion of their visit to Cherokee yesterday to take a view of the extensive mining works of the Spring Valley Company at that place, and all expressed themselves highly pleased with their reception by the Superintendent Mr. Williams, and his lieutenants, and with the vastness of the works. Many of them had never before visited the mine, or witnessed the wonderful power of hydraulic pressure when directed by the little giants in use at the claim.

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PENCE, Manoah  
Weekly Butte Record  
6-17-1882

**Funeral of M. Pence.**

Quite a numerous delegation of the Masonic fraternity of Chico attended the funeral services of the late M. Pence at Cherokee yesterday. A goodly number were also present from Oroville. The large assemblage of friends and neighbors who gathered at the residence of the family and escorted the remains of the fallen pioneer to their final resting place in the Cherokee Cemetery, attested the universal esteem in which he was held by those among whom he had dwelt for over a third of a century. The procession of carriages, over a half mile in length, slowly and mournfully moved its way up the grade to the cemetery at the head of Table Mountain where the beautiful and impressive funeral services of the Masonic order closed the mournful scene, and left the mortal remains of the brave pioneer, the good and useful citizen, to the peaceful sleep that the giant tread of the earthquake cannot awake.

# Weekly Butte Record

6-24-1882

## **Indians and Firewater.**

Scarcely a Sunday passes by but what ten or a dozen drunken Indians can be seen in town, quarreling with every one they meet and making a nuisance of themselves. They procure their whisky from the Chinese, and the officers have experienced a great deal of trouble of late in making arrests. But officer Ben True succeeded in arresting a Chinaman, Ho Lung You, this morning for selling firewater to Indians yesterday. The prisoner will be punished severely—to the full extent of the law.

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# Weekly Mercury

## 7-28-1882

### **Pre-Historic Relic.**

Mike Wells, at his store at Yankee Hill, has a pre-historic relic in the shape of the tooth of some ancient monster. It is about two by three inches broad upon the grinding surface and was evidently from an old animal as it had been worn close down to the jawbone. The prongs are broken off, but the remaining points are about three inches long. The tooth was found about twenty-five feet underground by some miners who were hydraulic-ing upon Buchanan Hill, near Frenchtown, in this county.



# Weekly Butte Record

## 7-29-1882

### RANCHERIA RACKETS,

#### Interesting Items of Indians—Drunks and Games—A Scandal.

About once a month, (every new moon) the Digger Indians at the rancheria on Rancho Chico, have a big match game of football, being joined in the sport by redskins from the reservation at Redding. On Sunday a match was played with great enthusiasm in the wild, untamed style characteristic of the "children of the forest." The life and animation to the game was produced by huge and frequent draughts of whisky, which had been procured for the purpose and occasion. The game was witnessed by a large number of men and boys from town. After a long and fearful struggle by both sides, the game was called a draw, and ended with a war dance and rough-and-tumble battle. It was a wilder scene than was ever witnessed at Donnybrook Fair, as there were plenty of bloody noses and broken heads, the Redding braves being victorious. When quiet had been restored by Captain Jack, chief of the Chico warriors, all hands partook of a feast of fish, fowl, deer, squirrels and rabbits. Yesterday the braves on the rancheria were "all broke up," and unable to go to work in the harvest-fields. The person or persons who furnished them whisky should be hunted up and prosecuted.

Sunday morning quite a lively scandal came to light in one of the "first families" at the rancheria. It was mostly a case of jealousy, but there were several points of real interesting scandal which we will not publish. A squaw by the name of Tokino was becoming too intimate with a brave named Halala, when the woman's husband heard of the goings on and kicked up a muss. He went to the wicked Halala and was about to "chaw" him up, when the last named redskin grabbed up a spade and using it as a weapon, split open the head of his enemy, making a fearful cut, from which, it is possible, he may die. A complaint has been made against the ferocious Halala, in Judge Hallet's Court, and he will be brought to justice.

# Weekly Butte Record

## 8-5-1882

### Accident.

On Sunday last, as Mr. J. M. McElroy and wife, J. B. Shorts and wife, and Clark Shorts and wife were on their way to Concow, and approaching the bridge across the west branch of the Feather river, the brake of their wagon became so loosened as to be useless, and the wagon began to press upon the horses as they were going down the hill. All jumped out except Mr. McElroy, who guided his team slowly down towards the bridge. On the way, he perceived a coyote and pulling his pistol, shot at it, frightening his horses so that they started on a hard run, but shied and tumbled off the grade, throwing, McElroy out. He was found fifty feet below by the rest of the party, considerably bruised and lamed, but no bones broken. The team was recovered uninjured, and they were enabled to pursue their journey.—Oroville Express.

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# Weekly Butte Record

## 8-5-1882

### **A New Temperance Organization.**

The California Total Abstinence Society met, organized and adopted their by-laws and constitution at Sacramento the other day. The object of the society is to shield its members from the evils of intemperance, to afford mutual assistance in case of sickness or accident, and to elevate their character as men. It strikes us that the field of temperance is pretty well filled already with organizations for the promotion of the cause. The Good Templars, Sons of Temperance and Champions of the Red Cross certainly contain all the elements contained in the above, and they are of long standing and recognized as worthy of confidence and support by all.

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# Weekly Mercury

## 8-18-1882

### SMITH'S HOTEL, FRENCHTOWN,

Eighteen miles above Oroville, 2 miles below  
Deadwood, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west  
of Yankee Hill.

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RESORT FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE  
During the heated summer term.

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Mrs. Smith and daughters will spare no pains  
to make their boarders and guests com-  
fortable, and the table will at all  
times be supplied with

THE BEST VIANDS  
THE MARKETS AFFORD.

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A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE  
Is respectfully solicited.

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GOOD HUNTING AND FISHING  
In the vicinity, and the climate is superb.

---

THE OLD CHINESE PHYSICIAN,  
DR. OU SONG,  
Has resumed practice at Frenchtown.

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Stages leave Oroville daily for Frenchtown,  
and will leave passengers at Smith's Hotel.

**Whist at Deadwood.**

Leaving Yankee Hill the morning after the Fourth we proceeded to visit the well-known pleasure resort, of Deadwood. [The origin of the name probably was taken from the anecdote of the crane and the eel.] We drove to the main entrance, and were welcomed by the manager commonly known about the place as Jakey. After giving orders as to the disposition of my team, we were escorted to the parlor which we were pleased to remark was furnished in splendid style. The furniture consisted of a piano, (square upright) a splendid pipe organ and musical instruments of different kinds for the enjoyment of the guests. black walnut furniture panelled with the costliest of French walnut, sofas, lounges and rocking chairs, and everything else that the comfort of an invalid could wish for. The walls were hung with costly paintings and French mirrors, and after examining the room throughout, we came to the conclusion that no pains had been spared to make this room at least one of comfort and ease. I ventured out into the open air to take a look at the surroundings and just as I crossed the threshold of the door leading from the office to the consulting room I stumbled against an old crippled Chinaman with a great chalk pipe in his mouth and in his hand he carried a small bell which he continued to ring until I had a great mind to upset him. I consulted my watch and it noted 11 o'clock and I wondered why they had dinner so early. Just then Jakey stepped out of the office and he told me that that bell called the invalids to tea. Here they come. Some come a cripple; some come lame; and the rest come hobbling along on crooked canes. I watch them as they form in line to take their tea as the head doctor calls it. Each person has a separate teapot with their name painted on it in English and Chinese. The tea is made from pure water filtered through something that looks like the parings from a horse's hoof. They all drink it twice a day and those that it don't kill make a very short stay. The place is very nicely located, with plenty of clear cold spring water. The buildings are commodious and very well furnished and will compare very favorably with other resorts. The sounding of the gong tells us that dinner is ready and I will assure you that my mountain appetite desires me to mingle with the throng that are rushing toward the dining hall. The day is one of the great

Chinese "heap big day" and I heard it remarked that we were to have a fine dinner. The dining room is very plain. The furniture consists of three long tables, two for the men and one for the ladies; a few cheap chairs and benches and nothing more. A small hole in one side looks into the kitchen and as the big burly Dutchman pokes his head through it and hollows at the top of his voice "here's your hash!" it reminds one of a cheap hotel at the Five Points in New York where you can get six meal tickets for a shilling. Now for the big dinner: I had expected roast turkey with cranberry sauce, green peas, chicken salad, baked trout, peach cobbler, and, in fact, everything that was good. You can therefore imagine my surprise when I tell you that I could have eaten a whole round that was set for four of us. The handsome young lady that waited on the table asked me if I would like some of the fowl. I said "if you please." She brought me a very small piece, (thinking I was an invalid perhaps) of goose which had it lived a few months longer might have celebrated its one hundredth birthday. When we arose from the table we were satisfied for once that we were compelled to take Franklin's advice, which is "If you rise from the table with an appetite you will not be likely to sit down to the next meal without one." It proved so in our case at least. After smoking my after dinner cigar, I was informed that Doc. wanted to consult with me. "Who is this fellow you call Doc?" I inquired of Jakey. "Why it is the doctor, Ah Sam Sing Sung." Thinking that perhaps I might gain some information, I consented to be ushered into his august presence. I found His Highness a big burly looking Chinaman about forty years of age. The first question he put to me was "you sick?" I told him that I did not feel very well. After telling me to roll up my sleeves he proceeded to examine my pulse. He consumed about fifteen minutes, during which time he never spoke a word or took his mind off his examination. At last he said "I guess you all right; you no want to take my tea." About forty invalids are here at present and the season does not commence until about the middle of August. The China doctor has lately joined the army of benedicts. He took unto himself a beautiful Chinese maid about fourteen years old, as pretty as a pink; paying for her six hundred dollars, so dame rumor informed me.

# Weekly Mercury

8-18-1882

page 2 of 2

The marriage ceremony was performed about midnight by Mr. Welts, Justice of the Peace, and from the account I have heard it was a very laughable affair. The bride not being able to understand a word of English, it became necessary to have an interpreter for her. She listened with the gravest attention till her friend informed her that she must in the future refrain from flirting with the male invalids. She hesitated a moment and then consented forever to have nothing to do with any man save the one who had just promised to love, honor and protect her as long as she should live. The Doctor has a very fine horse and buggy and on pleasant evenings may be seen driving through Concow Valley, always in company with his two ladies, for though he is a Chinaman he is also a Mormon.

Leaving Deadwood at 4 P. M., we had a very pleasant drive along the lake which supplies the water for the mine at Cherokee. Arriving at the Concow hotel we concluded to stay all night. After partaking of a hearty supper of mountain trout we were invited to join a company that were going to a fire fishing. So bidding my wife put on her wraps, for the nights are cool, we wended our way toward the lake in company with the hotel proprietor, Mr. Joseph Mullen and lady, Mr. Green, Mr. Aldrich, Miss Wood and Miss Cora Hunter. We found a large boat with seating capacity for our entire party, and my lady proposed a boat ride I was perfectly willing to enjoy. This

was that the young ladies should pull the oars, which they consented to do and I must say they did so in splendid style. After rowing down the lake to the falls, where we built large fires, we got our fishing apparatus ready, and I tell you we made a splendid catch. We fished for two hours and caught one hundred and sixty fish which dressed forty pounds. I had bad luck individually, only catching three, while my wife caught thirty-three. I never expect to hear the last of it; but I was glad, for it put her in a good humor—something that has not happened with her since we left Oroville. Mr. Mullen's place is pleasantly located in the heart of Concow Valley; good fishing grounds; plenty of nice boats with nice looking young ladies to row them. The Good Templars have selected this place to hold their camp meeting which commences the last of August, continuing for seven days. A general invitation is extended to all. There will be several eminent speakers present, among the number Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, one of the brightest of temperance speakers, Mr. Goulding, Mr. Crowhurst and several others. The place selected is one of the most delightful spots for a camp meeting I have ever seen. Come one, come all, and have a few days, recreation.

Thinking my letter is getting rather long, I shall postpone my visit to the lumber mills till next week when I shall endeavor to give you a description of the great enterprise known as the Oroville Lumber Company.

WHIST.

OROVILLE, Aug. 17, 1882.

The Board on Wednesday divided themselves into two committees, Messrs. Gray and Wilson going to the north branch of Feather river to examine the progress made on the grade and the material for the proposed bridge at Wilson Bar. The people of that section have been anxious for some time to open a road from Pence's Rauch via Wilson Bar to Concow and Flea Valley, and the timber region on the divide between the North Fork and the West Branch. They found some timber on the ground for the bridge, and a very good grade nearly completed leading to and from the site proposed for the bridge.

The other members of the Board, Messrs. Williams, Ward and Crossette, put in the day by visiting the proposed road running north three miles from Biggs, to the Oroville and Butte creek road. Quite a controversy had sprung up over this road and many who had signed the petition, also signed the remonstrance. The road starts on the section about one half mile west and north of Biggs, and runs three miles to its intersection with the Oroville and Butte Creek road. There appears to be no road in that vicinity running north and south, and the residents are traveling to Biggs as best they can. It is probable that the committee will report in favor of the road petitioned for.

FRIDAY, P. M.

D. F. Fryer, drugs.....\$ 7 40  
 M. Heyman, stationery..... 25 00  
 G. A. Niekie, Constable fees Kirshew Township ..... 63 50  
 J. V. Park's bill for Constable fees of Ophir Township, not considered, because it was not properly authorized.

Messrs. Gray and Wilson, committee to visit the Nelson Bar road and bridge, report in favor of allowing petitioners \$600 to complete the bridge and grades on either side. The report was accepted and adopted, the Board to pay the \$600 upon completion of the bridge and grades.

Messrs. Williams, Ward and Crossette committee to examine proposed road from near Biggs Station north 3 miles, report in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners.

Report of J. B. Jarboe, Road Overseer of Road District No. 10, received and filed.

J. B. Jarboe, R. D. No. 10.....	\$139 50
An appropriation of \$200 was made from the General Road Fund to District No. 10.	
J. V. Parks, Constable fees Ophir Township.....	\$ 33.10
Theodore Mansh, work on Oroville bridge.....	7 12
J. P. Leonard, outside fee in criminal cases, Ophir Township.....	223 40
B. J. Jarboe, R. D. No. 10.....	226 41
B. F. True.....	210 70

Mr. Williams submitted the following That Gale & Jones, attorneys for the county be authorized to settle the suits now pending between the county of Butte, plaintiffs, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company defendants, at not less than sixty per cent of the taxes due for the year 1880, 1881 and 1882, provided that said Central Pacific Railroad Company shall pay to the county of Butte all costs and judgments that the State may recover from Butte county in excess of said 60 per cent of said taxes for said years, with attorneys' fees employed by the county.

The vote upon the adoption of the motion stood: Ayes—Ward, Williams, Gray and Wilson. No—Crossette.

Mr. Gray offered the following: It appearing to the Board of Supervisors that the bridge on the county road running west from Biggs to Butte creek, at the crossing of the Spring Valley canal, on what is known as the Baylis ranch, is in a very unsafe and dangerous condition, ordered, that the District Attorney be and he is hereby instructed to investigate the matter and determine who are the parties legally bound to construct said bridge, and upon ascertaining who the parties are, to make upon them the proper demand that they immediately construct said bridge upon the line of said road as laid out by order of the Board May 7th, 1873, and upon refusal of the company to construct or repair the bridge, the Clerk is ordered to advertise for bids to construct the same.

Petition of M. B. West to open an extension of Bird street, in Oroville, was rejected.

# Weekly Butte Record

## 8-26-1882

### School Apportionment.

Following is the apportionment of State and County School Fund

DISTRICTS.	STATE.	COUNTY.
Antelope.....	\$ 65 00	\$ 13 00
Bald Rock.....	65 00	13 00
Bangor.....	64 00	13 00
Beecher.....	65 00	13 00
Bidwell.....	64 00	13 00
Butte.....	65 00	13 00
Butte Valley.....	65 00	13 00
Canyon Creek.....	65 00	13 00
Clayton.....	65 00	13 00
Central House.....	65 00	13 00
Centerville.....	65 00	13 00
Cherokee.....	252 52	52 00
Chico.....	780 00	156 00
Clippert Mills.....	65 00	13 00
Coucow.....	65 00	13 00
Cottonwood.....	65 00	13 00
Dayton.....	130 00	26 00
Delaplain.....	65 26	13 00
Diamondville.....	65 00	13 00
Dockery.....	65 00	13 00
Eureka.....	65 00	13 00
Evansville.....	65 00	13 00
Fairview.....	65 00	13 00
Forbestown.....	65 00	13 00
Forest.....	65 00	13 00
Florck.....	65 00	13 00
Giddley.....	195 00	39 00
Hamilton.....	195 00	39 00
Hongut.....	65 00	13 00
Kirshaw.....	65 00	13 00
Kunkle.....	65 00	13 00
Landow.....	65 00	13 00
Lone Tree.....	65 00	13 00
Little Chico.....	65 00	13 00
Live Oak.....	65 00	13 00

Manzanita.....	65 00	13 00
Meadow.....	65 00	13 00
Meridian.....	63 00	13 00
Mesilla Valley.....	65 00	13 00
Moorstown.....	65 00	13 00
Morris Ravine.....	65 00	13 00
Mountain Spring.....	65 00	13 00
Mud Creek.....	65 00	13 00
Nelson.....	65 00	13 00
Nimshew.....	65 00	13 00
North Point.....	65 00	65 00
Oregon City.....	65 00	13 00
Oroville.....	325 00	13 00
Pratt.....	65 00	13 00
Peavine.....	65 00	13 00
Pine Creek.....	65 00	13 00
Powerton.....	65 00	13 00
Reservoir.....	65 00	13 00
Rio Seco.....	65 00	13 00
River.....	65 00	13 00
Roble.....	65 00	13 00
Rock Creek.....	65 00	13 00
Salon.....	65 00	13 00
Stoneman.....	65 00	13 00
Swan.....	65 00	13 00
Upham.....	65 00	13 00
Union.....	65 00	13 00
Wyandotte.....	65 00	13 00
Wyman Ravine.....	65 00	13 00
Webster.....	65 00	13 00
West Liberty.....	65 00	13 00
Willows.....	65 00	13 00
White Trees.....	65 00	13 00
York.....	65 00	13 00

Amount received from State

Fund..... \$6,128 70

Amount received from Co.

General Fund..... 1,233 38

Total..... \$7,362 08

Apportioned to Districts..... 7,254 00

Left in unapportioned Fund \$108 08

JESSE WOOD,  
Sup't Public Schools.

Oroville, Aug. 13, 1882.



# Chico Enterprise

9-8-1882

## From Deadwood.

A correspondent from Deadwood furnishes the following account of the shooting of Willie North:

A shocking and almost fatal accident happened about two and a half miles from this place about 7.30 o'clock this morning. A little son of R. North, residing about six miles from here known as Griffin's Gulch, while hunting his cows along the banks of the Concow reservoir, was as is supposed, accidentally shot by some unknown and unseen hunter, who fired two shots from a repeating rifle, the first shot taking effect in young North's stomach, cutting the stomach almost open, the ball then entered his left arm about five inches above the wrist and came out on the back part of the elbow, making a painful and ghastly wound, most likely crippling the child for life. After the little fellow was shot he called loudly for help, but no one answering his call, he walked three quarters of a mile to the Reservoir hotel, where he was assisted by a Mr. Clark and another gentleman, name unknown, to walk to Ah Sings Hospital at this place—a vehicle not being at hand—where his wounds were skillfully dressed, and he is now resting with comparatively little pain. We cannot help but note the courage of the little sufferer, as he has yet his first tear to shed.

# Weekly Butte Record 9-9-1882

(From Wednesday's Daily)

## Big Bend Tunnel.

A dispatch from Omaha, dated September 3d, says: "Major Frank McLaughlin, who is Eads' business agent, passed through Omaha to day en route to Oroville, Cal., as advance agent of the big company of capitalist, European and American, who propose to invest largely in an irrigation scheme in Butte county, for agricultural purposes. They propose to take water from the Big Bend Tunnel and Mining Company to irrigate a large territory of land, and they intend to build thirteen and a half miles of expensive flumes. Among the company of capitalists are Theodore Puskers of Paris, France, who is head man in the Electric Light Company in London, England; and Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo. The capital is all raised to put into the enterprise as soon as these parties, with their engineers, personally investigate the plan and become convinced of its feasibility and profitability as an investment. They will soon proceed to Butte county for this purpose, and the probability is that the enterprise will be begun at an early day.

TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETING.

CONCOW, Aug. 30, 1882.

ED. RECORD:—Wednesday evening, Rev. C. A. Bateman held the audience in delighted attention for an hour or more. Subject—"The Battle of Life." Further exercises consisted of singing, boat riding and fishing by moonlight.

Thursday—The District Lodge convened at 10:30. District Deputy Mullen in the chair. Delegates presented credentials from eight of the thirteen Lodges in Butte county, representing a membership of from six to seven hundred. J. B. Mullen was re-elected District Deputy for the ensuing term. Adjourned.

Lodge called to order at 1:30 P. M. Singing. Reports from the several Lodges and several Bands of Hope. Under the Good of the Order, racy and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Graves, Bateman, Douglas, Knox, of Brownsville, Mrs. Knox and others. Miss Nettie Harvey read a report of Knoxdale Band of Hope.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse the action and commend the wisdom of the late Republican Convention of this county in taking a firm stand against the repeal of the Sunday Law, and insist that our Order should stand by the party that stands by the right.

Resolved, That the Republican party or any other party that favors the observance of the Christian Sabbath, refusing to lend its aid and influence to the liquor traffic, or to be intimidated by the "League of Freedom," or any other band of outlaws, deserves and ought to receive the earnest support of every law-abiding and order-loving citizen of this country and this State, as well as every loyal Good Templar.

Resolved, That the total suppression by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors being the only practicable means of attaining the ends and objects for which our noble Order was instituted, it behooves Good Templars and temperance people generally to do all in their power to promote the passage of efficient laws for the regulation and prohibition if possible of the liquor traffic, and as a means to that end to vote for temperance men to make and administer our laws. Let us vote as we pray.

EVENING.—The Grand Lodge lecturers not having arrived, Mr. Bateman delivered a lecture on "The Diabolism of Rum."

Sept 1—In the morning the District Lodge was opened with prayer by Rev. C. A. Bateman—Mullen in the chair. An excellent address upon the subject of District Lodge work, was given by Dr. Read of Oroville, full of excellent suggestions. He was followed by C. J. Corillan, of Marysville, in a spirited speech. Upon a suggestion by Mrs. Knox, of Knoxdale Lodge, a resolution was adopted making this location a permanent camp ground, under the title of "Oak Temple." A suggestion by Mrs. Curtis was received with much favor, recommending the establishment of Bands of Hope in every school district.

At 12 o'clock Col. Goulding came upon the ground and made his bow of greeting. He was most enthusiastically received. Resolutions complimenting District Deputy Mullen and Rev. C. A. Bateman, were adopted. Mrs. E. F. Stevens and Col. Babcock, Grand Lodge lecturers, arrived at five o'clock this morning, having traveled all night. Mrs. Stevens started immediately after her lecture last evening.

AFTERNOON.—Col. Goulding gave the Convention some account of his year's work in the lecture field, including a graphic description of how he chucked a poker-chuck with a saloon keeper at Bodie for a lecture hall, and won it.

EVENING.—Graves of North Butte in the chair. Col. Babcock, strawberry blonde, six feet ten, made a few remarks, followed by Mrs. Stevens in her eloquent and enthusiastic style. Col. Goulding introduced Read, of the Gridley Herald, who told his experience. Closed with "Battle Cry of Temperance."

Saturday, A. M.—Mr. Bateman and Col. Goulding occupied the morning. At 2 P. M., Mrs. Stevens spoke in behalf of The Rescue, the fearless organ of the Good Templars, published in San Francisco. Twenty-four subscriptions were obtained at \$1.25 a year. Mrs. Stevens is a round little woman of uncertain age, anywhere between twenty five and forty, low-browed, fair complexioned, with a mouth rather too small for public speaking, and when she begins to

speak, charms her audience by some humorous pleasantry, and her words flowing out in a torrent of soft, melodious tones that penetrate throughout the encampment. One recalls the story of that old Greek heathen upon whose lips a swarm of bees deposited their sweets, and he cannot help thinking that a honey-bee must have buzzed about her cradle. She presents the subject of temperance with reference to the home and the rising generation. Col. Goulding addresses the drinking men. Col. Babcock, from the legal fraternity, talks to the thinking people and presents an array of facts and figures quite appalling. He makes the astounding statement that in this State there is one saloon to every fifteen voters. In the evening he gave a profound discourse, directed against the League of Freedom, or League of Fiendoms, as the Rescue terms it. Every word weighed a pound. The lecture was listened to with great interest and attention by a large and intelligent audience.

Sunday—Parties from the surrounding country began to arrive early in the morning. From Oroville D. K. Perkins, Col. Perkins, Milton Green and others, a large delegation from Pence's, and all along the road. The committee had prepared such a feast of good things as one can scarcely expect twice in a lifetime. In the morning Col. Goulding in his famous speech upon Saloons and what they are for. A collection was taken up for defraying the expenses, one third to go to the Home for Orphans, amounting to \$105. This was pronounced by the lecturers by far the most generous collection ever known by them from an audience of this size.

AFTERNOON.—Mrs. Stevens gave a lecture—"Our Homes in Danger," opening with an object lesson to illustrate the effect of alcohol upon the brain, putting the white of an egg into a glass and adding alcohol, which hardened it. Col. Goulding followed, calling for a love feast experience meeting, introducing "Hank" Curtis, who told how he was led to be a Good Templar, hearing the boys say "That's Hank, whiskey's got him!" as he lay in a debauch on the bar-room floor. Andy Rapp related that he found that he spent more for whiskey than he spent for the support of his family.

AN INTERESTING MEETING

In the evening, Col. Babcock held the audience with his ringing oratory, closing with the recitation of "Abou Ben Adam." He offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Temperance Convention held in the city of San Francisco on the 11th day of June, adjourned to wait the action of the Republican Convention in the city of Sacramento on the 30th day of August, in the hope, if not in the expectation that the said Convention would

First: Pledge the Republican party to a judicious Sunday law, with proper penalties to secure its observance; and

Second: That said convention would pledge itself to enforce all existing laws restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, particularly the Sunday law, and secure the passage of such other laws as would suppress the existing criminal conspiracy known under the name of League of Freedom, and to prevent the organization of any and all others of a similar character; and

Third: To pledge itself to carry into effect that provision of the Constitution known as Sec. 11, Art. 11. [Which provides that "Any county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local police, sanitary or other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws."]

Fourth: To pledge itself to favor the submission of the question of Constitutional Prohibition to a vote of the people, as soon as the same could legally be done; and

WHEREAS, The said Republican Convention has done neither of these things, and has nominated candidates known to be hostile to the temperance cause, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in our judgment the highest interests of the temperance cause, as well as our own self respect, demands that we should repudiate both the platform and nominations; and that the same authority or persons who called the Convention of the 11 of June should at once call another convention and make nominations for State officers, and

Resolved That in such nominations being made we pledge ourselves to vote for such candidates and work for their election.

Resolved, That hereafter we will not affiliate or vote with any party which ignores the vital principles of temperance.

GENERAL ITEMS:

Mrs. M. Knott, of Brownsville, introduced the subject of Knoxville Institute, a first class institution of learning, including ancient and modern languages, music, drawing and painting, chemistry and book keeping. This school is eminently worthy of support, as preparatory to the University, and removed from the temptations of the town. It is situated five miles from Forbestown in a healthy mountain location, and conducted on the highest principles of temperance and morality. A Good Temp ar Lodge has been organized in the school.

Sunday morning H. S. Curtis opened a barber shop for the benefit of the Orphan's Home, receipts two dollars.

Monday, at the close of the morning exercises, ten men came forward to the speakers' stand and took the obligation of the Band of Hope, emptying their pockets of pipes, cigars and tobacco. Col. Goulding took the lead, followed by such tender young disciples as Wm. Mullen, Hank Curtis, Dr. Henderson, Mr. Slater, Mr. Gear, P. Wallahan and others. Mrs. Stevens took charge of the pipes and tobacco. Three cigars were sold at auction for fifty cents, and a plug of tobacco, not first class, brought a dollar for the Orphan Home fund.

No representative of the League of Freedom, or any other hoodlum, made his appearance upon the camp ground. Good order and decorum prevailed throughout the meetings. The Executive Committee were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: Dr. Read, Chas. Covilland, J. B. Mullen, J. H. Jellison, H. S. Graves, Jas. Hardy.

Oak Temple Camp Ground was dedicated to the perpetual cause of Temperance, Rev. C. A. Biteman officiating.

Adjourned *sine die*.

PETER.

# WEEKLY BUTTE RECORD

CHICO, SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1882

## Hydraulic Mining as an Industry.

In view of the suit now pending against the North Bloomfield Hydraulic Mining Company, and to prosecute which Butte county is now asked to appropriate \$1000, the San Francisco Post has the following:

Few persons, aside from those directly interested in this class of mining, have a correct appreciation of the benefits which our State, and especially this city, derives from our hydraulic mines. Of late years we have fallen into the habit of praising our agricultural resources at the expense of our mineral interests, forgetting that the gold mines of California, with their product of \$1,200,000,000, laid the foundation of our prosperity, and that far more than this huge amount still remains to be extracted from the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada.

In this connection a brief resume of the operations of the North Bloomfield and Milton Hydraulic Mining Companies will be of interest to the readers of the Post, as an illustration of the magnitude of California gold mining. These two companies are sister organizations, and are almost exclusively owned by residents of the State; their stock has never been listed on our exchanges, and hence the public has had very little information regarding them. Before any profits had been declared, their capital account amounted to the large sum of \$4,079,321.62, nearly all of which was used in the construction of reservoirs, canals and tunnels, and all of which was expended before any outcry had been made against hydraulic mining.

For the past five years their bullion product and profits have been as follows:

	Bullion product.	Water sales.	Net profit.
1877....	\$ 670,774 57	\$ 6,753 67	\$ 364,045 48
1878....	849,036 16	9,691 53	501,181 05
1879....	794,517 00	9,099 84	461,821 42
1880....	665,710 90	12,395 26	264,615 49
1881....	637,682 06	24,233 02	325,225 62
Totals.	\$3,617,721 29	\$32,167 32	\$1,917,859 06

11-25-1882

These mines were closed for four months during the year 1881 by an injunction from the Judge of Sutter county, else their product for the year would have been nearly \$900,000. For 1882 their bullion output will be larger than ever before, and may reach \$1,000,000. The last cleanup from the Bloomfield mine was \$114,000, which was run into a single bar, and attracted much attention at the Bank of California, where it was exhibited a few days since.

These two companies alone support a population of some 3,000 persons in Nevada county, besides the indirect support given to the merchants and manufacturers of our city, where all the supplies for the mines are purchased. No Chinamen are employed, white labor being exclusively used.

There are very many other hydraulic mining companies in the State of almost equal importance to the Bloomfield and Milton, and should they be closed because a comparatively small extent of agricultural land is being temporarily injured by their operations, the result would be most injurious to our city. San Francisco is a rich place, but the loss or abstraction of the \$20,000,000 annually produced by our gold mines would have a most disastrous effect upon its business.

Anti-Debris.

A sub-committee from the Executive Committee of the State Anti-Debris Association, consisting of Messrs. I. N. Hoag, W. S. Messiek and John Oblyer, as will be seen by the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, came before the Board at Oroville on Friday evening and asked for an appropriation of \$1000 to aid in conducting the suit of Woodruff against the North Bloomfield and other mining Companies, now before the U. S. Circuit Court. Mr. Woodruff, who was once a citizen of Yuba county, now resides in New York, but he still owns property in Marysville and in Sutter county. He complains that the defendants are destroying the navigation of the Sacramento river. The Anti-debris Association, formed at Sacramento a short time ago, has taken charge of the case. Memberships to the Association are solicited at \$5 each, but this does not bring in money enough, and the sub Committee of the Executive Committee are visiting some of the counties effected and asking county aid. They got \$1,000 from Yolo on Wednesday, and on Thursday Messrs. Hoag and Oblyer, of the Committee, visited Colusa, and the Supervisors allowed \$1,000. This is just the class of case in which every tax payer in the Sacramento Valley is interested. Freight could be at least fifty cents a ton cheaper if there had been no filling up of the river; freight will be at least two dollars a ton higher if we allow the river to fill up. Butte is interested to the extent of 200,000 tons a year, so we pay \$100,000 a year more than we should pay, and we will have to pay at least \$300,000 a year more, if the river is destroyed, for purposes of navigation. The county is, therefore, somewhat interested in keeping open the channel of the Sacramento to inland commerce. The appearance of the committee before the Board on Friday evening on such an errand, was a complete surprise to the entire Board, as no information of such intended application had been made known to any member. The question was, therefore, put over until

Thursday next, November 23d, in order to obtain the written opinion of the District Attorney as to the power of the Board to make an appropriation for such purpose, and to give the people of the county time to express an opinion upon the proposition. The people of Butte county have already thrown away some \$12,000 or \$15,000 in the way of taxes on this Debris Question, by the payment of the five cent State Debris tax, and the five cent District Debris tax, for one year, and the five cent District Debris tax on personal property collected by the Assessor, for the second year. In view of this fact, and the presumption that the present suit in the U. S. Courts, will determine the question as to the right of the hydraulic miners to use the navigable streams of the State as dumps for their tailings, two members of the Board of Supervisors, Messrs. Gray and Crossett, were disposed to favor this appropriation, as a means of legally settling a long agitated question that has cost the taxpayers of the county so much, and likely to cost them a great deal more if left to be handled by legislative enactment. On the other hand, Butte county was the first to grapple with this question under existing laws, and has settled the question so far as the hydraulic miners of the county are concerned, on the basis that such mines must take care of their debris. Hydraulic mines in Butte county that couldn't do this without dumping into Feather river have ceased to work, and the question seems to present itself, why cannot other counties handle the question as the people of Butte have handled it, without seeking aid from other counties? But the people of the valley portion of the county are deeply interested in maintaining the navigability of the Sacramento river, and the Board would be pleased to hear an expression of public opinion on the question of appropriating \$1,000 for the purpose asked.

**ANTI-SLICKENS.**

THE GENERALS WHO ARE WARRING  
AGAINST THE MINERS.

Messrs. Messick and Hoag of Sacramento, Ohlyer of Sutter and F. A. Shaeffer of Gridley, came up last evening to interview the people of Chico township on the mining debris question. A meeting was called at the Town Hall for this afternoon at which the views of the Committee were set forth at length. The immediate work in hand on the part of the Executive Committee of the anti-Debris Association of Sacramento, is to supply ways and means to prosecute what is known as the Woodruff suit in the U. S. District Court, to determine whether the hydraulic miners have the right to use the mountain tributaries to our navigable streams as a dump for their tailings. It is expected that this will be a test case to settle for all time the question now dividing the farming and mining community into hostile parties, and hence the desire of the Committee to raise the funds indispensable to a thorough presentation of the legal points involved. They have interviewed many of our business men during the day.

THE SLICKENS TROUBLE.

A MEETING TO PREPARE FOR ACTION  
HELD AT CITY HALL YESTERDAY.

At half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a large number of our solid farmers met at the City Hall to discuss the danger that is threatening our agricultural lands, and to take some action to prevent the hydraulic miners from washing the debris from their mines into the tributaries of our navigable rivers. Geo. H. Crosette was chosen President, and the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents of the meeting: W. V. Grayson, W. W. Merrithew, C. Salmon, G. H. Gull, Joseph Entler and John Bidwell. Joseph N. Campbell was elected Secretary. General Bidwell delivered a short address, in which he referred to the real injury to Butte county resulting from hydraulic mining in filling up the Sacramento river with debris.

Mr. Crosette, the President, then introduced Judge W. S. Messick, of Sacramento. The Judge spoke at considerable length and gave a history of hydraulic mining in California, showing the extensive destruction of agricultural and fruit lands along the Yuba and Bear rivers arising from deposits upon them. The interesting statement was made that hydraulic mining had never paid in California. It was said that nearly every hydraulic mine was a "salted" concern, having been fixed up by some company and then sold to foreign capitalists, who come here and do nothing but destroy the richest agricultural lands of the world.

Hon. H. N. Hoag, of Sacramento, was next introduced and also showed the serious calamity that was shortly to befall the farmers of Butte county unless they speedily took some action to drive out the evil. He said that besides our lands being ruined, the navigable rivers would become worthless and the whole of this beautiful valley would become one vast field of desolation.

Hon. Geo. Ohleyer, editor of the Sutter County Farmer, the most stalwart anti-debris organ in the State, was next introduced, and made a stirring appeal to the citizens to raise funds to fight this battle. Mr. Ohleyer exhibited a chart showing the condition of Bear river before the debris was washed into it from the mines, when it was a deep, pure stream, irrigating vast acres of rich land, and exhibited a chart showing its wretched state at the present time.

A committee of five were appointed to solicit funds for the anti-debris cause, as follows: Gen. Bidwell, Joseph Entler, J. H. Gull, T. F. Davis and J. M. Boyle. The committee held a meeting for the purpose of organizing for work, after the adjournment of the meeting.