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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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WANTED—ALL KINDS HELP, MALE AND Female. Particular attention paid to Furnishing Hotels, Private Families and Farmers with Help. Free of Charge to employers. HOUSTON & CO., ne door south of Fourth and K streets, Sacramento city. m17-1pif

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FOR SALE—A RANCH, OF 160 ACRES of bottom land, in Shasta county, with Good House. The location is healthy. Plenty of Timber and Grazing Land adjoining. Will be sold at a bargain. Full particulars can be had at this office. jul9-1w*

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF LARGE WORK MULES. Inquire of M. BARBER, northeast corner Eleventh and J streets. jul7-1w*

NOTICE.—CARL STROBEL, NO. 321 J STREET, Sacramento, negotiates Loans and Mercantile Credits. Buys and Sells Farms and General Merchandise on Commission. Solicits Fire Insurance Risks, and all kinds of country orders, which he fills with care and dispatch. jul5 tf

TO RENT CHEAP—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or single, with or without board, at 1018 Fourth street, over Bell's Auction Store. Baths and gas free. Table supplied with the best in market, and at reasonable rates. jul5-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS.—CLUNIE'S NEW BUILDING, northeast corner Eighth and K streets. Accommodations unsurpassed; high ceilings; good ventilation; new furniture and carpets—make the most desirable rooms in the city. Single or in suite, by the day, week or month. The house to be kept strictly first-class. Terms moderate. jul1-1pif

LAND FOR SALE.

1,280 ACRES GOOD WHEAT LAND—Two Hundred and Fifty Acres will produce Corn, without irrigating; 30 Acres Alfalfa, three crops per year. Good water, healthy location on Thomes Creek, five miles from Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing. Can be divided into two farms—House and Barn each tract. Good School within two miles. Annual yield of grain, about 18,000 bushels. Sale compulsory—time limited to September. Refer to A. B. Aitkins & Co., Kleeville; John Simpson, Hugh Mooney, Tehama. Apply to JOSEPH ELLIS, Tehama, Tehama county. jul0-1plm*

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

J. B. KLUNE,

(Late with Wachhorst, and successor to Floberg,)

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, No. 60 J street, between Second and Third. Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Jewelry, etc. Repairing in all its branches a specialty, under MR. FLOBERG. [jus-1plm]

WILLIAM B. MILLER

(Late with Floberg),

NO. 190 J STREET, NEAR SEVENTH, Watchmaker and Jeweler. Importer and Dealer in Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, etc. Repairing a specialty, under Robert Marsh. All country orders promptly attended to. [m29-1pif]

J. HYMAN, JR.,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, NO. 130 J street, between Fifth and Sixth. Just received, a very fine lot of Watches and Jewelry, which will be sold at a very low price. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. [m7-1plm]

DENTISTRY.

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH,

DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. [jal6-1plm]

DR. W. H. HARS,

DENTIST.—OFFICE, NO. 605 J STREET, between Sixth and Seventh, over Katzenstein & Bradley's Millinery store. jul5-1plm*

H. H. PIERSON,

DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. jul4-1m

W. WOOD,

DENTIST (LATE WITH H. H. PIERSON), successor to T. B. Reid, No. 317 J street, between Third and Fourth. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. [m24-tf]

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R. LEVY,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANT and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Cigars and Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles, Cutlery and Notions, Nuts, Candies, etc., No. 54 J street, Sacramento. jul1-1plm

W. R. STRONG & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

CALIFORNIA GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, HONEY, SEEDS,

And General Merchandise.

All orders promptly attended to. Address, W. R. STRONG & CO., jun8-1plm Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sacramento.

M. T. BREWER & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Wholesale

DEALERS IN

GREEN FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, PRODUCE Vegetables, Honey, Seeds, Alfalfa Seed, Etc.,

Nos. 30 and 32 J Street, Sacramento. jun8-1pif

LYON & BARNES

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN Produce, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Chees Poultry, Green and Dry Fruits, Honey, Beans, etc. ALFALFA SEED.

Potatoes in car-load lots or less. m23-1pif Nos. 21 and 23 J street.

NOTICE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS and RETAILERS.

ON RECEIPT OF $8 I WILL SEND TO ANY address an assorted case of my specialties, consisting of 3 bottles DR. RENZ'S Herb Bitters, 3 bottles Blackberry Brandy, 3 bottles Rye and Rock, and 3 bottles fine old Bourbon Whisky (the last named trade-mark "Romanza"), all justly celebrated goods, and recommended for medicinal and family use. J. RENZ, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, No. 219 Commercial street, three doors below Front, San Francisco. my1-1p3m

MECHANICS' STORE.

HOW TO DESERVE CONFIDENCE!

In no case do we advertise any article at any price, or make any promises that we cannot fulfill to the letter. Hence our never-failing method of giving entire satisfaction, by adhering strictly to the truth, has won for us the unbounded CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.

This week we offer the following inducements in our

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT:

8 CENTS — PER YARD FOR ABERDEEN SUITINGS, IN MIXED GRAY COLORINGS—EXCELLENT VALUE.

8 1-3 CENTS — PER YARD FOR A SPLENDID QUALITY OF TWILLED CRASH TOWELING.

Strictly "One Price!"

SATINS

In all shades, all qualities and all styles, at all prices.

45 CENTS — PER YARD FOR A LINE OF ALL-WOOL, DOUBLE-WIDTH BLACK CASHMERE.

17 1-2 CENTS — PER YARD FOR A LINE OF VERY FAIR QUALITY BLACK ALPACCA.

15 CENTS — PER YARD FOR A PLAIN BLACK GRENADINE—HEAVY MESH.

12 1-2 CENTS — FOR A LINE OF HANDSOME COLORED LAWNS, IN LIGHT AND DARK GROUNDS.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

SUMMER SILKS!

20 CENTS — PER YARD FOR A SPLENDID LINE OF CHECK AND STRIPED GRENADINES.

37 1-2 CENTS — PER YARD FOR A DRAP CROQUELLE (SILK MIXED), LIGHT AND DARK SHADE—NEW DRESS GOODS.

25 CENTS — PER YARD FOR A GOOD QUALITY OF LOOM TABLE DAMASK.

65 CENTS — PER DOZEN FOR AN EXCELLENT GRADE OF TURKEY RED DOILIES.

TRIMMING SILKS,

In Every Conceivable Shade.

$3 25 — FOR A LADY'S LINEN SUIT (THREE PIECES NICELY TRIMMED).

50 CENTS — PER YARD FOR A COLORED CASHMERE, ALL-WOOL, DOUBLE-FOLD, IN LIGHT FASHIONABLE SHADES.

65 CENTS — WILL BUY A SPLENDID WASH POPLIN SKIRT.

18 CENTS — PER YARD FOR A GOOD QUALITY GRAY BEIGE DRESS GOODS.

MECHANICS' STORE!

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K street.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN - - - - - PROPRIETORS.

Any of the above goods sent by mail, express or freight to any address. Send for Price List and Samples. Address: WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

Until SEPTEMBER 1st we will close at 7 P. M., Saturday Evenings, Holidays and Pay Days at the Railroad Shops excepted.

POLITICS.

Politicians Swarming at Cincinnati.

SEYMOUR AGAIN DECLINES.

Garfield Makes a Short Speech at Pittsburg.

VARIOUS "DARK HORSE" RUMORS.

Trouble Between the Socialists and Greenbackers.

OHIO'S DELEGATES FIRM FOR THURMAN.

Tilden's Mysterious Letter Finally Made Public.

DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

CINCINNATI, June 19th.—Among the arrivals at Cincinnati yesterday were John Kelly and his sachems, Hendricks' Indiana delegation, and Bayard's managers from Delaware. The hotel lobbies were crowded last evening, and from now on canvassing promises to be decidedly interesting. Among the best informed members of the party now on the ground, it is believed that neither Tilden nor Seymour will receive the nomination. The friends of the latter are satisfied that he is in earnest in his refusal to stand, and while the former will have more votes than any other one candidate, it is not seen where he will secure enough to nominate him. Payne, of Ohio, is again talked of, and may be the winning man. Charles O'Conor, who fought Tweed and Tammany in company with Tilden, says the Convention will make a great mistake if it shall fail to nominate his old friend. He looks upon Tilden as a great reformer, and the only man whom the party can hope to elect. In relation to the charges against Garfield, he says: "The moral sense of the Republican party is so blunted by a long course of depravity that its candidate's record, were it twenty times as bad as it is, would not diminish his popularity." Nearly all the delegates elected by the North Carolina Democrats yesterday are in favor of Seymour, and Bayard as second choice. W. S. Ray, delegate from Indiana, says Hendricks is not a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination, but that he would not decline it with Seymour on the ticket for first place. Five hundred Tammany men left New York to-day for this city. They take along a band of music.

CINCINNATI HOTELS CROWDED.

There have been many arrivals to-day and to-night of delegates and others. Newspaper men to the number of 300 have registered at the committee headquarters, and still there are more coming. The Tennessee and Texas delegations arrived to-night. The Thurman Club, of Columbus, 200 strong, came in to-night, and were escorted from the depot by a Democratic Club of this city. The first detachment of the Tammany Hall Club arrived near midnight, and took quarters at the Burnet House, where they have established headquarters. The hotels are very much thronged with busy talkers to-night. The chief topic of conversation is Seymour's telegram declining to be a candidate. It is conceded by many now that his candidacy appears to be out of the question. That he could have been nominated by acclamation there is no doubt. It is argued strongly by the friends of the Western candidates that the inevitable result of Seymour's withdrawal is to compel the nomination of a Western man. On the other hand, what the position of Tilden is, is the absorbing question. The streets are full of rumors, as the newspapers have been for a day, to the effect that Tilden has prepared a letter withdrawing the use of his name.

THE MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

It has been placed in the keeping of several gentlemen, all of whom have denied its possession. Judge Hoadley, of this city, who is known to be a warm friend of Tilden, says that no such letter is in Cincinnati, to his knowledge. The latest rumor in connection with this matter is that the letter is in the hands of W. C. Whitney, of the New York delegation, Mr. Whitney being a son-in-law of Judge Payne. The inference is that Tilden's strength is to be transferred to Payne; but Whitney's associates deny that the letter is in existence. Still the story is told with strong assurances of belief, and has pretty thoroughly permeated the Convention. It is observed of this Convention that, though there is an equal uncertainty as to the candidate, there is not so much bitterness as at Chicago. But as the time draws near the lines will be more strictly drawn, and by Monday the adherents of the several candidates may be well enough settled in their own minds as to warrant a count of the probabilities. As it is now, no one ventures on a calculation of the strength of the candidates. There are active workers here in the interest of Tilden, Thurman, Field, Payne, Jewett, Randall, Bayard, Hancock, Hendricks and English.

POSSIBLE CONTINGENCIES.

Mr. Groesbeck is mentioned as a possible contingency, but he is not prominently presented. Abram S. Hewitt is mentioned as a candidate in case Tilden declines. The National Committee met to-day and decided to arrange the preliminary organization at noon Monday. It has been arranged to give each delegate five seats for spectators, 500 to the local committee, and 600 for ladies to the local committee. Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage and Tillie D. Blake of New York, S. A. Spencer of Washington, Elizabeth A. Merriweather of Tennessee, and others of the Woman Suffrage Association, are here to present their claims for the ballot to the Democratic party. They have established headquarters in one of the rooms at Music Hall. The latest rumor with regard to the Tilden letter of withdrawal is that it is in the possession of his nephew, who is on his way to Cincinnati. Whatever may be the fact, the conclusion is quite general that such a letter is in existence.

TILDEN WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

CHICAGO, June 19th.—From a source which is perfectly trustworthy and able to speak from positive knowledge, it is learned that all the stories of Tilden's withdrawal are absolutely false. He expects more than half the votes of the Convention on the first ballot, and will either get the nomination or dictate the nominee.

A DARK HORSE ASSERTION.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—The *Tribune* says: The canvass in Cincinnati has begun actively. The withdrawal of Tilden is regarded as certain, and the Payne men are busily engaged in enlisting his supporters. They claim that Payne may count 125 votes, representing 250 delegates. They calculate on the undivided support of the New England delegates. Randall has arrived in Cincinnati and is pressing his claim to the nomination. He says that he is entitled to the support of Tilden's friends, as he came there to support him. The Indiana delegation is showing great energy in behalf of Hendricks. The confusion is great and the selection of some obscure politician is deemed probable.

SEEKING THE LETTER.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—The newspaper reporters have been all night trying to find out something tangible about Tilden's withdrawal. Nobody can find the letter or who has it.

RUMORS IN CINCINNATI.

CHICAGO, June 19th.—A *Times'* Cincinnati special says: There are two or three Gentiles who regard the presence of George Q. Cannon as something approaching an outrage. The gentleman has traveled here to secure a plank in the platform condemnatory of polygamy. They demand that Cannon be used cushionwise, and that the Democracy of Utah be favored with a plank with which to offset the polygamy sentiments of the Republican platform. It has been discovered that Oregon is for Field, but considerable opposition develops among the Pacific coast delegates. The really strong man in the background is Jewett, who is gaining in Ohio, Jersey and Pennsylvania. The most clearly discernible boom to-night is that of Hendricks. It is now admitted by Corporation Counsel Whitney of New York, who is Payne's son-in-law, that Tilden wrote a letter of declination and intrusted it to ex-Governor Robinson, who sends it by his son, who is expected to arrive here on Sunday evening. It is generally believed that the declination will appear on Monday. Dispatches from New York say that Robinson and Senator Barnum say that Tilden's letter will not be presented unless it is certain that he cannot receive the nomination.

GARFIELD MAKES A TERSE SPEECH.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), June 19th.—General Garfield, accompanied by Congressmen Conger and Willits of Michigan, Humphreys of Wisconsin and Major Townsend of Ohio passed through here en route to Cleveland, Ohio, this evening. They were met by a small crowd. Garfield, in response to calls for a speech, said: "Gentlemen, I would rather be excused from making a speech. There will be plenty of speech-making between now and November. I understand that Pittsburg is all right for the party, and that you are prospering here in your industry. Hoping we will all have a good time between now and November, and thanking you for your reception, I bid you good evening."

Congressman Willits of Michigan, who is traveling West with Garfield, says that Don Cameron boarded the train and rode fifty miles, being in conversation with Garfield for that length of time.

HOAR EULOGIZES GARFIELD.

BOSTON, June 19th.—Senator Hoar was given a reception to-night, and said the happiest moment of his life was when the Chicago Convention nominated Garfield, whose character and statesmanship he highly eulogized.

THE FOLLOWING OF FIELD.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—A Cincinnati special to the *Evening Post* says: The man here who appears to come the nearest to having an effectual following is Field. The Tilden men are expecting that the opposition to them will, in the end, concentrate on the Pacific coast candidate. A *Commercial* special also says: The biggest boom here is for Field.

SEYMOUR DECLINES AGAIN.

CINCINNATI, June 19th.—The *Enquirer* this morning says that its editor has received a personal dispatch from Horatio Seymour, and that it violates no confidence in printing the following extract: "I cannot accept the nomination, if it is made, under any circumstances. I am not able to do the duties of the office. I hope my name will not be presented at Cincinnati in any way. I have never said I would accept the nomination, nor have I knowingly intimated that I would. I rely upon you to set me right with the delegates."

ARGUMENTATIVE ROTTEN EGGS.

CHICAGO, June 19th.—The *Journal* says: The report published a day or two ago, that a Republican meeting, called to ratify the nominations of the Chicago Convention, at Montgomery, Alabama, was forcibly broken up by a Democratic mob, is fully confirmed. Rotten eggs and pistols were the chief arguments used by these "chivalric" friends of free speech. Thus opens the campaign in the "Solid South."

GENERAL GARFIELD'S TOUR.

HARRISBURG, June 19th.—General Garfield arrived to-day. He was met at the depot by a large crowd of people, to whom he made a short speech. Congressmen Conger, Humphreys and Williams, of Wisconsin, also spoke. In compliance with a telegraphic request from General Garfield, Senator Cameron met him at the depot, and accompanied him West.

THE GREENBACK CONGLOMERATION.

CHICAGO, June 17th.—The Greenbackers held a meeting to-night for the purpose of consolidating the various Greenback and Labor parties into an organization to support Weaver and Chambers. The Socialists were represented in the meeting, but when it appeared that the platform of the Greenback-Labor Convention, to which all present were invited to subscribe their names, did not contain the "earth, air and water resolution," the Socialists notified the Greenbackers that it would be considered bad faith if that resolution were not incorporated in the platform, and that their party would sever its alliance with the Greenback party and nominate its own candidate for President. The Socialists have polled 12,000 votes in Chicago, and claim 100,000 in the country. Their disaffection from the Greenbackers would greatly reduce the Greenback vote in November.

THE ATTACKS ON GARFIELD—WHAT FORNEY THINKS ABOUT THEM.

CHICAGO, June 20th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* says to-day, in regard to the Presidential canvass: The Republican newspapers, as well as Republican speakers, will make a great mistake during the coming campaign if they join in the mud flinging inaugurated by the Democracy. The scandals dug up against General Garfield require no refutation, and for his friends to undertake it would only give them the color of truth and respectability which they now so lamentably lack. From the moment these scandals originated General Garfield has grown in popular favor among his own people. The great State of Ohio, instead of questioning his integrity or in the least doubting his ability and capacity to serve its interests, has enlarged its confidence by enlarging his sphere of usefulness. There is no truer test of a public man's character than the fact that his own people stand by and continue to renew their confidence in him. If vindication was at all necessary, this fact alone would supply it to every intelligent, fair-minded man in the country. One point in this connection—General Garfield is not a candidate for Democratic votes, and why, then, should it matter whether the exponents of their faith consider him a thief or perjurer, or whatever else defamation may assign to his character." He is the candidate of the Republican party, and its vote will be abundantly sufficient to make him President of the United States. What is wanted is a proper organization of the party, and with this assured we have no fears of the result.

A Democratic resident committee, being the center of all political slander in Washington, started out to make a campaign publication of Garfield's record. Weeks of exploration and examination of documents has sufficed, and now it is announced that they give it up. There is nothing in it, and it has been deemed inadvisable to tap the committee's barrel for so useless a purpose. Publications were made in the newspapers of all that be found immediately after the nomination, and it fell so flat the committee interpret it as proof positive that the publication they had intended would do no good to their cause.

THE DELEGATES ENJOYING THEMSELVES—OHIO FIRM FOR THURMAN.

CINCINNATI, June 20th.—Delegates not immediately engaged in the business of the Convention have visited the attractive suburbs and swarmed at all the hill top resorts.

Last night a most delightful reception was given the Ohio delegation by residents of Clifton. Speeches were made by Theodore Cook, G. H. Pendleton, Wm. S. Groesbeck, John McSweeney, John W. Stevenson and Richard Smith.

To-day the Ohio delegation held two meetings, at both of which the greatest enthusiasm was manifested for Thurman, and it was resolved to stand firm. It was stated that Jewett's candidacy was not to be considered so long as Thurman was in the field. Much bitterness was expressed toward the supporters of Payne. It was decided that W. D. Hill should make the nominating speech, and John McSweeney should second the nomination.

THE OUTLOOK AS VIEWED BY PROMINENT REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, June 20th.—The *Times* has the following: Congressman O. S. Conger, of Michigan, and Congressman C. G. Williams, of Wisconsin, arrived yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific. They accompanied General Garfield from Washington as far as Pittsburg, and took on board at Harrisburg United States Senator Don Cameron, who came with them as far as Altoona. In an interview the following was elicited:

Reporter—How is General Garfield's nomination regarded?

Answer—In Washington the nomination is regarded as exceedingly satisfactory among the Republican members of Congress, and, in fact, all the various factions are satisfied with the nomination. I know that President Hayes is very well satisfied with the nomination, and it is very acceptable to all portions of the Republican party. Perhaps it will unite and harmonize the party more perfectly than any other nomination that could have been proposed. Mr. Blaine expressed his satisfaction at the nomination, as long as he did not receive it himself. He said that he found no reason to complain, as it was his own friends who made the nomination, as they did it in the interest of the Republican party, which Mr. Blaine thinks more of than of his own personal ambition. In conversation with Blaine, he said that he would give all the assistance he could to the campaign personally, and that he would help in the canvass wherever it was apparent that he would be of service to the cause.

How is the nomination of Mr. Arthur looked upon?

The nomination of General Arthur was very satisfactory to the Republicans in Washington. I came with General Garfield as far as Alliance, O. Though our train came unheralded, at nearly all the stations on the road we found crowds awaiting General Garfield's coming. At York, Harrisburg and a number of other places General Garfield made a few brief and suitable remarks, as did myself, Judge Humphrey of Wisconsin, Mr. Willits of Michigan and others. There was also with us Amos Townsend, of Cleveland. At Harrisburg, Senator Cameron joined our party, and he came with us to Altoona. He was very genial and cheerful, and after leaving us he returned directly home. He canvassed the outlook of the campaign, and was very cordial to General Garfield, and assured him of his earnest support and assistance, and that he was confident of a victory as grand as any the Republican party had achieved. Mr. Cameron also talked over the plans for carrying on the campaign. What with Congress and the recent Convention I feel a little exhausted.

What opinion have you of the recent session of Congress?

I think that it is really the most useless session that I have attended in a Congressional experience of twelve years. The least beneficial legislation was enacted, and next to that extra session, the most vicious legislation was attempted. Appropriation bills were passed, it is true, but almost all the other bills that might have been useful to the country were left either in the hands of the committees or lying on the table.

Who do you think the Democrats will nominate at Cincinnati?

That's hard to tell. I don't think that among the Democratic politicians at Washington there is a man who pretends to any knowledge on the subject. They have no more idea who will be the candidate than so many men in a country town. They seem to be at sea, with no agreement among themselves. If the Democrats do not nominate Tilden they give up their war cry of "Fraud," which they have been yelling at the top of their voices for the past four years, and if they do nominate Tilden we can beat them so easily that they will wish that they had given up long ago, and selected some other man.

TILDEN'S LETTER MADE PUBLIC.

CINCINNATI, June 20th.—To-night the New York delegation held a meeting at the Grand Hotel, and organized by choosing Daniel Manning for Chairman and S. B. Holliday as Secretary. Wm. Peckham read the following letter from Samuel J. Tilden:

TILDEN'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1880.

To the delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention: Your first assembling is an occasion in which it is proper for me to state to you my relation to the nomination for the Presidency, which you and your associates are commissioned to make in behalf of the Democratic party of the United States. Having passed my early days in an atmosphere filled with traditions of the war which secured our national independence and of the struggles which made our continental system a government for the people, I learned to idolize the institutions of my country, and was educated to believe in the duty of every citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs. I fulfilled that duty to the best of my ability for forty years as a private citizen. Although during all my life giving at least as much thought to public affairs as to all other objects, I have never accepted official service except for a brief period, for a special purpose, and only when occasion seemed to require of me that sacrifice of private preference to public interests. My life has been substantially that of a private citizen. It was, I presume, the success of the efforts in which as a private citizen I had shared to overthrow the corrupt combination then holding dominion in our metropolis, and to purify the judiciary which had become its tool, that induced the Democracy of the State in 1874 to nominate me for Governor. This was done in spite of the protests of the minority that the part I had borne in those reforms had created an antagonism fatal to me as a candidate. I felt constrained to accept the nomination, as the most certain means of putting the power of gubernatorial office on the side of reform, and of removing the impression, wherever it prevailed, that a faithful discharge of one's duty as a citizen was fatal to his usefulness as a public servant. The breaking up of the canal ring, a better management of our public works, a large reduction of taxes, and other reforms accomplished during my administration, doubtless occasioned

MY NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY

By the Democracy of the Union, in the hope that a similar process would be applied to the Federal Government. From the responsibilities of such an undertaking, appealing to my sense of duty, as it seemed to me, I did not feel at liberty to shrink. In the canvass which ensued the Democratic party represented a reform in the administration of the Federal Government and a restoration of our complex political system to the pure ideas of its founders. Upon these issues the people of the United States, by a majority of more than a quarter of a million, chose the majority of the Electors to cast their votes for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President. It is my right and privilege here to say that

I WAS NOMINATED AND ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY,

Absolutely free from any engagement in respect to the exercise of its powers or the disposal of its patronage. Through the whole period of my relation to the Presidency, I did everything in my power to elevate and nothing to lower the moral standard in the competition of parties. By what notorious means the basis for a false count was laid in several States I need not recite. These are now matters of history, which, whatever diversity of opinion may have existed in either of the great parties of the country at the time of their consummation, have practically disappeared. I refused to ransom from the Returning Boards of the Southern States documentary evidence, by suppression of which and by the substitution of fraudulent and forged papers, a pretext was made for the perpetration of a false count. The constitutionality of the two houses of Congress to count the electoral votes as cast, and to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their suffrages, was never fulfilled. An Electoral Commission, for the existence of which I have no responsibility, was formed, and to it the two houses of Congress abdicated their duty to make the count by a law enacting that the count of the Commission should stand as final, unless overruled by the concurrent action of the two houses. Its false count was not overruled, owing to the complicity of the Republican Senate with a Republican majority of the Commission. Controlled by its Republican majority of eight to seven, the Electoral Commission counted out the men elected by the people, and counted in the men not elected by the people.

THIS SUBVERSION OF THE ELECTION

Created a new issue for the decision of the people of the United States, transcending in importance all questions of administration. It involved the vital principle of self-government through elections by the people. The immense growth of means of corrupt influence over the ballot-box, which is at the disposal of the party having possession of the executive administration, had already become a present evil and great danger, tending to make elections irresponsive to public opinion, hampering the power of the people to change their rulers, and enabling men holding the machinery of government to continue and perpetuate their power. It was the opinion in 1876 that an opposition attempting to change the administration needed to include at least two-thirds of the voters at the opening of the canvass, in order to retain a majority at the election. If after such obstacles had been overcome, and a majority of the people had voted to change the administration of their Government, the men in office could still procure a false count, founded upon

FRAUDS, PERJURIES AND FORGERIES,

Furnishing a pretext of documentary evidence on which to base that false count, and if such a transaction were not only successful, but if, after an allotment of its benefits were made to its contrivers, abettors and apologists by the chief beneficiary of the transaction, it were condoned by the people, a practical destruction of elections by the people would have been accomplished. The failure to install the candidates chosen by the people—a contingency consequent upon no act or omission of mine and beyond my control—has thus left me for the last three years, and until now, when the Democratic party, by its delegates in National Convention assembled, shall choose new leaders, an involuntary but necessary representative of this momentous issue. As such, denied the immunities of private life, without the powers conferred by public station, subject to unceasing falsehoods and calumnies from partisans of an administration laboring in vain to justify its existence, I have nevertheless steadfastly endeavored to preserve to the Democratic party of the United States the supreme question issued before the people for their decision next November, whether this shall be a Government by the sovereign people through elections, or a Government by discarded servants holding over by force and fraud, and I have withheld no sacrifice and neglected no opportunity to uphold, organize and consolidate against the enemies of representative institutions, the great party which alone, under God, can effectually resist their overthrow.

YEARNING FOR PRIVATE LIFE.

Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in public service, and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even a quasi party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing a renomination and the re election indispensable to our effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the Presidential office is above mere personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago in accepting the nomination: "Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience how great a difference there is between gilding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall work, with God's help, to be an efficient instrument of their will." Such a work of renovation, after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies to which I would carefully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength. With unfeigned thanks for the honors bestowed on me, with a heart swelling with emotions of gratitude to the Democratic masses for the support which they have given to the cause I represented, and their steadfast confidence in every emergency, I remain your fellow-citizen,

SAM'L J. TILDEN.

SEYMOUR STILL DECLINING—EVERYTHING UNCERTAIN.

CINCINNATI, June 20th.—It is said that Mr. Miller, from Nebraska, has a letter from Horatio Seymour, to be presented to the Convention, in which he repeats his declination of the nomination, and says that he is thinking more of his will and his children than of the Presidency, and that if it comes to a choice between a funeral and the nomination he would prefer the former.

The declination of Tilden leaves everything uncertain.

THE FEELING IN REGARD TO TILDENS'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—The *World* says of Tilden's letter: Some of the more ardent Tilden men declare that this letter will create a feeling for and help to nominate him, while others are positive that no such results will follow; but that on the contrary there will be a general feeling of relief that he is out of the field.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Election in Paris—The Coming Fete.

PARIS, June 20th.—In the election to-day for Municipal Councillor for the Pere La Chaise quarter, Trinquet (Communist), now in New Caledonia, received 2,338 votes, and his opponent 1,580.

Gambetta, speaking in Menillmonet, declared that the fete of July 14th would unite the people, the army and the public powers in common brotherhood.

A Call for Surrender.

CAPE TOWN, June 20th.—The Basuto chief has issued a proclamation calling upon the Basutos to surrender their arms to the British.

Greece Preparing for War.

ATHENS, June 20th.—The Greek Government is taking measures to increase the army from 12,300 to 40,000 men. A number of officers have gone to France, Italy, Hungary, Algiers and Syria to purchase horses, ammunition and clothing. The infantry is to be provided with 1,500 cartridges for each soldier.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Assassination.

PERA, June 20th.—An attempt on the life of the new Grand Sheriff of Mecca failed. All quiet.

Famine Fever in Ireland.

LONDON, June 20th.—The *Daily News'* Dublin dispatch says: There is no longer any doubt that the famine fever has appeared in some parts of the west and south of Ireland. A letter read in the Mansion House Relief Committee from Charlestown, Mayo county, says the famine fever of a most dangerous type, is very prevalent, and is making much progress. It has also appeared in Swenford, Mayo County, and Glengariffe, Cork County.

Flood and Famine.

LONDON, June 20th.—The *Daily News'* dispatch from Berlin states that sixty-three persons were killed during the late terrible storm and water-spout near Dresden.

Letters from Oroomiah and other parts of Kurdistan state that deaths are increasing, and earnestly appeal for funds to save the famine-stricken people.

A Hungarian Village Burned.

PESTH, June 20th.—The village of Homanna, county Zemplin, has been destroyed by fire. Many inhabitants were burned and others injured. A famine having raged since the beginning of winter the misery is indescribable. One thousand and eleven houses were burned in Hungary during May.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

An artesian well is being sunk at the Branch Prison grounds, Folsom.

On July 1st the bridge at Folsom will belong to the county, and will consequently be a free bridge.

The Supreme Court of Nevada has decided that stock-owners are not responsible for the damage done by cattle on unfenced lands.

In two hours and a half on Tuesday last $970 was raised in Salt Lake City for the Fourth of July celebration. As much more is expected.

The big whirlwind which raged in the lower part of Austin, Nev., Thursday afternoon upset a wagon and carried up an Indian and his pony about twenty feet.

The Candelaria (Nev.) *True Fissure* has this: Since the actual beginning of work on the Carson and Colorado Railroad, many are speculating on the probable site for a town at Walker Lake. If the road shall reach some point on the lake this fall it is possible mills for some of the mines here will be built there, with the view in end, if the Carson and Colorado should suspend operations at that point, of a narrow-gauge being built from here by a mining syndicate—for the purpose of transporting ores to the lake—where wood and water would be cheap, and where low grade ores could be worked at a profit.

The Reno *Gazette* states that war is inevitable between the Piutes and the Washoes. It appears that on Sunday last Winnemucca, the victor of the Indians, visited a Washoe camp near Reno, and a number of Washoes gathered about him, one of whom struck him over the head with a twisted rope. Had not Captain Dave stepped up quickly at the time the chief was struck, he thinks that Winnemucca would, as old as he is, have imbrued a large area of the ground with the blood of the Washoes. Winnemucca was so stung with resentment that he gnashed his teeth, and swore by the graves of his fathers, that he would wreak a fell revenge for the indignity that had been put upon him. He then shook from his feet the dust and vermin of the Washoe camp, and came directly to town, taking the first train for the headquarters of the tribe at Wadsworth.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Filed June 19th.

James Doty to Mary Nichols, June 2, 1880—Undivided one eighth interest in lot 13 of O. McClumne or Sheldon grant, lying on the Cosumnes river; $1,400.

United States patent to Augustus Dorsey, June 4, 1877—Southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 34, township 6 north, range 8 east.

United States patent to W. J. Champion, July 2, 1877—Northwest quarter of southeast qu