THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 26, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION

PASSENGERS PASSING OMAHA.

Money Order Postoffices Established on the Pacific Coast.

THE OBSEQUIES OF GENERAL SUTTER.

An Absurd Report in Regard to General Grant Promptly Squelched.

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Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Last Rites of General Sutter—He is Laid to Rest at Litiz.

LITIZ (Pa.), June 25th.—John A. Sutter, the distinguished pioneer and philanthropist of early California, was buried yesterday at this place. The funeral was attended by delegations of veteran Californians from New York and Philadelphia, and the members of the Society of Associated Pioneers of Territorial Days, among whom were present General J. C. Fremont and H. C. Gibson, the latter President of the Society. The remains of General Sutter had been embalmed and inclosed in a massive rosewood casket, and while they lay in state at his residence at Litiz were viewed by over 500 people, who came in from the surrounding country. He was buried with the simple services of the Moravian Church, conducted by Rev. Charles Nagle, and laid at rest in the beautiful grounds adjacent to the church. He was followed to the grave by the grandchildren of the deceased, old soldiers, by the Pioneers, among whom were some of his associates in California in 1846, and by nearly 300 of his friends and neighbors in Litiz. The pall-bearers were General John C. Fremont, General H. O. Gibson, E. C. Kemble, J. C. Nuttman, Francis G. Clark, J. S. Sherwood, J. F. McClosky, William Walter, R. W. Doling, John Sickles, H. K. Cummings and L. W. Quint. At the conclusion of the burial services General Gibson delivered a brief but impressive eulogy over the deceased. He was followed by General Fremont, who referred to his friendship for General Sutter, commencing thirty-six years ago, when he first arrived in California. As the coffin was lowered into the grave a large and beautiful floral wreath, brought by his veteran friends and associates, was placed over the remains. It bore the inscription: "California Pioneers—We loved him."

Hanged for Murder—Impressive Scene.

ST. LOUIS, June 25th.—Harden Brown, who murdered his wife's mother over a year ago, was hanged at Huntsville, Mo., this afternoon in the presence of a great crowd. [This is the man who attempted suicide in jail at Kansas City some nights ago in accordance with a plan between himself and wife to kill himself at a certain hour, but who was prevented from carrying out his part of the agreement by the officers, who, by choking, forced him to disgorge a heavy dose of morphine. His wife was more successful, she having shot herself with a pistol, as was reported from Kansas City at the time.] Brown ascended the scaffold at 1:10 P. M., and after religious services by Rev. Mr. Ettlington, of the Methodist church, he stepped forward and made quite a speech to the crowd in attendance. He said: "If you will keep still a minute I will talk to you in regard to my poor dead child and wife. To every man, woman and child I want to say that I have nothing against you, and hope you all have forgiven me. May God have mercy to-day on me and all of you. I stand to-day on the gallows, to pay the penalty of my crime. To the young, and many of whom I recognize, I wish to say that I saw them riding out here to-day drunk. I have done the same thing myself, and you see where I am." He asked to be buried with his wife. He held in his hand a bouquet, and asked if there was a lady who would see that it was put in his wife's dear little hands. "I want," he said, "to see who will do it." Many hands were raised by the women, and the cry of "Here, here" came from every quarter. Brown asked all the relatives of his wife who were present to raise there hands in token of forgiveness. One of the dead woman's sisters was present and raised her hand. Brown said: "Thank God, there is one." The culprit then stepped on the trap, the black cap was put on, the rope adjusted, the trap sprung, and Brown's soul was launched on the sea of eternity at 1:26. His neck was broken. He died in about ten minutes, without a struggle.

A Threefold Execution.

CANTON (O.), June 25th.—Three murderers were hanged to-day together. Two of them—G. A. Ohr and George W. Mann—were convicted of the murder of John Wattmough, an aged weaver of Philadelphia, who was tramping through the country, and who was murdered a year ago in the woods by Mann and Ohr for his money ($8) and a silver watch. The other—John Samwel—only 17 years old, killed Chris Spuhler last fall, on the eve of Samwel's trial for burglary, Spuhler being a witness against him. Samwel was tried, convicted and sentenced for the burglary, and then brought from the Penitentiary and tried and convicted of the murder. There was no incident of importance connected with the execution. A vast crowd was about the jail yard and five military companies were on guard. There was no disturbance.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, June 25th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento June 29th: General Forsythe, Captain Eagan, U. S. A.; J. H. Olds and wife, Indianapolis; Sarah McMurray, Waverley, Neb.; T. B. McClure, Napa City; R. S. Thornton, Mrs. Jasper Harrell and daughter; Hiram Forney wife and child, Fred S. Potts, J. C. Pfinger, San Francisco; Bishop Simpson and family, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. A. Miller, Iowa; H. Tetlow, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Dill and three children, Australia; F. W. Wilcox and family, New York; John Geddis, New South Wales; Mrs. Hubbs, Bangor, Me; Miss Brown, London; Robert J. Gray and family, Hartfordshire, Eng.; W. Till, Yokohama; G. Hutchenson, Cleveland; Mrs. Peters Tracy, Miss Peck, Sand Lake, N. Y.

Fifty-three through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento July 2d.

Money Order Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, June 25th.—The following postoffices will be made money order offices from and after the first Monday of August, provided the respective Postmasters furnish in the meantime the additional bonds, blanks for which will be shortly sent out by the Postmaster-General: California—West Berkeley, Alameda county; San Mateo, San Mateo county; Calistoga, Napa county; Tomales, Marin county; Lompoc, Santa Barbara county; Aden, Modoc county; Willows and Arbuckle, Colusa county; Redding, Shasta county; Fort Jones, Siskiyou county; Loyalton, Sierra county; Boca, Nevada county; Orange, Los Angeles county; Turlock, Stanislaus county. Nevada—Camp Halleck, Elko county. Oregon—North Yamhill and Dayton, Yamhill county; East Portland, Multnomah county; Centreville, Umatilla county; Hillsborough, Washington and Independence, Polk county. Washington Territory—Spokane Falls, Stevens county; Golden Dale, Klikitat county.

Cadet Whittaker's Case.

WASHINGTON, June 25th.—Secretary Ramsay this afternoon passed upon the reports of many of the West Point cadets, but passed that of Whittaker, in order to allow him to apply for a Court-martial, if he choses. Whittaker will doubtless be dropped for deficiency, but he could not vindicate himself, by a Court martial, of the mutilation charge if he should be dropped before asking for the Court.

Hancock and the Mrs. Surratt Affair.

CHICAGO, June 25th.—A *Journal's* Washington special says: The attempt to connect Hancock with the Surratt affair in any other way than as an officer executing orders, is not likely to prove successful. The report that Hancock was anathematized by the Pope on account of this affair is not true, because Hancock was not a Catholic. The officer to whom the anathema was directed was Hardie, of Hancock's staff, who was one of the under-officers connected with the execution of Mrs. Surratt; and Father Walter of Washington, in whose parish Mrs. Surratt lived, and who took such active interest in her behalf as a representative of the Catholic Church, something more than a year ago prepared a card at the instance of Hancock's friends, relieving Hancock from any responsibility in that matter, except as a soldier obeying orders.

A Portion of Hancock's Record.

NEW YORK, June 25th.—The *Tribune* says: The Democratic journals have begun to give a revised version of General Hancock's conduct in the Surratt case. Mrs. Toney (a daughter of Mrs. Surratt) and her husband, Professor Toney, denounce Hancock. A review of Hancock's career in the Fifth Military District in 1867 and 1868 shows him to have been the tool of the conspirators who intended the overthrow of the reconstruction laws. It is shown that General Hancock's last active military campaign—that against the Cheyenne Indians—cost the Government $9,000,000, and proved a failure.

Report and Denial.

CHICAGO, June 25th.—The *Journal's* special from Galena says: "General Grant stated to-day to an intimate friend of his residing here that he fully approved of the nomination of Hancock by the Democratic party. He said it was an inspiration that will sweep the country, and that no candidate the Democrats could have chosen would have proved so acceptable to the masses. General Grant added that many Republicans would not vote for Garfield, and he was one of them. He said the fact that he was out of power forever released him from any obligation to the Republican party, and that he would himself vote for Hancock."

GALENA (Ill.), June 25th.—General Grant, in a personal interview with your correspondent this afternoon, emphatically denied that he ever said he would support Hancock, or that he would vote for him. There is consequently no foundation whatever for the statement published to that effect.

"A Bad Penny," etc.—Kearney Coming Back.

CHICAGO, June 25th.—Denis Kearney, who was advertised to speak in Cincinnati to-night, was unable to stay on account of the severe heat, which compelled him to leave earlier, and to-night he arrived in Chicago somewhat under the weather. He leaves to-morrow morning direct for San Francisco, in company with ex-Supervisor Danforth and W. J. Kelly. He is more than ever convinced of the weakness of the Democratic ticket, so far as California is concerned, and says the Greenback campaign will be run in that State for all it is worth.

The Abandonment of Fort Yale.

CHICAGO, June 25th.—The *Times'* Bismarck special says: General Carlin feels very sore over the orders to abandon Fort Yale, and declares that Bishop Mantz and the Catholic Church will eventually secure the property and establish a monastery there. An impartial public feel that the victory of the Interior over the War Department is just. Father Stephen has 2,600 Indians peacefully farming over 20,000 acres in crops. Friends of General Carlin sent a telegram to-night to President Hayes, to hold the order until the people can be heard from.

A Disastrous Fire.

BRADFORD (Pa.), June 25th.—A fire broke out in the Westcott House, Tarport, a mile north of this city, and before it could be got under control thirty-one buildings were destroyed, including the Welch House, Postoffice, Luna Valley House and Oil Exchange. All the buildings were light frames, and the town being without a water supply, the only manner in which the fire could be stopped was to tear down buildings. The loss aggregates $35,000.

Expedition Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, June 25th.—A dispatch was received at the War Department this afternoon stating that the expedition of the filibuster, Marquez, who was moving upon Sonora, had been abandoned; that the men had sold their horses, arms and clothing, and are making their way to their homes.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 25th.—Silver bars, 115⅝; money easy at 2@3; Governments quiet stocks closed strong; Western Union, Union, 103¾; Quicksilver, 10; Pacific Mail, 39; Mariposa, 1⅛; Wells-Fargo, 108; New York Central, 128⅝; Erie, 40½; Panama, 180; Union Pacific, 88½; Union Pacific bonds, 114⅞; Central Pacific, 88½; Central Pacific bonds, 114¾.

Storehouse Burned—Loss of Life.

ELIZABETH (N. J.), June 25th.—The Steam Cordage Company's storehouse was burned to-day; loss, $75,000; insured. Two men were killed and two fatally injured.

Moonshiners Killed.

ATLANTA, June 25th.—Two moonshiners were killed while resisting revenue officers yesterday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The War in South America—Battle of Tacna.

PANAMA, June 16th.—The last mail from the south brings but meager details of the battle of Tacna. These details are furnished in the report of the Chilean Commander-in-Chief to the War Department, and in the official report of the officer who brought the dispatches from Tacna to Ite. General Baquedano (Chilean) reports as follows:

SUBURBS OF TACNA, May 26, 1880.

To the Minister of War: Yesterday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the army under my command marched in search of the enemy. In the evening the army encamped at a distance of about two leagues and a half from the position occupied by the allied armies. At 6 o'clock on the following morning we renewed the march. At 7 o'clock our artillery opened fire on the advance of the enemy, the artillery on the other side replying to our fire. The fire of the artillery was sustained until 11 o'clock, at which hour our infantry advanced and a general combat commenced. The enemy offered a strong and tenacious resistance, but in spite of this, three hours later, our valiant soldiers took possession of the formidable position occupied by the enemy. From this moment the enemy dispersed, flying in all directions, and a few hours later we took possession of Tacna. Our losses are heavy, but those of the enemy are still greater. I congratulate you and the country on this victory, which is a severe blow inflicted on the enemy not easily repaired, and for Chile it is the consolidation of the work committed to the army.

MANUEL BAQUENDANO.

Unofficial accounts state that the position of the allied forces, eight cannon and several mitrailleuses fell into Chilean hands. Campers, the allied Commander in-Chief, was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Col. Comacho, who lately initiated the revolution in Bolivia against General Daza, was killed during the action. The action was more or less an artillery fight, in which the great superiority of the Chileans has always been admitted. The infantry fight which followed was of short duration, as the main body of the Chilean force was sent forward to the attack, and was followed closely by the reserves, composed of four crack regiments. The allies broke and ran in all directions.

The Buenos Ayres Trouble.

LONDON, June 25th.—The *Times'* financial article says: No fresh news from Buenos Ayres has been received here, but telegrams are stated to have reached Paris announcing that the provincial forces had retired within the city.

LONDON, June 25th.—Private dispatches from Buenos Ayres, dated June 22d, state that the fighting was going on and many had been killed and wounded. Dr. Tijedos, Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, has issued a pronunciamiento. The city of Buenos Ayres has been fortified, and the unarmed population are fleeing.

LONDON, June 25th.—Intelligence from Buenos Ayres represents that a battle was fought on the 22d inst. between the national and provincial troops. The latter were routed. The national troops, however, were repulsed in an assault upon the city of Buenos Ayres on the 24th.

Sensation in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, June 25th.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day an individual in the gallery set apart for the public flung two large stones into the hall below, but no one was hurt. The man was immediately arrested. He said he wished harm to the Chamber in general, and not to any Deputy in particular. He stated that his name was Gordegliani; that he was a tailor at Viterbo; he had come to Rome with the intention of killing a personal enemy and then committing suicide, but that being desperate and tormented by hunger he had done something for which to be arrested in order to obtain food in prison. He also alleged that some time ago he had received a commission to come to Rome to assassinate the King. An active investigation into the affair is proceeding.

Social Event in Dublin.

DUBLIN, June 25th.—Colonel Bodine, Mr. Clacke and others of the American committee, were present at a dinner given by the Freemasons in the hall of the Grand Lodge. All the guests were Masters or Past Masters, and fifty-five Lodges were represented. Deputy Grand Master R. W. Shackleton, in the absence of the Duke of Abercorn, presided. On his right sat Colonel Bodine, and on his left Mr. Clarke. Among other guests were Mr. Barrows, the American Consul, and Major Leech. After the usual local toasts, the health of the President of the United States was proposed and cordjally received. Barrows replied in a brilliant speech. He said the President of the United States was hardly a personality. He was the expressed will of forty-five millions of people. It was a matter of pride and congratulation that the office of President was open to the humblest in America. He instanced the nomination of Garfield, who sprung from the very loins of the people.

Rifle Shooting in Ireland.

CLONTARF, June 25th.—The six men selected to compose the team on the American side for the contest at Dallymount practiced to-day. They fired only five shots at the 800 and 900 yards targets, but a full round at 1,000 yards, which resulted as follows: Clark, 20, 25, 64; Scott, 25, 23, 68; Fisher, 22, 33, 68; Rathbone, 25, 21, 68; Farrow, 23, 25, 69; Brown, 23, 21, 69.

The Distress in Ireland.

DUBLIN, June 25th.—Famine fever has appeared in Killibran, Sligo county.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Mansion House Relief Fund to-day, it was stated authoritatively that the fund afforded only three weeeks' supply, and it was only to charitable organizations that the people can look to be saved from famine the next few months.

The Supplementary Conference at Berlin.

BERLIN, June 25th.—It is expected that the Supplementary Conference will be able to conclude its labors to-morrow, and a protocol will be then adopted declaring that the Embassadors have fixed the Greek frontier. The Embassadors will then report to their respective Governments, and the Powers will dispatch an identical note to the Porte announcing the decision of the Conference.

Sarah Bernhardt's Purse Tapped.

PARIS, June 25th.—The Tribunal of the Seine has condemned Sarah Bernhardt to pay the Comedie Francaise 100,000 francs damages, and has further declared her to have forfeited all rights and privileges resulting from her engagement of 1875 with the Comedie Francaise, which is equivalent to an additional loss of about 44,000 francs.

The Jesuit Question in France.

PARIS, June 25th.—In the Senate the debate was resumed to-day on the report against accepting the petitions against the Jesuit decrees. Premier De Freycinet defended the decrees. The motion of the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier to forward the petitions to the President of the Council and the Minister of Justice was then rejected—127 to 143.

The Franco-American Treaty.

PARIS, June 25th.—Premier De Freycinet, receiving a deputation in favor of the Franco-American commercial treaty, said overtures had been made by the French Minister at Washington, but Secretary Evarts had replied that though such a treaty was desirable, circumstances obliged the United State Government to defer negotiations.

Closing of Public Houses on Sunday.

LONDON, June 25th.—In the House of Commons this evening, the motion of Stevenson (Liberal) for closing public houses on Sunday in England and Wales was adopted—153 to 115—with Peate's amendment that said houses should be closed as nearly as possible the whole day. The Government opposed the measure.

Treaty of Peace.

ALEXANDRIA, June 25th.—King John has concluded a treaty of peace with the Egyptian Government.

The Morocco Conference.

MADRID, June 25th.—In the Morocco Conference to-day the Envoys approved the Austrian proposal in favor of religious liberties for the Jews, and will present the proposal to the Moorish Envoy. The last sitting of the Conference will take place to-day.

Spanish Reform.

MADRID, June 25th.—The Council of State has adopted the bill regulating the conditions of service of negroes in Cuba, reducing the number of working hours and prohibiting corporal punishment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bradlaugh occupied a seat in the British House of Commons outside the bar yesterday. His case will be considered Monday.

At London yesterday, Justice James gave judgment denying the application of Thomas Castro, the Tichborne claimant, to have the two sentences passed upon him for perjury made concurrent.

In the English House of Commons yesterday, Parnell moved a second reading of his new Irish relief bill. There was some opposition, and the House adjourned without action.

The excess of exports over imports for the twelve months ended May 31st, was $86,262,183,693.

A Melbourne dispatch says the Victoria Assembly rejected the bill for reforming the Constitution by 43 to 41. The Government will probably dissolve the Parliament.

The Prussian Diet has adopted the tenth article of the Church bill in the form proposed by the Government, and rejected the eleventh.

The Texas Greenback State Convention at Austin nominated W. H. Hannon for Governor and George Givens for Lieutenant-Governor.

The National Greenback Labor State Convention of Vermont met at Essex Junction yesterday to the number of about fifty. M. C. Heath was nominated for Governor.

The Morocco Conference is making good progress, and will probably terminate its labors next week.

Letters from Paris and Philippopolis agree that Aleko Pasha, who is going to Constantinople on Saturday, will not return to his post as Governor of Eastern Roumelia.

A Berlin dispatch says that there is no longer any doubt in regard to the impending decision of the Powers. The Porte is beginning to abandon its attitude of proud, apathetic indifference affecting to caution the Conference as to the dangerous length it evidently means to go.

Advices from Berlin state that the Bundesrath refuses to entertain a petition for the reintroduction of silver currency.

The President arrived at Washington yesterday, and will leave this morning for New Haven, where he will attend the commencement exercises of Yale College and remain the greater part of next week.

In the English House of Lords yesterday the bill legalizing the marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by 101 to 91.

The steamer Dessouk, with the obelisk on board, has sailed from Gibraltar for the United States.

TRICKS OF TRADE.—We find the following in the Eureka (Nev.) *Leader* of June 23d:

Even so far away as Eureka is from the land of wooden nutmegs, it is said that we have an equally cute manager in the manufacture of butter as ever peddled patent notions in Yankeeland. Our reputed specimen herds a bunch of other men's stock cattle; lives so far away (on the line of the railroad) that he cannot even furnish sour milk, but he brings in regularly as fine a layout of ranch butter as any of the sagebrush dairymen can offer our buyers. His Eureka reputation as a producer has reached his own neighborhood, and residents thereabouts are at a loss to account for the manner in which their rancher brother has earned it, and all declaring that he is even too lazy to milk one cow. A microscopic revelation has disclosed the fact that the new-fangled plaster for bread and pancakes furnished by this sharper is nothing more nor less than oleomargarine, now so much used in the East and in Europe, which can be shipped, and when sold at ranch butter prices returns a handsome profit. Under a glass, milk butter shows a mass of globules similar in every way, while oleomargarine has a dead, flat, pasty appearance, and is easily detected when placed alongside the genuine butter. If a man orders sausage in this country he is taking chances, and he knows it, but there should be some check to this miscellaneous appropriation of the time-honored words "ranch butter."

The Southern Pacific Railroad is pushing eastward very energetically, while the Atchison and Topeka line is being built quite as rapidly westward. As yet freights to Arizona are cheaper from the East than from San Francisco.

The Fresno *Expositor* says: King's river is still running bank full, in fact almost all of the low bottom is under water, and only the most venturesome of the south-siders will cross the river.

ASK your druggist for Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters.

THE STORY OF BOOTH.

DR. EWER TELLS HOW EDWIN BOOTH MADE HIS START IN CALIFORNIA.

The special correspondent of the RECORD-UNION in New York says, under date of June 18th:

The "breakfast" to Edwin Booth yesterday by his warm personal friends and admirers was a worthy tribute worthily bestowed. As full reports of the sayings and doings appear in the morning papers, I shall not attempt a sketch of proceedings. But I do not find among the published reports anything like a fair or full copy of the very interesting recollections given by our old friend Ferd. Ewer, or as we now style him, the Rev. Dr. Ewer. As they revive a bit of California history not well known in your State, I have taken it in full. Ewer was editor of the *Times and Transcript* in Sacramento in 1850.

Judge Brady after reading the eleventh toast, "Old Times in California," introduced the Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, as one of the earliest San Francisco editors, and as Mr. Booth's earliest critic.

After the applause had subsided Dr. Ewer said: I can hardly plead, Mr. Chairman, want of due notice that I might be called upon to respond to some such sentiment as has just been read, for I got such notice yesterday. But, trusting as I have to the suggestions that might come of the occasion, and to thinking on my feet should I be called up, I must say that, after listening to the eloquence of our friends who have spoken, I feel very much like the colored banker out West during the panic of '57. The white banks were failing all around him by dozens, and this colored banker, though perfectly solvent financially, concluded that he ought at least to be in the fashion and fail too. The next morning a man came and shook the door, but a voice responded, "De bank am closed." "I don't care whether your bank is closed or not," replied the man; "I left a pair of new boots in there by mistake yesterday, and I want them." After some hurrying and scuffling inside, the colored financier softly opened the door a little, and, throwing out one boot, remarked, "We is only paying fifty cents on de dollar to-day." [Laughter.] Put quite to the blush by our eloquent friends, I feel that my response will be another case of "fifty cents on the dollar." [Laughter.] The sentiment to which you have asked me to reply, calls up olden and

VERY SWEET REMINISCENCES.

I arrived among the "forty-niners," and shortly after our friend here arrived also. Our callings in life were different. He was of the profession of the stage, and before I entered the ministry I was a member of the press. At that time in California the gentlemen of the stage and the gentlemen of the press were very apt to form warm and very strong friendships, and it was so in regard to Mr. Booth and myself. More than a quarter of a century has passed—indeed it is twenty years since our honored guest plucked the first leaves of his laurel crown—and yet I do not believe the incidents of that occasion are more deeply traced in his memory than they are in mine. He had come out to California, a mere youth of 18 years, in company with his famous father, then in the prime of life and at the meridian of his renown. And I remember especially the Cassio, which he played to his father's Iago, in the Jenny Lind Theater, and the Richmond, which he played to his father's Richard. (Dr. Ewer turned to Mr. Booth, who was sitting at his left, and said, "I suppose you hardly remember them." "I don't remember anything about them," said Mr. Booth.) Well, I do, very well, resumed Dr. Ewer. One of the editors of the Sacramento *Times and Transcript*, to whose lot it fell to write the theatrical criticisms for that paper, thought he detected in the unknown youth flashes of exceeding promise, and ventured the statement in the columns of the paper. Subsequently, after the departure of his father from California, young Booth was engaged

AT A LITTLE THEATER

Called San Francisco Hall, where he was cast for several months in utility parts, in farces and extravaganzas. Meantime that same editor continued frequently to select the young stranger for more and more laudatory remark; coming out at last with his whole mind and stating that this youth gave promise of a larger fame than any young actor then on the American board. Other friends of the youth, members of his own profession they were, too, in an unselfish—in that generous recognition of histrionic talent which is one of the virtues of the profession (as indeed we have had evidences this afternoon), at last insisted that he should try nothing less than some great Shakespearean character. The consequence was that "Richard III." was tried; and then a few nights afterward "Hamlet." It was a terrible ordeal. The peerless father had, but a few weeks before, illustrated those great creations of Shakespeare. His Hamlet and his incomparable Richard were fresh in the memories of the public. And the San Francisco audience of that day, composed as it was of pioneers representing the fresh and active intellect and culture of the North, the South, the West, of England, and Ireland, and Scotland, were not only one of the most critical of audiences, but one of the most independent, too, in the expression either of censure, of encouragement or of praise. Prestige weighed less with it than with any other audience in England or America. It judged for itself. Actors with some name and fame elsewhere came before it, and it condemned with faint applause; actors and actresses, who subsequently proved famous, but whose talent had not been discovered elsewhere, came before it, and, with quick appreciation, it recognized genius and instantly said, "Come up higher." And the favorable verdict of a San Francisco audience meant, too, gold in the pocket. Richard, as I have said, was tried; and then Hamlet. It was a fearful ordeal. What had the youth's friends been doing? Had they not been rash? What if they had forced the boy forward for him only to meet with jeers for his presumption, and with the crushing discouragement of a defeat at the very opening of a career, which, if walked more deliberately, might end at last in triumph? On that first night of Richard, the editor of whom I speak, in his anxiety, and hope, and nervorsness, was now behind the scenes watching his younger friend—younger by only a few years—and peering out at the audience, and now round and out in front on the outskirts of the audience, watching them and waiting nervously for test speeches and actions on which hung the issue of the evening. The house was crammed. For the first three acts that audience were as

COLD AS A STONE.

I shall never forget the anxiety among young Booth's fellow actors and actresses behind the scenes. "Let him alone, let him alone; don't speak to him," was often whispered, "he'll do it yet." For the first three acts, as I have said, the audience sat cold, impassive, waiting, watching. The fourth act came, and then there was a ripple; the people were stirred by the lambent flashes of genius, as the young man warmed into his part; at last the ice melted, and then came the freshet of applause, round, full and free. [Applause.] Then, after a few nights, came "Hamlet;" how "the coming event cast its shadow before" on that evening! The nineteen-year-old boy that took the part, though a rough diamond, was yet a diamond. [Applause.] And the next morning the editor aforesaid made statement to such effect as this, viz: That in young "Ted" the public had seen one who (and in a very few years, too,) would be recognized as a great American tragedian—fully the peers of his elders, Macready, Forest [applause], and almost, if not quite, the peer even of his illustrious father himself. [Applause.] The subsequent morning the editor was attacked in some of the other morning papers for his foolish and extravagant prediction. I remember that one writer said "it was an insult to the intelligence of the public." Then followed a discussion, in which, I am afraid, there was some little heat displayed on both sides. Finally the editor said: "Well, he is but 19 years old, and we can afford to wait, and see."

WE HAVE WAITED,

And Mr. Chairman have we not seen? [Applause.] But, pardon me, my five minutes are a good deal more than up, and I will say no more. Dr. Ewer resumed his seat amidst calls to "go on." Rising again, he said: A flood of thoughts come to the mind, but I will only say one thing. We all know that the mantle of the father has fallen to the son. But I do not believe there are many here who are aware of what the exact cut of that mantle is, and of what peculiar material it was made. What I am going to say occurred three years before the event of which I have just spoken. Young Booth was then only fifteen years old. The famous father was strongly opposed to either of his sons adopting the profession of the stage. It so happened that while the father was playing an engagement at the Boston Museum, some of the members of the company, induced the boy Edwin to try some subordinate part in Richard III.

THE FIRST INTIMATION

The father had of the fact was seeing his son's name on the theater placard at the door of the museum. "Are you going to take that part?" said the father to the boy. "Yes, father," was the reply. "Well, you are a fool," was the laconic rejoinder. Young Booth then was accustomed to assist his father in the dressing-room, and it was the invariable custom of the father, after riding home at the close of a play, to attire himself in a red flannel dressing-gown, put on a red flannel night-cap, eat a bowl of gruel and then retire. The evening of the performance came. The boy, attired for the part, presented himself in his father's dressing-room. His father, prepared for the stage, was sitting with his feet up, smoking a cigar. "Are you going to take that part?" was the paternal salutation. "Yes, father" "Well, are you letter-perfect?" "I think I am, father," the boy responded. "Bosworth field, eh?" said the father, eying his boy from head to foot. "How did you get there sir?" This set the boy a-thinking. "I suppose, father, I must have got there on horseback." "Well, where are your spurs, then?" "They didn't give me any from the property-room." "Well, here, take mine." And the boy unbuckled the spurs from his father's feet and put them on his own. After the play they both returned home in a carriage together, the father silent all the way. Arrived at home, the father donned his dressing-gown, sat down to the little stand on which was his bowl of gruel, the boy meantime taking his seat on the other side of the stand. The great tragedian picked up his red-flannel night-cap in silence, and after a moment's hesitation, rose, leaned forward, clapped it on the boy's head, and shoving the bowl over to him, said, "There, eat your gruel." [Applause.] Such was the peculiar cut and shape, and such was the material out of which the mantle was made that fell by the great father's own hands, from his own head to the head of his great son. [Laughter and applause.]

A daughter of Dr. Oatman of Sacramento, and a daughter of Mr. Martin, and another young lady were poisoned at East Oakland Thursday by eating ice-cream sold by an itinerant vender. The ice-cream was sour, and had been kept in a copper vessel. Their lives were saved by antidotes.

The boring of Dr. Du Bois' artesian well, near San Rafael, was formally begun on the 22d. Rev. Jas. McDonald offered prayer; Judge Bowers spoke, after which lunch was partaken of.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—The Oregon steamer arrived this morning with about 3,000 barrels. We quote the various brands as follows: Best City Extra, $5 62½; Bakers' Extra, $5 40@5 55; Superfine, $3 50@4; interior Extra, $5@5 50; interior Superfine, $3 50@4; Oregon Extra, $4 50@5; choice do, $5@5 25; Oregon Superfine, $3 50@4; Walla Walla Extra, $4 90@5 12½ ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—More samples of new were offering on 'Change. For what may be classed as good No. 1 $1 55 was asked, without meeting with any response. Shippers did nothing of consequence today, though willing to give $1 40 for their own selection. Imports from Oregon appear to have about ceased, the steamer to-day bringing but a small quantity. Business continues dull, and little improvement is expected until the holidays. We quote No. 1 at $1 55@1 60; No. 2, $1 45@1 52½ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Included in the receipts to-day was a consignment of 1,500 ctls brewing, which was sold prior to arrival at 82½c ₱ ctl. The market is very dull, and holders are almost tired of waiting for a favorable turn. A small lot of 300 sks coast feed was reported at 70c ₱ ctl, which has been the ruling figure for more than two weeks. Brewing is quotable at 77½@80c; feed, 65@70c; Chevalier, $1 20@1 30 for choice bay, and 85c@$1 10 for coast.

OATS—Buyers were not conspicuous to-day. The offerings were not lavish, but they were passed without notice. Stocks are heavy, and prices have a weak tendency. We quote: Humboldt, $1 40@1 50; coast, $1@1 25; Oregon and Washington Territory, $1 20@1 45; Surprise, $1 55@1 60 ₱ ctl.

HAY—But little variation is shown by reported transactions. Sale of 300 bales poor stock at $6 ₱ ton. Cargo lots on the wharf range from $6 to $12 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—The first Figs of the season appeared today from the orchard of H. & W. Brinck at Winters, Solano county, selling at 60c ₱ lb. The receipts of Cherries to-day were the largest yet this year. Blackberries arrived in poor condition, being badly bruised and almost unsalable. San Jose Raspberries have the preference over other shipments, the consignments coming in better order and the baskets being well filled. A fresh invoice of Mexican Limes arrived this morning by steamer. Following are jobbing quotations: Apples, 50@60c ₱ box, according to size, and 30@35c ₱ basket; pears, 50@75c ₱ box, and 30@35c ₱ basket; apricots, $1 10@1 25 ₱ box; blackberries, 5@8c ₱ basket; cherries, 5@7c for common, and 7½@9c ₱ lb for choice; figs, 60c; cherry plums, $1@1 50 ₱ box; peaches, $1 50@2 50; gooseberries, 4@5c for ordinary, and 7@8c ₱ lb for English; raspberries, $6@8 50 ₱ chest for San Jose and 5@6c ₱ basket for Newcastle; strawberries, $8@10; currants, $8@8 50 ₱ chest; oranges range from $3 75 to $4 25 ₱ box for California, according to quality; Tahiti oranges, $30@35 ₱ thousand; lemons, $9@10 ₱ box for Sicily; limes, $7@9 for Mexican; pineapples, $7@9 ₱ dozen; tamarinds, 12@15c ₱ lb; bananas, $2 50@5 ₱ bunch.

BUTTER—The market exhibits no particular strength, and though there is no actual change in rates, dealers are disposed to shade a trifle if necessary to effect a large transaction. Strictly choice, however, is firmly held at top rates. We quote good to choice at 21@23½c ₱ lb, the latter an extreme figure for fancy dairies; inferior to ordinary, 17@19c, inside rate for mixed lots from country stores. New firkin is quotable at 20@22½c ₱ lb. Small transactions of pick ed are reported at 22½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We quote California at 7@8c for inferior, and 9@10c ₱ lb for good to choice.

EGGS—Close upon 500 cs Eastern have arrived within the last forty-eight hours, causing still further weakness in prices. Bakers just now buy very lightly, as fruit is largely used by consumers in place of pastry, and their regular trade is temporarily curtailed by the departure of many of their patrons to country resorts. Generally business is very quiet, grocers and retail dealers only taking stock enough to last from day to day. We quote fresh laid California at 19@21c ₱ dozen. Eastern are quotable at 17@18c ₱ dozen, with an occasional advance for a prime article.

POULTRY—Market has a weak tendency. We quote: Turkeys, 12½@16c for live; Roosters, $5@5 50 for old and $7 50@8 50 for young; Hens, $6@7 50; Broilers, $3@5, according to size; Ducks, $4@4 50 ₱ dozen; Geese, $1 25@1 75 ₱ pair.

WOOL—The market has a slightly stronger tone. Private advices from Boston indicate some movement at that center, thought not as yet very pronounced. The sales for the week ending to-day are reported to be larger than for a like period in two months. Under the circumstances holders here feel somewhat encouraged. We understand that the Anderson valley clip has been generally distributed among dealers in parcels to suit. Possibly 200,000 lbs would be the limit in weight, and though we have not been given exact figures, it is generally understood that 29@30c ₱ lb would be pretty close to the prices paid by the various purchasers. We quote: 16@19c for burry, 20@21½c for slightly burry, and 22@24c for free southern and San Joaquin. Northern is quotable at 23@25c for heavy and 27@31c ₱ lb for fancy grades.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, June 25th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is dull, and Wheat unsettled, latter at $1 10@1 15.

WOOL Dull.

CHICAGO, June 25th.

WHEAT—89½c for July.

BACON—$6 90 for short rib sides.

PORK—$12 for July.

LARD—$6 67½ for July.

LIVERPOOL, June 25th.

WHEAT—Good to choice California, 9s 5d to 9s 10d. Spot lots are flat, and 1d lower; floating cargoes are very flat; no business doing in cargoes on passage for shipment; off coast cargoes, 46s, a decline of 6d; French country markets very heavy; weather in England showery.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25, 1880.

MORNING SESSION.

50 Ophir	62	325 Bullion	1 45@1 50
380 Mexican	7⅞@7⅞	100 Exchequer	1 65
175 G. & C.	3 40@3 45	175 Overman	85c
220 Best & Belcher	8⅛@8⅞	540 A pha	5⅞@5
300 California	2 10@2 05	200 Justice	75c
110 Savage	2 70	450 Union	19⅝@19⅞
205 Con. Va	3 30@3 25	180 Al a	1 95
375 Chollar	3	10 Julia	60c
100 Potosi	2 20	1 5 Caledonia	50@55c
150 H. & Nor	4⅛@4 20	210 Silver Hill	45@40c
100 C. Point	1⅛@1 70	550 Andes	95c@1 10
260 Y. Jacket	5⅛@6	15 Ward	1 30
50 Imperial	35c	400 Scorpion	1⅛@⅞ 40
110 Belcher	2 65@2 10	80 B ton	1 10
170 S. Nevada	11⅛@11⅞	100 Mackey	10@15c
20 Utah	8⅞		

AFTERNOON SESSION

75 Eureka	17	500 Champion	80c
200 Belmont	15c	60 Booker	5 c
250 Belle	10⅞	400 Q Bee	0c
50