THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 28, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 100¾ for 4s of 1907; 103¾ for 5s of 1881; 111¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; silver bars, 114¼; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¾d; consols, 98 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s 112¾; 4½s, 114¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 11d@10s 4d for good to choice California.

The stock market at San Francisco still remains quiet, with no changes worthy of mention.

Mrs. Annie Lynch fatally stabbed Alex. Mattieson Monday evening, at Portland, Or.

The Victoria militia go into camp for ten days to-morrow.

Chinese brothels are being raided by the police at Victoria.

Fire at Empire City, Or.; also at Willows, Colusa county.

Some one is poisoning valuable dogs at Dixon, causing great indignation.

The Coroner's jury at Oakland yesterday charged Edward F. Schroeder with the crime of murder for killing Dr. Lefevre.

The Union Guard of San Francisco arrived at Santa Cruz yesterday.

John Diggs (colored) was lynched at Rockville, Md., yesterday morning by a mob, who overpowered the officers having him in charge.

Dr. Tanner has entered upon the thirtieth day of his fast, and is still confident that he will triumph.

Three men were smothered with black damp on Monday in a coal mine near Pottsville, Pa.

A furniture factory was destroyed by fire at St. Louis yesterday.

General Hancock has been assigned to the command of the Department of the South during the absence of General Augur.

The gold en route from Europe to New York amounts to $1,600,000.

The Egyptian obelisk is to be erected in Central Park, New York.

Edison has abandoned his efforts to devise an electric light.

The population of Brooklyn is now said to be 567,000.

A steamer from Liverpool brought to New York Monday 371 immigrants.

The Canton of Schwiz, Switzerland, has re-established capital punishment.

Admiral Sir F. Seymour will command in the naval demonstration of the Powers against Turkey.

The Democrats of the Third Virginia District have nominated George D. Wise for Congress.

The old Pine-street Church, at Boston, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $25,000.

Congressman Murch has been renominated by the Maine Democrats.

General Grant and party arrived yesterday at Manitou, Col.

A child was burned to death and a young lady fatally injured at Denver, Col., yesterday, by the explosion of a coal oil can.

A cloudburst did much damage yesterday on the Utah Southern Railroad.

In two hours Sunday, at Fort Grant, A. T., 2.50 inches of rain fell.

The Czar has withdrawn his objections to receiving Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Embassador.

The bodies of all but four of the victims of the Detroit river yacht disaster have been recovered.

Charles Peterson was burned to death at Detroit yesterday.

The *Commonwealth* of Richmond, Va., announces its permanent suspension.

A boat containing five boys was upset on Carson river Monday evening, and one of the party drowned.

THE LEFEVRE MURDER.

A shocking murder was committed in Oakland on Monday. A young married man named Schroeder walked into the office of a dentist named Lefevre, and shot him mortally without explanation of any kind. Subsequently it was given out that the wife of the murderer had accused the victim of having outraged her while she was under the influence of chloroform. Whether this is the story to be relied upon by the defense has not yet appeared, but if it is, the only possible conclusion is that the defense is fearfully inadequate. In the first place the circumstances under which Dr. Lefevre was in the habit of operating appears to have utterly precluded the possibility of such a crime on his part. It is the testimony of his assistants that he never operated upon a female patient without witnesses, and those who are at all familiar with the effects of chloroform and other anæsthetics upon women will be aware that all dentists have good cause for just such caution. For it is a fact well known to medical men that women are frequently subject to hallucinations when under the influence of these drugs, and that in this peculiar condition they are apt to form the impression that they have been improperly dealt with. The books abound with similar charges against dentists and physicians, and most of them have been made under circumstances leaving no possibility of doubt as to the illusive nature of the belief. It would seem that the drug in such cases produces mental effects corresponding closely to those of various hysterical affections, under the influence of which latter diseases women have often made the most preposterous accusations against innocent persons, and have conducted themselves in a way to make it evident that they were temporarily insane. It seems, however, that in the present case the husband accepted his wife's statement without the least inquiry, and that he instantly rushed off to kill the supposed assailant of his honor and domestic peace. It is perhaps necessary to point out further that, however strongly the homicidal tendency may arise even in cases where the evidence is much more conclusive than here, no man can be justified in taking upon himself the functions of the Courts. The expression "taking the law into one's own hands" is indeed misleading. The man who kills another under such circumstances takes no law into his hands. On the contrary he outrages all law, and he becomes himself the most heinous criminal. There has been far too much sentimental and loose talk about matters of this kind. It might be thought, indeed, that the law was at last only an auxiliary machinery, good enough for trifling cases, but to be not such whenever grave circumstances arose. This is not a civilized but a barbarous view to take, and it is time the fact was recognized. No injury justifies homicides, but an attempt to murder. In the case under notice it seems only too probable that a dreadful murder has been committed upon no better justification than the hallucination of an hysterical woman. Should this prove to be the case, what position will the murderer occupy? He appears to have made no investigation, to have given his victim no opportunity for defense or explanation, and having shot him down as though he had been a dog, he seems to think that he has done a praiseworthy deed. This is a very shocking case, and if it turns out as some men think it will, the community will have a conflict of off-hand murders which may cause a healthy reaction against the border-ruffian method of redressing real or fancied injuries.

The Olympia (W. T.) *Transcript* learns that some three to four farmers of Thurston county went east of the mountains last fall and have not yet returned, leaving their wives to manage the farms. This spring these brave women put in the crops, attended the stock, and now these women may be seen driving their own teams into town marketing their own products. One of the number is a young wife, ambitious, and possessing the pluck that would put in the shade the efforts of many of our young farmer friends, can be seen "slashing" down brush on her farm. She has, by her own hands, laid down some eight acres of brush, and will in a few weeks touch a torch to the heap. This land will be ready for the hoe and plow this fall.

POLITICAL TOM-TOM BEATING.

The Democrats have begun the campaign this year with so remarkable an ebullition of bravado that it might be thought their leaders supposed it possible to carry the Presidential election by mere declamation. This exhibition of braggadocio is the more singular when it is seen how little substantial basis there is for any premature rejoicing on the Democratic side. It is true that at least they have a Union soldier at the head of their ticket, but when that is said all is said. They have the same old bad record to defend, the same objections to clear away, the same obstacles to encounter which have always hitherto prevented them from succeeding. Their present premature boastings are therefore exceedingly impudent and foolish, and we do not wonder that the New York *Herald*, which is supposed just now to be a sort of independent Democratic journal, rebukes them sharply for their school-boy antics. The *Herald* says: "The simple truth is, that in "order to win the Democrats need to cease "fuddling their brains with gas and froth "as soon as possible, and apply themselves "to prove to the country that they are fit "to run and capable of governing the "United States. The Republicans have "no need to show capacity for Govern-"ment. They have demonstrated it for "twenty years. This much is only to "prove fitness to retain power, and ca-"pacity to wield it. But the Democrats "have a double burden of proofs to sus-"tain, and no time to spare, and they "must prepare for some costly sacrifices "in the demonstration. If they are fit to "govern they must confirm the sincerity of "the revenues tariff and free ship resolu-"tions of the Cincinnati platform in the "conduct of their canvass. This may cost "them Pennsylvania irretrievably. They "must antagonize the Republican plans by "profuse appropriations for internal im-"provements. This may weaken them "in the Mississippi Valley. They must "set their faces against repudiation in any "guise. This may sacrifice the electoral "vote of Virginia. They must demand "absolute stability in the value of the na-"tional currency, which is impossible "so long as legal tender green-"backs are afloat, and eighty-eight "cent silver dollars are coined by "the ton. This may immolate them in "Indiana." The *Herald* thinks that if they are afraid to do all these things they may as well give up hope of success. If that is their only chance, however, it may be set down as gone already, for nothing can be more certain than that they will follow none of the suggestions quoted above. The *Herald* would apparently be pleased to see the Democrats win the fight, and therefore it tenders them the best advice it can give. But if Democratic success is dependent upon honest and faithful living up to the platform, and the carrying out of sound national legislation, it is the wildest folly to expect anything of the kind, for the Democratic party has at every step shown a total incapacity to realize the actual needs of the country.

The present beating of tom-toms is quite of a piece with all its previous proceedings, and rightly examined it will be sure to be a forlorn hope. The Democratic leaders are sagacious enough to perceive that they are not prepared for sober argument; that their support is too discordant on all living issues, and their record too bad, to give them any hope of success in controversy. And therefore they are resolved, as the only course open to them, to whoop up the biggest shouting they can, and make their campaign one of tom-tom beating exclusively, trusting to the cohesive power of public plunder for the strength of the final charge on the day of election. As usual this Democratic plan is fatuous. The leaders might have learned in all these years of fierce contest that the Republican party is not to be frightened or overcome as the walls of Jericho were thrown down, by a severe blowing of trumpets. The organization which has governed the country for twenty years shows something of political methods, and it understands itself well enough to proceed quietly without losing ground. It will soon bring the Democrats off their high horse nonsense. They will be obliged to realize that the country is not prepared to take them at their own estimate, but that they must bring credentials and proofs of capacity sufficient to outweigh all the services of their opponents. Can they do this? The *Herald* seems to assume that they can if they will. We, on the other hand, declare that it is not in their power to vindicate their pretenses, and that this is the true reason for their hysterical and continued rejoicings. The fact is that when it comes to a question of proofs of capacity and trustworthiness they must be thrown out of Court, for all the evidence in these premises only tells the other way. Nor have they any policy of a kind to recommend them. States rights is their special predilection, and nullification, and both of them they must disclaim before they can get a hearing. They are inspired by the great hope of filling the eighty thousand offices of the republic, and beyond that the majority of them do not look. The few who have deeper purposes are contemplating schemes the consummation of which would neutralize all the work done in suppressing the rebellion, and it is not by ventilating such projects that they can expect to make votes. They think they have an easy campaign before them, but they will find it the hardest and hottest they have ever been engaged in.

MR. BERGH DESERTS HIS COLORS.

We learn with surprise and dismay that Mr. Bergh, the life-long champion of the animal world, has deserted his colors, and literally abandoned the cats of New York to destruction. He is represented as declaring that there are too many cats in the Empire city, and that they ought to be thinned out. Nay, he has even proposed methods for slaughtering them *en masse*, and in short it is only too apparent that he has been demoralized by these feline serenaders which produce such steady crops of bootjacks and hair-braiders in the backyards of New York. Mr. Bergh does not appear to perceive, however, that in "go-"ing back" on the cats, he is weakening his authority terribly. In fact he is like the liberal preachers who to meet modern ideas surrender the doctrines of plenary importance, only to discover that they have thrown their best known anchor away, and that they are thenceforth incapable of withstanding the attacks of the wicked. He will find when it is too late that in abandoning the midnight cats he has undermined his whole system, and he will no longer be regarded as the crazy but consistent champion of everything animate save mankind.

The paupers and insane of Clackamas county, Oregon, for the last fiscal year, cost $1,353. Of this amount $1,100 was expended for paupers, and the county is now considering, as a question of economy, the purchase and establishment of a poor farm.

THE OBELISK.

The Egyptian Obelisk has arrived at New York, or as the *Post* of that city puts it, "The silent guardian that for ages "stood by the Temple of the Setting Sun "at Heliopolis has followed that orb three "thousand miles across the western sea." Now that the Obelisk has arrived safely, the first fact that will strike all who possess common sense will be its utter incongruity with its surroundings. The idea of deporting these monuments of our earliest civilization, and setting them up as decorations for modern cities, is indeed thoroughly Gothic. London and New York have committed the same folly, and both are equally to blame. Egyptian obelisks have their habitat on the border of the Nile, and they cannot be transplanted without at once losing all their native significance, and making their new surroundings ridiculous. The only consideration which suggests itself in contemplating this vandalism is the thought that ages hence, when the transient works of this race of flimsy builders have crumbled away, and a few brick-grown mounds reach the sites of our most pretentious public edifices, Macauley's New Zealander will appear on the scene, and discerning this obelisk (which is tolerably sure to outlast any contemporary structures) will proceed to erect an ingenious theory of the peopling of the American continent by the old inhabitants of the Nile Valley. Nor is it improbable that the hypothesus so built up would be at least as plausible, and perhaps even as near the truth as a great many theories which have engaged the attention of the learned in our own times, and have formed the beliefs of thousands of confiding souls. In truth there is danger in bringing the enduring work of the Egyptians into competition with our frail and ephemeral structures, and those who have any regard for the future reputation of the American nation ought to have protested against the measure while yet there was time.

THE REVENUE QUESTION.

A New York journal professes to think that though platforms as a rule mean little, yet that the Democratic resolutions about a tariff for revenue only, do mean something, inasmuch as the Democracy has always been a free trade party, and that "if they should get in they would give "effect, in a more or less marked degree, "to this declaration." Our esteemed contemporary appears to have completely forgotten that the Democrats have now had control of Congress for some time, and that though they have had full opportunity to show their faith by their works, they have never done anything to prove their preference for the doctrine they profess. At the last session they absolutely refused to agree to a tariff reform measure, and they acted only as obstructionists when bills looking to this end were introduced. Why, then, should it be thought probable that if they had full control of the Government they would be more faithful to their original principles than they now are? The fact is that they have not for the last twenty years shown any regard for free trade, and we predict that during the present campaign they will never so much as suggest the thing, save where Protection is already dead. No Democrat will go down into Pennsylvania and preach Free Trade this fall, but every Democrat who speaks there will interpret the plank in the Cincinnati platform as meaning Protection, when rightly understood. The party has no longer any convictions which it is not perfectly willing to change to-morrow should they appear to be unpalatable; at least while campaigns are pending.

SPIRAL ENERGY.—Starting with his theory that the energy of a bar magnet acts along spiral lines, Dr. Shettle surmises that the energy proceeding from the sun and striking the earth on the zone of the ecliptic traverses the earth in a spiral path, and finally emerges at the magnetic poles. The spiral of energy is "right-handed" at one pole and "left-handed" at the other, like the magnetic force in a magnet, and the electric discharge in Crookes' vacuum tubes. Like to precession and nutation, he holds that these spiral paths are constantly changing and producing magnetic variations, and he suspects that the magnetic poles will complete a cycle corresponding to the period of precession. Altogether, spiral energy is made to play a most important part by Dr. Shettle. He holds that all bodies exhibit magnetic properties just in the degree that they are capable of changing the energy traversing them into the spiral form. The solar radiance on this hypothesis would not only be the cause of terrestrial magnetism, but of gravity itself, as well as a host of other phenomena, such as those of electricity and those attending tornadoes, cyclones, water-spouts, etc. The Doctor by no means intends to confine his theory to the earth, but makes its operation universal.

EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.—The recent excavation of a house in Pompeii, which is perhaps the largest and best preserved of all antique dwellings known, has excited the greatest interest. The building, two stories high, contains a double atrium and tablinium. In the middle of the spacious peristyle there stands an ornamental fountain. A complete bath has also been found, which will doubtless throw much light upon questions of arrangement. It is this part of the complex Roman dwelling-house upon which the opinions of archæological authorities have hitherto been most at variance. The decorative paintings of the interior have been executed with great taste and are well preserved. Those of the second story, representing marine animals, are especially interesting. The frescoes of the two wings of the building show scenes of animal life like those much in vogue about the advent of the Christian era, and known from many examples previously discovered in the buried cities. These excellently preserved works, so characteristic of the time and place in which they were executed, cannot but add valuable illustrations to the history of Roman painting. An early publication of the plan and details of the house is promised by the Archæological Society.

ANGELS.—The Rev. Mr. White of New Hampshire has founded a sect called Angelic Believers. They believe in the disposition of angels to visit earth's people, if they were only properly encouraged. His object is to restore the old sociability between human and angelic beings. In a sermon lately White said that it would not surprise him to have angels call upon him at any time, and he held himself in readiness to give them welcome. Three boys resolved that White's faith should be rewarded. One of them borrowed three of his sister's night-gowns, and got three pair of chicken wings, which were fastened on the shoulders of the white garments. With some other fixings by way of disguise, the boys went at night to the cottage of White. They knocked and said they were angels. He examined their wings and raiment, and was satisfied. They were hungry, and asked for kid. White had no kid. A fatted calf would do. White had no calf, and offered them pork, at which they turned up their noses. Some cold chicken was set before them, and hard cider, and they were enjoying the repast when Mrs. White came in. She was suspicious, and examined the flowing garments, on which she saw the name "Blodgett" marked. "Ole man," she cried, "I've washed all three o' them night-gowns afore." The Whites locked the door, took off the angelic robes, used up two broomsticks on the boys, and turned them out to go home like common mortals.

I HAVE TRIED Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters, and find they are all they are recommended to be. O. N. CRONKITE, Sacramento.

CARL SCHURZ.

WHAT HE HAD TO SAY ABOUT MATTERS POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE.

The arrival in California of a man who has filled so large a part in the history of the country as Carl Schurz invests the occasion with public importance and interest, which are augmented by the fact that he is at the head of one of the most important departments of the national Government. To these is to be added the fact Mr. Schurz is an example of what a foreigner can do in this Republic. A refugee from European kingly power, he fled to America, where his native ability paved the way for him to attain the position of honor—a place of lofty trust—he now fills, the open esteem and admiration of one of the great political parties of the Union, and the respect for and acknowledgment of his genius and statesmanship by all. Mr. Schurz, as Secretary of the Interior, determined to visit and inspect some of the Indian reservations, and Mr. Schurz, as a private individual, resolved to take his two daughters with him and make a flying trip to California as a part of his summer recreation. He inspected the Pyramid Lake Reservation, in Nevada, the other day, as the western limit of his official visit, and, before extending the tour into the Yellowstone country, in his private capacity he started for California to spend

A FEW DAYS

In this favored clime. He left Reno at 7 A. M. for this State. At the same hour a representative of the RECORD-UNION left this city by an up train, and landing at Auburn, awaited the arrival of the lightning express, or, as the railroad men term it, No. 6, in order to enjoy an opportunity for an hour's quiet conversation with the Secretary on matters of public importance, and concerning which his expressions will be read with interest.

Mr. Schurz was found in a Union Pacific parlor car, surrounded by the members of his party—the two Misses Schurz, his nephew, Mr. Miles; his friend, Henry Gaullieur, of Kimball, Gaullieur & Co., New York, and his private secretary, E. D. Hanna. The Secretary received his visitor cordially, and extended to him the hospitalities of his car. The purpose of the call was announced and Mr. Schurz, with an amused expression, at once began to forestall an interview by turning the tables upon his caller and applying to the journalist the conversational test himself, but with what was evidently a sincere desire to gain information from all sources relative to the State he had just entered. His questions ran rapidly, something after this order.

"I suppose I will find the changes very marked since I was here in 1869?"

"Oh, yes; I spoke at the City Gardens at the time to which you refer."

"What do Republicans think about carrying the State?"

"Ah! I'm glad to hear that you believe you will win."

"What has become of the agitation party—the Workingmen's Kearney party?"

"I expected as much, and thought they'd go back to the Democracy, where most of them came from. But you say a few have rallied for the Greenback party? It's no use."

"How are the Germans standing on the political issues?"

"No; I suppose the campaign has not sufficiently advanced for you to determine as to the extent of changes yet, but am glad to hear so many are for Garfield."

"You think the native Californians will have considerable to do with the result? Will Mr. Pacheco make a canvass in the south of the State?"

"You say business stagnated in California, especially in San Francisco? As I expected. The people attribute it to the labor agitation? Well, that was to be expected. The result is not surprising."

"What do you people think of the Chinese question now? Is it still prominent?"

"Of course, I know the people of California are nearly all opposed to the immigration, but are none opposing the agitation?" [Mr. Schurz, subsequently remarking on this topic, expressed the hope that the question will be settled satisfactorily to this people, said that a strong prejudice had been created against it at the East, by the advent of Kearney there, and his loud-mouthed brawling and profanity, and that the people took Kearney for a fair example of all the people opposing Chinese immigration.]

The conversation then drifted, Mr. Schurz freshening it constantly by questions, to the subject of immigration to the State—is it desired; the productions of the soil; the capabilities of the foothills; what a man with small means or no means can do on land here; the availability of labor; results of fruit and grape culture in the foothills, etc.; and finally, by making a dead-set with a question, the news man got

A GIMLET-POINTED QUESTION

in, and the Secretary was driven to an answer.

Question—Mr. Schurz, what is your opinion of the political situation at the East?

Answer—Well, really, I don't care to be interviewed. Now, please don't write down all I shall say; but you may say, if my opinion is of value, that I consider the outlook for the Republican party at the East most hopeful. It is too early in the campaign yet to say more than that, but there is the strongest ground for the belief that the party will win the victory.

Q.—How about Pennsylvania?

A.—No well-informed Democrat now expresses any hope of overcoming the Republican majority there. Pennsylvania must be conceded to us.

Q.—The Democrats here do not admit it.

A.—Oh, well, at the opening of a campaign they are always jubilant, always claiming great things; the Democracy is especially strong in that line in every campaign.

Q.—Ohio, you of course, reckon for Garfield?

A.—Unquestionably.

Q.—And as to Indiana?

A.—Our prospects there are brighter than they have been for years. Our friends are very confident there. At the same time they recognize the fact that hard work must be done, and they are doing it.

Q.—What effect will that Supreme Court decision have there?

A.—I think a bad one for Democrats. It created great dissatisfaction among both Democrats and Republicans who voted for the constitutional amendments, and many Democrats, it is believed, will not support their ticket because of it.

Q.—You think then that it will affect the Presidential election?

A.—I think so. You remember that two Democratic Judges gave dissenting opinions.

Q.—What do you think of New York, and the Republican prospect there?

A.—I cannot tell. New York is a contested State. Republican friends there speak very confidently, and are full of hope of a decisive victory in that State.

Q.—Illinois, Iowa and the West, are conceded Republican?

A.—They are certainly to be so set down. In fact they are not discussed at all.

Q.—Will the Republican party at the East make a vigorous campaign in the South?

A.—I am not informed as to that, but I learn that Governor Jewell is in favor of doing so.

Q.—What, Mr. Schurz, do you consider the situation to be?

THE SITUATION.

A.—We have two parties in fact, one favoring a change, one willing to let well enough alone. Those are the two great parties. My special views I fully set forth in my speech at Indianapolis, which the RECORD-UNION published to-day, and I need not go into detail over that ground. I have there said all I care to repeat as to the parties. Now we must, as Republicans, appeal to the conservative elements—the independent voter is the man to decide this contest. I mean the voter who votes independent of party. What do the Democrats in California indicate their line of attack to be?

A.—Thus far we have had but few of them on the stand. Two of the Democratic electors have been on the stump. One threw mud at General Garfield, and spoke of nothing else but "Credit Mobilier" and "De Golyer contract."

Mr. Schurz—That will not avail them anything. There's nothing in it. At the East people don't pay any attention to it.

A.—The other devoted himself to States rights largely, and declared that the nomination of General Hancock has taken the bloody shirt out of the campaign, and robbed the Republicans of their weapon.

Mr. Schurz—Why the bloody shirt, if in the campaign—admitting what the Democrats claim for the argument's sake—would have no effect upon it. Look at our elections two years ago where the bloody shirt wasn't even mentioned, and look at the results of the canvasses—the Republican victories.

Q.—How long will you stay in San Francisco, Mr. Schurz?

A.—Four days, and then we go to Yosemite, and then directly East.

Q.—Why, you make a short stop?

A.—Yes, of necessity. I have to be in Salt Lake August 7th.

Q.—Will you speak to the people in San Francisco?

A.—I cannot say. I have but a brief time to stop, and I do not expect to speak at all.

Q.—The people of Sacramento expect to hear you in their city.

A.—Oh, I can't think of it.

Q.—Can't you stop over as you return?

A.—I cannot see how I can do so.

Q.—They will be disappointed in Sacramento.

A.—We can't tell now; it seems very im probable that we can stop over. I must be in Salt Lake August 7th. I go north from there to the Yellowstone country. I have just come from the Pyramid Lake Reservation.

Q.—How did you find matters there, if it is not a state secret?

A.—Very satisfactory. The Piutes there cannot do so well as they might, because of the lack of agricultural land. They are employed largely by the whites, and seem to be contented. These people are quite scattered, and find employment at different points. The whites say they would not for anything, hardly, be deprived of the Indians as hired laborers, and seem to be satisfied with them.

Q.—Referring again to the campaign, Mr. Schurz, what is your opinion of the whole outlook for the Republicans?

A.—Very promising, very hopeful. The conservative business people are going for Garfield I think. All the factions we must expect to go to the Democracy.

Q.—But the Greenbackers—are they counted as of effect in the campaign as a party, and will their vote make matters doubtful in any State?

A.—The Greenback party we in the East do not count in the fight as being liable to produce any effect.

Q.—Is there any alarm among the business men of the East at the possibility of a change from one party to the other in power?

A.—I can't say as to that. The campaign is not sufficiently opened yet to tell what the feeling may be fully among that class; but to the conservative business element, which I believe is coming to the support of the party, we must appeal. As I said in my remarks at Indianapolis, to the business man, the manufacturer, the farmer, the question is, where does their safety reside—in which party? And, as I said there, I can't see what there is to induce them to leave the path of safety for an uncertain one. By the way, have you seen Secretary Thompson?

A.—No, sir. He went to Mare Island yesterday. He is expected to speak in this State. President Hayes is to visit California this fall, you know?

Q.—When? Is it settled as to date?

A.—In September. It is understood to be settled that he will attend the State Fair as the guest of the State Agricultural Society. Let me ask you once more as to Indiana, what is it gives the Republicans such hope there?

A.—Mr. English is not popular there, the Greenback nominee for Governor is unpopular, the decision of the Supreme Court has disgusted great numbers and will hurt the Democratic party. The Republicans are doing good work and men are thinking, and so the outlook encourages the Republicans greatly.

Q.—I would like to ask you other specific questions as to other States——

A.—I have told you all I have personal knowledge of. I have told you how the prospect seems to me. I have no definite information further, or I would give it to you. I don't care to have you write down any more. I've set out in the speech published in the RECORD-UNION my views as to the campaign and fully.

FURTHER CONVERSATION.

At this point dinner was announced for the party, the conversation came to a close, and the visitor retired. In the above report the language of Mr. Schurz has been condensed, but for convenience the questions and answers have been preserved in the first person. Mr. Schurz was not inclined to express himself positively as a political prophet, and plainly indicated that he did not set himself up in that capacity, and that he regards the possibilities of the future as altogether too uncertain in politics for any one, however settled in his own opinions and beliefs, to make expression of them in a manner to lead others to rely upon them. He frequently said that the independent voter must decide the election, and to his thorough conviction as to what he should do Republicans should address themselves. As to the bloody shirt business, its elimination from the campaign he a second time referred, saying that there was no need to shake it for straight Republicans, and Democrats no one expected to influence by it, and it was therefore of no effect, and had not been for years in politics. He inquired warmly concerning Senator Booth, expressed his high esteem for ex-Senator Casserly, and said he wished to meet him. He asked after Captain Eads, and hoped to meet him also. After dinner the representative of the RECORD-UNION again called on Mr. Schurz. Political topics were resumed, the same grounds, in part, gone over again, the Secretary saying he had nothing to add to what he had said and what he had set forth in his speech. He thought this ought to be a campaign of reason entirely, and if it was he had little if any doubt as to the result. He was much interested in the low lands, as the American river was approached, and listened with deep interest to the story of the filling up of the river and the obliteration of its old banks.

He was surprised at the extent of the deposits, and had no idea they were so great or destructive as stated.

"You should go up the Yuba, Feather and Bear rivers and see the effects there."

"I should like to. I saw where, up about Dutch Flat, the hills had been washed down."

"But that is not a circumstance to other works you can easily visit."

"What is being done about it?"

"The engineers hope to build dams to restrain the heavier debris."

"What will become of the lighter sediment?"

"It will continue to come down."

"How do your people benefit, then?"

"The engineers expect to increase the capacity of the river so that it will carry the sediment."

"Ah, yes, I see; and sweep it down into San Francisco bay?"

"I suppose so; or out to sea."

"It is a great question, and your city is, you say, part of the year below the surface level of the waters in the rivers?"

"It is. Remove this trouble, and you will see what a city Sacramento will be."

"Ah, yes; I see. Look at those delightful broad avenues, my daughters. What shade! What handsome avenues! What is the population of Sacramento, sir?"

"We claim about 24,000 or 25,000 as our actual and suburban population. Don't you think, Mr. Secretary, that the Government ought to preserve this Sacramento river, the chief navigable stream of this State?"

"Well, ——"

"Isn't it a natural highway, an inheritance of the people?"

"Certainly."

"Shouldn't the Government prevent its obliteration, think you, and save this inheritance to the people, and keep the stream navigable?"

"Well, but you people of California have permitted this destruction to go on and ——"

Just at this point the train stopped in the depot and a great crowd of people came up to the car. The Secretary came upon the platform and was introduced to Secretary of State Burns, Attorney-General Hart, State Treasurer Wiel, Controller of State Kenfield, Surveyor-General Shanklin, Adjutant General Backus, Messrs. Blanchard, Hornblower, Fritz Post and very many others. He came down on the walkway, was surrounded by the crowd, was introduced to many and manifested a lively pleasure in meeting Sacramentans. He conversed with the gentlemen about him for half an hour, the crowd listening attentively, and Mr. Schurz expressing himself on political matters in response to inquiry much as above reported. He was urged to name a day when he would speak here, but declined to do so, and said that it was hardly probable he would stop over on his return trip. As the bell rang, he bade all about him, a hearty good-by, and entered the car, while the crowd, including not a few red-hot Democrats, who had listened on the outer edges of the crowd to the conversation, voted Carl Schurz "a companionable man and well met, not a bit set up, and a shrewd and wise observer." Many gave voice to this expression.

Mr. Schurz is very tall. His form is thin, upright and sinewy. His hair a dark brown, clusters in short, thick curls about his head, and seems to cause him little care. His whiskers are full and a deep red. His face though thin, appears square in shape, the nose long, the eyes are deep set and brown, the forehead broad and bold; the head large, expanding and broadening between and above the ears, and setting upon a thin neck that pitches just a little forward. All in all, the personnel of the Secretary is pleasing, his manners cordial and inviting, and marked by the least possible formality; yet he preserves a natural dignity which sits upon him easily. He is one of those men, evidently, who can mingle in a crowd in the easiest manner, be one of it, lose none of the respect he inspires by his bearing, and in no wise lessen the personal dignity he possesses.

The party will probably leave San Francisco for Yosemite Sunday or Monday next, and pass Sacramento for the East about the Sunday or Monday following—August 1st or 2d. It is the intention of the Secretary to make a stop or two between here and Salt Lake, and from the last place, about August 7th, take cars for Beaver Canyon, and from there proceed by wheeled conveyance to the Yellowstone region. He purposes reaching Washington about September 6th.

The Cause Discovered.

Most of the readers whose eyes scan these pages have suffered from headache, lassitude, nausea or pains in the back; but we doubt if they knew what the cause was. In nine cases out of ten it was some trouble with the kidneys or liver. This is a truth which has just become known, and the result which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has accomplished. The above-named troubles are caused by disordered kidneys and liver, and the remedy which cures the cause banishes the pains which arise from it. H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

COAST DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE RECENT OAKLAND TRAGEDY.

Schroeder Charged with Murder by the Coroner's Jury.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Visit of Secretary Thompson to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT EMPIRE CITY.

Interesting Items from British Columbia, Utah and Arizona.

CALIFORNIA.

The Oakland Tragedy—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

OAKLAND, July 27th.—At the Coroner's inquest over the body of Dr. Lefevre, shot yesterday by E. F. Schroeder, officer J. B. Fields, the arresting officer, testified that when he met Dr. Brooks and Mr. Schroeder the latter said: "Officer, do your duty. I have shot a man!" The defendant asked if there was any objection to his wife and little daughter accompanying him to the jail. Upon receiving a negative reply, the defendant picked up his little girl in his arms, and together they walked to the City Hall. Schroeder also said that that man had seduced his wife, and no one could seduce his wife and live. Mr. Schroeder was perfectly cool at the time. His wife was also calm. When the party arrived at the City Hall the defendant told his wife to go home and take care of the children, and he would see her again in a day or two.

After some further testimony the jury retired for a time, and returned the following verdict:

The deceased, Alfred Lefevre, a native of France, aged 47 years, came to his death on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1880, at the office of the deceased, on the northwest corner of Eighth and Broadway streets, city of Oakland, county of Alameda, from internal hemorrhage, caused by a pistol shot wound through the abdomen, inflicted by one Edward F. Schroeder, and we charge said Edward F. Schroeder with the crime of murder.

The verdict was signed by E. J. Webster, foreman, and all the jury.

In Dr. Lefevre's book of engagements the name of Mrs. Schroeder appears last on April 30th.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

OAKLAND, July 27th.—The Coroner's jury, in their consideration of the case, discussed the matter of charging Mrs. Schroeder with conspiracy in the murder. During the taking of testimony by the jury a representative of a San Francisco illustrated weekly sheet attempted to sketch the defendant, but was discovered and promptly ejected from the room. The counsel for defendant said he wished to ask no questions and would introduce no witnesses on behalf of the defense.

Secretary Schurz at San Francisco—Search Ordered.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27th.—On the arrival of Secretary Schurz at Benicia, Mr. Greenblatt, of the Republican State Central Committee, addressed the Secretary, extending to him, on behalf of the committee, a welcome to California, in consideration of his services to the party and to the republic, and expressing the hope that during his stay the Republican party might have the benefit of his eloquent counsel. In reply, Secretary Schurz thanked the committee for the greeting, and said it would afford him pleasure to confer with the committee relative to addressing the Republicans of San Francisco. No arrangements have yet been made as to the time and place of the address.

Secretary Thompson telegraphs from Vallejo that he has ordered the navy yard schooner yacht Freda to get in readiness tomorrow to sail for Socorro Island in search of Captain Jones, his wife, and the crew of the wrecked ship Mathilde.

Great Council Improved Order of Red Men.

STOCKTON, July 27th.—The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men met in its fifteenth annual session at the Wigwam, Stockton, at 8 P. M.

These Great Chiefs were present: Henry A. Chase, G. S.; Eugene Lehe, G. S. S.; Adam Smith, G. I.; George B. Katzenstein, G. P.; H. S. Winn, G. C. of R.; J. P. Shaver, Great Meshinerva.

The council-fire was kindled in due form.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Ed. M. Martin, of No. 39; E. W. Culver, of No. 48; and S. M. Irwin, of No. 11.

These Grand Representative were found to be present: Past Great Sachems—Grove L. Johnson, B. F. Josselyn, M. S. Thrasher and George B. Katzenstein; Representatives—S. Van Deuser, T. Lynch, E. Silverstein, M. Liesen, of Tribe No. 3; H. W. Gray, John Blake, James Noble, J. H. Hanaford, H. McWilliams, of Tribe No. 4; Henry A. Chase, F. F. Durose, D. Fuller, Thomas Jones, of No. 6; W. Rotrosky, J. F. Pinkham, S. A. Clough, of No. 9; W. N. Betz, E. H. Perkins, John Smith, T. H. Sellers, of No. 10; Peter Mellikin, S. M. Irwin, Geo. Turner, J. G. Gardner, of No. 11; W. H. Fiske, I. Silver, B. F. Josselyn, T. Brandt, of No. 12; J. P. Counts, Wm. Cummings, Geo. B. Katzenstein, R. Davis, of No. 14; A. M. Peterson, J. W. Pope, J. H. Dennett, of No. 15; Eugene Lehe, J. L. Mowbray, F. C. Hahn, J. P. Shaver, of No. 18; John W. Williams, Jas. Jury, J. E. Hibbard, of No. 20; G. W. Green, M. Prebble, G. H. Jacobus, J. Turner, of No. 24; R. H. Pettit, S. B. Cooley, James McCaw, James Melone, C. E. Spencer, of No. 28; J. D. Thomas, N. Morcorm, H. Uphoff, C. N. Pett, R. Michael, of No. 34; L. Sullivan, Geo. S. Edwards, S. Kaiser, H. Rohrbacher, of No. 35; F. Luddmann, Geo. F. Whitcomb, M. Froucant, M. Acker, of No. 37; J. M. Chamberlain, W. S. B. Wilson, J. L. Geiger, of No. 37; Grove L. Johnson, S. A. Deuel, R. B. Harmon, F. N. Fish, D. E. Alexander, Edward M. Martin, of No. 39; E. C. Hopkins, J. O. Hector, C. Sullivan, J. A. Patton, G. L. Taylor, of No. 41; William Anderson, R. Lyons, F. Newhoff, J. M. Tracy, of No. 42; H. S. Winn, Samuel Garber, John Norton, J. A. Swift, of No. 45; G. S. Farley, of No. 47; J. A. Filcher, E. W. Culver, B. Mitchell, of No. 48; S. Chutler, J. C. Dean, J. A. Rapp, H. C. McKelvey, of No. 49; J. A. Josselyn, J. R. Sweet, H. Davis, of 52; A. H. Burrows, F. G. Hearn, E. H. Schofield, C. J. Munro, of No. 53; George W. Whitlock of Degree Council No. 1.

The reports of the G. S. G. C. of R. and G. T. were then read.

The report was referred to B. F. Josselyn, C. Rohney and H. Rohrbacher, as a Committee on Distribution.

The following additional delegates have since arrived: George Turner, S. A. Crong, R. Davis, J. L. Mowbray, M. Prebble, John Johnson, J. L. Geiger, S. A. Deal, F. N. Fish, J. A. Patton, G. L. Taylor, G. S. Farley, H. C. McKervey, J. R. Smith, J. R. Sweet, W. M. Betz, R. B.