THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....AUGUST 16, 1880.

POLITICAL—NOTICE.

During the present campaign the RECORD-UNION will report the meetings of Republicans, Democrats, Workingmen and Greenback-Labor party with equal impartiality. The same courtesy of advanced notices of political meetings will be extended to all parties.

All political advertisements not authorized by the State or County Central Committee of a party must be paid for in advance. There will be no exception to this rule.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 103⅝ for 4s of 1907; 102½ for 5s of 1881; 111 for 4½s; sterling, $4 82½@4 84½; silver bars, 113⅞; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London Saturday, 52 10-16d; consols, 97 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 113½; 4½s, 113⅞.

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

At Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 9s 8d@10s 1d for good to choice California.

The San Francisco stock brokers feel more encouraged than for some time. There was apperently an increase in business last week. Certain it is that the recorded transactions were larger than for any week previously in a long time. Prices show a gradual improvement. The market generally closed stronger than it did a week ago. There was a good volume of business Saturday, and the demand was well distributed throughout the list.

A fusion is reported of Democrats and Greenbackers in Nebraska.

The Republicans of the Eighth Iowa District, after 170 ballots, have not yet succeeded in chosing a candidate for Congress.

The Democratic campaign has opened in Indiana. Stupendous census frauds are reported from South Carolina.

The station at Red Hill, on the South Park Railroad, in Colorado, was blown to atoms Friday night by an explosion of powder. One man was killed and several injured.

K. E. Parkhurst shot and killed Fannie Howell at Bath, N. Y., Saturday, and then committed suicide.

A destructive storm prevailed in Texas last week.

D. Linehan shot two officers at Buena Vista, Col., Friday, wounding one fatally and the other slightly.

Charles Riley was found at New York Friday in a space between lumber piles, having been there ten days without food or water.

Frank Kappler was burned to death Saturday night at Silver Cliff, Col.

Heavy business failure at Detroit, Mich.

During the last fiscal year the imports of gold to the United States amounted to $77,153,331.

The 72-hour pedestrian contest at Buffalo last week was won by John Dobler, who made 414 miles.

A frightful accident occurred on a wharf at Mount Hope, Mass., Saturday evening, by which a number of lives were lost.

Three boys were drowned at Spring Lake, Minn., Saturday, their mother narrowly escaping the same fate.

Fifty-five young women took the black veil Saturday at Germantown, Md.

By an accident on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad near Littleton, Col., Saturday, an engineer was killed and a fireman badly hurt.

Gladstone has so far recovered that he will attend the House of Commons this week.

A report from Bucharest states that 45,000 Russians are concentrating near the border.

The marker at the recent Wimbledon shooting tournament is being tried by court-martial at Gosport, Eng., for false marking.

Bulgaria positively refuses to cede Arab Tebia to Roumania.

Horses are being purchased in Hungary for the Grecian army.

Aveliando, President of the Argentine Republic, has resigned.

Fresh floods have caused enormous damage in Upper Silesia, Austria.

The marriage of Baroness Burdett-Coutts will take place to morrow at the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

A special envoy is to be sent to the United States to announce the independence of Roumania.

By the breaking of the iron bridge near Harrisburg, Pa., Saturday, twenty coal cars were wrecked.

A Home Rule demonstration at Glasgow, Scotland, Saturday, was attended by 30,000 Irishmen.

The six days' walking match at Los Angeles ended Saturday night, Edwards taking the first prize.

Fire at Portland, Or.; also, at Duncan's Mills, Sonoma county.

Heavy fires are raging in the timber in various portions of Oregon

A 12-year-old boy accidentally shot and killed himself at San Juan, W. T., last week.

A woman and her 11-year-old son have been convicted of manslaughter at Laconner, W. T., and sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Omer H. Livermore was killed and a Chinaman's back broken at Walla Walla, W. T., Saturday, in a runaway accident.

Crops in Walla Walla valley, W. T., are much better than were expected.

Miss Eva Burbank, 18 years old, was drowned at Ilwaco, Or., yesterday, while bathing.

Kearney reappeared at the sand lot in San Francisco yesterday.

A round-house containing five locomotives was burned at Ogdensburg, N. Y., yesterday.

Jeremiah Ford, while drunk, killed his wife in New York Saturday night.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, for many years British Embassador to the Porte, is dead.

Reinforcements for India to the number of 850 sailed from Portsmouth, Eng., yesterday.

The political crisis in Buenos Ayres becomes more serious.

George Rackers, an old man, was killed near Cincinnati yesterday by his son.

General Grevy, brother of the President, has been elected a Senator of France.

OUR CIRCULATION.

We have been at pains to ascertain from reliable data the relative actual circulation of the leading weeklies published in this State, and feel authorized, in perfect fairness, to claim for the SEMI-WEEKLY UNION issued from this office the largest *bona fide* circulation of any paper of its class. We have further compared the general extent of circulation, and are prepared to maintain that the papers issued from this office are distributed to a larger number of Post-offices than any other issues of this State. It is within the bounds of truth when we claim for the DAILY RECORD-UNION and the WEEKLY UNION a regular audience of fifty thousand readers. The present editions of both DAILY and WEEKLY are larger than ever attained by the UNION at any time during its separate history, while the circulation of the WEEKLY UNION at this time exceeds the combined lists of the WEEKLY UNION and WEEKLY RECORD at the time of consolidation, in 1875, by nearly three thousand copies. These statements are presented as actual facts susceptible of demonstration, and are not in the line of merely boastful claims put forth to encourage advertising patronage.

THE YOSEMITE COMMISSIONERS.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of the Yosemite Commissioners. It is to the effect that the claim of the old Board to remain in office has no validity, the members of that Board having been constitutional officers, and consequently holding legally for four years only. As the old Commissioners did actually hold office for more than four years, it seems that difficult questions are likely to arise in regard to the validity of their acts after the expiration of the term which the Court now decides to have marked the limit of their lawful administration. It is possible that this decision may open the way for the readjustment of several matters which threatened to embarrass the course of the new Commissioners; but however that may be it is fortunate that the disputed jurisdiction has been thus authoritatively settled, for there is unquestionably plenty of work for either an old or a new Board to do in the Valley.

An Englishman says that no other people in the world, so far as he knows, can equal the Arkansians in off-hand exaggeration. "Do you see that spring over there, stranger?" said one of them to him. He said he did, whereupon the settler added: "Well, that's an iron spring, that is, and it's so mighty powerful that the farmers horses about here that drink the water of it never have to be shod. The shoes just grow on their feet nat'rally."

SOUTHERN CENSUS FRAUDS.

A fresh illustration of the methods employed at the South to secure an increased representation is given by a Republican journalist who was driven out of South Carolina because of his political opinions. He analyzes the census returns of Kershaw county, in that State, and shows that a claim has been made of over eighty per cent. increase in the population of that county in the face of the notorious facts that it has been declining since the beginning of the century, that it has no commerce or manufactures, and that it is recognized as one of the most stagnant districts in the South. He says: "In "1839 it contained 13,545 persons, and in "1870 it had but 11,754—a loss of 1,791. "But from 1870 to 1880 it springs to 21,-"131. If these figures do not excite Gen-"eral Walker's suspicions, they will cer-"tainly excite those of the country. We "would like to rest our case upon Kershaw "county. If General Walker will furnish "the men and means we will undertake "to prove that the census in Kershaw "county is a bold fraud, within ten days." Such a state of facts as is here described places it beyond doubt that the enumerators have perpetrated shameful deception, and it must be realized that the same kind of work has been carried on in nearly every part of the South. The evidence is becoming overwhelming, in fact, that the Southern politicians have availed themselves of the census to lay the foundation for a bold claim for increased representation. They are aware, as is the whole country that the population of the South has been decreasing during the past ten years, and that if the census was taken faithfully the reapportionment based upon it must weaken their strength in Congress. In order to guard against this the Democrats in Congress forced the Government to accept a large number of politicians as enumerators. The Census Bureau was not allowed to select its own men, but was compelled to take such as were thrust upon it. The plan was carefully laid, and we have no doubt that the most determined effort will be made to prevent the reformation of the abuses which have been perpetrated. The Democratic Congressmen will support the returns of the Southern enumerators, and maintain that they are trustworthy and fair, and if they succeed in this, not only will the new census fail to be of any use to the country, but it will be productive of the most serious and far-reaching political evils. As things are tending the South will prostitute it to the fortifying of its deliberate usurpations. Already the freedom of the ballot has been destroyed throughout that section. Already the North and West is condemned to contend with an adversary who notoriously employs foul play. Already Southern Democrats boast that one vote in their section equals three at the North. And now they are preparing to debauch the census, and to secure for their fresh claims a color of legitimacy by impudently falsifying the enumeration, and compelling the Census Bureau to accept these lying returns. The South and the Democracy are one in all that pertains to responsibility, for the Democracy relies on the South for whatever political gains it may make, and the South depends on the Democracy for the assistance it requires in re-establishing its supremacy, and carrying out its sinister programme.

How little the personality of the candidate at the head of the Democratic party has to do with the issues of the campaign is shown in these facts. The policy of the South is pressed regardless of partisan expediency. The alliance with the Northern Democracy is merely an incident in its programme. It cherishes and urges a line of action which is distinctively sectional, and in all its proceedings it evinces its sense of alienation from the destinies of the nation, and its stubborn determination to accept no terms of union which do not admit its right to dominate the country and to carry out those nullifying doctrines which it has held to ever since the failure of the rebellion. The idea that the issues for which that war was fought are dead, is the most dangerous delusion that can be indulged. The idea that the South desires simply fraternization and peace is disproved by every step in the Southern policy. However distasteful the awakening from a dream of reconciliation may be, the North must prepare for a thorough disillusionizing. Southern and Democratic demands and purposes are diametrically opposed to the very existence of nationality. There is no measure of nullification too wild or audacious to be indulged by the men who have already eliminated Republican institutions from ten States of the Union, and who are now preparing to force their candidate for President upon the country by systematic fraud, and at the same time to confirm and maintain the political power of their section by falsifying the figures of the national census. There is no such thing as an acceptance of accomplished facts in their minds. Indeed they refuse to admit that any facts which jar with their theories are accomplished. The Constitutional Amendments are this day dead letters throughout the Southern States. The South is bent upon securing from the North all that it failed to win in the field. That truth must once for all be recognized, and it must also be recognized that a great deal of progress has actually been made in this direction. Under such circumstances it matters nothing what candidate the anti-national combination puts forward. Thinking men must govern themselves by what is known of the aims of the combination. Democracy means Southern domination by force and fraud. The acceptance of force and fraud as paramount political factors involves the downfall of representative government. No stable union can be made between States legitimately governed and States which are anarchially controlled. Whoever thinks such an union possible is fatally deceived. The attempt to cement it must end in failure, and issue either in another civil war or in the general decay and collapse of the republic.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

It is evident that the proposed naval demonstration against Turkey threatens to be a failure. Precisely what was contemplated by it originally it is not easy to understand. A naval demonstration appears to mean a parade of fleets in the vicinity of the Golden Horn. But a mere parade of fleets would hardly effect much against a power aware that no actual hostilities were intended. It might have been better had the real scope of the proposed movement been more fully explained. If it was meant to force the Dardanelles it is plain that the so-called demonstration must have been converted into a regular attack in case of resistance on the part of the Porte. The French Government appears to have believed that it would end in war, for it has refused to take part in the movement save on the express understanding that the French ships shall do nothing beyond parading. Whether this will have the effect of breaking up the expedition remains to be seen, but it has been plainer every day that the Powers generally are very jealous of one another, and that their interests and suspicions are such as to render concerted action between them almost impossible. Just now there is a growing disposition to leave England in the lurch, she having proposed the naval demonstration. Her Government, however, is determined to act with due caution, for the movements of Russia and Austria are not satisfactory, and it seems possible that there is a pressing desire on their part to make a cat's paw of their insular neighbor. France has evidently made up her mind not to be caught in any trap. Rather than allow herself to be used she will retire from the field altogether, and leave the other Powers to make their own arrangements. Meantime Russia appears to be paving the way for a Bulgarian revolution, which by threatening the entire disruption of the remaining fragments of the Ottoman Empire in Europe may involve both Austria and England in very serious difficulties. Russia is believed to be backing the Bulgarians, and she has already placed an army corps on the frontier within striking distance. Austria is fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and is massing troops. Germany is supposed to be in full accord with Austria, and this makes the Czar's programme both difficult and dangerous. He is represented to have recently sounded the French Government with a view to a possible alliance, and it is said that this experiment failed signally. Altogether it is evident that the materials for grave complications between the European Powers are peculiarly abundant, and that the decay of the Ottoman Empire may generate discords capable of producing formidable quarrels, and perhaps sanguinary wars.

IS CHINA WAKING UP?

A Washington dispatch says the Chinese Minister has informed the Secretary of State that the Emperor of China has removed all restrictions upon the participation of Chinese merchants in foreign commerce, and that henceforward they will endeavor to take their share in the trade of the world. The significance of this change of policy is somewhat lessened by the statement that it was caused by the discovery that Chinese capital has in fact been for some time engaged in foreign commerce, under the convenient screen of American and European firms, but it is none the less likely to exercise a marked influence upon American and European trade with China. The removal of these restrictions will enable the Chinese merchants to conduct their foreign trade themselves, and as they are extremely enterprising, shrewd, and possessed of large capital, it would not surprise us if in a short time they monopolized the bulk of the commerce in their own ports. What effect the new policy is destined to have upon the negotiations between the Commission which has just reached Shanghae, and the Chinese Government, remains to be seen, but in the absence of fuller explanations it would seem to threaten the creation of fresh difficulties in some respects. Should our merchants in China discover that they are being ousted by the native capitalists, it is indeed possible that the commercial influences which have been so potent in checking all efforts to abrogate the Burlingame treaty may be removed. On the other hand, the Chinese Government may feel disposed to take a more independent position than heretofore, and if this is the case it will not be likely to receive with favor any propositions looking to a restriction of trade and other facilities in regard to its subjects abroad. China awake and free to follow her commercial bent is, however, a formidable object. There is no nation on the earth more fitted for commercial enterprises, and she would unquestionably bring an element of vigorous competition into the field, to meet which it is extremely questionable whether the Western people are prepared.

A GREENBACKER IN ALABAMA.

A Greenbacker who undertook to stump Alabama for his party gives an interesting account of the treatment he experienced at a place called Shubuda. The people of that town did not leave him long in doubt as to their sentiments. They hooted him in the streets, and then they sent him a note requiring him to leave the place in thirty-five minutes. The Greenbacker made a vain effort to reason with the spokesman of "The Boys of Shubuda," but was simply answered, "We know you, "and you can't stay. You must go to the "next station." He was finally told that he "had better get along, or he would "catch h—ll," and, concluding discretion to be the better part of valor, he shook the dust of Shubuda from his feet and departed. No doubt "the Boys of Shubuda" thought they had done rather a smart thing in driving this man out of their town. In reality what they did was to make it clear that they had learned nothing since the time when their fathers were wont to treat an Abolitionist even worse than they treated the Greenbacker. They have been reared in an atmosphere of intolerance which is fatal to freedom. They have none of the mental habits or traditions of American citizens. With them the most natural course is to silence opposition by violence, and they have no idea of dealing with adverse opinions in any other way. It is evident that this tone of mind belongs to a very distant epoch of civilization. Even when our Teutonic ancestors assembled in the forests and clearings of the German fatherland, and signified approval of the sentiments of their orators by clashing their spears and shields together, a higher ideal of liberty had been developed than is to be found to-day in most parts of the South. One of the first lessons learned by barbarians who are making advances is the necessity of toleration No government of a popular character is possible without this convention. Men must have learned to endure a denial of their favorite beliefs before they can be fitted for self-government. Whenever a community is intolerant, whenever it refuses to allow free speech, it is either an aborted civilization, or a declining one. The capacity for self-government requires the ability to reason, and to defer to reason. When this is wanting there may be energy, but there cannot be solid growth of any profitable kind. The Southern method of stifling discussion is really the most serious indictment that can be brought against the people of that section, for it involves a challenge of their right to pretend that they are fit to govern themselves.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

A resolution was carried at the Bankers' Convention asking Congress to stop the coinage of from two to four millions of silver monthly, "as tending to damage "business and embarrass the Treasury, "cause the export of gold and produce a "general financial complication." There can be no doubt as to the seasonableness of this protest against the insane silver coinage. It is the cloud no bigger than a man's hand which threatens to overshadow the financial sky, and to deluge the country with depreciated currency. That coinage law is a machinery which if suffered to continue in operation must eventually drive out all our gold, and force us to adopt silver as the standard of value. The apathy evinced by politicians on this important subject is the most discouraging and discreditable sign of the times, and we hazard nothing in predicting that it will before long return to plague both the great parties, which may find their fatal blunder in what at present seems to their leaders a piece of shrewd expediency. That the silver question will in no long time of necessity become the most important one before the country, should not require to be said, for upon its settlement must depend the stability of the national currency and credit, and the permanence of resumption. Specie payment cannot be regarded as definitely accomplished so long as the Bland-Allison bill remains unrepealed and in active operation. On the contrary, every month's operation of that bill increases the danger of retrogression and a decline of prosperity. It is therefore one of the issues which statesmen would take hold of resolutely, and force to a wise settlement. But at present it seems as though our most intelligent public men were trying who could pander the most to ignorance and the spirit of repudiation, and all alike appear positively afraid to be honest and patriotic on the currency question. Perhaps when the Presidential election is over some of these timeserving gentlemen may recover enough courage to recognize the path of duty again.

PROF. ROBERTSON SMITH'S HERESY.

Professor Robertson Smith, who was tried some time ago by the Scotch Church on charges of heresy because of some expressions in articles on scriptural subjects contributed by him to the "Encyclopædia "Britannica," has again drawn down upon himself the wrath of the sectarians by his articles in the latest volume of that work. In his essay on the "Hebrew Language "and Literature" the Professor has said dreadful things about Moses and the Pentateuch, as for instance, that it is doubtful whether Moses ever wrote anything but the commandments; that the history of the Jews down to the time of Daniel rests upon mere oral traditions; that the Song of Solomon is an erotic poem, without spiritual significance of any kind; and so forth. The Edinburgh Presbytery has for these utterances once more declared war upon the Professor, notwithstanding his declaration that the present article was written and in the hands of the publishers before the first trial for heresy. The Presbytery is ruthless, will accept no explanation, but is being spurred on by certain rampant bigots who look upon this opportunity to persecute the Professor as a special Providence sent to compensate for the disappointment his former acquittal caused them. It is edifying to watch this case, for it shows very plainly that the bigotry, intolerance, and disregard of Truth as an object of reverence, which a couple of centuries ago would have lighted the fagots under Professor Smith, are as rife to-day, and as ready to proceed to any extremity. We do not think it can be seriously doubted that the Edinburgh Presbytery would burn the Professor if it could. Certainly it would cause his articles to be expunged from the Encyclopædia did it possess the authority to do so. And yet it is perfectly evident that the Presbytery cannot demonstrate the existence of any inaccuracy in the Professor's statements, and that it seeks to punish him for endeavoring to tell the truth about the literature of the Hebrews, in an educational work. Now either the truth ought to be reverenced above all things, or religion and morals and philosophy are chimeras together, for they all teach this as the fundamental postulate. But if the truth is to be reverenced, and if Professor Smith has been seeking the truth only, and if it cannot be shown that he has not ascertained and declared the truth, on what logical basis does his prosecution rest? The Edinburgh Presbytery may satisfy itself on this point, but it will find much difficulty in satisfying an impartial and fair-minded world. The cause of religion is hurt infinitely by such exhibitions of craven fear of the effects of research upon the foundations of belief.

"NO KILLING" AT THE SOUTH.

It is said that the Democratic managers of the North have issued a stringent order to the South that there shall be "no killing" during the present campaign. It is highly probable that this order has been given, for the reason that killing at the South has really ceased to answer any practical purpose. So long as it was thought necessary to deter the colored voters from going to the polls, bulldozing was in order, but now that the Democrats have obtained control of the polls they find it no longer necessary to slaughter their victims. At present they have organized Returning Boards in every election precinct and district throughout the South, and these Returning Boards they control. Having this leverage they can afford to let the colored citizens vote without restraint, for since they themselves manage the counting of the votes the results are always in their hands. They are not prepared to live up to General Hancock's maxim of "a free ballot, a fair count and a full vote." They do not care how full the vote is, or how ostensibly free the ballot is, but as regards the fairness of the count they will have none of it. In a word, they have so far changed their policy as to obtain that by fraud which formerly they obtained by force. The result is precisely the same, but if they can restrain their more ardent followers they may be enabled to "point with pride" to the absence of bulldozing from this campaign, and to protest that there is no longer any ground for complaint of Southern political methods. The Alabama election showed, however, that the substitution of fraud for force has not altered the situation. The negroes are indeed somewhat better off, but the elections continue to be farces in which the success of the Democrats is a foregone conclusion simply because they have the power to stuff the ballot-boxes. The killing programme has, perhaps, been discarded in some parts of the South, but only when it has ceased to be necessary because the same results can be obtained more easily in other ways.

A Happy Restoration.

I can truly say that I owe my present existence and happy restoration to the hopes and joys of life to the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and I say to every one suffering from any manner of kidney, liver or urinary trouble, "Use this remedy and recover." W. E. SANFORD.

HOLLEY, N. Y., February 25, 1880.

H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

PACIFIC COAST POSTAL CHANGES.

Further in Regard to the New Chinese Commercial Departure.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

The Great Gathering of Knights Templar at Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Death of Adelaide Neilson and Marshal Bazaine.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The New Chinese Commercial Departure.

CHICAGO, August 15th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The only information the State Department has received of the Chinese new departure in allowing her subjects to engage in foreign commerce was contained in a letter received by the Secretary of State on Tuesday last, the substance of which was immediately communicated to the Treasury Department. The letter of Evarts was as follows:

The representatives of the Government of China at the Capital have advised the Department that the Chinese screw steamer Wo Chung, the first steamer under the Chinese flag entering an American port, is soon expected to arrive at San Francisco, and to prevent any misunderstanding in regard to the duties or other charges, I have the honor to request, at the instance of Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing, Chinese representatives as above, that proper instructions may be issued to the customs authorities of the port of San Francisco to extend to that vessel the privileges which are conceded to vessels of other nations having treaty relations with this Government. Your obedient servant,

W. L. EVARTS.

On the 12th Secretary Sherman acknowledged the receipt of the letter and replied that the Collector of the Port of San Francisco had been directed, on the arrival of the Wo Chung, to carry out the instructions contained in the revised regulations of the Treasury Department, and exact an alien tonnage tax at the rate of $1 per ton in addition to a tax of thirty cents per ton. This is all the information the Government possesses in regard to the new departure. The Department of State has not received any circular, and further action by the Government will have to be deferred until the arrival of the Wo Chung at San Francisco. The note of the Chinese Minister does not state whether the vessel is from one of the closed ports of China or from a port open to foreigners. In the event that the Wo Chung hails from a port we are not allowed to trade with, she will have to pay $2 80 per ton every time she enters the United States from such port. The payment of the alien tax will entitle her to entry into our port for 12 months. In any event she will have to pay in addition to the tonnage tax ten per cent. *ad valorem* on the value of her cargo every time she enters a port of the United States, so that the new departure, so far as it effects the import and carrying trade of the United States, will not be as profitable as at first appeared. So far as Chinese merchantmen may affect the carrying trade of the world, the United States has the least to lose. The statistics of our commerce with China during the last fiscal year show but eleven American vessels, of 9,331 tons, were engaged in it, while foreign bottoms coming to the United States aggregated 29,923 tons. These figures do not include vessels plying between Hong Kong and the United States. In order for China merchants to enjoy the privilege of American merchants in the United States, a treaty of commerce giving them reciprocal rights will be necessary, and which all other nations would then expect from China. The only thing of importance, so far as the Treasury officials can discover, in the new departure, is that it allows Chinamen to trade with outside nations; but as for competition of any serious character, that is not, it is said, to be feared.

Chicago Filling Up.

CHICAGO, August 15th.—Commanderies of Knights have been arriving all day. Among those now here are Wyoming, No. 1, of Colorado; Wyoming, No. 1, of Cheyenne; also full delegations from California, Nevada and Oregon, and partial delegations from Alabama, New York, Ohio, Utah, New Jersey, Tennessee and Maryland. By to-morrow night the entire list of Commanderies, numbering 280, will be here. The late trains have delayed many. The day will be taken up in receiving the Commanderies as they arrive and settling them in their quarters, by speeches and welcoming addresses from the Mayor, Governor and representatives of the Grand Master. The weather is rather cool for camping, but pleasant and dry. Several Commanderies were serenaded to-night by the Apollo Quartet. The aid of the police was required to day to resist the encroachments of the crowd on the camp ground and tents. The city is already full of strangers.

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.—The following Pacific coast postal changes were made last week: Offices established—Redfield, Tulare county, Cal., B. F. Redfield, Postmaster; Selma, Fresno county, Cal., Jacob E. Whitson, Postmaster; Cannon, Lane county, Or., Charles E. Byers, Postmaster; Long Creek, Grant county, Oregon, James M. Shields, Postmaster; Tay, Lane county, Oregon, Alvin R. Randall, Postmaster; Cumberland, Whatcom county, W. T., John I. Wilbur, Postmaster; Tiptop, Yavapai county, Arizona, Edwin J. Wager, Postmaster. Office discontinued—Napa Junction, Napa county, Cal. Postmasters appointed—Thereon J. Abbott, Ivanpah, San Bernardino, Cal.; Miss Ida J. Sears, LaHonda, San Mateo county, Cal.; A. M. Hamlin, Lake City, Modoc county, Cal.; David E. Goulding, Little Stony, Colusa county, Cal.; Herbert Bass, Montgomery Creek, Shasta county, Cal.; Solomon Waterman, Spencerville, Nevada county, Cal.; Mrs. Ella C. Schutz, Olex, Wasco county, Oregon; Cornelius Traveller, Richmond, Cache county, Utah.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, August 15th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento August 18th: Mrs. Peter Christol, James Christol, Miss Eugene Christol, Miss Alice Christol, Miss Celia Christol, Mrs. Richard Hopkins, Theodore D. Sutter, New York; David Gray, Melbourne; H. Pattier and wife, New Orleans; E. A. Ford and wife, St. Louis; Mrs. S. K. Newcomb, Rochester, N. Y.; N. W. Johnson, Nahant, Mass.; Alexander Schaffert, N. C. Walton, Mrs. H. W. Reese, Henry Van Huesen and wife, San Francisco: D. H. Hindle and wife, New Zealand; L. T. Henry, A. Schroeder, U. S. A.; W. C. Hendricks, Butte county, Cal.

Holders of Government Bonds—Pennsylvania Democrats for Garfield and Arthur.

CHICAGO, August 15th.—The *Inter Ocean's* Washington special says: The Register of the Treasury has begun to examine who are holders of Government bonds, and in what part of the country most of them are held.

John Cessna, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee, writes to a friend here that every report received so far from the clubs in the State inform him that they have from four to forty Democrats on their rolls, who are going to vote for Garfield and Arthur. The strongest accessions are in the tariff districts.

A Brutal Husband.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—Jeremiah Ford was arrested to-day for knocking his wife down on Saturday night and inflicting injuries which caused her death. Ford was drunk at the time, and the woman was endeavoring to get him home.

En Route to Chicago.

BUFFALO, August 15th.—Fifteen separate Commanderies of Knights Templar passed through this city to-day, en route to the Triennial Conclave at Chicago.

An Old Man Killed by His Son.

CINCINNATI, August 15th.—George Rackers, an old man, was killed this morning by Herman Rackers, his son, in Dayton, Ky., opposite the eastern portion of Cincinnati. The cause was a quarrel over money.

Railroad Property Burned.

OGDENSBURG (N. Y.), August 15th.—The round-house of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, containing five locomotives, was burned to-day. Loss, $100,000; insurance unknown.

Drowned at Sea.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—James Morris, a seaman of the ship General McClellan, which arrived here to-day from San Francisco, fell overboard on the passage and was lost.

Sudden Disappearance of Ex-Senator John Fox.

CHICAGO, August 15th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* New York special says: Political circles are much excited at the disappearance of John Fox, ex-Senator, who is believed to have sailed for Europe, whither his wife and family went some time ago. He left suddenly, and probably sailed under an assumed name. He was intensely disgusted with the turn in political affairs, and especially at the possibility of a compromise of the Democratic party with Tammany. His own counsels in his party were unheeded. His influence was decreasing, and it is supposed that he has gone away to recover his equilibrium.

Greatly Exaggerated.

FALL RIVER (Mass.) August 15th.—The report of the accident at Mount Hope last night was greatly exaggerated. Careful inquiry to-day elicits the fact that no one was drowned or even seriously injured.

Six Men Poisoned by a Watermelon.

AUSTIN (Tex.), August 15th.—Six men, while partaking of a watermelon in Falls county recently, suddenly died. It is supposed that Paris green used to kill insects was the cause.

Maud S. and St. Julien in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), August 15th.—It is officially announced to-day that Maud S. and St. Julien will trot here Thursday—the former for a purse of $3,000, against her record of 2:11¾. Both horses are already here.

Immigrants—Deaths and Births.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—During the week 1,283 immigrants arrived. Deaths last week, 627; births, 515.

Mongolian Bones in America.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—During an interview with the foreman of Evergreen Cemetery yesterday, he said: "There are fifty Chinese bodies in these grounds, and only four have been taken away." That settles the story that no Mongol will leave his bones in America.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Recent French Elections—Gambetta's Views.

PARIS, August 15th.—The *Verite* publishes a letter from M. Gambetta to a Councillor General, explaining his views in regard to the recent elections. He says the elections were profoundly Republican and Democratic. The Democrats do not wish a Republic in form only, but want to organize an institution in order that the Democracy may not longer be a lie, and the Republic a snare. It is by the constant application of such methods at home that the Democracy will succeed in bringing into play its admirable resources, the treasures and hidden force and might of our great country, and that France will be permitted to resume without precipitancy the advanced rank which belongs to her in the world, regain the provinces violently torn from her, and of her restored integrity to make a pledge of the peace of Europe.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PARIS, August 15th.—The authenticity of the letter imputed to Gambetta, published in the *Verite*, is doubted.

Elected a Senator—Bonapartist Demonstrations.

PARIS, August 15th.—General Grevy, brother of the President, has been elected a Senator.

Sunday being the day observed as the national fete day under the Empire, many Bonapartist manifestations were made, in response to which shouts of "Vive la Republique!" were raised. The police made some arrests of disturbers.

Affairs at Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, August 15th.—The political crisis becomes more serious. The National Congress refuses to accept the resignation of President Avellenda, but insists upon the overthrow of the Provincial Chambers. The President, however, adheres to his resignation. The garrison of Buenos Ayres has been reinforced.

Further Reinforcements.

PORTSMOUTH, August 15th.—A troop ship, with eight hundred and fifty reinforcements for India, sailed to-day.

Affairs at Candahar.

CANDAHAR, August 11th.—All well. The enemy are throwing up siege works around the city, which up to the present are insignificant. The enemy have many guns, five thousand infantry and five thousand Ghazis.

CANDAHAR, August 14th.—The defenses are complete. Ayoob Khan is three miles from the city. He has thirty-seven guns and 2,000 cavalry. It is said the Herates have deserted Ayoob owing to dissensions among them.

Death of an English Lord.

LONDON, August 15th.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe (Sir Stratford Canning), many years British Embassador to the Porte, is dead.

Adelaide Neilson Dead.

LONDON, August 15th.—Adelaide Neilson died suddenly to-day at the Continental Hotel, Paris.

European Officers With Ayoob Khan.

QUETTAH, August 15th.—Native reports are so unanimous as to the presence of three European officers with Ayoob Khan that there can be little doubt that they are true.

Serious Riot in Scotland.

GLASGOW, August 15th.—Serious rioting took place at the Home Rule demonstration Saturday, owing to the Home Rulers passing the Orange Lodge. Seventy police, who endeavored to restore order, were overpowered, and two policemen injured so badly that they are not expected to recover. One was stabbed by a spear. Twenty persons were arrested.

Death of Marshal Bazaine.

PARIS, August 15th.—*Le Vollaire* announces the death of Marshal Bazaine, and says his body, escorted by three Spanish soldiers, passed through Limoges on the 12th instant.

Meetings in Ireland.

LONDON, August 15th.—A number of meetings were held in Ireland to-day to protest against the rejection of the compensation for disturbance bill. Very violent language against landlords was used by the speakers.

Summoned to Rome.

ROME, August 15th.—It is authoritatively stated that the Italian Embassadors at London and St. Petersburg have been summoned to Rome.

FROM SKAGIT.

Another Letter from the Elk Grove Skagit Excursionists.

The following letter, dated Hope, B. C., August 4th, gives the experiences in the Skagit country of two former residents of Elk Grove, Sacramento county—G. E. Bates and H. B. Ulman:

Since our last adventure, related in our letter to the RECORD-UNION, we have made some changes in our opinion of Skagit. We have visited that place and will tell you what we think of it, and the facts are just as you will here get them. We left Hope on the 15th of July and on the 24th we were at the principal place of business on Skagit—a town called Ruby City, containing ten or eleven cabins, one saloon, and about twenty-five men to occupy the same. Ruby creek is about nine miles long and is headed by Canyon creek, which is about twenty-three miles long. At the junction of Canyon and Ruby is Granite creek, almost as large a stream as Ruby. Below Granite four miles is Panther creek, and above Granite eight miles is Slate creek—all on the right or south bank of Ruby. On the north bank is Crater creek. Six miles from the mouth of Ruby and seven miles above Crater is Mill creek. Now these are all the creeks. Ruby City is nine miles from the mouth of Ruby creek. The ground of operations is mostly on Ruby and Slate creeks. One company of Swedes, five in number, worked three days on bed-rock shoveling into sluices and when they cleaned up they had $2 10. Another company on Mill creek cleaned up fifteen feet of bed-rock and could not get the color, except some very fine gold. On Crater one company of three sunk a shaft fifteen feet deep, but were not on bed-rock when we came away, but at the depth of fifteen feet they could not get a color. It is now the opinion of a great many men at the mines that the ground is spotted and may prove worthless, as the time it takes to make water-wheels and pumps and wing-dams will not be paid by the mines. There is one man in particular on Ruby that has been there two seasons and has not seen the color of the gold on his claim. Some Cassiar miners say the $25 nugget appears more like Cassiar gold, and even miners on the creek doubt its ever coming from any of the Skagit mines. Discouragement helps most of the miners to wait and see if the others get gold. If they do not, then look out for a grand scattering of the miners. Mr. Robinson, one of the discoverers, has his claim advertised for sale at $200. There is gold on most all of the creeks, but unless one has a big bank to start with, he had better let it alone. We have enough of Skagit, and "We'll soon be home no more to roam," often comes to our thoughts at leisure hours. We receive the RECORD-UNION through the agency of J. N. Andrews of Elk Grove, and never was a paper more welcome. Without it I do not know what we would do. As soon as further developments are made we will write again, and then come home in time to vote. At present we are well and enjoying everything but the mosquitoes—and they are altogether too plentiful.

In the matter of the Chinese arrested in Redwood City, for carrying on laundries without a license, the Police Judge has discharged them, holding that under the Incorporation Act no power was given to compel licenses for manual labor.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Idaho Springs, Col., has a bank.

Del Norte weods are full of blackberry pickers.

Incendiary fires are becoming common in Georgetown, Col.

The Oakland coal dealers have established a protective association.

The Los Angeles *Morning Journal*, a Republican newspaper, has ceased to exist.

On investigation, it is found that there is no small-pox among the Chico Chinese.

R. H. Fay has received his commission as Agent for the Umatilla Indians, Oregon.

Bees are doing finely at Geyserville, and honey promises to be one of the leading products.

During the past week nineteen persons have been taken to the Napa Insane Asylum.

Farmers in the Pajaro valley are finding their harvest more abundant than they anticipated.

Eighteen hundred dozen watermelons were shipped from Lodi, San Joaquin county, last week.

Lake View, Or., has tripled in size during the last three years and contains now over 100 houses.

Crickets are working sad havoc on some of the vegetable ranches on Dry creek, Lake county, Oregon.

The new Crescent City wagon road will be only 3,100 feet above the level of the sea at the highest point.

The culverts and bridges for the Oregon and California railroad between Albany and Lebanon, Or., are completed.

George Batts, of Brownsville, Yuba county, has two carp ponds, and he has been successful in raising fish.

Work on the Normal School building at San Jose is progressing rapidly. The force of men has been increased to eighty.

An infant son of R. C. Merrill of San Gregorio caught his neck in a slip-noose, August 8th, and was choked to death.

The Chinese of Stockton have raised the sum of $2,500 to celebrate with becoming ceremonies the Feast of Lanterns in that city.

One hundred and ten new applicants for admission