

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The Weekly Union is issued today... It appears twice each week, each part consisting of eight pages.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109 1/2 for 4s of 1887, 107 for 4s of 1888, 108 1/2 for 4s, etc.

In San Francisco gold dollars are quoted at 1/2 discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90 1/2 buying, 91 1/2 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 5s 8d for average California.

Miners were duller than usual in San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices were generally lower.

A newly-erected China wash-house was blown to pieces in Auburn Thursday night by a gale of wind.

It has been discovered that Alfred Smith, who was burned to death in the ruins of his cabin near Sierra City Thursday, was atrociously murdered, and a neighbor had been arrested and charged with the crime.

The Presidential party visited one of the hydraulic mines at Cherokee Flat, Butte county, yesterday, and witnessed the workings of that style of mining.

Senator Blaine delivered his first speech in the national campaign at Newark, N. J., Thursday night.

In a collision on the Vandavia Railroad yesterday, near Terre Haute, Ind., several persons were killed and injured.

Great damage is being done by floods in Texas. The miners at Corning, O., have compelled the saloon keepers to close their places of business.

The body of Peter Woodland, the homicide engineer who was drowned in the Jersey City tunnel disaster, has been recovered.

The Republicans of the Fourth Maryland District have nominated George C. Monks for Congress.

W. B. Culbertson has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats at Burlington, Ia.

Chinese residents of Lima are assisting the Peruvians in the protection of that city.

A severe earthquake occurred at Valparaiso, August 19th. A town in the interior was destroyed and 200 lives lost.

The Chilean gale-bombarded Callao August 31st. The Chinese in Peru are putting themselves under the protection of the British flag.

The report that the Albanians bore the partition out of Dulcigno on the 17th instant is confirmed.

The coroner's jury, in regard to the disaster at the Consolidated Imperial mine, rendered a verdict censuring the management for criminal neglect.

John Downer was yesterday from a horse and killed at Virginia, Nev., yesterday.

The twentieth annual fair of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society commences at Stockton on Tuesday.

An explosion of 800 pounds of Hercules powder and nitroglycerine occurred in the Detroit river yesterday, destroying the vessel on which it was stored.

By the bursting of a boiler at Monroe, Mich., yesterday, three persons were killed and nine others more or less seriously injured.

The steamer Florence Meyer struck a snag and sank yesterday near Natchez, Miss., and five persons were drowned.

The fastest time ever made by a racer on a half-mile track was accomplished at Omaha yesterday by Mattie Hunter—2:16.

SOOTHING SENTIMENTS.

Blackburn of Kentucky is reported to have said in a recent speech in Ohio: "Let the Radicals cease their brawl about the solid South. She is solid, thank God! She was solid for Jeff Davis."

WILL CANVASS THE STATE.

Hon. Henry Edgerton, the most distinguished and brilliant orator on the Pacific coast, will enter the campaign at an early day, and will canvass the State in advocacy of the Republican national ticket.

THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORTATION AND PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA.

We hope that the farmers and business men of California will all read the recently-delivered annual address of the President of the State Board of Agriculture, for it contains matter which concerns them deeply.

These are the final problems of human exertion, in fact, and therefore when it is stated that Mr. Larnie in his address forecasts a radical and most advantageous change in the lines and modes of transportation, the interest farmers have in his speculations and discussions becomes apparent.

And what Mr. Larnie has said in this address is not indeed news. To all who had capacity for reflection the progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad years ago indicated the certain approach in the near future of a very momentous change in the relations of the transporter and the producer.

The latter has in this State slowly struggled out of a condition of vassalage. The middleman antedated agriculture, and while it was young he absorbed its profits. For many years the distance to market, the difficulty of ascertaining Liverpool quotations, the clamorings of brokers, the servility of merchants, combined to deprive the farmer of the cream of his industry.

He was allowed to live, but he was not allowed to flourish. But in spite of all these drawbacks the agricultural area broadened every year, and presently the control of the crop became too great an undertaking even for such bold operators as Friedlander. The decline of the middleman and the rise of the Grange were coincident, but while the middleman has not disappeared altogether, neither has the Grange yet succeeded in doing the full work for which it was invented.

All this time outside agencies, however, have been at work to change and ameliorate the situation. It was long since apparent that even if the middleman should vanish utterly, and no obstacles any longer exist between the producer and the merchant, the former would still be handicapped by the great distance, both in space and time, which separated his staple from the market.

This of course affected the merchant also, and one of its consequences was to introduce an element of gambling into most transactions in wheat. The disadvantages growing out of the long voyage round Cape Horn in fact appeared to be insuperable from the situation, and they threatened to increase so much that many thoughtful men began to predict the necessity of changing the staple, or at least of diminishing its produce for the future.

forward our farmers will be practically independent. They will be able to take prompt advantage of every rise in the quotations. They will be able to put their wheat on the market precisely when it will fetch the best price.

The effect of the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad upon California business and productions generally will be of the most important character. It is quite probable that the existing grooves of trade and commerce may be seriously affected, and it is beyond doubt that it will become necessary to readjust many long established interests.

These necessities, however, must be faced manfully, since it is perfectly clear that they are unavoidable. There is no possibility of hindering or preventing enterprises which bring great benefits to large areas. To proclaim against the Southern Pacific Railroad would be as unreasonable and futile as to exclaim against the Suez Canal, though the latter has brought stagnation and decay to many a port and city which flourished vigorously before its construction.

The Southern Pacific annihilates 10,000 miles of space, and therefore it is necessary to this coast and State. It solves the greatest problem before the producers of California, and therefore its completion will be a great public boon and benefit. It will save millions every year to our farmers, and retain in their pockets what has heretofore been paid to middlemen or been spent in overcoming the drawback of great distance from market.

Nothing of so much importance to the agriculture of this State as the building of this road could possibly have occurred, and if the farmers have the sagacity and enterprise to combine and build their own warehouses, they will be in a position to secure the greatest advantages from the coming change. And if it is suggested that a route which serves to conduct California products to tide-water at the Gulf with so much facility, must serve equally well to convey imports from abroad to California, we reply that this also is doubtless among the consequences which the new route will produce.

With the effects upon other routes of transportation we of course have nothing to do, nor could these effects, whatever they may be, be in any way modified or altered by discussion. Superiority in the location of a transportation route is as supreme and inseparable an advantage as is conceivable, and the only course to take when such superiority is manifested is to recognize and conform to it.

The Southern Pacific has this advantage in alignment and grade over any other road, and until it is deprived of its advantages by the discovery or construction of a still shorter and cheaper route, it must maintain its ascendancy. As these changes are not conjectural, but certain, and as they will take effect within a comparatively short time, our producers and business men will do well to familiarize themselves with the approaching innovations, and especially to make ready to avail themselves of the benefits which will accrue from this great improvement in the means of transportation.

Mr. Larnie in his address showed that at the present time the aggregate freight charge on wheat to Liverpool is \$16.50 per ton, and that this is divided into land transportation charge of \$3.50 per ton, and when ocean freight is \$13 per ton. He estimated that when the Southern Pacific was completed the land charge would be the greatest, and the ocean freight from New Orleans to Liverpool would not exceed \$5 per ton. Supposing that the aggregate freight charge to Liverpool remained the same as now, though differently apportioned, the gain of the producer would be very great, for he would then reach his market in three weeks, instead of four months.

Our Democratic friends who seek to convert the Roon-Urson of inconsistency are consequently only bringing to the front the reasons which have compelled all independent Republicans to abandon the idea of Southern regeneration as hopeless, and to unite in demanding that the control of the Government shall not be placed in the hands of a section which has shown itself hostile not alone to the North, but to free institutions generally.

And our advice to those Democrats who think they can make capital out of our former utterances, is to drop that line altogether, and devote their attention to seeking the justification for the conduct of their party which they stand very much more in need of. Nor is it in politics alone that the South has proved recreant to its professions. It is in that region that the chief support has been drawn for all the swarming financial heresies and dishonest propositions which have been introduced to Congress since the Democrats gained control there.

It is from the South that the infamy of repudiation has drawn its exemplifications, and the very last Southern election held endorsed one of the most monstrous schemes of this kind on record. How then is it possible longer to repose faith in that region? It cannot now be pretended that its disgraces and wrongs are attributable to carpet-baggers. It has had its own delinquencies in its own hands for several years, and it is responsible for the record it has made in the face of the world.

False to its pledges of political honesty, committed to a policy of Mexicanization, saturated with the leprosy of repudiation, welcoming to its arms every swindling financial proposition that is invented, trampling free institutions under foot, ruled despotically by elements which are a constant menace to the life of the Republic, it would indeed be strange if the RECORD-UNION had not altered its position in regard to this region, and if it had not abandoned all the hopes which Southern assurances once raised. But this change of attitude in a journal whose candor and breadth of view our Democratic friends unconsciously illustrate whenever they refer to its past utterances, should convince thinking men that the positions it now holds are the inevitable products of Democratic deceit and infidelity, and should be regarded as demonstrating the danger of yielding any further assent to the insincere pretenses of a party which has already so notoriously betrayed the confidence of the people.

THE SUCCESS OF THE STATE FAIR. It is now apparent that the State Fair this year has achieved the greatest success it has ever had, and it is gratifying to us to have expressed the opinion that it has deserved these marks of popular approval. The truth is that the State Fair as an institution is growing steadily, and that it is being appreciated and utilized more widely every year.

The exhibits at the Pavilion this year have been very much in advance of any previous Fair, both for interest, usefulness and variety. The exhibits of the clothing mill, the mining debris, and the Agricultural College display, are alone well worth the visit, and industries of all kinds are represented with more artistic ambition and achievement, and with a far greater show of enterprise than ever before.

The arrangements and improvements at the Park reflect great credit upon the State Agricultural Society, and evince an earnest determination to have nothing undone that can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the public. The reforms introduced into the racing arrangements have deservedly elicited the warmest approbation. It may indeed be said that it has this year, for the first time, been possible for the general public really to enjoy and appreciate the speed programme.

The exhibition of stock has been of the most satisfactory character, and has shown that this industry is advancing with a rapidity which at once proves its profitability and the good judgment and enterprise of breeders and stock-raisers. So large an attendance has never been seen before, nor probably has so complete a satisfaction been enjoyed during the whole period. There are no doubt many openings for further improvement, especially in regard to the classification and representation of the produce of different parts of the State.

opposed resumption, committing itself formally to a demand for the repeal of the Resumption Act in 1876. Now it will puzzle Senator Bayard to show how the party which thus opposed resumption could have had anything to do with securing it; and if the Republican party did not secure it, it must have happened accidentally and spontaneously. Does Mr. Bayard mean to assert that this latter was the case? And if not, what does he mean? His reference to the apathy of certain individual members of the Republican party is of a piece with the disingenuousness which characterizes his whole speech.

He knows perfectly well that the question is of what the party did, and not of what any one or two or half a dozen of its members have failed to do. Resumption was brought about by the action of the Republican party, and it was brought about in spite of the opposition of the Democracy. Nor is this all, for to-day the financial heresy and dishonesty of the Democratic party are shown in its readiness to fuse everywhere with the Greenbackers, whose programme involves the defeat and suspension of specie payments. Whatever assaults are now being meditated upon the public credit and the stability of the currency find their chief support in the ranks of the Democracy, and at the very meeting at which Senator Bayard made this unwarrantable attack on Republican finance, one of the objects was to celebrate, as a Democratic success, the Greenback victory in Maine. In view of the facts further comment on the remarks of the degenerate Senator from Delaware is unnecessary.

A SOUND FINANCIAL PLATFORM. The plan adopted by the Massachusetts Republicans is in many respects a model one, but its soundness is nowhere more conspicuously manifested than in its financial resolutions. These are as follows: "The resumption of specie payments, by which the nation's promises to pay are made equal in value to coin, and the great and satisfactory progress that has been made toward the extinguishment of the national debt, are the results of public legislation and administration, which have been effected in spite of the opposition of the Democratic party. It is therefore to the Republican party alone that the friends of a currency based upon the value of gold coin can look for a repeal or modification of the laws relating to the coinage of the silver dollar, which derived their chief support from Democratic votes, and which were passed over the veto of a Republican President; and the Republicans of Massachusetts are of opinion that the continued coinage of silver dollars of the present standard while the monetary relations of gold and silver remain substantially as they now are, will bring about the expulsion of gold from the country, and impose upon our commerce and industry the disadvantages of a currency depreciated in the markets of the world, and that the coinage of these dollars now going on at the rate of two millions a month ought to be suspended until the relation between gold and silver has been uniformly established by the leading commercial countries." The Massachusetts Republicans are evidently blessed with the courage of their convictions. They know what they believe, and they have no desire to curry favor with the Greenbackers by suppressing their views upon the most important questions of the day.

They boldly denounce the coinage of the "buzard" dollar, and demand its suspension, and without doubt they will carry their State on this issue against the Democrats and Greenbackers together. They also deplore a Democratic success "because advocates of inflation being chiefly members of the Democratic party, and many States under Democratic rule having scaled or repudiated their debts, a Democratic success in a national election would impair the public credit and depreciate the national securities." These are the positions which the Republican party ought to have taken everywhere, but there are some States in which the Republican managers unfortunately not possessed of such clear convictions on political issues as can restrain them from trimming politics, and some of these time-serving politicians have thought it possible to maintain an ambiguous attitude on issues which admit of no such treatment. They seem disposed to follow the example of the Democrats in 1876, who left the determination of the tariff question to the Congressional district, so as to avoid committing the National Convention on it, and thus estrange the Pennsylvania Democrats. It is, however, becoming more apparent every day that sides must be taken on finance, and that the parties which try not to commit themselves will be deserted by men of positive opinions, whether these opinions are right or wrong.

GAMBETTA. The press of France is beginning to perceive that Gambetta is altogether too powerful and self-willed a man to occupy a subordinate position in the Government. It recognizes his hand in the overthrow of the Dr. Freycinet Ministry, and it intimates that so long as he possesses the power to do this kind of thing it will be useless to try to maintain a constitutional government. Therefore it is suggested that Gambetta ought to be President, and this suggestion appears to come as well from his enemies as from his friends. It is perhaps more natural that his enemies should advance the idea than that his friends should countenance it, for it must be believed that the Presidency would paralyze his restless activity that those who do not love him wish to confer that honor upon him. But it may be doubted whether Gambetta would make a good President. He is one of those impetuous and fiery natures which make admirable revolutionary leaders, and even chiefs of opposition, but whose active qualities are neutralized by compelling them to follow a prescribed course. Gambetta, as President, might sustain his own Cabinet, but he would be constantly tempted to overstep constitutional limitations, and would be very apt to find in his theory of patriotism a ready excuse for such usurpation. Nevertheless, it is plain that he is far too powerful and opinionated to hold his present position safely. For he in effect controls the Government, and therefore he has already done violence to the Constitution. Like Gladstone, he is too considerable to be a follower, and yet he is in many respects an unsafe leader. It is possible that if he were President he might school himself to

higher conservatism. Such changes have taken place in strong minds before now. But there is much danger in the experiment, and the only warrant for attempting it lies in the consideration that he is likely to do even more harm where he is elevated to any other position he can be elevated to.

DEFECTIVE INTELLIGENCE. It is somewhat singular that it should be so difficult to ascertain the actual situation of things at Dulcigno, but up to the present moment it nevertheless seems impossible to tell whether the Turks or the Albanians hold the place. Several days ago it was stated that the Albanians had driven out the garrison of the place, and taken possession of it. Then this report was contradicted, and it was alleged that the Ottoman troops still held the citadel. And now a third report comes to the effect that the first account was correct, and that the Albanians hold the town. Certainly this is more in harmony with the other facts known, for it has long been apparent that the Porte was egging on the Albanians to prevent the cession of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, and with a view to accomplishing that purpose it was natural that the Albanians should be allowed to dispossess the Turkish garrison. If the Powers wait until the Porte is ready to make the cession, however, the probability is that the naval demonstration will come to nothing.

COAST NEWS CLIPPINGS. A vigorous prosecution of gamblers is under way at Portland, Or. The total receipts of the recent Petaluma Fair were nearly \$9,000. A California lion was recently shot in Moraga valley, Alameda county. The principal hotel in Santa Monica has been closed on account of want of patronage. Walter Schmidt, of the Desert Crystal Salt Works, is building a salt mill at Battle Mountain, Nev., of the capacity of 15 tons a day. The flax crop of Oregon was never so good as it is this year. The price paid for the seed at the old mills at Salem is \$1.50 per bushel. A train of emigrant wagons arrived at The Dalles, Or., September 11th, from Modoc county, California. They had been two months on the route. The Red Bluff Cause says: There is a Chinese leper on one of the farms within five miles of this city, whose business is to assort fruit for the markets. The principal hotel in Santa Monica has been closed on account of want of patronage. The flax crop of Oregon was never so good as it is this year. The price paid for the seed at the old mills at Salem is \$1.50 per bushel. A train of emigrant wagons arrived at The Dalles, Or., September 11th, from Modoc county, California. They had been two months on the route. The Red Bluff Cause says: There is a Chinese leper on one of the farms within five miles of this city, whose business is to assort fruit for the markets. The principal hotel in Santa Monica has been closed on account of want of patronage. The flax crop of Oregon was never so good as it is this year. The price paid for the seed at the old mills at Salem is \$1.50 per bushel. A train of emigrant wagons arrived at The Dalles, Or., September 11th, from Modoc county, California. They had been two months on the route. The Red Bluff Cause says: There is a Chinese leper on one of the farms within five miles of this city, whose business is to assort fruit for the markets.

MINING NOTES.

Anthracite coal has been struck near Pitkin, Col. The Cochetopa, Col., gold excitement is on the wane. The Winnemucca (Nev.) silver State says that the Lang Synne mine, Dun Glen District, from a ten days' run, got \$2,250 in gold. A miner arrived in Gunnison, Col., last week with \$300 worth of placer gold, which he and two companions had recently obtained from claims on Beaver creek.

In Winnemucca district, Nev., the Humboldt works, for the first time in over two years, are in full operation. The battery was started the other day, and runs like a top. The Mammoth mine, at Tunnel Ridge, Calaveras county, finished cleaning up during the week, and \$5,000 were obtained as the product of a three months' run. A new ledge of coal, eight feet in thickness, is reported as having been discovered on Wilson river, leading into Tiltlamook Bay from Washington county, Oregon.

There have been no developments in Bodie for some time. Since the Jupiter cut its rich body of ore on the 600 level the company has not admitted visitors to the mine. Another rich gold-bearing ledge has been discovered in Humboldt canyon, near Barker's canyon, about three miles from Dun Glen, Nevada. The ledge is five feet wide, and the quartz is very rich in gold. In Calaveras the latest strike of rich ore is in the Providence mine, located at the base of French Hill. The ledge is four feet in width, well defined, and carries free gold and sulphurates to an incredible amount. Among the pieces of rock-bearing quartz taken out of the Rocky Bar mine, Grass Valley, a few days ago, was one that weighed 17 1/2 ounces Troy, or nearly 14 1/2 pounds, and contained 49 ounces of gold, amounting to a value of \$830.

William Davis, of Napa, has found seven miles north of Monticello, a stanniferous mine, the larger portion of which is tin. He also struck a rich ledge about five miles further north, the quartz of which assays \$335.50 of silver to the ton, besides gold. The Citizens Bank of Nevada City has received a gold bar valued at \$17,000, the same being the result of the recent cleanup of the Sailor Flat mine. Also a large quantity of coarse gold was received from one of the gravel claims of Washington township. In Pitkin county, Utah, in an immense quartzite slide, and overlooking the world, so to speak, is situated the Sierra Nevada mine. There is an incline down to this ledge about fifteen feet deep. A very strong blow-out of quartz containing silver and gold can be seen cropping out through the slides. In the Hydraulic Company's mine, Trinity county, the last cleanup produced nearly \$10,000, making the total yield of more than five years amount to \$1,700,000. The ground worked had previously been drifted, and owing to a large slide as much ground was not worked as would otherwise have been done.

A Seattle, W. T., dispatch says: General Tennant, of the U. S. Army, and Colonel Parker, of the Walla Walla Statesman, visited our city during the past week. The latter gentleman has had considerable mining experience, and having visited the Newcassid coal mine and looking at the distance of the mine through the tunnel, pronounced it one of the great coal mines of the world. Miners are not in the habit of throwing up good contracts, says the Salt Lake Tribune, but the Ada mine in Snake Creek is a rare exception. In driving the tunnel, a strange formation was encountered. At every stroke of the pick the tunnel was filled with a voluminous vapor, and the work light made the blood chill in the veins of the men. In driving the tunnel, a strange formation was encountered. At every stroke of the pick the tunnel was filled with a voluminous vapor, and the work light made the blood chill in the veins of the men. In driving the tunnel, a strange formation was encountered. At every stroke of the pick the tunnel was filled with a voluminous vapor, and the work light made the blood chill in the veins of the men.

Irrigators in Los Angeles city are charging the following rates: From sunrise to sunset, \$1 per head; sunset to sunrise, 50 cents per head; for use of zanja for irrigation outside of the city limits, \$2 per head; sunset to sunrise, \$1. The Downville Messenger tells of a couple of men who had made a trip into the mountains. It says: "Near Gold Lake the snow was twenty-two feet deep. In one of the small lakes the ice was ten feet thick, capped with snow." There was a very lively battle at old Santa Monica canyon, Los Angeles county, the other day, between a wild cat and four dogs, two of the latter genuine bloodhounds. The dogs finally killed the feline, but not until they had been frightfully lacerated.

There is a heavy white oak mat in Illinois valley, Josephine county, Oregon, than has been known for several years, and hunters anticipate rare sport in killing fat bear this fall. The acorns tempt the animals down from their mountain retreat in great numbers. I. J. Ross, of Los Angeles, is under engagement to make this year 100,000 gallons of brandy—more than twice the amount which was made in the forty distilleries of that district last year. This means the payment of a tax of \$90,000 to the Government. According to the Butte Register, "the recent introduction of the wild yak to the foothills of Butte county, at the Robinson Mills, has been a success in every respect. The gentle climate and rich pasturage of that section of the county are peculiarly adapted to the growth and development of this animal."

Mrs. Grager, of Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, was arrested September 6th for selling whisky to Indians, and while the Justice's Court adjourned for supper she made her escape, but was finally, about midnight, recaptured by officer Kenshaw as she was making for the timber. She is now in jail under \$2,000 bonds. In Silver City, Nev., last week, a cow was killed for beef. In her stomach thirteen buckshot were found, and the wounds made by their entrance were healed, an adhesion of the stomach to the animal's side having taken place in one spot. A buckshot was also found in the heart. The cow had been of predatory habits, and had frequently been shot by exasperated gardeners. Says the Merced Argus: Mill Brathens finished last week boring an Artesian well for Lawrence Riley, striking a large stream of water, which flows over the top of the pipe from a depth of nearly 700 feet, the water being pleasant to the taste and considered good for all domestic purposes. One peculiarity about it is that with the flow of water is also a sufficiency of illuminating gas to keep up a constant blaze when lit. Says the Gold Hill (Nev.) News: About midnight, and just after the accident in the Com. Imperial, night before last, the wife of Mat. Winters, one of those who were killed, was found by officer Sheehan on her way to the Imperial works. She said she had been awakened just before by her husband, who came all mangled to her bedside and told her he had been killed in the mine. She got up, dressed herself and started to ascertain the truth of what she was, indeed, only too well convinced was true. The Carson (Nev.) Appeal says that on Thursday last Alonzo Zalletto, an Italian fisherman, discovered a petrified wood on Cascade Lake among the pebbles of the shore. The petrification weighed nearly 200 pounds, and a more singular object could not well be imagined. It was brought down to Lake Bigler in the afternoon, and I. J. Wilson of San Francisco has offered \$100 for it, as he wishes to present it to the Academy of Sciences. In all probability the body is that of an Indian woman. There is a tradition that years ago the Indians had a battle at Cascade Lake, in which the squaws joined, and the dead were buried on the shores of the lake. HAMMER'S CHIMNEY SAGGED. Rivers touched the right spot in dyspepsia, constipation and liver colic.