THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY..........OCTOBER 7, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107 for 4s of 1907; 102½ for 5s of 1881; 108½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 84; silver bars, 113.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¼; consols, 98⅛; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 110¾; 4½s, 111¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 92 buying, 93 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 5d@9s 9d for average California.

Mining stocks are still dull in San Francisco, with soft tendency. Most of the Comstocks were again lower yesterday morning, especially on the early informal call, rallying a little at the regular 11 o'clock call. Sierra Nevada fell below $10, for the first time in two months. Union Consolidated sold down to a fraction over $15, the lowest since August 1st. The Gold Hill stocks showed most strength, but this is not saying much.

The Humboldt County Fair opened at Rohnerville Tuesday with a larger attendance than at any previous exhibition.

The President and party left Walla Walla on their return trip to Portland at 10:30 yesterday.

James Warmexon was drowned Tuesday in the Little White Salmon river, Oregon.

In about a week 700 Celestials will leave Portland, Oregon, on sailing vessels, for China.

Two steamers from Europe yesterday brought to New York $847,000 in gold.

Fire at Elkhardt, Indiana; also at Lowell, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Frank Crocker attempted to shoot her stepmother at Milwaukee yesterday, but succeeded only in taking off one of her own fingers.

The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened at New York yesterday.

The Treasury purchased at New York yesterday $2,500,000 in bonds for the sinking fund.

Local elections occurred in Delaware yesterday.

D. P. Dewes declines to be the Greenback candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Democrats of the Thirty-third New York District have nominated George Vancampen for Congress.

At Riverhead, L. I., the Greenbackers have nominated for Congress Harvey Markham.

A grand Republican rally occurred at Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday.

Some interesting "confidential" letters from Hancock are published this morning.

Democratic naturalization frauds have been discovered in Philadelphia.

The squabble among the Tammany and Irving Hall leaders in New York is creating intense excitement among the Democrats of that city.

A man supposed to be Wm. H. O'Brien was burned to death in a shocking manner at Grass Valley Tuesday night.

Particulars are given this morning of the recent trouble in Colorado between the Indians and freighters.

The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is holding its eighth annual meeting at Oakland.

The heir to the Persian throne has arrived at Odessa, Russia.

The area of disturbance in South Africa is increasing.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

Two American officers were decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor at Paris yesterday.

A crisis prevails among the cotton dealers and manufacturers in Russia.

It is probable that Garibaldi will again become an Italian Deputy.

The Holy See threatens to recall the Papal Nuncio from Paris if the Jesuit decrees are enforced.

From January 1st to October 3d 28,000 head of cattle were imported into Havana.

Two children were burned to death at Bodie yesterday.

One Chinese convict yesterday stabbed another to death at San Quentin.

At Pottsville, Pa., yesterday, Charles Withen shot his wife and then killed himself.

Colquitt was elected Governor of Georgia yesterday by a large majority.

The Democrats of the Twenty-second New York District have nominated Dennis O'Brien for Congress.

A grand reunion of General Grant's old regiment—the Twenty-first Illinois—was held at Decatur yesterday, the ex-President and General Logan being present.

About 7,500,000 francs in bullion left Havre Saturday.

Lucien Beebe has been nominated for Congress by he Democrats of the Fifth Massachusetts District.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.

One of the most discouraging considerations, to those who wish to believe that the South is progressing, is the presistence with which the rising generation there is educated to hate the North, to believe in the righteousness of Secession, and to regard all the events and measures of the past twenty years from a distinctively sectional standpoint. That this is the case is demonstrated only too clearly by extracts from Southern school histories now used in at least seven States. Children who derive all their knowledge of the history of their country from these books can hardly escape being imbued with prejudices and heresies as bitter and mischievous as their parents have cherished. That the main purpose of compiling and adopting such text-books is to keep alive sectional animosities cannot be doubted, for no other motive would explain the state of facts. So long as special histories are written to present the Southern and Secession view of the rebellion, and so long as Southern children are taught to look upon the North as an oppressor and usurper, it will be vain to expect a cessation of that unfriendliness which has so long existed between the North and the South. The bias of the text-books to which we refer is too gross to be covered or mistaken. Thus we find all the Northern soldiers and statesmen of the war period either ignored or traduced, while the Southern leaders and legislators are held up to admiration as the greatest heroes and sages of the century. The North is represented as being without culture or refinement, mercenary, greedy, unscrupulous and cruel. The South is pictured as noble, heroic, magnanimous, and especially as patriotic. It would we fear be very difficult to eradicate the mischievous errors inculcated by these sophistical and specious text-books, and the evil which they must necessarily produce suggests the wisdom of the recommendation already made to the people, for a system of national supervision over popular educational machinery. For if it is admitted to be a duty of Government to see that every child born into the nation has opportunity to acquire the knowledge needed for the fit discharge of the functions of citizenship, it must surely be no less within governmental scope to prevent the deliberate inculcation of treasonable theories by any State.

THE CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

The Connecticut town elections cannot be regarded as a very trustworthy gauge of the current of feeling on national politics, because local questions enter so largely into them. Their outcome this year, however, seems to indicate a decidedly strong Republican movement in the State, and may be accepted as showing that next month the Garfield ticket will have a much better prospect than was perhaps anticipated. Connecticut has been for some time a doubtful State, but there is now good ground for hoping that it will come out from that category, and be Republican. It is at least evident that the Maine election has not produced any effects outside of that State, and this circumstance will no doubt have an encouraging influence upon the canvass in Ohio and Indiana.

We regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.—[Democratic Platform, 1868.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

The wise man, when contemplating political action, looks beyond the immediate effect of his vote, and endeavors to ascertain what general tendency he is about to help or to hinder. In the present canvass this thoughtful forward examination is peculiarly needed, and it must bring all who make it to the conviction that the interests of the country, which means the best good of the people, demand support of the Republican party. Among the most important questions of the near future is that of the reorganization of the civil service. The efforts thus far made to introduce reforms in this respect have failed mainly because public opinion had not been enlightened sufficiently on the subject. It must, however, soon be recognized that the source of corruption in politics, and of nearly all the scandals which have hitherto accompanied our national party contests, is the present unsatisfactory condition of the civil service. To bring about the necessary reforms, to take federal office-holding out of politics, to abolish Congressional patronage, and to make federal appointments depend upon ascertained fitness instead of partisan claims, must be the work of the generation which is now entering the voting period of life. In order that reform may have any stable basis to proceed upon, there must then be in the dominant party some recognition of the need of it. Is there any such recognition in the Democratic party now? Assuredly there is not. That party clings with fierce tenacity to the maxim: "To the victors belong the "spoils." Its chief incitement to action at this moment is the desire to fill the ninety thousand offices in the control of the federal Government. It has never at any time given the faintest indication of a desire for reform in this direction, and no honest Democrat will pretend that if his party was in power there would be any hope whatever of such a change. The Democracy is and must be controlled by the South so long as the latter is solid. About this there can be no question, and the demonstration is simple. The South brings 138 electoral votes with it. The Northern Democracy, should it do its best, cannot raise more than 50. It is therefore perfectly clear that the region which puts the most capital into the firm will demand and receive the most profits. A Democratic victory consequently must be a Southern victory, and to ascertain what the party will do if it succeeds we must find out what the South wants most. It is to be borne in mind that thus far all the Democratic moderation has been confined to the North, and that the Southern press and speakers have been radical and audacious in their demands. Reflecting on the relations between the two sections, as outlined above, it follows that the Southern policy is the one to pay attention to, since it is clear that Northern Democratic moderation must give way at the last, because the Northern Democracy is the weaker of the two. Now we know that among other things the South demands the abolition of the National Banks, to the end that State Banks may be substituted for them. What this involves all who remember the old State banking system already know. It would restore the era of high exchange, multiform currencies, general loss and embarrassment and risk, thus impeding and injuring commerce, and putting the country back fifty years.

This, however, is but one of the smaller measures demanded by the South. That region has no intention of abandoning its purpose to nullify the constitutional amendments, and we may be sure that if it was in full control of the Government it would at once set about reorganizing the Supreme Court with a view to the attainment of this end. That the Southern claims now on file would be pressed there can be no doubt. That the Democratic and Southern hostility to national education would be exhibited is equally certain. Perhaps the only hope of settling the Southern problem is by educating the people of that region, and this process they would certainly resist if they had the power to do so, since they continue to believe that the negro ought to be kept in a degraded condition, and since their "poor white" class has not intelligence or energy enough to desire knowledge. In all these directions, therefore, it is evident that Democratic supremacy would be hostile to progress and civilization, nor can it be shown that there would be any compensations in the situation. The Democratic party has never allied itself with progressive ideas. Its traditional attitude was recently well described by a Republican speaker, who said that the watchword of the Republicans had always been "Forward!" while that of their opponents was "As you were!" The policy of the Democrats has been to thwart and undo what the Republicans were striving to accomplish. They have endeavored to prevent the salvation of the Union. They have striven to destroy the public credit. They have labored to hinder resumption. They have opposed civil service reform. They have done their utmost to corrupt the franchise. They have resisted the extension of freedom to the negro. They have turned the cold shoulder to educational reform. They have sought to promote ill-feeling between Labor and Capital. They have acted at all times as though they were the paid attorneys of Anarchy, and Fraud, and Lawlessness, and Oppression, and Ignorance. A party with such a record cannot be trusted in the future. There is no ground for expecting that its character will change. In fact, it embraces all the opposite elements to those which have wrought the salvation and achieved the prosperity of the nation. It represents the sinister and retrogressive tendencies of society, and its success would pull the country backward a full generation. For these reasons thinking men, who look forward as well as to the immediate present, must see the futility of basing any hope of reform or progress upon the Democratic party.

INDIANA.

Notwithstanding the statements which come across the wires, we must adhere to the belief that a Republican victory in Indiana ought not to be anticipated. The grounds of this belief are sufficiently obvious. Indiana has been a Democratic State ever since 1870, and it was a Democratic State before the war. In 1870 it gave a Democratic majority of 2,558; in 1872 it gave a Democratic majority of 1,148; in 1874 the same party had a majority of 17,252; in 1876 they had a majority of 5,555; and in 1878 their majority reached 14,113. In the face of these figures, what reason is there to expect that the Republicans will carry the State this year? Unquestionably they desire to do so, but so do the Democrats, and one party is working as hard as the other. It is no easy thing to overcome a majority of 14,000 at the best of times, but now the dominant party has special reasons for making the strongest contest it is capable of, and it is in a position to obtain abundant help from the outside. It is true that there is a large Greenback vote in Indiana. In 1878 it was 39,000, and late dispatches place it at 30,000 now. Hitherto this vote has hurt the Republicans more than the Democrats, but there is just one chance that it may not operate the same way this time. The tendency of the Greenbackers to fuse with the Democrats has received a check in consequence of Senator Bayard's recent New York speech, in which he declared that he was in favor of calling in and canceling all the greenbacks, and in which he gave special significance to this statement by adding, "and the Demo- "cratic candidates for President and Vice- "President want the same kind of resump- "tion that I do—a real, and not a sham "resumption." When Weaver saw this speech he at once caused circulars to be printed calling upon the Greenbackers everywhere to refuse to have anything to do with the Democrats, and these circulars have been sent into Indiana. It is therefore possible that some of the Indiana Greenbackers may prefer to vote the Republican ticket to taking a course which would help the Democrats, and this constitutes the one hopeful feature in the situation. It is, however, not enough to build upon. The strong presumption is that Indiana will go Democratic, and we think that the best to be hoped for is a diminution of the majority of 1878. The fact is that there has never been any real justification for claiming Indiana as a doubtful State. A State which has gone one way for ten years (with the single exception of Grant's campaign of 1872, when the Bourbons refused to vote for a Liberal Republican, and so let the Republicans carry the State) ought to be regarded as reasonably certain to go the same way now. It is perfectly plain from these figures that the Democrats will have nothing to boast of if they carry it, however. They will in that event only be holding their own, and if they have a smaller majority than that of 1878 they will not be doing even this. If the State should give them only a small majority the practical effect will be that of a Republican success. If, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances, the Republicans should carry the State, it would indicate so extensive a reaction that the November elections would be discounted to all practical intents. But the sober, rational view to take of the matter is that Indiana is normally a Democratic State, and that it cannot be expected to change at this time. It is not in any sense a test State for the Republicans, though it may be so for their opponents. The Republican fight there is an aggressive one, and it is all uphill work for them. The Democrats are merely called upon to keep what they have already won.

THE OTHER OX GORED.

Some of the high-tariff Republican journals at the East are making much ado over the fact that the Cobden Club has of late distributed some argumentative documents in behalf of Free Trade, in various parts of the Union. One of these journals, and no less a one than the journal founded by Horace Greeley, wants to know what would be said "suppose we undertook, through "political emissaries and by other contri- "butions, to take part in an English elec- "tion for members of Parliament." The *Tribune* appears to imagine that nothing of the kind has ever been done. Evidently it has a convenient memory, or it could hardly have failed to remember that complaints of American interference in Ireland have been rife for a good many years, or that they have rested upon very much better evidence than exists in the present case. The fact is that the Cobden Club is a cosmopolitan institution, and bears on its lists a considerable number of American members. Such names as Horace White, David A. Wells, Charles Francis Adams, H. S. Moore, and many other well-known economists and politicians, are to be found there, and it is at least as probable that whatever has been done in the distribution of documents has had its origin in this country, as that the impulse has been English. In any case, however, the propagandism complained of is perfectly legitimate, and it is to be wished, for the sake of general enlightenment, that there was more of it. In that case the Western farmers would perhaps learn to recognize the truth that it is against their interests to sustain the policy of Protection.

THE TURKISH NOTE.

The Turkish note is denounced as unsatisfactory, and one English journal characterizes it as a disguised defiance of the European Powers. It appears to be hardly that, though no doubt it was meant to stave off action. The point in it which enrages the Powers, however, evidently is the demand for the fulfillment of those provisions of the Treaty of Berlin which they guaranteed, but which they have done nothing to carry out, though they are now righteously indignant because the Porte has failed on its side. There is no apposite rejoinder to this covert blow at the consistency and justice of the Powers, and therefore they are angry, as people always are when their own faults are pointed out to them. The Porte is doubtless incorrigible, but the Powers are not utterly without reproach, and their recognition of the fact that their armor has been pierced by their victim makes them fume exceedingly.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of October 6th.]

The City of Sydney will sail for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney on the 23d.

The City of Peking will sail hence October 19th for Yokohama and Hongkong.

The next term of the Supreme Court will be held at Los Angeles, commencing at 2 P. M. next Tuesday.

The City Treasurer yesterday paid out $60,000 to the school teachers for their September salaries.

Registration for the general election is progressing satisfactorily. Up to 1 P. M. to-day 29,095 votes had been registered.

A Convention of colored citizens began this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Third Baptist Church on Powell street, between Bush and Sutter. The Convention met in pursuance to a call from the Executive Committee of the Equal Rights League, which set forth that to protect their rights as citizens, the colored people should take some active interest in politics within the Republican party. About forty delegates were present, most of whom are from the city, though there are several from the interior.

"I appeal to my Southern friends on this side of the House, will you deliberately rake the ashes off the slumbering embers and fan them into a blaze again? I believe in my heart you will not. But I am bound to tell you and I do it in kindness. * * The people of the North will never submit to be taxed to reimburse your people or your States out of the National Treasury for any losses that they sustained, directly or indirectly, from the rebellion. * * *"—[Bragg of Wisconsin in House of Representatives.

REGULATE THE LIVER with Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters, and health is the result.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLE OF TAR, for coughs and colds Try it.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

ANOTHER SOLDIERS' REUNION.

General Grant Present at a Meeting of His Old Regiment.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

A Pennsylvanian Shoots His Wife and then Kills Himself.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Additional Reports Concerning the Situation at Dulcigno.

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

DOMESTIC.

Sensation in the Postoffice Department—A Smuggled Subsidy.

CHICAGO, October 6th.—The *Inter Ocean's* Washington special says: A profound sensation has been created in the Postoffice Department by the discovery that a good-sized subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been smuggled through Congress unnoticed, under the cover of a proviso in the Postoffice appropriation bill. It will be remembered that last winter Davis of California was anxious to have a provision made by which a certain portion of the price paid the United States for the transcontinental portion of the mail service be refunded to the Colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales. It was explained, however, that these Colonies had nothing to do with it, but the money was paid to the United States by England for carrying the mail between New York and San Francisco, amounting to about $80,000 per year, under an agreement between England and her Colonies that the former pay the expenses of transportation to and from San Francisco, and the Colonies take it from there. It was then argued that the United States received great benefits from the Australian trade and European travel that comes across the Pacific from the Colonies to San Francisco; that these Colonies were poor, and were now under contract to pay the Pacific Mail Steamship Company $200,000 per year for a monthly service, but could not afford to renew it, and when the present contract expired the line would have to be taken off, and there would be no direct communication between San Francisco and New Zealand, New South Wales and other Australian Colonies. In spite of these appeals the attempt failed in the Senate, and the postoffice officials supposed the matter had been killed till the printed law was received to-day, one section of which says: "For such transportation of foreign mails, $225,000; provided the Postmaster-General be authorized to remit in favor of the Colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales so much of the cost of the overland transportation of the Australian closed mails as he may deem just." As noted above, the $80,000 received by the United States for that service comes from England; so, if it is turned over to the Colonies it will be a clear gift, and might as well come from the Treasury direct, because there is no profit from the business since our Postoffice Department merely charges England cost price for the service. It is nothing more than a provision for a subsidy to the steamship line through a second party, the money going to the Colony, to be paid to the proprietor of the line by them, instead of giving a check direct on the Treasury of the United States. The Postmaster-General is away, and does not know of the novel duty imposed upon him, and there was no way of learning what he thought of it. It was such an astounding revelation to the other officials that they did not like to venture an opinion on the matter. The clause gives the Postmaster-General such powers, it will be noticed, that he may turn the whole of the amount received for overland service into the coffers of the Pacific Mail Company if he deems it just. Mr. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, suggested that perhaps it could be arranged by saying to England that the United States would remit say 50 per cent. of the amount received from her each year, provided she would pay it over to the Colonies. England, however, may think we receive benefits enough from the Australian trade to attend to the matter in a handsome style. The spirit of the proviso was smuggled in, it is believed at the Postoffice Department, through a conference committee, and signed by the President unwittingly, for it is not believed that he would knowingly have placed such a duty of discretionary disbursement of so large an amount of money in the hands of the Postmaster-General.

Reunion of Grant's Old Regiment—Speech of the General.

DECATUR (Ill.), October 6th.—General Grant's old regiment—the Twenty-first Illinois—had its reunion here to-day, and it was a great success. Three thousand soldiers were present. General Grant arrived late in the afternoon with General Logan, and was met by Governor Oglesby. In the evening, at the business meeting, General Grant said, after expressing gratification at the meeting of the first command he had during the war:

I suppose more of them are living than are now here, but scattered over our distant Territories and developing country which up to our late troubles was not occupied by the white man. I have had occasion before to remark, in traveling all over the world, that wars, while so much to be deplored, are not altogether unmixed evils. There is no place that I have been that I have not found our volunteers; no country in Europe, none in Asia, none in Africa, where I have been, that I have not met some of our volunteers in the late war—men who, but for the change of life from their quiet homes to the field, would probably have never thought of going beyond the places where they were brought up. But four years of separation from their homes has enlarged their ideas, and some have gone forth to introduce American commerce in all the distant countries; others to our new tributaries in their restlessness, and in their fields, on their farms and in their stores are developing our great Territories and preparing them to become States in this Union. How much the Twenty-first Illinois has contributed to this I am not aware, but I will warrant that some of them are living in new States and Territories who are unable to be present on this occasion. Gentlemen, I am glad to see so many of you, and I hope in course of the evening we will be able to hear the experience of some of you.

Speeches followed from General Logan, ex-Governor Oglesby and others.

Details of the Trouble Between the Ute Indians and Freighters.

DENVER (Col.), October 6th.—Advices from Del Norte state the following particulars, from a reliable source, of the killing of the son of an Indian chief 30 miles east of Los Pinos Agency, September 29th: About 7:30 in the evening two Indians came whooping into the freighters' camp of J. H. Jackson, calling him and his drivers vile names, and acting as though they intended to shoot. The Indian who is supposed to be killed fired one shot, when A. J. Jackson, nephew of J. H. Jackson, fired at him. The next day the party were surrounded by the Indians, who demanded the men who did the shooting the night before. Agent Berry, Mr. Meachem and Captain Shelley then arrived with 15 soldiers, arrested the freighters and put them under a guard of two soldiers and 10 to 15 Indians over night. Previous to the arrest J. D. Jackson requested protection from a Major, name unknown, who had 200 soldiers under him; but the Major replied that he was not there to protect the whites. The next morning the freighters were marched to Kline's ranch, where the soldiers disarmed them, even taking their pocket-knives, after which they were dismissed, the Agent and officers stating that they were not in their jurisdiction. Thus these five men were left defenseless in an Indian country, denied protection by the Government officers, who had an ample force and knew the men had acted in self-defense, excepting Colonel Beumont, who, at the risk of censure by his superior officers, sent a sufficient force to escort them towards Saguache. On the arrival at Kline's ranch, Agent Berry told Jackson to obey Captain Kline's instruction, and they would be unharmed. Kline attempted to get them to proceed towards their destination, which would have resulted in their death. Young Jackson, who did the shooting, gave himself up to Messrs. Kline, Hoyt, Holmes and one Indian, to be taken to Gunnison City for trial. These men took Jackson without guard and started towards Gunnison City, and had proceeded three miles when they reported that the Indians overpowered them and took the prisoner; but it is asserted by a man who overheard their conversation that Kline, Hoyt and Holmes intended giving Jackson up to the Indians when they left Kline's ranch. The freighters begged the military officers for arms to protect themselves with, but were refused. Steps are now being taken north of here to avenge Jackson's death, as soon as it is definitely ascertained.

Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

NEW YORK, October 6th.—The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened this morning with impressive services at St. George's Church. With the exception of North Carolina, every diocese is represented in the House of Bishops. There are also present missionary Bishops Penck of Cape Palmas, and Scheischowsky of Shanghai, the Old Catholic Bishop Herzog of Switzerland, and the Bishop of Edinburgh. Bishop Kip of California delivered the address, after which communion was administered.

Bishop Kip's sermon was "Popular Religion of the Day," contrasting the spirit of the church in early days with modern Christianity. He said: The care of too many who call themselves Christians is to gather around them all they can of this world's comfort, and they are scarcely recognized as disciples of Christ, except as they are seen in the church. Do they often deny themselves anything to advance the gospel? Does their ordinary life furnish illustrations of that announcement of the Lord, "He that loses his life for my sake shall find it?" What is theirs but the high polish of society—a mere civilization and refinement of mind, which might exist entirely independent of the gospel? There is nothing about it distinctly Christian.

Dr. E. E. Beardsley was chosen President, and Rev. Charles L. Hutchings Secretary of the House of Deputies. Dr. Potter of New York was chosen Secretary of the House of Bishops.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, October 6th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento October 10th: Mrs. H. A. Morrow, Belle Morrow, Niles, Mich.; William W. Morrow and wife, Maud Morrow, Isaac Hecht and wife, Miss Helen Hecht, Miss Florence Hecht, Master Summit L. Hecht, Miss Elsie S. Hecht and maid, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, Baltimore; G. P. Kellogg, Springville, N. Y.; F. K. Smith, wife and child, Brunswick, Me.; C. A. Strother, Marysville, Cal.; E. A. Heron, Oakland.

Seventy-four through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento October 13th.

Business of the Country.

NEW YORK, October 6th.—The Clearing-house exchanges to be published by to-morrow's *Public* show that for the week ending October 2d the following cities report a decreased in business transactions, as compared with the corresponding week in 1879: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, Milwaukee and Syracuse. The following report gains: Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Providence, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Cleveland, New Haven and Lowell.

Fatal Result of Marital Unhappiness.

POTTSVILLE (Pa.), October 6th.—Charles Withew returned from work this morning and shot his wife, and then shot and stabbed himself, dying from the wounds in a few moments. Mrs. Withew is not expected to recover. The couple has lived unhappily for the past few years, owing to the wife's infidelity.

Woolen Mill Burned.

LOWELL (Mass.), October 6th.—Chase's Woolen Mill is on fire. The loss will be heavy.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LOWELL, October 6th.—The mill has burned to the ground during the afternoon, and the flames spreading to Faulkenor's mill, that was also burned. Loss on Chase's mill, $200,000; Faulkenor's, $100,000—both fully insured.

Report Discredited.

WASHINGTON, October 6th.—The Interior Department discredits the press dispatch from Denver indicating danger of an Indian outbreak. It is thought the Indians are only getting anxious for their money, and a private dispatch confirms this view.

The Census.

WASHINGTON, October 6th.—It is understood that General Walker stands by the census of 1880, and claims that that of 1870 was short about 100,000 names.

Missionary Meeting.

LOWELL (Mass.), October 6th.—At the evening session of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, interesting addresses were made by Rev. R. S. C. Winnell, of California, and others. George Morris, Scribe of the General Association of Congregationalists in California, sent a telegraphic salutation, to which a reply was made by the committee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Powers and the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 6th.—There was a conference of the Embassadors on Monday to consider the Turkish notes.

The fleets in their new position are completely landlocked.

VIENNA, October 6th.—The Turkish note is not acceptable to all the Powers. The Powers desire to maintain European concert, and await proposals from England. A blockade is mentioned as a probable measure of coercion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 6th.—The note presented to the Embassadors Monday says the Porte undertakes to cede Dulcigno, and cause it to be evacuated, while maintaining a statu quo as regards the line of the frontier. As soon as the Powers give the assurance the Porte demanded in his last previous note, the Porte will inform the local population that they are free to remain or emigrate. If the Porte's efforts to cede Dulcigno fail, the troops and local authorities will retire to the frontier. The Porte, however, will be in no wise responsible for any complications which may arise at the scene of such failure.

LONDON, October 6th.—The *Daily News* says: The demand that a naval demonstration shall not be resorted to, either for the settlement of the Dulcigno or any further question, is unparalleled in European politics since the demand by which Napoleon III. forced a war upon Prussia.

Sentence Deferred.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 6th.—For the past week the Porte has deferred pronouncing sentence on the three assassins of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary, on a plea that they were ill. Mr. Heap, Consul-General of the United States, however, has fixed Saturday next for pronouncing sentence.

The Pope and Archbishop McCloskey.

LONDON, October 6th.—The *Standard's* Rome special says: The Pope has nominated a coadjutor, with the right of future succession, to Archbishop McCloskey of New York, in order to permit the latter to leave his diocese. The Pope is displeased with Archbishop McCloskey for participating in the reception of Parnell, the Irish agitator, and that displeasure will be manifested if the Archbishop comes to Rome.

Disastrous Fires.

PARIS, October 6th.—Thirty-five houses are already burned by a fire raging in the town of Ax, Department of Arieze.

LONDON, October 6th.—A fire in the worsted mills at Greenock caused a loss of £50,000. Nine hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There arrived at New York yesterday the steamers Gellert and Canada, which brought $847,000 in gold.

The old writing-paper mill at Elkhart, Ind., was burned Tuesday evening. The employes had barely time to escape before the secon floor fell. Loss, $37,000; insurance, $16,000. The cause is supposed to be spontaneous combustion.

At Milwaukee Mrs. Frank Crocker, the well-known disturber of women's rights meetings, attempted to shoot Mrs. J. B. Smith, her stepmother, yesterday morning, but succeeded only in shooting off one of her fingers. She was arrested.

Governor Des Voeaux and suite, of the Fiji Islands, who arrived at New York from Europe last week, leaves that city to-day by the Erie Railroad for San Francisco, en route to Australia.

A dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, states that the area of disturbance is increasing.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount to five per cent.

The Synod of the Russian Church is sending a Greek priest with 5,000 roubles to purchase a site for a church in San Francisco. Others will follow with more money, a choir, and all the accessories of a full-fledged Russian Greek Church.

Lieutenants Rogers Birnie, Jr., and Wm. N. Birley, United States army, were received yesterday by President Grevy's Aid-de-Camp at the Elysees, in Paris, for decoration. The cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred on them after assisting at the recent military maneuvers.

Advices from Russia are to the effect that the depreciation in finances and depression in trade has produced a crisis among cotton dealers and manufacturers. Several failures are reported in Moscow, one firm having large liabilities in the United States.

"Blower" Brown has entered the contest for the Astley belt in London.

It is believed at Rome that Garibaldi, owing to a pressure brought to bear upon him, will again become a Deputy. It is believed that the Government will grant amnesty to Major Canzio and his companion.

The Holy See has formally threatened to recall the Papal Nuncio from Paris, if the Jesuit decrees are enforced.

From the 1st of January to the 2d instant 28,000 head of cattle were imported into Havana, and from the 20th of June to the 20th of August 6,077 bales of Porto Rica tobacco. During August and September 2,500 head of cattle were imported into Santiago de Cuba.

The Czar's yacht Livadia yesterday left the builder's basin at Glasgow and proceeded down the Clyde. Ten thousand persons witnessed the start. Admiral Hopeoff and the builder of the yacht were on board.

Samuel Piercy and his "Deception" combination arrived in New York yesterday, having completed a successful tour from San Francisco.

J. H. Prentice, the well-known hat manufacturer of Brooklyn, N. Y., a short time ago made an arrangement for the benefit of his creditors. Yesterday the assignee filed a schedule of the bankrupt estate, showing the total liabilities to be $370,743; assets, $87,921.

POLITICS.

Gen. Grant Meets Another Questioner.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HANCOCK.

His Views Regarding the Opinions of the Ex-President.

DEMOCRATIC SQUABBLE IN NEW YORK.

Letters from General Hancock to Colonel Blanton Duncan.

A REPUBLICAN RALLY IN INDIANA.

Result of the Elections in Georgia and Delaware.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CHICAGO, October 6th.—A representative of the *Inter-Ocean* interviewed General Grant to-day, who says the main portion of the Cincinnati *Gazette's* report of his interview with Dr. Fowler is correct. It was, however, somewhat more severe on Hancock in some particulars than the actual talk was—not more incorrect, however, than might be expected when it is remembered that Dr. Fowler took no notes. The corrections General Grant makes are chiefly unimportant. Thus, he says $4,000,000 was the amount of the Louisiana levee bonds, and that he did not know that Reverdy Johnson's fee was to be a quarter of a million of dollars, but had heard it stated. He said the statement of Dr. Fowler concerning the result in Chicago was substantially what he said. "I believed," said he, "that I could break up the 'solid South,' and bring about a state of affairs where the two great parties would be national parties. I also thought my visits abroad and my study of questions of commerce and trade would enable me to materially advance the interests of this country in a commercial sense. Particularly did I think this the case with Mexico, which country raises all the tropical products that we use in the United States, and is ready to take in exchange our own products; while in the case of many other nations of whom we buy we are unable to give anything in exchange except sterling exchange."

AN INTERVIEW WITH HANCOCK.

NEW YORK, October 6th.—A *Telegram* reporter to-day interviewed General Hancock in reference to the recent opinions expressed by General Grant. He said: "My knowledge of what General Grant has actually said is confined to what may be called hearsay evidence. I have read what has been attributed to him as his utterances in the newspapers. Now I shall take pains to ascertain from an authoritative source just what General Grant said about me."

"Will you apply to him personally for information?"

"That would be the best course to pursue, I suppose. I mean to get at the truth."

"If you find that the ex-President has really made assertions derogatory to your character, will you make a reply?"

"Yes, if necessary."

"Then I am to understand that if General Grant has assailed your character, as he is reported to have done, you will make a general denial."

"I will certainly deny everything untrue. After I have sifted the matter to the bottom, and decide to reply, I will prepare a careful and comprehensive statement for publication."

"How long will be required for you to hear personally from General Grant in the matter?"

"I cannot say, but I shall lose no more time than I can help in getting at the bottom of the matter."

"What reason have you for doubting that General Grant attacked your character?"

"In the first place, he lacked good grounds upon which to attack me, and in the second place he is an old soldier and a graduate of West Point, and as such he could not, it seems to me, so far overstep the bounds of truth and gentlemanly propriety as to attempt to injure me, even in private conversation."

"Cannot you authorize me to make formal reply to Grant in your behalf to-day?"

"No, sir. As I have already told you, I must know just what kind of a reply is needed before I make any statement in detail. It would be unjust both to Grant and myself for me to come before the public with a formal proclamation at this moment."

"But, General, do you not think delays are dangerous?"

"Not always. There is a proper time and a proper manner in which to do a thing. If I find that Grant has wrongfully assailed me, the public will not be long kept in ignorance of my side of the question; but I shall not make undue haste in the matter. This is all I have to say at present."

By this time the boat had reached the landing on the New York side, and the interview ended.

COLONEL BLANTON DUNCAN AND HANCOCK.

NEW YORK, October 6th.—Colonel Blanton Duncan furnished the *Herald* two letters from General Hancock, which he says were never before shown anybody or published. The first letter is dated October 29, 1879, and is as follows:

My Dear Colonel: I received to-day your favor of the 25th, and was much interested in your resume of the workings of the political caldron. I have always been of the opinion, and am so still, that until the Democratic party has disposed of the question as to whether they would nominate Tilden as a sequence of past events, it was folly, inside of that organization, to advance other candidates, if their availability for the future was a question of importance or interest. I have no part in any programme looking to the future. My name comes up through friends and foes, possibly, yet I know of no machinery in the interest of my nomination. I seem in public opinion to be put forth as the exponent of certain political possibilities, and I would be better pleased if allowed to pursue the even tenor of my way untouched by political excitement. I do not wish to be considered a chronic candidate, for I know what that means when the end comes; so my friends had better let the matter rest, or if not, let it drift. The next election is to be a momentous one. What may come out of it, good or bad, I do not know; but I am certain that I cannot assist in leading to a good result more certainly than by following the quiet course I have always endeavored to pursue. If I come in question in politics it will have to be from the States and people, not from me. I am, very truly, yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

The letter was marked "Confidential."

OCTOBER 28, 1879.

Colonel Blanton Duncan—My Dear Sir: For some time —— and myself have been talking over a plan to elect General Hancock President of the United States. Our plan is that you write to General Hancock, and if he responds with the right views on financial and labor questions, that we then decide to call a National Convention, nominate Hancock for President and some ex-Confederate for Vice-President, and it will force the Democrats to meet and nominate the same ticket. Your plan of calling both the Democrat and National Greenback Conventions for the same day will not work, and will give a large amount of our party an excuse to say it was a political trade, while my plan is one that a large majority of our party will indorse. I hope you will agree on the plan, and have a conference with General Hancock on the subject.

The above was received from a prominent Greenbacker, and by Colonel Duncan forwarded, with a recommendation to General Hancock not to make any reply to it. He, however, wrote to Colonel Duncan as follows:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

NOVEMBER 7, 1879.

My Dear Colonel: Your note has been received. I do not occupy the position of a political candidate, to express any opinions. I am a soldier in the Federal service, and my usefulness as such, and as a commander, would be impaired if I should take open grounds in favor of the political views of any party. If I am ever a candidate of a party for a civil office, it will be on record that I have made, and should never make, any bid for such office. If I were nominated by a party, I would be governed by its platform, or I would not accept the nomination. Therefore, I shall pursue the even tenor of my way, undisturbed by the ambitions which pursue some people. I am, very truly, yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

ELECTIONS IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, October 6th.—The Republicans carry the city by 117 majority, while the Democrats win by 18 majority on the vote for Assessors. Each party is claiming gains in the State. The latest telegrams report that Kent county is Democratic by about 500.

WILMINGTON, October 6th.—Full returns from the State give the Democrats in yesterday's election for Inspector 9,529, the Republicans 8,873; Democratic majority, 856. On the vote for Assessors the Democrats received 9,495, the Republicans 8,806; Democratic majority, 689.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, October 6th.—The election passed off quietly. Colquitt's majority in Richmond county will be over 1,000. His majority in the State will be fully 25,000.

ATLANTA, October 6th.—Specials to the *Constitution* indicate that Colquitt is elected Governor by 40,000 majority.

AUGUSTA, October 6th.—Specials to the *Chronicle* from all sections in Georgia indicate Colquitt's election by between 40,000 and 50,000 majority. The colored vote went largely for him everywhere. The full State ticket is elected, Renfro, present Treasurer and the Independent candidate, getting a good vote in some places. The Republicans make some gains in the general Assembly, and the majority of the next Legislature is conjectured to be in favor of Senator Joseph E. Brown's election. The election was quiet. The poll-tax challenge was not vigorously enforced.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

JAMESTOWN (N. Y.), October 6th.—The Democratic Convention of the Thirty-third Congressional District has nominated George Wancampen in place of Professor Balcom, who declined the nomination of a former Convention.

RIVERHEAD (L. I.), October 6th.—Harvey Markham, Greenbacker, has been nominated for Congress in the First District.

WATERTOWN (N. Y.), October 6th.—Dennis O'Brien was nominated by the Democrats for Congress in the Twenty-second District to-day.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), October 6th.—Wm. C. Ruger has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats in this district.

SALEM (Mass.), October 6th.—The Republicans have nominated Eben F. Stone for Congress.

BOSTON, October 6th.—The Democrats of the Fifth District have nominated Lucius Beebe for Congress.

DETROIT, October 6th.—The Greenbackers of the First District have nominated L. E. Stowe for Congress.

THE DEMOCRATS IMPORTING ROUGHS INTO OHIO AND INDIANA.

CHICAGO, October 6th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Columbus special says: The Democrats are sending money into the small towns where it was never thought of penetrating before, and are making desperate attempts to carry Ohio. Roughs and repeaters are circulating freely through the State, and coming and going to the chief points every day. The following was received to-day by Governor Foster:

WASHINGTON, October 6th.

Your State is to be carried by the Democracy, if 10,000 votes have to be imported. I know whereof I speak. Don't be deceived.

JAY A. HUBBELL, Chairman.

Foster has ordered special watchfulness here and elsewhere.

The Chairman of the Republican Committee at Petersburg, Va., sends word that 49 roughs have gone West the past two days, ostensibly for Indiana, but really for Ohio. They are all well-known scoundrels, and will not scruple to employ any means to earn their money.

John C. New, of Indianapolis, telegraphs that many repeaters have arrived there, but many have dispersed throughout Indiana and part go to Ohio. Detectives from the East will do everything possible to render the stay of the unwelcome roughs unpleasant, and to keep them from the ballot-boxes. The Republicans are now alive as never before.

AN OFFER SCORNED.

CHICAGO, October 6th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: It has transpired that Mr. Barnum has been trying to buy over the *National View* (Greenback with Republican tendencies), and has offered $10,000, which has been refused.

WITHDRAWN FROM THE CONTEST.

POTTSVILLE (Pa.), October 6th.—D. P. Dewes has withdrawn from the canvass as the nominee of the Greenback party for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

THE NEW YORK "SUN" GETTING EXCITED AGAIN.

NEW YORK, October 6th.—The *Sun* prints the following double-leaded editorial: "Do Democrats of the city and county of New York intend to bear their share in carrying this State for Hancock and English? If they do, is it not high time that they reached a point where they can dispense with further negotiations about a division of nominations for local offices, so that the masses of the party can go to work to win a national victory? Are these leaders aware that the apathy produced in the canvass by these protracted negotiations over small matters cause the Republicans to utter a loud boast that they will whip the Democrats out of their boots in this State at the coming election?"

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS—THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

CHICAGO, October 6th.—The *Times* says: A man now under arrest at Philadelphia for fraudulently securing naturalization papers confesses that the swindle has been carried on by the Democrats since August 2d in a very systematic manner.

Since the Republicans of Virginia have begun to show some activity, Mahone, the leader of the Repudiators, has made the remark that at any time he shall become convinced that Hancock is in danger of losing the Electoral vote of the State, he will withdraw his ticket in favor of the regular Democratic nominees.

THE DEMOCRATIC SQUABBLE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 6th.—The *Evening Post* says: The proceedings of the sub-committees of Tammany Hall and Irving Hall, at their meeting at the Westminster Hotel yesterday afternoon, have caused intense excitement among the local politicians in this city, and every one is asking what it means, and is trying to so arrange his plans that he will be on the strongest side should the efforts now making for peace and harmony fail.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

TERRE HAUTE (Ind.), October 6th.—The Republicans had a grand rally to-day. There was a very large procession, and speaking by Senator Conkling and others. To-night there will be a fine torchlight procession and illumination.

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS cures al complaints arising from an obstructed state of the system.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, October 6—By G. Haines, Justice of the Peace, Thomas H. Simmonds, of Placer county, to Annie Ernestine Davey, of Lake county.

Napa, October 3—William Howe to Helen Wilson.

Chico, September 30—E. F. Buss to Sarah B. Strange.

Chico, October 3—Edward Shirmar to Ida Cable.

Lakeport, September 25—Alexander Calcer to Julia Houx.

Red Bluff, October 2—Gustave Macquart to Lizzie Knox.

Chico, October 3—Edward Schirman to Ida Cable.

DIED.

Sacramento, October 5—Johanna Sophia Schmidt (mother of Mrs. L. Schmaeizle and Mrs. R. Orth), 72 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, Y street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Sacramento, October 5—Charles E. Camp, a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, 55 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the Pioneer Hall, on Seventh street, between J and K, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pioneers!—You will meet at the hall THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of BROTHER CHARLES E. CAMP.
W. C. FELCH, President.
JAMES McCLEERY, Secretary. o7-1t

Members Sacramento Battalion, Company I. O. O. F., will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, for regular monthly business. All members requested to be present. J. H. MILLER, Secretary. o7-1t [B. C.]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY AND Fancy Goods Man in Country Order Department. MECHANICS' STORE. o7-3t

STOLEN—OCTOBER 2, 1880, FROM C. H. SLADE'S ranch, near Auburn, one iron-gray MARE, 16 hands high, branded "C. S." on right shoulder; also, a suckling COLT, chestnut color, star on forehead. A liberal reward will be given to anyone giving information which will lead to their recovery. o7-1w*

FOURTH YEAR IN SACRAMENTO.

CLASS NO. 25, JUST ORGANIZED, AND promises to be one of the largest and best; will meet WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week, at 7:30 o'clock. First lesson next Saturday evening, and that is the time to join the class. J. L. SKINNER,
o7-1t Northeast corner Sixth and J streets.

NEW SERIES
Building and Loan Stock!

THE SACRAMENTO BUILDING AND LOAN Association will issue an Additional Limited Number of Shares in the Fourth Series. Application should be made at once to
A. LEONARD, No. 1012 Fourth street.
o7-6t [B. C.]

HON. W. T. WALLACE
WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS OF SACRAMENTO, on the political issues of the day, IN FRONT OF THE CAPITAL HOTEL,
—ON—
Saturday Evening, Oct. 9th.
Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock.
A Special Train will leave Folsom at 7 P. M. sharp, stopping at all way-stations. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents.
By order of the Democratic County Central Committee. R. D. STEPHENS, Chairman.
P. A. BYRNE, Secretary. o7-

DR. UNDERHILL.
WE ARE PLEASED TO SEE HE HAS MADE Catarrh his specialty. His great success in the radical cure of this very prevalent complaint is owing to the fact that his specific heals the diseased without any pain—the patient is made better at once. Consultations Free. Office, No. 1018 J street, Sacramento. o7-4plm*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARBECUE.

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE charged with the management of the Republican Barbecue will meet THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, October 7th, at 4 o'clock, at the U. S. Land Office. All sub-committees are requested to report, and to submit estimates of the amount of money which each may require.
GEORGE CADWALADER, Chairman.
HARRY R. SNOW, Secretary. o7-1t

"In my opinion the best interests of the whole country, North and South, demand the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur."—U. S. GRANT.

Republican Meetings!

GEN. JOHN F. MILLER

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE ON THE issues of the day at

VALLEJO	Saturday, October 9
GEORGETOWN	Tuesday, October 12
PLACERVILLE	Wednesday, October 13
OROVILLE	Friday, October 15
MARYSVILLE	Saturday, October 16
SAN FRANCISCO	Wednesday, October 20
OAKLAND	Thursday, October 21
LOS ANGELES	Saturday, October 23
SAN BUENAVENTURA	Monday, October 25
SANTA BARBARA	Tuesday, October 26

County Committees will please make all the necessary arrangements for the meetings.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee. P. B. CORNWALL, Vice-Chairman.
JAMES R. FINLAYSON, Secretary. o7-5t

"In my opinion the best interests of the whole country, North and South, demand the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur."—U. S. GRANT.

Republican Meetings.

HON. CALVIN EDGERTON
—AND—
DR. M. D. MERRICK

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE ON THE issues of the day at

PRATTVILLE	Saturday, October 9
QUINCY	Tuesday, October 12
DOWNIEVILLE	Monday, October 18

Hon. Calvin Edgerton
WILL SPEAK AT

GREENVILLE	Monday, October 11
GIBSONVILLE	Wednesday, October 13
HOWLAND'S FLAT	Thursday, October 14
LA PORTE	Friday, October 15
FOREST CITY	Saturday, October 16

Dr. M. D. Merrick
WILL SPEAK AT

TAYLORVILLE	Monday, October 11
JAMISON	Wednesday, October 13
BECKWITH	Thursday, October 14
LOYALTON	Friday, October 15
SIERRA CITY	Saturday, October 16

County Committees will please make the necessary arrangements for the meetings.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee. P. B. CORNWALL, Vice-Chairman.
JAMES R. FINLAYSON, Secretary. o7-3t

RACES AT FREEPORT.

SEVERAL FINE TROTTING RACES WILL take place over the Freeport Track, SATURDAY, October 9th, at 1 o'clock. The best Trotters in that section have been entered for the races. o7-1t

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE!
Houses, Machinery, Etc.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO..........Auctioneers
WILL SELL ON
Tuesday, October 12, 1880,
At 11 o'clock, the property known as
DUCK'S CHICKEN RANCH!
Being a few feet east of Thirty first street, on the line of S. V. R. R., and about a block from Guthrie's. The tract contains seven acres. Also, the new Houses thereon, which will be sold separately or together with the land; also, all the Barns, Out-houses, Machinery, Incubators, Boilers, Wagons, etc.
Parties having lots and desiring nice houses will do well to attend this sale, which will be positive.
By order. W. KLEINSORGE, Assignee.
D. J. SIMMONS & Co., Auctioneers. o7-5t

TRUSTEES' SALE.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF A DEED of trust dated the 30th day of November, 1875, executed by G. J. Hughston to C. H. Swift and C. H. Ross, Trustees, and recorded in Book 74 of Deeds, at page 677 and following, records of the county of Sacramento, State of California, and on application of the Sacramento Bank, holder of the indebtedness secured to be paid by said deed of trust, and for default in the payment thereof, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for U. S. gold coin, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of October, 1880, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the Court-house door, in the city of Sacramento, State of California, the following-described real property, to wit, four hundred and seventeen 99-100 (417 99-100) acres of land on Sherman Island, known as swamp and overflowed land survey No. 549, to wit, fractional northwest quarter of section one (1) in township two (2) north, range two (2) east, and the west half of section thirty-six (36), in township three (3) north, range two (2) east, in the county of Sacramento, State of California.
March 6, 1880.
C. H. SWIFT, Surviving Trustee.
o7 3w1TS

SACRAMENTO HOME SCHOOL,
H STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN THIRteenth and Fourteenth—The twenty-first term will commence October 4th.
o4-2plw* MRS. F. M. ROSS, Principal.

Sacramento Conservatory of Music,
917 Eleventh St., between I and J.
THE FIRST TERM OF THE FOURTH YEAR of this prosperous institution commences on MONDAY, October 4, 1880. Terms moderate.
MRS. ABBIE CHENEY, Principal,
Graduate of the Artists' Class of the Royal Conservatory of Stuttgart. o5-1wis

FRIEND & TERRY
LUMBER COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in every kind and variety of BUILDING and FINISHING TIMBER and
LUMBER.
Cargoes, Car-loads and Special Orders promptly filled, and shipped direct from the OREGON, REDWOOD and SUGAR PINE MILLS of the Company.
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 1310 SECOND STREET, NEAR M. BRANCH YARD, CORNER TWELFTH AND J STREETS.
au18-2plm

MONEY TO LOAN.
THE SACRAMENTO BANK HAS MONEY TO loan, in sums of ten thousand dollar and under, at lowest current rates, upon improved real estate.
All communications addressed to the SACRAMENTO BANK will receive prompt attention.
s18-2plm

FOR SALE.
301 ACRES OF GOOD GRAZING AND FAIR FARMING LAND,
IN FRESNO COUNTY, AT $2 PER ACRE, BY
Cadwalader & Parsons,
s24-2plm Third and J streets, Sacramento.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, J street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on Installments.
s7-2plm