THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 22, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109¼ for 4s of 1907; 102¾ for 5s of 1881; 110¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84½; silver bars, 112¾.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 3-16d; consols, 98 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105; 4s, 112½; 4½s, 114.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 92 buying, 92½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 10d@10s 2d for average California.

Mining stocks were not so firm in San Francisco yesterday, especially at the 10 o'clock call. At the early informal session, the prices were better than later in the forenoon.

Many of the Oregon Indians desire to become citizens.

A miner fell 2,000 feet in one of the Comstock mines yesterday.

The British steamship Hylton Castle is ashore on the British Columbia coast.

The mining town of Quesnelle Forks in British Columbia has been totally destroyed by fire.

Fire at Mt. Vernon, Ind.; also at Denver, Col., and Weaverville, Cal.

The body of another victim of the Hudson river tunnel disaster was taken out yesterday.

While firing a salute at Madison, Ind., yesterday George Messer was probably fatally injured.

No rain has fallen in Idaho since early in June.

Charles McCloskey, an express messenger, was killed in a railroad accident near Conemaugh, Pa., yesterday.

An immense street parade of the industrial classes in favor of the election of General Garfield will take place at Chicago Saturday.

Bets are even in New York that that State will give Garfield 10,000 majority.

The names of forty-two persons, besides the crew, who were lost on the steamer Alpena, are known.

Great excitement prevails in Albania over the poisoning of four chiefs.

General Sherman visited the fair at Los Angeles yesterday. The balance of the Presidential party are expected there to-morrow.

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN GATHERING YESTERDAY.

The Republican barbecue yesterday was a splendid success. The weather was lovely, and the surrounding counties sent such large delegations in that in several cases the transportation capacity of the railroads was overtasked, and many enthusiastic Republicans were disappointed. All through the day crowds continued to press into the Park, and all through the day the visitors found prompt and hearty welcome and an abundant and well-served commissariat. Able speakers addressed the masses of people from four stands. Neighbors fraternized, and their families enjoyed the holiday, the music, the bustle, and the good things provided. The speaking was stirring, eloquent, and thoroughly appreciated, and after the main business of the day had been transacted all prepared for what proved to be *the* event of the evening—namely, the great procession. This was a magnificent demonstration. Sacramento has never seen anything to compare with it, and it may be questioned whether a finer political procession has ever paraded on the coast. The preparations had been careful and thorough. The citizens turned out enthusiastically. In the uniformed citizens' division every interest and business in the city was represented. The wealth, intelligence, skill in handicrafts, patriotism and vigor of the community were all present, and not by proxy. The leading business men for perhaps the first time marched in the ranks and carried torches. The long line wound through the crowded streets and across the Capitol Park, enveloped as it went in a blaze of illumination, and cheered at every turn. It might well have been thought by a stranger who viewed the decoration of the city in the daytime, and then observed the character and noted the reception of the procession in the evening, that Sacramento was inhabited by Republicans alone. In truth the entire demonstration was a most inspiriting proof of the strength and prevalence of Republican doctrines, not in this city alone, but in all the counties round about. It was a day and a festival to be remembered, and we hope that the guests of the Sacramento Republicans received as much pleasure from the reunion as they contributed by their presence.

THE DEMOCRATIC "CHANGE."

The Democratic cry for a "change" is the most persistent the party has invented. Has the Democratic party given the country any reason to believe in the kind of changes it favors? Once before it gave us a change; a change from peace to war; from prosperity to adversity; from fraternal accord to civil strife; from friendship to hatred; from life almost to death. Democratic changes have always been ominous occurrences, and what manner of change does it promise us now? The Solid South is the first fruit of Democratic policy, and its methods are the newest Democratic devices. We may learn thence what kind of change Hancock's party has in contemplation. It is a change from majority to minority rule; from a free ballot and a fair count to a suppressed ballot and a false count; from education to ignorance; from honest money and faithful dealing with public obligations to "fiat" money and repudiation; from all that promotes the welfare of the nation to all that can injure it; from American to Mexican methods in politics; from the rule of a civilized North to the rule of an uncivilized South; from the administration of conscientious men to that of famished plunderseekers. These are the baits the Democracy hold out to the American people to-day. These are the best arguments it can offer on behalf of the "change" it demands.

McCORKLE'S ENCOURAGEMENT.

One McCorkle, spoken of as a former Congressman from this coast, but forgotten here, has been unpacking his very fertile imagination for the benefit of a Washington reporter, and his twaddle has been unkindly telegraphed back to us. McCorkle thinks that Hancock is very strong in California. It is evident from this this that McC. would be an invaluable man on the Democratic State Central Committee, for that is just where a sanguine gentleman like him is positively needed at this juncture. The California Democrats don't think as McCorkle thinks. They have a very shrewd perception of the way things are going here, and they have no money to bet on Hancock so far as this State is concerned. If McCorkle had been in Sacramento yesterday he would perhaps have altered his opinion about the way the State is going, for he would not have found many enthusiastic Democrats about. What the utility of recording McCorkle's political drivel is we are at a loss to comprehend. Could not the Eastern reporter have given us the dimensions of some prize pumpkin in preference?

MR. KANDALL says, writing of Alabama: "God help this country, if it cannot be rescued from their bulldozing and domineering sway! One of the citizens of Butler, a peaceable man, expressed an opinion against voting for the Sheriff, the present incumbent, and a Democrat, when that gentleman and another attacked him, and gave him such a pounding as has rendered him unfit for business for several days."

THE DEMOCRATIC SEE-SAW.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* attacks the Democrats savagely for their latest exhibition of want of principle on the tariff issue. It says: "Such shameful recreancy to party principles has never been exhibited in the history of our political contests. It is not merely that a Senator deemed worthy of nomination for the Presidency had spoken mincing words to propitiate the protectionists, nor that prominent party organs and party leaders have shirked the issue and slunk away from their standard, but their candidate for the Presidency has belied his party platform and its immemorial policy by declaring in response to a local clamor that he virtually favors protection as much as the rival candidate. A party whose spokesman can thus abjure its principles in the face of a contest that boldly challenges those principles has sunk to the last stage of demoralization, and declared itself unfit to be intrusted with the representation of any great issue in national politics." This is all perfectly true, but what is surprising is that it should not have been discovered before. The fact that the Democratic party has no principles which it is not willing to change or repudiate the moment it thinks they are obnoxious to the majority has been demonstrated not only from the outset of the campaign, but from the close of the rebellion. The Democratic party threw off the mask in 1861. It had always been the party of disunion and anarchy. It had held doctrines utterly incompatible with the survival of the republic since 1798. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions contained the justification of secession, and their authors and adherents acknowledged this. The Democrats thought they could make secession successful and they were mistaken. Ever since their failure they have been trying to get back into power by stealing the principles of their opponents, but they have never been able to accomplish their purpose, because they had not sense enough to conceal their stubborn adherence to their old treasonable programme. They took Horace Greeley as a blind. They took Hancock as a blind. And finding that this last dodge promised to be no more successful than the first, they have been pitching their principles overboard right and left all through the campaign, until they have not enough left to cover their nakedness. Their course in regard to the currency has been quite as shameless as that in regard to the tariff. They declared in their national platform that they were in favor of honest money only, and strict discharge of all obligations, State and national. But the instant they thought votes could be secured by making alliances with the Greenbackers they hastened to fling aside their honest money professions, and to enroll themselves with the advocates of fiat money and repudiation. Having done this it is not to be wondered at that they should play the same game with the tariff. Their platform squarely commits them to the policy of "a tariff for revenue only." That is the emphatic opposite of a tariff for protection, but what do the Democrats care about consistency or principle? They find the protectionist sentiment is strong, and immediately they swing round and get their candidate for the Presidency to declare that he is just as good a Protectionist as anyone, even though he does know nothing whatever about the question.

They cannot at this stage of the canvass put forward another platform, but they have done all that was possible to convince the country that their original platform means nothing. In that document they inserted high-flown words about the sanctity of the ballot. The ballot, they said, is "a right preservative of all rights," and its freedom "must and shall be "maintained throughout the Union." Does that mean anything, coming from Democratic lips? Let the solid South answer! Let the Alabama and Arkansas elections answer! Fourteen States of the Union deprived of the freedom of the franchise, and the party which has wrought this infamy standing up in the face of the nation and gravely declaring that the freedom it has destroyed "must "and shall be preserved throughout the "Union!" After these demonstrations of Democratic impudence and mendacity nothing ought to surprise anyone. It has also pretended to give in its adhesion to the Constitutional Amendments. It has done this in face of the notorious fact that its Southern allies have already introduced a bill to change the Constitution of the Supreme Court for the express purpose of nullifying those amendments. The truth is that it has trampled upon every principle it has professed; repudiated every doctrine it has avowed; been all things to all men; and only retained consistency in its hungering after the spoils. James Russell Lowell in the Biglow Papers has drawn a picture of the modern Democratic politician which might be well taken as the characterization of the party to-day. That demagogue, ever ready to forego any principles he has professed if he sees his advantage in recreancy, is the very type and model of the men who are making Hancock's fight. Nor is Hancock one whit better than his managers. He has proved himself to be as unscrupulous a demagogue as any of them. He has hastened to disown the traditional beliefs of his party. He has accepted the infamy of the solid South, and has added his gratuitous hypocrisy to the cant of the Cincinnati platform, in speaking of the freedom of the ballot. There is no honesty nor principle left in the Democratic party, and the proofs of this are so abundant that self-respecting men ought to come out from so demoralized and degraded an organization. The Democracy is about to shoot Niagara. Its doom is written on its face. Having abandoned honor and truth, and offered to sell its soul to the first comers, it will descend to the limbo of all worn-out and corrupted parties, and the elements which have informed it with life will find expression hereafter through some purer and more patriotic combination.

THE DUTY OF THE NATION.

Said General Garfield in one of his great speeches a short time ago: "Now that "we have made them free we will stand "by these black allies! We will stand by "them until the sun of liberty shall shine "with equal ray upon every man, black "or white, throughout the Union!" And that is the sentiment which every true American should echo and indorse, not merely because the negro is the ward of the nation, but because the whole structure of free government is jeopardized by even the smallest break in the walls. Whoever attacks the freedom of the franchise attacks liberty all through the country. Whoever denies to any citizen the constitutional rights guaranteed to him attacks the Constitution and all that it covers. Whatever party seeks to gain political power by frauds upon the ballot, or by intimidating the voter, is, in effect, a party of treason and anarchy, and that the National Democratic party is to-day. The nation owes a duty to itself in this connection which it cannot safely neglect. The introduction of Mexican methods in politics is a direct blow at free institutions. The success of these methods would quickly render majority government a mockery. If in any part of the Union a minority is permitted to usurp the powers and functions of the majority, the same crime may be perpetrated in any other part, and thus the liberties of the people may be wrested from them. There is but one way to deal with a danger of this kind, and that is to strike it down at the beginning, and with such force that it will never revive.

DEMOCRATIC CALLOUSNESS.

No Democrat has attempted to apologize for or deprecate the outrage of the solid South. The whole party, from Hancock down, has already accepted and indorsed that outrage, and has proceeded to calculate its advantages with the callousness of a slavetrader in reckoning the produce of the barracoons. In this one fact the true character of Democratic policy and morals is revealed. There is no profession, however contrary to its whole record, that party will not make. There is no pledge it will not take. But when, in the teeth of its professions and pledges, it is seen to be relying altogether upon fraud and force, it coolly ignores this most obvious evidence, and goes on its way as though it had the receipt for fern seed, and was walking invisible. All through this canvass it has been dogged by its own record and by its most recent actions, yet it has never evinced the least sensitiveness. The gigantic frauds of the Alabama election have been simply ignored by its press. No murmur of disgust or disapproval has escaped any Democratic journal because of these infamies. They have shown their willingness to accept and approve any iniquity whatever that promised them success. They have demonstrated their utter indifference to the character of the means employed for carrying out their ends. The true character of the party is hereby revealed. When Republican corruption has occurred, Republican journals have always been the first to expose and denounce it, and Republican voters have not hesitated to oppose their party in order to rebuke wrong-doing. But the Democracy has no scruples. It accepts all alliances, all help, all methods however discreditable, and it is ready to fling away freedom itself if by so doing it can secure the offices, and lay the soverignty of the country at the feet of that solid South it follows with such supple servility.

FUSION AND CONFUSION.

And so the Democrats are meditating another fusion; this time in Indiana. It seems that they desire to unite with the Nationals. They would unite with any organization that would descend to an alliance with them, but it is very hard on the reputation of the Nationals that they should also be accused of willingness to fuse with the Democrats. Evidently the latter have made up their minds to discard the last vestige of decency and principle, but evidently their desperation and audacity are powerless to change the situation. The stars in their courses fight against that party, and no matter what wretched bargains they may make from this time forward, they will be beaten.

CRISP SAYINGS.

[Emory Storrs in Philadelphia.]

I do not come as a missionary, but as a messenger from the youngest great city of the West to the oldest great city. I am not a stranger to Philadelphia.

The Lord was good, and postponed my birth so long that I never had the opportunity to vote the Democratic ticket.

I have never seen the time when the conditions of the country would make me hesitate as to which party I should attach myself.

There are no more degrees of Republicanism that I know of than there are about an egg. There can be no middling good eggs.

I am in favor of a change. No Democrat can beat me on that. From Hayes to Garfield is my change.

I am in favor of shaking hands across the bloody chasm. But my opponent must not give me such a cordial grip as to pull me into the chasm.

I favor a change of Republican for Republican; but no shepherd wants to change a dog for a wolf to watch the sheep-fold.

There is a distinction to be drawn between Democrats and the Democratic party. I may feel aggrieved at the acts of a corporation, and yet have great respect for some of the stockholders.

The Democratic party has entertained all the political tramps for the past twenty-five years.

We cannot take the promises of men, but must judge them by their actions. The Democratic party comes to us with a brand-new platform and a brand-new candidate.

Platform of 1880—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and the traditions of the Democratic party.

1860—The Democratic party declares the right of secession. In 1880 it pledges itself anew, etc.

1864—The Democratic party declared the war a failure, and wanted peace settled on a constitutional plan. In 1880 it pledges itself anew, etc.

1868—The Democratic party declared in favor of paying the national debt in greenbacks.

It favored taxation of Government bonds.

It declared reconstruction measures usurpation.

It declared the constitutional amendments unconstitutional.

In 1880 it pledges itself anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party.

In 1870 a Democratic Pennsylvania Legislature withdrew its support of the constitutional amendments indorsed by a previous Republican Legislature. In 1880, with a Pennsylvania Democrat at its head, the Democratic party pledges itself anew, etc.

The Democratic party always evinces a tender, pathetic and sobbing love for the Constitution, and lets the country go to the devil.

Rather than sign a bill interfering with the civil rights law, or in favor of spending millions for so-called internal improvements in the South, General Hancock had better set sail in a boat of stone, sails of lead, with oars of iron, with the wrath of God for the gale and hell as the nearest port.

If a voter is driven from the polls by force, then defend him by force. Shotgun for shotgun.

The Democratic party flourishes in hard times, and fattens on famine.

The bayonet is not a fit instrument for the collection of the ballots of freemen, is what General Hancock says. How about the Democratic majority of 90,000 in Alabama?

A Pastor Made Happy.

I have been greatly troubled with my kidneys and liver for over twenty years, and during that time I was never free from pain. My medical bills were enormous, and I visited both the Hot and White Springs, noted for the curative qualities of the water. I am happy to say I am now a well man, and entirely as the result of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. With such glorious results I am only too glad to testify regarding the remedy which has made me so happy.—REV. P. F. HARKLEE. Coal Run Crossing, Arkansas. H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

I CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters for dyspepsia, habitual constipation and liver complaint. They have made me a well man.
R. DAVIS. 411 K street, Sacramento.

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS for habitual constipation.

POLITICS.

Garfield's Opinion of Rosecrans' Attack Upon Him.

THAT FORGED LETTER AGAIN.

Bets Even that New York State will Give 10,000 Republican Majority.

REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Views of the New York "Herald" in Regard to the Campaign.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, October 21st.—A *Herald* Cleveland special says: A gentleman who visited Mentor relates that Garfield, in a conversation with an ex-army officer and a former member of Rosecrans' staff, recently expressed his surprise that Rosecrans should have written the letter he did regarding him. The two Generals had always been on good terms, and just before the Chicago Convention Garfield went to the Patent Office at Washington and arranged for the granting of certain favors which Rosecrans had been very desirous of getting, and which he thought would set him free from severe pecuniary trouble. Said Garfield: "I did not receive the papers that granted Rosey what he wanted until after the Chicago Convention. I then forwarded them to him with a polite note, and received in reply a letter of the warmest thanks. Later I heard from Rosecrans regarding his party principles, which he said were Democratic, and he asked that I should not regard it as any slight on me personally, whom he had the highest regard for; that he should vote for Hancock. I replied that I had never let politics interfere with social or other pleasant relations, and I should not feel offended in the least at his voting for the candidate whom he felt that he ought to vote for. Soon after I learned that Rosecrans had said severe things of me, and when called to task on account of his former commendation of me, had replied in a letter, saying that many a man had committed deeds during the interval between his first praise and criticism of me for seventeen years that should send him to the Penitentiary." "Did he really do that?" asked the officer, who was uniformed. "Yes," replied Garfield, in tones of just indignation, "and after his former protestations of friendship, and what I had done for him as a friend, I felt as if I could scarcely forgive him. I can think well of the old Rosy for his services to his country, but I certainly cannot commend the acts of the present Rosy, when they are so contrary to one's sense of what is honorable."

THE OUTLOOK IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHICAGO, October 21st.—Tha *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Cashier Whelpley of the Treasury returned to the city from North Carolina to-day, where he went two weeks ago in company with one of the officials of the Second Controller's office to look up some lands belonging to the Government. From what he heard and saw in that State, Mr. Whelpley thinks there is a very good chance of the Republicans carrying the State in November.

A letter from a prominent Republican at Aiken, S. C., says the Democrats are very bitter since the Indiana election. He fears that there will be trouble at the Republican meeting next Saturday evening, as the local Bourbon paper has called for a few thousand red shirts to attend.

THE FORGED LETTER.

BOSTON, October 21st.—Inquiry among the leading business men in Lynn, says the Boston *Traveller*, shows that no such man as H. L. Marry, to whom General Garfield is alleged to have addressed the letter on the Chinese question, ever lived there in 1873, nor has such a Labor Union as the Employers' Union ever existed there.

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION.

CHICAGO, October 21st.—The arrangements for a grand street-parade of the industrial classes of this city next Saturday evening, in favor of Garfield, are progressing favorably. It will be one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed here.

BETS EVEN ON NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, October 21st.—Bets are even on New York that that State will give 10,000 Republican majority.

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA.

CHICAGO, October 21st.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Ex-Secretary Bristow is confident that the Republicans will carry New York. They need only keep quiet and take advantage of their opponent's blunders.

Information received from California to-day states that a wonderful change has come over that State since the October election. Before that the Republicans were suffering from stagnation. Now the whole State is in a condition of political excitement, and Republican clubs are being formed everywhere. No fears are felt as to the result, and Garfield will carry it by a larger majority than ever given to any Republican candidate.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT VIRTUALLY ENDED.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—The *Herald*, in an editorial on the general result, says: At this moment the best informed men of both parties believe that the Republicans are more than likely to carry the election, and the question is mainly, in the minds of such men, a question of majority. In July and August the probabilities were entirely the other way. The writer enumerates the causes, among which, of course, are the fall elections and the foolish letter from General Hancock, intended for the latitude of New Jersey, which has done woeful damage to the Democrats there and elsewhere. Speaking of the tariff, the writer says: "Whoever wants to see the tariff maintained, whoever wants to see the navigation laws changed, whoever favors subsidies and grants, ought to vote the Republican ticket. General Hancock's letter, and other attempts to befog these matters, to the contrary notwithstanding. If any workingman anywhere believes that it would injure him or his interests to alter the tariff at this time, he should vote the Republican ticket, no matter what sort of contradictory appeals are made to him at this late day in the canvass by Wells, Hewitt, Bayard and company. The Democrats were quiet all summer on this vital question. They would not speak for free ships, because they feared to lose Maine. They would not speak for a revenue tariff, because they were afraid of being hurt in Ohio and Indiana. They got General Hancock to write an absurd, straddling letter in contempt of the platform, to help them in New Jersey and Connecticut. All this time they were saying to themselves, 'Only let us get in on some pretext or other, and then we will carry out the platform.'"

PROCEEDINGS AT TAMMANY HALL.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—At a meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization, at which John Kelly was present, General Spinola vigorously denounced the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and spoke of him as a "free-trader," as an enemy to the workingmen, and by many other titles. "These Chinese," Spinola continued, "come from China and Japan. They already have all but a monopoly of our washing, and it would not be long, under Garfield's rule, before they would monopolize other branches of business. Something should be done to prove to the people that the Republicans are in favor of these yellow-faced, almond-eyed Celestials," and he moved that a committee be appointed to provide means to bring the facts in this matter before the country. Michael J. Sigorson called attention to what he claimed to be the unprotected state of the Democracy throughout New York State. Sigorson said he had been speaking in Ulster county for the past few days, and had opportunities of judging as to the state of the canvass. "There were several things that struck me," continued Sigorson, "while I was in the interior of the State. The Republicans were well organized and well supplied with campaign documents. The Democrats, on the contrary, were clamoring for documents, but for some reason or other they could get none." Tammany Hall, he thought, should take hold of this matter.

THE NEW YORK CITY POLITICAL MUDDLE.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—According to best opinions, formed from journals and individuals, the Republicans will nominate some sterling Democrat for Mayor, unless Grace withdraws. Chairman William H. Barnum of the Democratic National Committee, William L. Scott of Pennsylvania, William R. Grace and Mayor Edward Cooper had a long consultation yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. The affair was kept entirely secret, but from the tone of the journals this morning it is surmised that the advisability of the withdrawal of Grace was under consideration. Some strong Democratic papers urge him to withdraw, or predict defeat of the local ticket and national as well. Should he do so, it is possible the original programme of the Republicans to nominate Postmaster James will be adhered to.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY DEMORALIZED.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Alabama, draws a striking picture of the demoralization which has overtaken the Democratic party in the South since the October elections. Before the great defeat they were confident of victory. The disaster that has fallen upon their party is so overwhelming that they are in despair. There is also much complaining that while they furnish 138 certain votes for the Democracy, they should, nevertheless, be led to defeat.

GARFIELD SPEAKS TO HIS OLD COMRADES.

MENTOR (O.), October 21st.—General Garfield, in speaking to 1,200 of his old comrades in the war, said:

Just over yonder about ten miles, when I was a mere lad, I heard the first political speech of my life. It was a speech that Joshua R. Giddings was making. He had come home to appeal to his constituents. A Southern man drew a pistol on him while he was speaking in favor of human liberty, and marched over toward him to shoot him down—to stop his speech and quench the voice of liberty. I remember but one thing that the old hero said in the course of that speech so long ago, and it was this: "I knew I was speaking for liberty, and I felt that if the assassin shot me down, my speech would still go on and triumph." Well, now, gentlemen, these 1,200, and the hundred times 1,200, the millions of men that went out into the field of battle to fight for our Union felt just as the speaker felt—that if they should all be shot down the cause of liberty would still go on. You all and the Union felt that around you and about you and behind you was a force and a cause of an immortal truth that would outlive your bodies and mine, and survive all our brigades, and all our armies. Your being here shows that you are to-day in the same belief—that the cause for which we fought will live in a united nation, a united people, against all factions, against all sections, against all divisions, so long as there shall be a continent of rivers and mountains and lakes. It was that belief that lifted you all up into heroic hight of great soldiers in the war, and it is that belief that you cherish to day, and carry with you in all your pilgrimages and all your reunions. In that great belief, and in that inspiring faith, I greet you to-day, and with it we will go on to whatever fate has in store for us all.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE IMAGINE THAT THEY HAVE FOUND A MARE'S NEST.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—The National Democratic Committee issued the following to-night:

To the Public: When this campaign opened, the National Democratic Committee contracted with the American Union and Western Union Telegraph Companies for special rates for their business, and arranged with said companies that all telegrams sent or received by the committee should be returned at the end of each week to the Cashier of the committee, as vouchers for the bills rendered. The telegrams sent or received by our committee have been returned under this arrangement weekly and paid for according to contract. On Wednesday morning, October 20th, the Western Union Telegraph Company returned to the committee the vouchers as usual for the second week in October. Upon examination by our cashier, to certify the amount, the following telegrams were found in the package so sent as vouchers, evidently being a mistake on the part of the official having the same in charge at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The telegrams are written upon Western Union blanks, and are as follows:

[Rush.] October 12, 1880. To Hon. Charles J. Noyes, care H. Jenkins, Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.: I telegraphed yesterday. I will provide as requested 200 each for calendar and yourself as compensation.
MARSHALL JEWELL. [17 paid.]

[Rush.] October 12, 1880. To F. W. Wicker, Collector, Key West, Fla. City of Dallas took 150, City of Texas 100, Colorado 100, for Key West. Men on deck, instructed to say nothing about it.
MARSHALL JEWELL. [26 paid.]

The numerals "150," "100" and "100" in this last telegram means so many men. These telegrams, or rather the one addressed to F. W. Wicker, U. S. Collector at the port of Key West, Fla., tells its own story. The sun had not gone down in the State of Indiana, where one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated on a free Government and free ballot were about to be consummated when the Chairman of the National Republican Committee and an official of the United States Government were preparing to repeat in the State of Florida the infamy no doubt consummated in the State of Indiana. This committee were advised, previous to the receipt of these telegrams, that the State of Florida was about to be overrun by repeaters of our large cities. The telegrams of Mr. Jewell only confirm what the committee well knew as a fact. The above telegrams are in the possession of the committee. They are written in copying ink, have been copied in a letter-press book, and bear the telegraph receiver's checks and marks, and the committee defies any one to assert that they are not genuine. The telegrams are now being lithographed, and will be given to the public in a day or two.

WM. H. BARNUM,
Chairman National Democratic Committee.

GENERAL GRANT TALKS TO THE CITIZENS OF JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY, October 21st.—General Grant, in a speech to-night, said:

I think I can give the people of New Jersey a full assurance that the Republican ticket at the approaching election is going to have the votes of a solid North, including New Jersey. [Applause.] It used to be a common saying some years ago that New Jersey was not in the United States—that it was a foreign land; but since that she has redeemed herself on several occasions, and she is going to prove again on the 2d of November that she is in the Union. [Applause.] I would not say anything, if I could help it, that should be offensive to any Democrat who might be present. I like the Democrats. Some of my best friends are among the Democrats; but, then, I think for a time that they should be satisfied with letting the Republican party run this Government, at least until they can give better assurances than any they have given that they will run it in the same way—for the interests of all classes and all the people. [Applause.] During the Democratic war that we had from 1861 to 1865, I always contended that the rebels—all of whom were Democrats [applause and laughter]—were just so much interested in their defeat as we were interested in defeating them. I believe I was right then. I believe it was to the interest of every foot of territory, and every person occupying a foot of territory in this glorious Union, that the rebellion should be put down, and that we should remain one and a united people. And I believe to-day that every Democrat here is interested in this Government—is as much interested in their defeat on the 2d of November as the Republicans are interested in defeating them. In other words, I believe in the greatest good to the greatest number, and that the greatest good comes from our success. [Applause.]

Being asked to preside, General Grant objected somewhat, as that would be his third term as President.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Alkali washes are a valuable remedy for ivy poisoning.

A fresh tomato leaf is a sovereign cure for a bee-sting.

New Zealand has a population of 800,000 and a debt of $190,000,000.

A new Dutch loan of $50,000,000 is soon to be put upon the market.

Better be upright and want, than wicked and have a superabundance.

Bees carry pollen dust on their legs. That is how dust the busy bee.

To check is to stop, except in case of a traveler's baggage, which is checked to make it go.

The man who is shaking with chills and fever feels like a set of sleigh bells on the Fourth of July.

It is said the ordinary life of a bee is only ninety days. The end of the bee, however, is very lively.

A bad little Philadelphia boy made his mother's hair rise the other day. He stole her switch for kite-bobs.

Some Philadelphians named their mine the "Scooper," and the name proved prophetic. They have been scooped.

Two little Illinois girls raised chickens and sold eggs enough to purchase a monument for their grandmother's grave.

At a seaside hotel: Guest to waiter—"Do you call that a clean plate?" "Yes, sir; that spec is only a bit of soap."

More people lost their lives in this country by the burning of hotels in 1879 than by the accidents of travel on railroads and steamboats.

The young man looked pitiable last Sunday when, as he left the church door, his cane came apart and a fish-pole telescoped out of it.

A petrified canoe of good size and shape has just been found at the bottom of Lake Neufchatel, Switzerland. It must be thousands of years old.

The annual potato crop of the United States is estimated at nearly 200,000,000 bushels, of which New York State alone furnishes 25,000,000 bushels.

Mrs. Youngwoman wants to know "what is the best way to mark table linen." Leave the baby and a blackberry pie alone at the table for three minutes.—[Boston Transcript.

A lady writes to know if parlor-matches are the best. A long experience inclines us to the belief that they are. Those made in the kitchen generally result in the loss of a good cook, while the parlor ones simply keep one more man on tiptoes to find money that goes for bonnets and gloves.

THE remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—[Mother's Magazine. H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

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

I CONSIDER Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters a superior medicine.
JOHN CLEAVE, Sacramento.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLE OF TAR, for coughs and colds, contains no opiates or astringents. The best preparation out for children.

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

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLE TAR. The most perfect cough cure extant. Hundreds can testify to its good effects

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

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC.

The Wrecked Steamer Alpena.

HOLLAND (Mich.), October 21st.—Last night a trunk came ashore near Grand Haven, containing papers, jewelry, clothing and an insurance policy in the name of B. F. Sweet of Bradiwood, Ill. Wind from the north this morning, light. A large number of persons have gone out searching the shore between Saugatuck and Grand Haven. The body of the boy found near Port Sheldon yesterday was identified as the oldest boy of John Osborne. A tug, supposed to be the Government tug Graham, came down from Grand Haven about 11 o'clock this morning. When about eight miles from our harbor she was signaled by a passing barge and stopped, and as near as could be ascertained by the aid of a glass, lowered her boat, picked up something, and went back toward Grand Haven. The barge went on south. Professor Scott of Hope College has just shown me a leaf from a diary or pass-book found attached to the molding of the cabin by a small nail. It is badly chafed and water-soaked, but by the aid of a glass we can make it out as follows: "O this is terrible. The steamer is breaking up. I am aboard from Grand Haven to Chicago. GEO. CONNOR." The two letters of the name are very faint, and may be Connell.

GRAND HAVEN, October 21st.—A tug has arrived with three bodies—one Fred. Sneath of Grand Rapids, one Montgomery Crossman of Grand Haven, and a lady, supposed to be Mrs. Rev. Farrell of White Pigeon.

CHICAGO, October 21st.—Special dispatches from Holland comment on the character of the wreckage of the Alpena which has come ashore there. It is stated that there are in some cases absolutely rotten timbers, so that it is considered remarkable that she had not gone to pieces sooner. People who saw the condition of the timbers that floated in were highly indignant. It is claimed in behalf of Goodrich & Co. that many of the pieces of wood which came ashore were not parts of the Alpena wreck. Mr. Squier, whose son was lost on the vessel, has been on the shore ever since the news arrived of her loss, and expresses a belief that the Alpena and David A. Wells may have collided, sinking the Wells and disabling the Alpena so that she was unable to cope with the waves. The Wells sunk off this port. W. C. Pettibone of Chicago, whose name has appeared in the list on the Alpena, was not a passenger, having left for Muskegon Friday evening from Grand Haven by train.

GRAND HAVEN, October 21st.—The following are supposed by inquiring friends to have been on the Alpena: E. L. Mills of Evart, Mich., who was on his way to Topeka. He was to have been married to-day. His parents live in Marshall, Mich. W. A. Wallace and wife, of Milwaukee. Isaac Bush and wife, of Rockford, Mich., sister of Mrs. Dibble, of Muskegon. Miss Crossman's watch was stopped at 10:50. It is supposed that the steamer foundered about that time Saturday forenoon. The body found near Pigeon Creek this morning proves by letters to be that of Fred. Spaethe of Grand Rapids. The tug Graham has arrived, bringing the bodies of M. Crossman of Grand Haven, S. B. Cole of Evanstown, Ill., a sister of Frank Holbrook of Muskegon, agent of the G. T. Company. There were no other bodies found.

GRAND HAVEN, October 21st.—The names of 42 persons are known, besides the crew, who went down on the steamer Alpena. Several more bodies have been found.

Two More Missing Vessels.

CHICAGO, October 21st.—The owners and agents of the propeller Europe are telegraphing here to get news of that vessel. She was due here last Friday, but nothing has been heard of her. She had the schooner T. M. Neelon in tow, which is also missing. She belongs to the Merchants' line, and plies between Montreal and Chicago. Captain Clifford is master, George Clifford first mate, William Rea second mate, and John Stevens engineer. She measures 300 tons, was built in 1870, class A 2, value $35,000, insured. She has a crew of twenty-five men and a number of passengers. The theory is advanced that the boots and shoes found on the east shore was the cargo of this vessel. It is nearly a week over due, and it is almost incredible that she has neither been seen nor heard from, as vessels which left port behind her are safely in harbor.

Mysterious Arrest.

CHICAGO, October 21st.—A mysterious arrest was made to-day by officers in the Secret Service of a gentleman of florid complexion, aged about 48 years, and appearance prepossessing, but whose name cannot be learned. It is reported that he is wanted for large defalcations, but the particulars are entirely wanting.

The Colorado Difficulty.

DENVER, October 21st.—The detective who was sent by Governor Pitkin to investigate the killing of the Indian by Jackson and the subsequent delivery of the latter to the Indians, has returned, and to-day made a report, giving an account of the killing of the Indian and the freighters' arrest, substantially the same as given heretofore, and says that Agent Berry had Cline, Hoyt, Holmes and an Indian start with the prisoner for Gunnison City, as he thought it the only way to avert the danger of a massacre of all the whites in the vicinity, and that the troops who were near by offered assistance, but Berry would not allow them to come to the ranch, as he feared it would enrage the Indians and precipitate a conflict. When Cline and his party had gone a short distance, a party of mounted Indians overpowered them and took the prisoner. The report censures Berry, and says he should be made to answer for his conduct before the authorities.

The *Republican's* Leadville special gives an account of a fight between a party of whites and Utes near the reservation line several days since, resulting in two Utes being killed and several wounded; but the report is not credited here.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, October 21st.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento October 25th: M. W. Belshaw and wife, San Francisco; Richard McGrayon, Avon, N. Y.; Kate McGrayon, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. O. H. Simmons and child, Mrs. Mrs. M. W. Beasly, Chelsea, Mass.; M. S. P. Pollard and wife, Dorchester, Mass.; Ellen Schofield, Happy Camp, Cal.; J. Tyler, wife and two children, Forest Hill, Cal.; Mrs. J. E. Smith, Bakersfield, Cal.; Mrs. Gordon Herron, Charlottsville, N. Y.; S. N. Bostwick, Chicago; Rudolph Burg, Hamburg, Germany; Mrs. L. F. Moulton and child, Colusa; J. Farnsworth and wife, Grand Island, Cal.; George Patterson, wife and two children, Oakland; Allen McDonald, Toronto; T. L. Beals, Virginia City.

Ninety through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento October 28th.

Value of a Mexican Silver Dollar.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, gave a decision yesterday in the suit of Hadden & Co. against Collector Merritt, the particulars of which were given a day or two since, directing a verdict in favor of the defendant, on the general ground that the value of a Mexican silver dollar having been estimated by the Director of the Mint, and the Secretary of the Treasury having duly proclaimed its estimated value for the purpose of a determination of the dutable value of its importation, there could be no inquiry into the question as to the Director of the Mint. The