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SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1881.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES,
VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 143.

HALE BROS. & CO.

"WORK WHILE IT IS CALLED TO-DAY"

We opine that the above advice is as applicable to the affairs of every-day life, as it is conducive to the Spiritual.

HALE BROS.

—ARE ESSENTIALLY—

"WORKERS!"

—THEY—

Are Working for Themselves!

—AND—

THEY ARE WORKING FOR THE PEOPLE

WORKERS WORKERS. WORKERS

G. M. HALE and P. C. HALE are WORKING in the EASTERN MARKETS to Supply E. HALE, O. A. HALE, I. M. HALE and F. W. HALE, who are the WORKERS on this coast.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM OUR

Eastern Workers

To sell our present stock, as that LOADS OF GOODS are now in transit We shall therefore WORK earnestly to carry out the ideas of our Working Partners East.

THIS WEEK

Then HALE BROS. CO. will make superhuman efforts to

REDUCE OUR STOCK

This move is not what is generally known as a FORCED SALE, but a GENERAL REDUCTION OF OUR STOCK ALL ROUND. It is an earnest and legitimate endeavor on the part of HALE BROS. TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR EXPECTED SHIPMENTS—this is our determined purpose for this week. ALL OF OUR STOCK WILL SUFFER, but

Fancy Goods, Job Lots, or Residue of Remnants

WILL BE HANDLED UNMERCIFULLY!

Our Stock of Dress Goods

Will have to be REDUCED. That is imperative, as HALE BROS. must have more space on that side of the House.

What is left of our DOLMANS, CLOAKS and ULSTERS will suffer terribly. Our stock of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING must have a thorough clean up, as our advices state that the recently bought stock is something extraordinary in value. Our st uctions with regard to BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, SATINS and BROCADED TRIMMINGS is: "SELL THEM, SURE!"

"Don't Forget those BLANKETS. Let them go; in fact, let all go, as we have found the market just to our hand, and with our superior advantages of buying, we can discount anything you have in stock at present!"

☞ Such are our advices from the EASTERN WORKERS, and HALE BROS. will most assuredly comply. Another great reason why we are anxious to close out our present stock is, that although it is SPLENDID VALUE, yet it is somewhat irregular, inasmuch that a portion of it is San Francisco bought; but we have now made such arrangements with the East that must secure to us a regularity of consign ments fitted for the demands of our constantly increasing business. HALE BROS. will then literally take a sponge and wipe our present stock right out. This is the determination of our WORKERS East, and the emphatic determination of the

"WORKERS"

Here. We now close this LETTER to the people, by an earnest appeal to COME AND SEE THE UNEXAMPLED EFFORT OF HALE BROS., THE GREAT DRY GOODS WORKERS OF THE STATE, TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Grand Central Depot,

CORNER OF NINTH AND K STREETS.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

EXECUTION FOR WIFE MURDER.

Hanged while Persistently Protesting Innocence.

A CHINAMAN SUES FOR DIVORCE IN OHIO.

Continued Satisfactory Condition of the President.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The Strike of Laborers Spreading in Ireland.

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

DOMESTIC.

Condition of the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 5th—7 P. M.—The President has passed another good day. The appearance of the wound and the character and amount of the discharge of pus continues satisfactory. He has taken an adequate amount of nourishment, and has had several pleasant naps during the day. At 12:30 P. M. his pulse was 98, temperature 98, respiration 18. After 4 P. M. his temperature began to rise, as usual, but to a moderate degree. At present his pulse is 102, temperature 100.4, respiration 14. Signed by Bliss, Reyburn, Barnes, Hamilton, Woodward.

Mysterious Conlave of Irishmen.

CHICAGO, August 5th.—It has just been discovered that ever since Monday forenoon a mysterious conclave of prominent Irishmen, numbering something like a hundred, has been in session at one of the hotels in this city. Their deliberations have been held under lock and key, and in a room padded and the floor covered with sawdust and otherwise secluded. There are present John Warren, of Lowell, Mass., a strong friend of Ben. Butler; Thos. C. Quinn, a co-laborer of Crowe; George J. West, of Providence, a lawyer, and Secretary of one branch of the Land League; Rev. Father George C. Bates, of St. Louis; George C. Cunningham, of New Haven, and many other well-known agitators. Nobody has been let into their secrets, and their meetings have excluded all reporters. It has, however, leaked out that these men are "the dynamite crowd;" but their deliberations are not as to whether dynamite shall be used against England, but as to the most feasible way of using it. The discussion seemed to take for granted that there were Irish patriots as much devoted to their ideas as are the Nihilists' band; that there would be no difficulty in finding Irishmen who would adopt the possibility or even a certainty of death if by it they might do great serious damage to England. The plans were elaborate, it is said, by which dynamite was to be furnished and used in vessels and in cities. They considered the question of how to get better manufacturers of infernal machines in the United States and in France. Their financial condition was reported as being sound, and the treasury contained nearly $100,000 for a skirmishing fund. Committees have been appointed to provide for the future, levy a tax and raise more. A delegation of city priests waited on the members of the conclave to-day, and begged them with solemn abjurations and impressive arguments to desist from their plots and adjourn at once. They refused to listen to such arguments and advice, saying that they came here for business and were determined to accomplish their purpose. The meeting will probably terminate to-morrow.

The above is from the *Times'* report. The *Tribune* has the following particulars and contradictions: The meeting is composed mainly of representatives of the Clan Nagel Society, and the Emmet Monument Association, founded on Emmet's declaration that his epitaph should not be written until his country was free. Measures were taken to deliver the Irish name and nation from the insane ravings of O'Donovan Rossa, and to unite the governing body of the various organizations into one headquarters outside of New York or Philadelphia. It was decided to use greater exertions to equip the Irish revolutionists with war material, and settle the bickerings about the skirmishing fund. In the latter connection this meeting is merely preliminary to one to be held in New York by the Clan Nagels on the 16th instant. The Association disavows any sympathy with the British Goverament, and does not believe in dynamite, except as applied to the destruction of an actual army of occupation. They believe anything is justifiable by which English power may be driven from Ireland.

Gossip About Rev. Dr. Tyng and His Clerk.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—The *Sun* says: Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. John O. Bache, his assistant in the Church of the Holy Trinity, have gone from the ministry into the life insurance business. Tyng is now the Resident Director in Paris of the Equitable Company, and Bache is General Agent of the same company, having his office at No. 83 Liberty street. Tyng and Bache have also formed a partnership of their own, under the title of John O. Bache & Co. When Tyng went to Paris, June 1st, he left with Bache a young man, R. P. Cooper, as clerk. Cooper is 28 years of age, and has an extremely pleasing address. His first venture was to borrow $30, ostensibly to attend his mother's funeral, but really to go on a lark to Coney Island. Cooper had been given the keys to Tyng's apartments in Florence Flats, Fourth avenue, and he would occasionally open and air them. He did more—he made them a delightful place of entertainment for his friends, whom he regaled in a sumptuous manner among the Doctor's beautiful household goods. After a variety of similar adventures the young man was dismissed, but he has not yet been arrested.

Hanged for Wife Murder.

SYRACUSE, August 5th.—Nathan Orlander Greenfield was executed this morning for the murder of his wife Alice, at Otwell, Oswego county, October 15, 1876. The case is remarkable for its stubborn contest in the Courts. There were three trials, the jury disagreeing once and twice finding him guilty. There were three death sentences, and five stays and reprieves. The execution took place five years and nine months after the crime was committed. After so many escapes from the gallows, Greenfield was confident that he would not be hanged, and he gave up hope of a commutation of his sentence only under the gallows. The execution took place in the jail in the presence of 200 persons, official witnesses and press representatives. The prisoner was cool and unconcerned. Being asked if he had anything to say, he replied, "Nothing." The trap was sprung at 11 o'clock. A sad scene took place just before the execution. The prisoner's brother insisted on standing by him to the last, declaring him to be innocent. This the Sheriff refused, as unlawful. Greenfield had an affecting interview with his brother and cousin this morning, and assured them he was innocent and ready to die. The chaplain implored him to confess. He still protested his innocence, and fervently prayed for mercy upon himself and his enemies, who had perjured themselves on his trial. He went calmly and unflinchingly to the scaffold. The Sheriff asked if he had any confession to make. He said: "I have none. As Christ is good, it is true that I am innocent."

Military Reservations on Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, August 5th.—The Attorney-General recently rendered a decision, which has been adopted by the Secretary of War and concurred in by the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the right of the President to establish military reservations on public lands, the Attorney-General holding that this power is conceded to the President by the Courts and sanctioned by various Acts of Congress; that such reservations may be made upon lands claimed for pre-emption by settlers who have not made final proof and payment for the lands, but that a homestead entry segregates the land from the public domain by the original entry; therefore, a military reservation cannot be declared upon lands entered under the homestead laws.

The Mississippi Democrats.

JACKSON, August 5th.—After thirty ballots to-day the Convention took a recess, during which Stone and Barksdale were very busy with their friends. After recess Barksdale and Featherstone were withdrawn, and Robert Lowery, an anti-third-termer was nominated. The vote showed 128 to 112 against Stone, but on motion of his friends the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Lawry was nominated on the 31st ballot by a vote of 126 to 112. This is regarded as an indorsement of Barksdale. G. D. Sands was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

Important Capture.

ST. LOUIS, August 5th.—The *Republican's* Carthage (Mo.) special says: Taylor Underwood, the leader of the desperadoes in Southwest Missouri, and the murderer of Deputy Sheriff McElrath of Dade county three months ago, was arrested at Carthage to-day, after a desperate struggle with detective Spike. Three of Underwood's gang were lynched by citizens of Dade county for being concerned in the murder of McElrath.

German-American National Association of Teachers.

DAVENPORT (Ia.), August 5th.—The German-American National Association of Teachers closed a four-days' session to-day by the election of the following officers: President, L. R. Klemm, of Cincinnati; Secretary, H. H. Ficke, of Cincinnati; Treasurer, G. H. Berger, of Cincinnati. Directors—I. Keller, of Milwaukee; E. H. Hoboken and W. S. Hartman, of Detroit; A. L. Soldan, of St. Louis; Const. Grebner, of Baltimore. After the committees were appointed the Association adjourned, to meet in Buffalo next year.

Stewart's Remains—Indictment for Libel.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—The Grand Jury have ordered an indictment for libel against John W. Look, private detective, who supplied the facts for a sensational article recently published in the newspapers here regarding the robbing of A. T. Stewart's remains. The alleged libel consisted in stating that John F. Barrott had received $12,000 for returning the bonds stolen from the Manhattan Bank.

Nature's Contrasts.

MEMPHIS, August 5th.—The great rains of yesterday have greatly benefited the crops.

ST. PAUL, August 5th.—A heavy and general rain took place last night and damaged the crops, but it is impossible to state as yet how much.

Destruction by Fire.

CLEVELAND, August 5th.—J. Laysy & Co.'s rye flouring mills has been burned by incendiaries. Loss, $25,000.

BUFFALO, August 5th.—The engine-house of the Buffalo Creek Railway Company has been burned. Loss, $50,000.

Stealing Oriental Goods.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—The *World's* special says regarding the arrest of Sam Shing, a Chinese merchant: He is accused of having stolen several thousand dollars worth of goods from R. Isaacs & Bro., importers of Chinese and Japanese goods, Broadway, who have stores in Philadelphia, Charleston, Atlantic City, N. J., Washington and San Francisco. It is said that Shing is wealthy. He has been only five years in the country.

The Coming Bankers' Convention.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—The Convention of the American Bankers' Association, to be held at Niagara Falls next week, promises to be the largest gathering of this kind ever held in the country. There are to be fewer long essays, a greater number of speakers and better addresses. On the opening day of the Convention, Lloyd Tevis, of California, will read a paper on "The Industrial Growth of California."

Mongolian Divorce Suit.

CLEVELAND, August 5th.—Chang Lee, a Mongolian laundryman of means, commenced suit here to-day against Elizabeth Lee, who was an Irish girl named Elizabeth Moore. This is said to be the first Chinese divorce suit commenced in Ohio, if not east of the Rocky Mountains.

Railroad Celebration.

DENVER (Col.), August 5th.—The opening of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to Durango, 450 miles from Denver, in Southwestern Colorado, was celebrated there to-day. This is the completion of one of the several extensions of that road now being constructed in this State. The extension just finished is 200 miles long, beginning at Alamosa, on the Rio Grande river, and terminating in the Animas valley.

The Distillery Explosion.

PEORIA (Ill.), August 5th.—Fourteen deaths from the explosion at Woolner's distillery have thus far occurred. The remaining four victims are doing well.

"What I Know About Infernal Machines."

PEORIA (Ill.), August 5th.—P. W. Crowe, of infernal machine notoriety, is about to enter the lecture field. His subject will be, "What I Know About Infernal Machines." He still insists that the machine sent to Liverpool was manufactured by him.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—Geo. Stewart, Secretary of the Board of Education, was arrested to-night on a charge of having embezzled $10,000.

Unprecedented Heat.

MILWAUKEE, August 5th.—This was the warmest day known in the history of Milwaukee. A fireman on the steamer City of Milwaukee died from the effects of the heat. Specials to the *Republican* from the interior of the State report a number of fatal cases of sunstroke, and very many cases of prostration, which will probably prove fatal; also four cases of drowning.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—There were 39 sunstrokes here to-day, six fatal. The thermometer marked 94° in the shade. The New Jersey mills stopped work. It was the hottest day of the season in New England.

The North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, August 5th.—Seventeen counties give a majority of 21,748 against prohibition. The other counties will probably make it 60,000 to 70,000. The whites were divided, but the negroes were solidly opposed to the measure.

WILMINGTON, August 5th.—The election returns continue unfavorable to the Prohibitionists. Every county thus far heard from gives a majority against prohibition. The *Star* has specials from nearly every section of the State, and estimates the majority against prohibition at 50,000 to 60,000.

Remains Arrived.

DETROIT, August 5th.—The remains of Governor Bagley arrived this morning. His funeral will take place Sunday.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, August 5th.—The Conservative Convention nominated P. W. McKinney for Attorney-General to-day, and adjourned sine die.

A Board of Education and Newspaper Reporter in Court.

CINCINNATI, August 5th.—Judge Higley, of the Police Court, to-day assessed the costs against the Board of Education because its Sergeant-at-Arms had forcibly ejected a reporter who was present at the executive session, and again refused to let him sit at the open session. The reporter had the President arrested.

Colonel Mendell's Report.

WASHINGTON, August 5th.—The annual report of Colonel Mendell, of the United States Board of Engineers for the Pacific coast, having charge of the river and harbor improvements in California, was received to-day.

[The report was recently published in full in the columns of the RECORD-UNION.]

Hot Weather and Sunstrokes.

CLEVELAND, August 5th.—It is hot weather here, and several sunstrokes have occurred.

Forced Sale of a Railroad.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—The New York and Brighton Beach Railroad was sold at Sheriff's sale yesterday.

Drink or Die.

PETERSBURG (Pa.), August 5th.—The refusal of John W. Green to drink with W. M. Lee, a stranger, caused a fight to-day, in which Green's throat was cut and Lee was shot. Both died.

Three Persons Drowned.

MADISON (Ind.), August 5th.—Mrs. Bunce, her child and Miss Annie Bunce, were drowned to-day while crossing the river in a leaky skiff.

Death.

KANSAS CITY, August 5th.—John A. Clark, once Surveyor-General of Utah and New Mexico, died here to-day.

Disastrous Storm.

PENSACOLA (Fla.), August 5th.—A heavy and destructive storm prevails here. Fifteen and four-fifths inches of rain has fallen in three days.

FOREIGN.

The Infernal Machine Matter.

LONDON, August 5th.—In the House of Commons to-day Harcourt, Home Secretary, read a dispatch from United States Minister Lowell, informing Earl Granville that he had wired Secretary Blaine on the 19th of July an account of the conversation he had with Tenterden, Under Foreign Secretary, respecting the infernal machines at Liverpool. To which he had received a reply from Blaine, stating that the national, State and municipal authorities are continuously endeavoring to discover the authors of the plot, in which he had reason to believe very few were engaged, and that no pains would be spared in discovering and prosecuting them.

Bradlaugh's Movements.

LONDON, August 5th.—Bradlaugh did not appear at Westminster to-day. He appeared at the Bow-street Police Court, and presented an information upon which he demanded a summons against the police for assault, which simply alleged that an assault had been committed on him. The magistrate said this was insufficient; that Bradlaugh appeared to have invited the assault; that he should have refused the summons if all facts were before him, and certainly should on what appeared in the information. Bradlaugh intends to proceed further by a mandamus.

"Urgency" for the Supply Bill.

LONDON, August 5th.—In view of the avowed intention of the few Parnellites to obstruct the business of the House of Commons, the views of the Opposition have been ascertained in regard to "urgency" for the supply bill. The result of this inquiry encouraged the Government. It is believed that it this step is necessary the Opposition will cordially co-operate, and it is also believed that the question of releasing some of the prisoners in Kilmainham Jail will be deliberated upon at an early Cabinet Council.

The Irish Labor Question.

LONDON, August 5th.—It is stated that a deputation of prominent Conservatives of the House of Commons is about to go to Ireland to inquire into and report upon the condition of the laborers living respectively under and working for the resident and the non-resident landlords and farmers. The object of the deputation is to form a basis by its report for legislation upon the labor question.

Criticism from Parnell.

LONDON, August 5th.—In the House of Commons last night, on going into the Committee on Supply, Parnell brought under review the suspension of O'Kelly (Home Ruler), some weeks ago, for characterizing the statement of Tottenham (Conservative) as "lying and calumnious." Parnell argued that the standing order under which O'Kelly had been suspended was intended only to check persistent obstruction, and not to punish the hasty use of language, and he blamed the Speaker for not giving him an opportunity of withdrawing the language he used on the 1st instant, when he was suspended by a vote of the House for persisting, in spite of the Speaker's ruling, in raising the question of the Irish political prisoners.

Gladstone commented warmly on the liberty assumed by Parnell of appealing to the rules of the House one night, and of insulting them the next night, and he severely censured him for introducing the subject at a time when it was impossible for the House to pronounce judgment. Considering that O'Kelly had used the words immediately after O'Connor had been called to order for using the word "mendacious," Gladstone thought that the charge against the Speaker had completely failed.

Fifteen Months at Hard Labor.

LONDON, August 5th.—In the Central Criminal Court to-day Patrick Talfound Hickey, convicted of threatening to kill Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment at hard labor.

"Lancet" Views on Garfield's Case.

LONDON, August 5th.—The *Lancet* says: It is to be remembered that unless President Garfield's bullet causes local disturbance it would not be in accordance with modern surgical practice to attempt its removal.

More Wages Wanted in Ireland.

CORK, August 5th.—The laborers' strike is everywhere extending. At Queenstown, Mallow and at the different centers of labor the men have joined the movement, and the strike has merged into a general agitation for an increase of wages. The employers are stubborn.

The Cornell Crew in Austria.

VIENNA, August 5th.—The Cornell University crew are well, but worn down by practice in consequence of the swift current of the Danube. Arrangements for their race with the Austrian crew on the 11th instant are completed. The Cornells will row at Frankfort on the 18th, if their boats go through in time.

International Courtesy.

PARIS, August 5th.—President Grevy to-day gave audience to Levi P. Morton, the new American Minister, and General Noyes, the retiring Minister, at which brief speeches were made on both sides.

The Two Emperors.

GASTEIN, August 5th.—The two Emperors held half an hour's conference this morning. The Emperor of Germany subsequently accompanied the Emperor of Austria to the railway station and bade him a hearty farewell. The Emperor of Austria has gone to Munich, from which point he will visit the Kings of Wurtemburg and Saxony and the Grand Duke of Baden.

Cause of the Journey of the Russian Court.

COPENHAGEN, August 5th.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *National Gazette* says: The Russian Court made its recent journey to Moscow because of the discovery of an extensive conspiracy for the assassination of the Imperial family. During the night at Peteroff the police on the 27th of July stopped a boat which had succeeded in passing the guard ships, and arrested the occupants. It was subsequently discovered that sixty persons, some of high rank, were involved in the plot.

Bradlaugh's Persistence.

LONDON, August 6th—A. M.—Bradlaugh has written to Labouchere that "unless the House of Commons declares the seat for Northampton vacant, he will again appear to take his seat without giving notice." Ample precautions have been taken to prevent Bradlaugh from taking the House by surprise. The House sits to-day to expedite the supply bill.

TREATMENT OF SUNSTROKE.—Sunstroke was in many Cincinnati cases, during the recent terrible heated term, treated with hot water instead of cold. The following directions were published by such physicians as favored the plan: "Lay the patient on his back; loosen the clothing, so as to encourage a free flow of blood; expose the chest, especially over the region of the heart, and with a large cloth, towel or sponge freely bathe the head, face, neck and chest with hot salt water, as hot as can be handled, continually adding more hot water, and applying it until the patient is soft. Use one teaspoonful of salt to every quart of hot water. Have the feet made bare and rubbed or slapped, and in extreme cases apply mustard poultices. Give internally, if a temperate man, a tablespoonful of whisky in hot water; if a drinking man, use a little ammonia or hartshorn in hot water; if soon after a meal, put a teaspoonful of yellow mustard into a glass of warm water and have the patient drink it, following up with more until he vomits freely. As he convalesces give at first lime water and milk (one-fourth lime water and three-fourths milk), afterward a liquid diet until the stomach is strong enough for solids."

The pay-rolls of the Gold Hill mines were much larger for July than they have been for any previous month.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC.

The President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 5th—8:30 A. M.—The President slept naturally the greater part of the night, although he has taken no morphia in the last twenty-four hours. His improved condition warranted several days ago a diminution in the quantity of morphia administered hypodermically at bed time, and it was reduced at first to one-twelfth, and afterward to one-sixteenth of a grain in twenty-four hours, without any consequent unpleasant result, and finally has been altogether dispensed with. His condition this morning exhibits continued improvement, and another good day is anticipated. At present his pulse is 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. Signed by Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn and Hamilton.

How Guiteau Bears His Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, August 5th.—A gentleman who has conversed with one of the Wardens of the District Jail elicited the following information in regard to Guiteau: When first arrested the prisoner appeared to be laboring to gain the good-will of those about him. He was easily satisfied, and found no occasion for grumbling. Lately he has changed, and exhibits great irritability, manifesting a wish to wreak vengeance upon any attendant who offends him. When the President's relapse took place Guiteau learned of it in some unknown way, and manifested his satisfaction. He adheres to the story that he was an instrument of God's will in the matter, and assumes to believe that the death of the President would be a confirmation of his theory. He seems to be in constant dread of violence, and when on one or two occasions he has been taken to the Warden's room to see a deputy, he has requested that the windows be closed, or that he be returned to his cell. His study of the Bible seems to be for the purpose of finding precedents for his act. He points to the command given to Abraham to slay Isaac as one precedent, saying in that case God furnished a substitute for his victim; in this he may choose to save the life of the victim in another way. The jail authorities are still apprehensive of violence, having information that a secret organization exists, not only here, but in other cities, for the purpose of killing Guiteau. Guiteau looks forward to his trial with some impatience. He expects to make a profound impression as a lawyer on that occasion.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, August 5th.—A letter of Baron Hussmann, which appears in this morning's *Figaro*, announces that the Baron has determined not to stand as a Bonapartist candidate at the approaching election in Corsica. The death of the Prince Imperial was a terrible blow to the Imperial party, he says, and the future of the cause seems to him, and to most of his friends, to be singularly uncertain. This letter may be taken as a reply to the manifesto of Prince Napoleon.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5, 1881.

MORNING SESSION.

175 Ophir	5@5¼	80 Bullion	45@50c
120 Mexican	7¾	100 Justice	80@75c
50 G. & C.	4 80	100 Union	91
50 Best & Belch	9¾	840 Julia	3c
295 California	90@85c	250 Caledonia	17c
1950 Con. Vir	1 85	10 Sierra Nev	8¾
55 Chollar	2 10	100 New York	10c
350 Potosi	2 45@2 50	2115 Lady Wash	20@15c
50 C. Point	1 90	500 Sutro	15c
50 Belcher	2 85	150 Andes	1 25@1 40
75 Savage	2 30	120 Occidental	1 35@1 30
200 V. Jacket	4 40	20 Ward	2 40
163 Kentuck	2 50	30 G. Gate	2 25
20 Confidence	3 60	50 Scorpion	1 35

AFTERNOON SESSION.

120 Eureka	25@23¾	50 Bodie	7
50 Prize	50c	40 Rechtel	1 40
3 0 Manhattan	2	100 Syndicate	40c
100 Albion	1 55	100 Tioga	25c
25 N Belle	14	100 Concordia	50c
185 Wales	1@1 05	250 Cro	55@50c
55 Belding	70c	250 B die T	5
200 do mes	70c	50 Tiptop	51
100 Day	2 65	40 Con. Pacific	20c

THE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

The "School of Forestry," or whatever equivalent may be used in different countries, signifies an organization for the purpose of giving instruction in regard to all that pertains to the growth of trees, especially in masses, and their management, including their natural history, their adaptation to the arts, and their influence upon human welfare. It regards the forest in altogether a different light from that in which it has been considered with us, or in fact from that in which it has been considered in any country until within a comparatively recent period. Instead of an accidental growth of trees, spared from the general clearing of the ground, which have been suffered to come up in a haphazard sort of way, exposed to assault and damage of various kinds, from insects, from browsing cattle allowed to roam freely among them, and from the carelessness, if not the wanton waste, of man, the forest is regarded as a growth carefully provided for, the conditions of its increase are diligently studied beforehand, and all means are used to develop it to the fullest measure of its value according to the purpose for which its cultivation has been undertaken. In short, forestry looks upon the growth of a piece of woods as we look upon the growth of plants in a garden, or a crop in the field of a farmer, as the result both of science and art. Only it is a nobler growth than these, and requires a higher science and nicer art, inasmuch as the trees measure their age by centuries and not by months or seasons, as do the ordinary crops of the garden and the field, and because they have important relations, controlling relations even to agriculture itself, to climate, to commerce and the industrial arts, and so to the highest interests of national life. The work of forestry, as understood in Europe, contemplates not only the proper care of existing woodlands, but the replanting of districts which have been stripped of their forests, and also the planting of forests in new places, where such planting may be advantageously done. Schools of forestry have their origin in the desire to accomplish this most successfully. [N. H. Egleston.

A STORY OF BERRYER.

Mme. C. Jaubert, in her recently published volume of "Souvenirs," tells a curious story of Berryer, who was no less distinguished for his flirtations than for his forensic eloquence. In July, 1835, Berryer was in love with a married woman, who had finally yielded to his suit, and the lovers had arranged for a meeting on the Italian frontier. It was necessary that the swain should be able to travel to and return from the rendezvous under an assumed name. Going to Thiers he confided the situation to the Minister, who, on his promise to keep the method in which he had obtained it strictly secret, and not to use it for any other purpose, gave him a passport under another name. Armed with this precious document, Berryer hastened to Italy, and returned a week later to hear, as he changed horses at Chambery, the postmaster say to the postilion:

"So, the King is dead!"

"What!" exclaimed Berryer; "Louis Philippe?"

"Yes, sir; he was assassinated yesterday afternoon!"

Berryer, who had concealed the object of his departure so artfully that Lamennais had declared he was absent to consult with and stir up the Legitimists, instantly saw the embarrassment of his position. Here he was posting back to Paris at the very moment that Louis Philippe had been assassinated, traveling under a foreign passport, fresh from a week spent in a nest of Italian carbonari, and in honor bound, if he went to the scaffold for it, to make no explanations as to how he had obtained his passport or on what errand he had visited Italy. Fortunately the alarm was a false one, but the situation was one which Berryer used to recall in illustrating the danger in which an innocent person might find himself through a natural conjunction of circumstances.

WHEN TO SLEEP.

The same faculty of sleeping and waking at short notice may be utilized for the purpose of taking little naps whenever oppertunity offers—in the last half-hour of the noontide recess, or during the Buncombe interacts of a protracted session. The inhabitants of all intertropical countries make the time of repose a movable festival, and during the dog-days of our torrid summers it would clearly be the best plan to imitate their example. "Children must not sleep in the day-time," says a by-law of our time-dishonored Koran of domestic superstitions; and, not satisfied with keeping our little ones at school during the drowsy afternoons of the summer solstice, we increase their misery by stuffing them at the very noon of the hottest hours with a mass of greasy (i. e., heat-producing and soporific) food. An hour after the end of a long, sultry day comes the cool night-wind, heaven's own blessing for all who hunger and thirst after fresh air; but no, "Night-air is injurious;" besides, Mrs. Grundy objects to promenades after dark, so the children are driven to their suffocating, unventilated bedrooms, not to sleep but to swelter, till toward midnight, when drowsiness subsides into a sort of lethargy which yields only to broad daylight, three or four hours after sunrise: "So much the better," says the fashionable mother, who has passed the night at an ice cream ridotto, "and morning air isn't healthy, either; most dangerous to leave the house before the dew is off the grass." Only the curse of pessimism, our woful distrust of our natural instincts, can explain such absurdities. The parched palate's petition for a cooling liquid is not plainer than the brain's craving for rest and slumber when a high temperature adds its somniferous tendency to the drowsy influence of a full meal. On warm summer days all Nature indulges in a noontide nap; I have walked through tropical forests that were as silent under the rays of a vertical sun as a Norwegian pine-grove in the dead of a polar night; nor would it be easy to name a single animal that does not appear sleepy after meals. At noon leaf-trees throw their densest shade; even butterflies seek the penetralia of the foliage, and lizards cling lazily to the dark side of the lower branches; every school-teacher knows that children feel the drowsy spell of the afternoon sun; why should they alone be hurt by yielding to its promptings? Either postpone the principal meal to the end of the day, or increase the noontide recess to at least three hours, so as to leave time for a digestive siesta.

EUGENE SUE AND THEODORE GUDIN.

Ernest Legouve tells some good stories of Eugene Sue—they had the same sister but were not related to each other—and the joyous band of practical jokers who gathered around him in the atelier of Theodore Gudin, the painter. It was Gudin's pupils who nearly drove one janitor mad by visiting him daily at regular intervals to ask him for locks of his hair, and terrified the *portiere* by lowering a skeleton down the chimney to dance over her soup kettle. Another performance of merit was breaking a hole through the wall into a neighbor's chimney and stealing three chimney-sweeps. The first boy having disappeared, a second was sent after him, and vanished, and then a third, and popular riots and a belief that the enemy was in the chimney were only avoided by the sage reflection of the Commissary of Police that Gudin's studio was in the adjoining house. Another meritorious performance was to attend weddings in deep mourning and with a melancholy cast of countenance, and, taking up a position near the altar, burst into heart-rending sobs during the ceremony.

But the most atrocious of these mystifications was made at the expense of a lady who had ordered a panel of Gudin for her salon and sent him a note urging him to come and see the room before painting it. Sue prevailed upon Gudin to let him answer it in person; renewed his visit and made such violent love to the lady that one day she expressed her desire to see his studio.

"Certainly; come to-morrow at noon."

At noon comes the lady and finds the studio with a single occupant before his easel.

"Is M. Gudin in?"

"I am he, madam."

"I beg your pardon, sir; I mean M. Theodore Gudin, the celebrated painter of marine—"

"You flatter me, madam."

"But," says the lady, trembling, "there must be another artist of your name."

"Not to my knowledge, madam. But you are trembling—yes; the room is cold. Joseph, Joseph—confound that flunkey; he never is at hand when he is wanted. Here, Joseph, put some wood on the fire at once."

(Enter Eugene Sue in livery, with an armful of wood. Tableau.)

DOGS IN THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

A movement has been for some time in agitation regarding the introduction of Newfoundland dogs of the purest breed into the life-saving service. It is a singularly happy thought. The great physical strength and wonderful sagacity of these interesting animals are acknowledged on all hands, and the only wonder is that these useful qualities have not been utilized before this time for the saving, on a grand scale, of human life. Numerous and well-authenticated anecdotes of the intelligence and faithfulness of dogs of the pure Newfoundland breed seem sometimes almost to tax our credulity. The first line ever brought to the shore from a wreck was carried thither by one of these dogs. This occurred in the latter part of the last century, when a vessel stranded on the Goodwin Sands, on the coast of Kent, was thus able to communicate with the shore, and to save the lives of her human cargo. In time of danger the Newfoundland is especially intuitive, sympathetic and energetic. His affectionate nature seems then to assume its highest development, and he never shrinks from any task, however arduous, in which the safety of human life is concerned. Again, he can be trained to any daily or nightly duty with the certainty that he will never shirk his work nor perform it grudgingly or negligently. We know of many Southern families who, in the absence of their former faithful slave nurses, keep Newfoundland dogs for the express purpose of guarding the children, keeping them out of danger, and saving them in case of accident. A child cannot drown who is under the care of a good Newfoundland dog. We all know how St. Bernard dogs are trained to hunt up travelers lost in the snow, to aid them if conscious, or if unconscious, to bring them help at the earliest possible moment. Now, if every life-saving station along our coast were provided with one or more of these powerful, sagacious and affectionate creatures, there is no doubt that many lives would be saved which are now lost through the limited scope of human endeavor. These dogs can breast waves which would be a mortal terror to the best and strongest human swimmer, and in which a boat could not long exist, and the presence of one of these animals would undoubtedly inspire the surfmen with a greater courage than they even now possess, though we know that as a class they are brave and self-sacrificing to a remarkable degree.