THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 9, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, September 9, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom.	Thermome.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Character of weather.	Rain 24hrs	State of weather
Olympia	30.17	57	N. W.	Gentle	....	....	Clear
Portland	30.10	56	N. W.	Gentle	....	....	Clear
Roseburg	30.15	61	N. W.	Gentle	....	....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.79	82	S.	Gentle	....	....	Clear
Sacramento	29.85	71	S. S	Fresh	....	....	Clear
S. Francisco	29.89	51	W 24	Brisk	....	....	Foggy
Visalia	29.78	74	Calm.	Calm	....	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.87	67	W. 6	Fresh	....	....	Clear
San Diego	29.83	67	S. W.	Gent'e	....	....	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 90; minimum, 59.

River above low-water mark, 0 ft. 7 in.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 116 for 4s of 1907; 101½ for 5s of 1881; 114 for 4½s sterling, $4 82½@4 84½; silver bars, 112.

Silver in London, 51⅞; consols, 99 7-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104½; 4s, 119½; 4½s, 116½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90½c.

At Liverpool wheat is quoted at 11s 1d @11s 4d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks were more active in San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices were higher in nearly every instance. Sierra Nevada showed an advance of $1 75, Union Consolidated $1 and other high-priced northern descriptions from 50c to 75c. The advance in the low-priced kinds varied from 5c to 40c. Eureka Consolidated sold at $27 25, the first sale in a week. Bodie Consolidated dropped below the $9 figure for the first time in two weeks.

Fire at St. Louis; also at Cleveland, O, and at Mitchell, Or.

Heartrending reports of the ravages by fire come from Michigan, at least 1,000 lives having been lost and $200,000 worth of property destroyed.

The business portion of Lonaconing, Md., was burned on Wednesday evening, including fifteen dwellings.

John Kennedy killed his wife at Jamaica, L. I., set fire to his house, and then hanged himself.

The authorities of Merced are causing considerable trouble to the inmates of houses of ill fame in that town.

Advices from Guaymas, Mexico, to August 24th, are received by way of Tucson, A. T.

Chinatown at Oroville was completely wiped out by fire last night, causing a loss of probably $75,000.

One of the boldest train robberies on record occurred in Missouri Wednesday night, particulars of which are given in our dispatches this morning.

Williams' shingle mill, near Powellton, Butte county, has been destroyed by fire.

A $70,000 fire occurred at Chicago yesterday.

Over a dozen fatal sunstrokes occurred in New York yesterday.

Yesterday was generally observed in the East as a day of prayer for the President.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg yesterday.

Sixty-one persons and 632 dwellings were destroyed in the recent forest fires in Algeria.

William Miller was stabbed to death at Stockton last evening by William Schneider.

The President is evidently improving in his new quarters, and the physicians are of the opinion that he is again on the road to recovery.

THE FOLSOM PRISON.

The Prison Directory of California had neither the intelligence to perceive nor the executive capacity to administer the Folsom Prison according to the original ideas which influenced the establishment of that institution. There is no reason why that prison should not become in a very short time fully self-sustaining. Further than this there is no adequate reason why the idle labor already available there should not be so directed as to develop the vast mechanical power of the American river at that point and make the prison and the town of Folsom the seat of the largest manufacturing interest in the State. The jute mills at San Quentin are to be run by steam, which will cost for fuel alone not less than $11,000 per annum. This estimate is based upon calculations allowing but 15 cents per day for each one horse-power, and but 200 horse-power as the maximum motive power required for the mills. This is nearly $1,000 a month. If the Directory had seized upon the opportunity offered in the contracts now existing between the Natoma Water and Mining Company and H. G. Livermore and the State, they could even by this time have developed a water power at Folsom equal to nearly 500 horse-power, thus saving a perpetual expense and greatly enhanced the probabilities of the ultimate success of that enterprise. The freight on the raw material is not perceptibly greater than the freight on the manufactured sacks, and as the sacks are used in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, the freight element is eliminated from the consideration. Under a management competent to direct the affairs of this prison a full and complete experiment of the value of prison labor in dressing stone could be made. Prison labor to the value of $282,000 is already contracted to responsible parties. Thus the cost and risk of the experimental period is provided for at the expense of other parties than the State. There is only too much reason to believe, however, that nothing will be done. A year from this date could convert the Folsom Prison from its present lifeless inanition to a busy hive of industry, advantageous both from a reformatory and pecuniary point of view. It requires no gift of prophecy to predict with confidence that nothing will be done. The existing Directory has neither the capacity nor the energy to do anything in the premises. Folsom will, under the ideas now controlling the penal policy of this State, remain a central jail for the forcible detention of prisoners. The existing contracts will lapse and be forgotten, and the people will not be permitted to know what might have been accomplished had the original ideas upon which the institution was founded been understood and carried out.

THE BEGINNING OF BRIGANDAGE.

Our dispatches this morning contain an account of another train robbery in Missouri. This time the brigands robbed the passengers, making most thorough work of it. These instances prove that it is as easy to rob a train as a stage coach, and by far more profitable. We regard these instances as the beginning of a brigandage in America, which will demand the most vigorous measures to suppress. The existence of brigandage in Mexico was for a long time regarded as an obstacle to railroad building and operation. But it would appear that the West is becoming rapidly Mexicanized. Travel will become unsafe, and nothing short of the most vigorous measures will have any effect. The Government must stamp this incipient brigandage out at once.

THE PRESIDENT.

A sudden change has taken place in the physical condition of the wounded President. He is reported as decidedly better, and one of his physicians goes so far as to pronounce him convalescent. While this is probably an exaggeration, growing out of the exuberance of feeling over his marked improvement, it is certain that there is now more reason to look for his recovery than at any time since the relapse some weeks ago. At the request of the President three of the six physicians in charge have withdrawn, evidently because the patient feels that he will experience relief from a smaller number of attendants about him, and not because of any lack of faith in their ability.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS OF THE FUTURE.

The value of making an annual exhibition of agricultural and other products of industry, ingenuity and artistic skill is unquestionable. They deserve to be better sustained by the public, and better patronized by exhibitors. Where every conceivable interest is to be benefited it should not be so difficult to make these annual exhibitions successful. As it is, those only who have had experience in the management of those exhibitions have anything like an adequate conception of the dead lift required to make a District or State Fair a moderate success. Indeed, if in many cases they are saved from the ignominy of total failures, the management has earned the highest gratitude. This would certainly not be true if a higher and better conception of the value of these exhibitions obtained in the public mind. We are, however, strongly inclined to the opinion that in all this class of exhibition there exists an underlying radical defect which has in the past, and will continue in the future, to operate as an obstacle in the way of their success. We believe that this defectiveness attaches solely to the premium lists. An agricultural fair is in its nature a show. The exhibitors are a joint stock company of showmen; the visitors are the audience to be amused and instructed, and the gate-money is the proceeds of the show—the financial fruits of the enterprise. As now conducted the money offered in premiums is divided to the best specimens of the things exhibited. Things less meritorious than the best get nothing. And yet do they not contribute to the value and interest of the show? Are they not a part of the attraction producing the receipts? Two years ago the State Board of Agriculture took a new departure in a single department. In first and second premiums the aggregate sum of $700 had been offered in the department of fine arts. The Board rescinded all premiums and instead thereof placed the sum of $700 in the hands of an artist with instructions to invite an exhibition of art works, and divide the money among the exhibitors in proportion to the value of each exhibitors contribution to the show. No work below a certain standard of merit was to be admitted, and the awards of merit were to be expressed in decorations not in sums of money. The result was the best art exhibition ever made at the State Fair. The principle is just as applicable to any other department. Premiums aggregating $30,000 are offered this year by the State Board of Agriculture. That large sum ought to attract a splendid exhibition. Judiciously used it is large enough to buy a good exhibition outright. But, as in all agricultural fairs throughout the country, this money will go to a small minority of exhibitors. The same article can be made to earn a premium in many classes, for the same animal or article may be "the best" under many heads. The cash premiums awarded to "the best" will pay the few successful exhibitors a profit—the many unsuccessful ones will contribute quite as signally to the success of the exhibition, as a whole, at a loss to themselves. There may be many exhibitors, but there can be but one "best" of anything. And yet, it is the many articles which makes the show. A fair of only first premium things would be a meager, beggarly show. The average visitor who pays gate money is not attracted merely by the best things, but by the extent and variety of the exhibition. To the average mind the difference between the first and second premium horse or bull is not perceptible, and is often a matter of sharp debate as between experts. To express superiority by the payment of money is, at best, but a sordid, vulgar form of award. Merit should be rewarded by decorations, diplomas, medals and honorable mention; but the money, now the customary reward of merit, should be distributed equitably among those who contribute to the success and value of the exhibition. Thus all would be quite or nearly reimbursed. It would not be handsome profit to the meritorious few and total loss to the scarcely less meritorious many. Eliminate this error, and fairs would organize themselves. As in the case of the art exhibition cited, the money purchases a good exhibition; it assures the visitor in a good variety. For, be it remembered, that articles little less than best are just as suggestive and instructive as "the best." Of course, inferiority should be excluded altogether. The educational value of exhibitions of this kind consists in the comparison of high results and presenting before the mind the best standards. Let juries of award determine whether articles possess the grade of excellence entitling them to exhibition. In the case already cited no difficulty was found. The announcement that nothing below a given standard of merit would be received prevented inferior work from being offered altogether. In short, the money offered in premiums by every District and State Fair ever held would have purchased a far better exhibition than has ever been seen in the State, if it had been used to guarantee exhibitors against loss instead of having been given only to "the best." Upon this common sense equity we believe the exhibitions of the future will be based, and in that time splendid exhibitions will flow together as easily as water runs down hill, and for the same reason—natural gravity.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION.

The municipal election of the city and county of San Francisco resulted in the election of the candidates on the Republican ticket by majorities ranging from 500 to 3,000. While local issues had much to do with the result, it cannot be denied that it is in a very great measure a party success. This is true for two substantial reasons. In the first place political victories inspire a party with confidence and courage, and in the second place the control of the municipal government is not without political value in succeeding elections. Those who are fond of forecasting the future by saying this or that party will certainly sweep the State at the coming election, will do well to study the significance of this San Francisco election. For years it has been claimed that San Francisco was naturally Democratic; that when united with the workingmen the party was assured of success. In the recent election the politics of the case were as straight as may reasonably be hoped for in a city election, and the success of the Republican ticket is very complete.

A LOGICAL INFERENCE.

A partisan contemporary thinks that in the late Mint investigation Mr. Dodge came out unscathed. The Commissioners have not yet reported, and in the nature of the case they are the best judges of the value of the evidence. But long prior to this investigation there stood an ugly fact in Mr. Dodge's record. A Director of the Mint was on trial. A verdict against him would cause his removal and create a vacancy. Mr. Dodge was one of the judges before whom the case was tried. He found against the Director. A vacancy followed. Mr. Dodge consented to fill the vacancy created by his own judicial conclusion. We do not say that the prospective vacancy and the prospective occupancy of the place influenced Mr. Dodge's judgment. We do not know this to be true, and therefore we have no right to make the allegation. But we have a right to make reasonable deduction from ascertained facts, and we deduce from the facts of this case a lack of that high sensitiveness on the part of Mr. Dodge which should have made him repel the proffer of the position as highly calculated to compromise him in the minds of honorable men. The acceptance of the vacant position by one of the judges by whose judgment a vacancy was occasioned, was a thing of most questionable taste on the part of both the President, who made the nomination, and the judge who accepted it.

A TRANSPARENT DEVICE.

The Board of Supervisors made a great show of limiting the attorney's fees in the proposed mining suits, but failed to limit or propose to restrict the number of suits to be brought. The fee for a single suit is to be fixed and then let the indefiniteness reside in the number of suits to be brought. There is also uneasiness manifested lest the suits begun by other parties should settle the whole matter before those proposed to be brought by this county can be heard, and thus not a cent be made out of the matter by anyone. It has all of a sudden become extremely important that all the mines running tailings into the American and Cosumnes rivers should be enjoined. Mining has been prosecuted steadily for over a quarter of a century, but it is now very important that it should stop. The question arises, Is it designed to obtain temporary injunctions, and then hinder and delay the hearing of cases? If so, then it is questionable whether when the county is embarked upon this sea of litigation we shall see the end of it in ten years. The next step on the programme is to fix a fee for a single case, and then delay action for a time, hoping for a modification of public attention. Then bring an indefinite number of suits so as to accomplish by indirection what has been defeated by the pressure of public sentiment.

THE MICHIGAN DISASTERS.

The news from Michigan this morning is truly appalling. Fully one thousand lives are said to have been lost by the destructive fires now raging in the forests of that State. The forests on the uplands are chiefly of oak, beach and birch, but in the lowlands tamarack predominates. The fires are spreading, consuming houses, barns, fences and villages. The loss by drought and fire at the East is becoming more serious daily.

SAN FRANCISCO PRESBYTERY.

Rev. Mr. Hemphill's Defense of Mrs. Cooper on the Charges of Heresy.

James B. Roberts resumed his argument before the San Francisco Presbytery yesterday morning in defense of his charges against Mrs. Cooper and against the pastor and a Session of the Calvary Church for sustaining her in her alleged heretical instructions to her Bible class. Rev. Mr. Hemphill replied, earnestly repudiating the allegations of heresy on the part of Mrs. Cooper and alleging that the Session had, after careful deliberation, decided against Mr. Roberts' complaints, and that their decision should be sustained by the Presbytery. The Presbytery adopted a rule to bring all its members to the strictest secrecy concerning their proceedings, and ordering the doors to be double-locked and sentinels to be placed on guard to prevent enterprising reporters and anxious members of Calvary Church from listening at the keyhole. Mr. Hempstead defended Mrs. Cooper, declared her sayings no more heretical than his own sermons, and said Roberts had condemned expressions in them. Mrs. Cooper sent Roberts a written statement of her faith, but it did not satisfy him. That confession of faith was: First—I believe in one living God. He is a spirit, eternal, omnipresent, etc. Second—I believe in three persons in the God-head—Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Third—I believe that Jesus Christ is one with God. Fourth—I believe in the efficacy of atonement. Fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth reiterate a belief in the Holy Ghost, and that good works are necessary as well as faith. Tenth—I believe in baptism and a remission of sins. Eleventh—I believe in the resurrection of the soul from the dead; in the day of judgment; a future eternal state of reward and punishment. Twelfth—I believe in all things charitable. "Now," continued Mr. Hemphill, "you are asked to believe this woman an infidel. You are asked to believe Sarah B. Cooper the champion liar on this coast, or in the world. I believe Mrs. Cooper. For more than forty years she has steadfastly adhered to her love for her Master, and now comes before you with her confession of faith, the most beautiful I have ever listened to." Finally the Presbytery adopted a resolution reading: "The Presbytery has a sound belief in the Session of Calvary Church, and their ability to judge of the teachers in their Sunday-school, and therefore request Mr. Roberts to withdraw his complaint, with the consent of the Session." Mr. Roberts declined to do so. Mrs. Cooper took her stand to the front, and answered such questions as were propounded to her, with evident emotion. Mr. Roberts interrogated her in a scathing, minute and ruthless manner, yet without any show of personal feeling, other than an intense earnestness. The dialogue was long and dreary, eliciting no new facts, repeating what has already been published, and was, on the whole, devoid of interest to the average reader. Mrs. Cooper denied having asserted her preference to a residence with Ingersoll in hell to sojourning with Mr. Roberts in heaven. She reiterated her confession of faith, and admitted attending at times Mr. Stebbins' church.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, September 8th.—Passed here today, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: J. G. Eggleson, Mrs. Shawhann, Thomas Sullivan, S. C. Hasting, Moses Hopkins, Mrs. Charles Jacobs, San Francisco; E. E. Olcutt, James Bronley, New York; Mrs. K. Spangler, Walnut, Ia.; Mrs. J. E. Morse and child, Calistoga, Cal.; W. Kleffer, Fremont, Neb.; W. S. Patterson, J. G. Halcro, Miss Halcro, Rev. C. H. Badgley and wife, C. M. Anner, England; M. Larue Harrison, wife and four children, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. W. Hopkins, Providence, R I; H. L. Burchard and mother, Milwaukee; J. Hamilton, London; F. F. Jaques, Chicago; W. H. Chapman and wife, New London, Conn.; H. L. Moody and wife, Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Musser and daughter, Salt Lake; J. Howell and wife, Montana; 127 emigrant passengers, including 70 males, to arrive in Sacramento September 10th.

NEWHALL, September 8th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: N. E. Vache, Los Angeles; H. A. Pearsons, San Francisco; D. E. Miles, Anaheim; Z. H. Taylor and wife, H. Heffman, Tombstone, A. T.; Miss Jessie Wilson, G. E. Long and wife, C. F. Harper and wife, Los Angeles; J. H. Toole, Tucson; Dr. B. H. Armen, George Randolph, W. Prasser, T. Murphy, M. McCarthy, San Francisco; A. Tregidgo, Tombstone; H. G. Wilcox, San Francisco; Dr. H. Winters, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. Clark and child, Hon. C. N. Felton, San Francisco.

OMAHA, September 8th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento September 12th: Mrs. E. D. Hopkins, Mrs. P. D. Hagerty and two children, Mrs. D. Dillon, E. W. Scott, Geo. R. Sanderson and wife, Colonel and Mrs. Grannis, H. W. Hallect, Wm. M. Stewart, San Francisco; Mary J. Tysoe, Waterbury, Conn.; Wm. R. Randall, Cortland, N. Y.; Mrs. J. S. Abbott, Madison, Wis.; H. C. Saft, Oakland; Mrs. Geo. A. Smeet and children, Ellis Johnson, Dansville, N. Y.; Mrs. Chas. Sayler and child, Oakland; A. Center, wife, two children and nurse, Japan; J. Pryor, Michigan; George W. Hancock, Sacramento.

IF YOU want to be well in spite of yourself, use Kidney-Wort. Cures kidney diseases like a charm.

A TORPID LIVER has to wake up and attend to business when King of the Blood gets into the circulation.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE OUTLOOK AT LONG BRANCH.

The President Again Starting Out on the Road to Recovery.

BOLDEST TRAIN ROBBERY ON RECORD.

Even the Lady Passengers Compelled to Give up Their Valuables.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Prayers in England for President Garfield's Recovery.

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

DOMESTIC.

Condition of the President.

LONG BRANCH, September 8th.—Although the President was wakeful and restless during the early part of the night, his condition this morning is quite satisfactory. After the morning dressing Dr. Bliss said the patient was doing first rate. He was restless during the first part of the night, but slept very well after 12 o'clock.

"How does his condition compare with yesterday?" was asked.

"He shows much improvement, and is better than he has been for ten days."

"Do you anticipate a continued improvement?"

"Yes; we will be able, I think, to give you still better news in a day or two."

"How is the pulse and temperature, doctor?"

"Good. The pulse is 104, temperature 98, respiration 18.

"Well, that is good ground for encouragement, is it not?"

"First rate."

Doctor Reyburn considered the President's condition this morning better than yesterday. The unusual restlessness of the early part of the night is attributed to the intense heat of yesterday. It is not quite so close to-day, the wind having shifted to the northeast. Cooler weather is anxiously looked for, and it is thought that with it will come a favorable change for the President.

There is much comment upon the retirement of three of the attending surgeons, and some are inclined to believe that the matter is extraordinary and surrounded by mystery. Information obtained from an authoritative source, however, does not appear to warrant any such opinion. Mrs. Gregson, one of the nurses, also retires, and she and Dr. Woodward expect to leave the Branch to-day.

The President's appetite is much better. This morning, when given some chicken, he remarked to his wife that he felt as if he could eat it all. This is one of the most desirable indications. If the patient's appetite returns the attending surgeons will be sanguine.

Dr. Hamilton, while declining to talk for publication this morning, indicated by his remarks that he felt very much encouraged with the case as it stood at present.

FAVORABLE INDICATIONS CONTINUED.

ELBERON, September 8th.—The favorable condition of the President at the noon examination continues, and has had the effect of cheering all hearts. The feeling has changed from anxiety to the most sanguine opinions that the President has at last fairly started on the road to recovery.

Dr. Bliss is authority for the statement that the President is convalescent. He made this assertion in the presence of Dr. Hamilton. The latter gentleman, who strictly adheres to his policy not to talk for publication about any of his patients, showed by his expression that he did not object to the statement.

THE BEST SHOWING FOR SOME DAYS.

ELBERON, September 8th—2:30 P. M.—Dr. Bliss, who has just made an examination of the President, says his pulse at this hour is 94, temperature normal, respiration 17. This said the doctor, is the best showing we have had at noon for some days. The announcement of the figures was received with great satisfaction by all. Attorney General MacVeagh expressed the opinion that there is now apparent good ground for encouragement. There is good ground for believing that the rally will be maintained, inasmuch as the wind has shifted, and a stiff and invigorating sea breeze is now blowing. The atmosphere is consequently perfectly pure. Services of prayer for the recovery of the President was held to-day in nearly all the churches here. At this hour a general good feeling prevails, and if the favorable change in the President's condition continues throughout the day there will be good reason to believe that he is really started on the road to recovery. Dr. Bliss says the wound and gland are both in excellent condition, and there are at present no unfavorable conditions. Mrs. Garfield, the doctor says, is extremely happy over the sudden change for the better.

THE EVENING REPORT.

ELBERON, September 8th.—At 12 M. to-day the President's temperature was 98.4, pulse 94, respiration 17. At the evening dressing, at 5:30 P. M., his temperature was 99, pulse 100, respiration 18. He has taken a liberal amount of food, both solid and fluid, with apparent relish. By special request of the President it has been our duty to say in this public manner to Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon J. J. Woodward and Doctor Robert Reyburn, that in dispensing with their services as his medical attendants he was actuated only by a wish to relieve them of the labor and responsibility which in his improved condition he could no longer properly impose upon them. Both the President and Mrs. Garfield desire to express to these gentlemen personally, and in the same public manner, their high appreciation of the great skill and discretion which they have so constantly exercised as associate counsel in the management of his case up to the present time. Signed by D. W. Bliss and J. R. Hamilton.

The Medical "Mob."

LONG BRANCH, September 8th.—The official statement that the withdrawal of Doctors Reyburn, Woodward and Barnes from attendance on Garfield is the result of a whim of a very sick man don't tell the story. It is known that from the first, after the President recovered from the great shock of the shooting, he was averse to having so many physicians in attendance. He once characterized them, with others in attendance, as "a mob," and wished that the mob would leave the room. As the case proceeded, and the President grew weaker, he, to his confidential nurses and to his family, complained of the process of one of those gentlemen. Once he asked, upon seeing one of them, "Is *he* here yet?" A day or two before the departure from Washington, the President, in talking with Mrs. Garfield, while making arrangements for the trip, mentioned the surgeons whom he wished to go with him, and said Bliss, Agnew and Hamilton would be sufficient, and that he did not care to have the others there.

The President's Relief on Account of the Decrease of Doctors.

NEW YORK, September 8th.—A dispatch from Long Branch says: The President spoke of the relief he felt from the absence of some of the doctors at the morning dressing. He spoke of the fact that there seemed to be less excitement at dressing; that it was more quiet. He took in his hand a bird which Mrs. Garfield brought him this morning, and ate it with evident relish. His general condition is better. He has recovered from the fatigue of the journey entirely. His wound looks better. One of the openings in the parotid gland has healed. The wound is undergoing the natural process of repair, and altogether the situation is very much more hopeful, and Dr. Bliss is greatly encouraged.

In Case the President Dies.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), September 8th.—Senator Beck believes that should Garfield die Anthony would be elected President pro tem. of the Senate, and the Democrats would in no way attempt to take an unfair advantage of their temporary power in the Senate.

Disquieting Rumors.

LONG BRANCH, September 8th.—A rumor prevailed late to-night that the President had vomited during the evening. It is believed that the rumor originated from the fact that the President ate a little hearty, and was somewhat restless. The attending surgeons deny that vomiting occurred.

Bold Train Robbery in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, September 8th.—At 9 o'clock last night a train on the Chicago and Alton road was stopped within two miles of Glendale, Mo., by means of lantern signals, nine armed and masked men having previously obstructed the track by stones and timber. The express messenger was fatally beaten and the safe robbed of from $5,000 to $30,000. The passengers were kept covered by the incessant firing of pistols, and robbed of money and valuables. The train ran into Kansas City, and nearly the whole police force went back in pursuit. It is thought that Jesse James' men did the job.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, September 8th.—In regard to the train robbery, the following are the particulars: The train was the west-bound express, and had 100 passengers, all of whom lost something, and many quite heavily. Frank Lombard, the news agent, says: I was sitting in the smoking-car, talking with conductor Jack Hazelbacker. We were on the up grade, four miles from Independence. All of a sudden the train came to a stop. I heard loud voices and pistol shots, and saw lanterns flashing. We knew then that train robbers were on us. Hazelbacker ran back into the train and warned the passengers. They were all looking out of the windows until the robbers ordered them to pull in their heads and keep quiet. The robbers had an obstruction on the rail and signaled. I am sure there were a dozen of them, although some of the passengers place the number at sixteen. Everybody was panic-stricken and helpless. I ran out of the car and found men murdering the engineer and fireman. They were poorly masked, but all were armed with Henry rifles. They were swearing loudly and shooting at random. Some passed into the mail car, but did not touch anything. Express messenger Fox had in the meantime barricaded the express car. They climbed upon the car, ran around and began to shoot. They then broke in the car and knocked him down by a violent blow on the head. They robbed the safe of everything. I ran back into the smoking-car and hid the most of my money. The robbers came in and ordered me to lie down. I did so. They pointed a revolver at me, and ordered me to "fork over." I said my money was under the cushion. They told me to get it, and I got it in a hurry, you can bet. They went back to the other cars and made a wholesale robbery of money, watches and jewelry. Some passengers secreted their money, but the majority lost all. The ladies were compelled to sit down on the floor, and some had earrings taken from their ears and many lost their jewelry. One man lost $400. In the meantime a freight train was coming up behind us, and Burton, a brakeman, came down the track with a storm of bullets behind him, stopped the train and probably saved many lives. After the cars were gone through the robbers jumped off and struck for the woods, where their horses were. The men in front helped the train men roll off the obstructions, and then joined their companions. I should say we stood still half an hour.

Frank Berton said: I was standing on the front platform of the sleeper when the train stopped, and heard voices and oaths on the back of the platform. I said we are going to be robbed. Then one of the robbers cried out, "We are coming in and are going through you all." I remembered the freight train was just behind us, and I heard it coming up. I jumped off and ran with my lantern down the track. They commenced shooting at me. The bullets whistled all around me and struck the rails and stones. They must have fired twenty-five shots. The engineer said, "For God's sake, don't shoot the boy. He is saving the lives of these people." Then one of them threw up one arm and cried, "Stop shooting." I rolled into a cut and waved my lantern. The train was stopped only a car length off. When I came back one of the robbers said, "Have you lost anything?" I answered, "Fifty cents." He gave me $1 50 for interest. Then I heard one of the robbers say to the engineer, "Choppy Frate, you're too good a man to keep up this business. Here's $2 to buy a drink in the morning, and drink it for Jesse James. I warn you that you will be killed if you don't leave this road. We are going to tear up and burst the Rock Island and Alton roads, for they have been offering rewards for us. We've no grudge against the Pullmans, and will switch off their cars and burn all the rest. I am the man who killed Westlake at Winston. He was too smart, and drew a revolver." Burton did not think it was Jesse James or any of his gang. They all acted green at the business, and he thought they were men living in the vicinity. They all seemed quite young, and made no attempt to disguise their voices.

The passengers tell substantially the same story as above.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ST. LOUIS, September 8th.—Express messenger Fox, who refused to give up his keys to the train robbers at Glendale, was terribly beaten and cannot live. Several thousand dollars were taken from the passengers, and $5,000 to $20,000 from the express car. The whole affair was over in fifteen minutes. The train-men made a show of resistance, but being unarmed could do nothing. The place was right in the dense woods, two miles from any house. Chief of Police Speeds started from Kansas City at once with fifty men on horseback. A special train, with a posse under Marshal Murphy, also went immediately to the scene of the robbery, and large bodies of men are being sent out from all points in every direction. The whole country is aroused and intense excitement prevails. The leader of the party answers the description of the leader of the party that robbed the Chicago and Rock Island train at Winston, July 18th.

THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

ST. LOUIS, September 8th.—The *Post-Dispatch's* Kansas City special has the story of L. Foote, engineer of the robbed train. He says that three or four miles from Independence, just before the crossing of the Missouri-Pacific track, he saw a pile of stones with a stick in the top and a red flag upon it, and behind the pole stood the leader of the robbers, who, when the train stopped, said: "Step down off that engine, and do as I tell you, or I will kill you"—with a revolver pointed at his head. The robber made him get the coal pick and break down the door of the express car. Messenger Fox had hid in the woods, but they threatened to kill him if he didn't appear, so I called on him to come out, which he did, and they forced him to open the safe. They were enraged at not getting more booty, and, jumping on Fox, they beat him with their revolvers fearfully. They then marched up to the coaches and covered us with revolvers while they robbed the passengers. They went through every car, and then marched back to the engine. The leader said, "Now get back there. We will remove the stones. You have been a bully boy. Here's a little present for you," handing me two silver dollars. They stepped over the embankment and were out of sight in a twinkling. What was taken from the passengers was put in a two-bushel sack, which was nearly full of watches and other valuables.

It is stated that the Chief of Police has arrested six of the robbers.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

ST. LOUIS, September 8th.—Governor Crittenden issues a proclamation, calling on the people to rise en masse and exterminate the robbers. He has gone to Kansas City to consult with the authorities of Jackson county regarding the apprehension of the robbers. Fully 1,000 men are organized into a posse from Kansas City, Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Ray, Clinton and Salina counties, and are now in the field under command of Sheriffs and Marshals.

NEW YORKERS AMONG THE VICTIMS.

C. O. Camp, of the Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, was accompanying a party of land-buyers from New York, who were going to Kansas to make a purchase. Including Mr. Camp, the robbers obtained from the party between $3,000 and $4,000.

Pennsylvania Republicans.

HARRISBURG, September 8th.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. S. M. Quay was elected Chairman.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the party is in hearty accord with the administration of President Garfield, and while praying for his speedy recovery, pledges fealty and most active support in the prompt and courageous correction of all Government abuses. The bullet of the assassin should not interrupt the great work of reform entered upon by the party.

Resolved, That to the President, James A. Garfield—this tender and loving, this struggling and suffering, this pure and beloved man, now becoming beloved of this people, and admired of all the people—we tender for ourselves and our constituents assurances of deep and heartfelt sympathy, and keenly appreciate the value of such a life to his country. We express a prayerful hope that he may soon be restored to the discharge of the important duties for which he is remarkably qualified, and from which, by the peculiarly infamous and undeserved assault for the conscientious exercise of his proper executive power, he has been temporarily withdrawn.

Resolved, That in any revision of our tariff, in the legislation which may be made, care shall be taken to discriminate in favor of our industries, and thereby promote the causes which are rapidly making America the controlling power in finances, as it already is the established leader in political thought.

S. M. Bailey was unanimously nominated for State Treasurer.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 8th.—This morning a fire broke out in Libby, McNeill & Libby's beef slaughtering establishment at the Stock Yards, which gained such headway before the engines arrived that the whole building—a three-story brick, owned by the Turner Packing Company—was completely destroyed. Eight cattle perished in the flames. By the falling of walls several men were injured. About $40,000 worth of hides, horns, etc., were stored in the basement. The loss on building and stock was $60,000 to $70,000; insurance, $62,500.

Forest Fires in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

MILFORD (Pa.), September 8th.—Delaware valley is filled with a dense smoke from the forest fires. The beechwoods, thousands of acres in extent, in Wayne and Pike counties are on fire, and a fire is reported in Chokoha and Blooming Grove townships, Pike county, and in Sussex county, New Jersey.

Damage by Fire.

ST. LOUIS, September 8th.—Mulanphy's planing mill was burned to-day. Loss, $50,000; insured for $30,000.

CLEVELAND, September 8th.—Hempy & Co.'s planing mill was damaged $40,000 by fire to-day; insurance, $12,000.

Howgate's Operations.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.—It appears that Captain Howgate not only stole from the Government, but also obtained money from individuals which he failed to repay or account for. In July last James B. Willer, a clerk in the office of the Signal Corps, put $900 in the hands of Howgate for the purchase of fifty shares of mining stock, to be delivered in thirty days; but the time expired and the stock was not purchased, nor was the money returned. Willer has filed a bill in assumpsit against Howgate, setting forth the above facts, and claiming damages to the extent of $1,000. A writ of attachment is in the hands of the Marshal, who is on a vain search for any of Howgate's property not already levied upon.

Fatal Sunstrokes—A Day of Prayer.

NEW YORK, September 8th.—Over a dozen fatal sunstrokes occurred here to-day. The thermometer marked 94°.

The day was generally observed in the East as a day of prayer for the President.

Prentice Mulford Kills Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8th.—Prentice Mulford, the well-known lecturer, relieved of a pastoral charge three weeks ago on account of intoxication, has suicided.

FOREIGN.

Prayers in England for President Garfield's Recovery.

LONDON, September 8th.—At the meeting of the Wesleyan Ecumenical Conference this morning, on motion of Rev. A. Macauley, it was resolved that there should be devotional exercises to show the sympathy of the Conference with the people of America, who today were offering up prayers for the restoration to health of President Garfield. Wm. S. Allen, member of Parliament, accordingly offered a prayer, and an appropriate hymn was afterwards sung. Several American delegates expressed their sense of the kindness and courtesy.

The Persecuted Jews.

VIENNA, September 8th.—One hundred Jews, escaped from Russia, left here on their way to America. Five hundred and fifty-four Jewish work people at the Kieff tobacco factory, have been ordered to quit the town within a fortnight.

Forests Fire in Algeria—Sixty-one Persons Burned.

PARIS, September 8th.—The Prefect of Constantine, Algeria, has received a dispatch that sixty-one people were burned to death in one day in the recent forest fires. Many were wounded. Six hundred and eighty-two dwellings were burned.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, September 8—By Rev. H. H. Rice, at the residence of the bride's parents, John Scott, of Dayton, Nevada, to Eva M. Thrush, of this city.

Sutter Island, near Courtland, September 7—By Rev. J. A. Bruner, Edward W. Frye, of Franklin, to Miss Mary A. Hustler.

Near Sheridan, Placer county, July 27—George W. Annettie L. Long.

Sheridan, August 7—William H. Adams to Saddie J. Shearer.

BORN.

Sacramento, August 24—Wife of W. C. Hays, a daughter.

Sacramento, September 5—Wife of J. T. Parker, a daughter.

Ophir, August 11—Wife of W C. Merrow, a son.

Napa, September 3—Wife of S. Henry, a son.

Gibsonville, August 23—Wife of H. Tabor, a daughter.

Woodbridge, August 23—Wife of J. S. Girard, a son.

Near Woodbridge, August 21—Wife of Horace Strother, a son.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A DRESS maker's establishment by a competent girl. Inquire at this office. s9 2t*

GRAND OPENING
—OF THE—
PHILADELPHIA STORE
SATURDAY, SEPT. 10th.

Newly purchased stock containing a complete line of
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
CLOTHING!
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes!
Fancy Goods, Hats, Caps, etc.

☞ The above stock is ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS, bought at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and will be sold as low, if not lower, than by any other house in the city.

I. BUSH & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
NO. 414 K STREET, [s9-1s2t]..SACRAMENTO.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on instalments. s9-2plm

A. LEONARD,
Insurance and Real Estate,
No. 1012 Fourth street,
Represents Both Home and Eastern Insurance Companies.

TO RENT.
A Very Desirable Residence, fronting the Capitol Park; two-story and basement; frame; containing 14 rooms, with all the modern conveniences; stable on the alley for three animals. Rent, $60.
—ALSO—
A Two-story House; eight rooms, bath, gas, etc.,