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DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES, VOLUME XLV—NUMBER 30.

HALE BROS. & CO.

O. A. Hale & Co., SAN JOSE.

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GARONNE SUITINGS!

These goods are New to this market. We have them in all Colors, and are offering them at the extremely low price of

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Suits from $3 50 Up!

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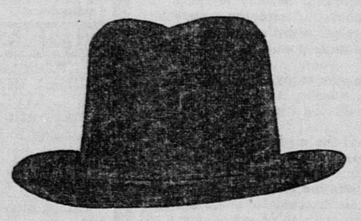

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Grand Central Depot,

CORNER OF

NINTH AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

Hale & Co., SALINAS.

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GRIEF

Manifest in Every Direction.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES

In the Rotunda of the Capitol.

THOUSANDS OF MOURNERS

Pay the Last Sad Tribute to the Dead.

DEPARTURE OF THE REMAINS

For the Place of Their Final Entombment.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE CALLED.

Preparations at Cleveland for the Mournful Event.

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

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, September 23d.—At twenty minutes past 11 two closed carriages drove to the east lower entrance of the Senate wing, and the occupants alighted and passed up the private stairs to the Vice-President's room. All the corridors and passage ways upon the main floor of the Senate were quickly barred to all comers, and instructions were given by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the employes and captain of police on duty to keep themselves hidden in the recesses, windows and doors, while Mrs. Garfield passed through to the rotunda. The rotunda was entirely cleared, the guard of honor retiring from view for the time. In a few minutes the little procession emerged from the Vice-President's rooms, and passing around through the east corridor proceeded through the silent and deserted main passage way of the building, Sergeant-at-Arms Bright leading. Then followed Mrs. Garfield, leaning on the arm of General Swain, Harry Garfield, Mollie and Miss Rockwell, Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell, and Attorney-General MacVeagh and Mrs. Swain. Not a sound was heard, save the footsteps on the floors, as the little company, robed in somber garments of the deepest mourning, passed silently on, to mingle their tears and prayers, and pay the last earthly tribute over the casket which sealed from view the form and features of the dead and loved husband, father and friend. After remaining about twenty minutes in the rotunda they returned quietly and with the same privacy that marked their entrance, and passing through the Senate wing, entered their carriages and returned to the residence of the Attorney-General.

Floral Tributes.

WASHINGTON, September 23d.—Hundreds of bouquets are coming in. One from Richmond was a large white floral angel, about the size of a child five years old, holding a silver trumpet. It has been suspended over the coffin. This was the gift of James Wormley, a colored hotel-keeper there. The official decorations of the city are much criticized for their meagerness and lack of taste. There has been an economy in marked contrast with the profusiness of the inauguration.

The Funeral Services at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, September 23d.—At a quarter to 2 P. M. the doors of the rotunda were opened. The first society to arrive was the Knights Templar, Beauzaunt Commandery, of Baltimore. They entered in full regalia, but did not remain in the hall, simply passing around the catafalque in double-file. The front rows were reserved for the family of the President, ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes and personal friends of General Garfield. On the north side the Senate, Supreme Court and Diplomatic Corps and families were placed. On the east the army and navy officers. On the south members of the House, the press, etc. There were about 800 seats for those having tickets. Outside of the Capitol the throng was immense—estimated at 70,000. The military display was very fine, comprising all the District militia and commands from Georgetown. Four of their number—Sir Knights Stevens, Lawton, Breier and Jennings—bore floral offerings in the shape of an immense Maltese cross, which was reverently placed at the head of the dais.

At ten minutes past 2 members of the Army of the Cumberland filed in by the door leading from the Senate, and took the seats reserved for them. Immediately after the doors were thrown open to all holders of tickets. In ten minutes the chairs set apart for the general public were completely filled. Soon members of the Diplomatic Corps arrived, and were ushered to seats reserved for them. The military portion of the procession, which will escort the remains to the depot, formed in front and facing the east front of the Capitol. The Georgetown, Alexandria and Baltimore militia, the United States marines and United States artillery here during the ceremonies, formed on the east and south of the Capitol.

FURTHER DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, September 23d.—The crush for admittance into the Capitol resulted in the breaking down of the ropes placed to restrain the crowd, and before they were replaced many without tickets obtained entrance. The seats in the rotunda were soon filled, and further admittance was denied.

The entrance of President Arthur, accompanied by General Grant, caused nearly the whole audience to rise, in order to get a good look at them. They advanced slowly to their reserved seats in the front row next to the Cabinet. Arthur was grave and dignified, his tall figure dwarfing that of Grant. The latter wore his usual fixed expression. Ex-President Hayes entered soon after, and took a seat near Grant. The silence of the crowded rotunda was unbroken, except by the rustling of the ladies' fans.

Arthur in entering leaned upon the arm of Secretary Blaine. Immediately after followed ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Lincoln, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Attorney-General and Mrs. MacVeagh, Secretary Kirkwood and Postmaster-General James.

Mrs. Garfield and the immediate family were not present at the ceremonies.

Some little confusion in seating the diplomatic corps, representatives of the army and navy, Senators and members of the House of representatives occurred by an oversight on the part of some one in charge of the arrangements in not providing a sufficient number of seats.

The services were opened by Rev. Dr. Powers. Promptly at 3 P. M. he ascended the dais and briefly announced the opening hymn, "Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep," which was rendered by a chorus of fifty voices.

Rev Dr. Rankin then ascended the platform at the head of the catafalque, and read in a clear and distinct voice the following selections from Scripture: "The Lord reigneth. The floods have lifted up their voice. The Lord on high is mightier than the voice of many waters. Clouds and darkness are around about Him. Righteousness and judgment are the habitation of His throne. By Him kings shall reign, and princes decree justice. He changeth times and seasons. He removeth kings and setteth up kings—for there is no power but of God. The powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance."

Rev. Dr. Isaac Everett then offered a prayer. He spoke in a clear but low tone, and with much evidence of deep feeling.

Rev. F. L. Power, of the Vermont-avenue Christian Church, of which President Garfield was a member, delivered a feeling address.

The funeral services were concluded at about 4 P. M., when the casket was at once removed to the hearse in waiting in front of the Capitol. A few minutes later the procession marched through. The military escort preceded the hearse, which was followed by a long line of carriages, two abreast. The military marched up the avenue to the depot and dispersed, and the casket was taken at once to the train in waiting at the Baltimore and Potomac depot. The sidewalks of the avenue and at the intersecting street corners were thronged with thousands of spectators. The funeral train left Washington at 5:15, and Baltimore at 6:49.

Preparations for the Funeral at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 23d.—The programme for the music at the funeral on Monday is adopted as follows: The Cleveland Vocal Society will sing Beethoven's "Funeral March;" the hymn beginning "Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee;" Mendelssohn's chorus St. Paul, "To the, Lord I yield my spirit," and Garfield's favorite hymn, beginning:

Ho! reapers of life's harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade
Until the night draws round thee
And day begins to fade?

At the grave the United German Singing Societies will sing the Ode of Horrace, "*Intergen Vila Seclerisqœ Pueres.*"

The main decorations will consist of nine magnificent arches, one at each entrance to the Monumental Park, two at the corner of Euclid avenue and Erie street, two at the corner of Erie and Superior streets, and one at the entrance to Lake View Cemetery.

Draped banners stretch across the principal streets, bearing mottoes and quotations from the illustrious dead. Large banners with appropriate decorations span Euclid avenue at the Pittsburg railroad crossing, where the body will be taken from the cars and the procession formed to enter the city.

Elaborate decorative work will be done upon the four arches in the square. That facing the pavilion on the west will consist of two massive columns joined by an arch. Two other and shorter columns stand on each side of the foundation of the arch way, one bearing a bronze eagle, the other representing a broken column. The columns will be appropriately wreathed in flowers, flags and draperies.

A portion of the arch will consist of flags and flowers, woven together to form a ladder. At the foot will be the words "Canal Boat;" then "Hiram" then a step above that "Chicamauga;" then "House of Congress;" next, "Senate," and at the top "The White House." The arch facing this upon the east will be similar in general design. The decorations consist principally of the flags of all nations, intermixed with flowers and drapery of sable.

The floral decorations in the standards will be four by eight in size, and in the archways eight by ten feet.

The decorations facing the catafalque will be two colossal floral gates, with standards at each end 20 feet in hight.

The space between is occupied by several posts 10 feet high. Each standard will be clothed with sable drapery and decorated with wreaths and flags.

J. H. Wade, H. B. Payne and Joseph Perkins are appointed a committee to receive subscriptions and decide on a monument.

CLEVELAND, September 23d.—Workmen are using electric and calcium lights to work nights and complete their labors on the catafalque and other arrangements for the funeral. The town is already overcrowded, and citizens are throwing open their doors in the efforts to accommodate the immense crowd. It is feared that half cannot be housed or fed, and all sorts of shifts are resorted to.

The Dead President's Son.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), September 23d.—James A. Garfield left Williamstown this evening for Cleveland, accompanied by five students, including Don Rockwell. They will reach Cleveland to-morrow morning.

Self-Explanatory Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1881.

Hon. H. F. Page: The funeral services of the late President will take place at Washington on Friday at 3 P. M., and at Cleveland on Monday at 2 P. M. You are requested to attend. Answer.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Clerk.
JOHN G. THOMPSON, Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE REPLY.

SACRAMENTO, September 23, 1881.

To John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms House Representatives, Washington, D. C.: Your telegram received. Regret that distance prevents my attendance on Monday at the funeral of our lamented Chief Magistrate. The people of California will, on that day, share the grief and render their tribute of sorrow and respect in common with our whole country. H. F. PAGE.

The Mrs. Garfield Fund.

NEW YORK, September 23d.—The Garfield fund now amounts to $287,514.

Confessed Humiliation.

CHICAGO, September 23d.—The *Staats Zeitung*, in a leading editorial, says: "It is deeply humiliating to American Germans that neither Emperor William nor Bismarck has found time to send a personal dispatch of condolence to Mrs. Garfield, or to express sympathy with the United States over the severe afflictions which have befallen them."

Statement of Dr. Hamilton.

NEW YORK, September 23d.—Dr. Hamilton, who attended the late President, yesterday dictated to a *Tribune* reporter a few general facts, anticipatory of the detailed account of the autopsy. Referring to the ball, he said that the presence of the ball in the situation in which it was found was not the immediate cause of death, as it was completely encysted, and must have long since ceased to cause irritation. The small fragments of bone and the great lesion of the lumbar vertebra are the pathological facts which could alone endanger the patient's life. This lesion of the vertebra the surgeons had no means of repairing, nor could it have been repaired save by the process of nature. The small fragments of bone, widely disseminated in adjacent tissues, certainly could not have been removed by any surgical operation. It was determined by the autopsy that the necessity did not exist for the removal of the ball; or, in other words, if it had not been for the lesion it might have been carried for many years without causing death, or even inconvenience. There were no possible means to know the situation of the ball during life, as it gave no indications of its presence; nor could it possibly have been reached and recognized by any form of surgical probe. That death would have been the immediate and inevitable result of any such daring adventure is almost absolutely certain. I cannot believe that one intelligent surgeon will hereafter think that at any period in the progress of the case the ball, or the fragments of bone which went before it, could have been successfully removed, for indeed any attempt in that direction would have resulted in speedy death. Viewing the case in the light of our present knowledge, I am prepared to affirm that surgery has no resources by which the fatal result could have been averted.

Calling a Senate Session.

WASHINGTON, September 23d.—The following has just been received from the Department of State, issued by order of the President of the United States of America:

[PROCLAMATION.]

WHEREAS, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at an early day, to act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive, now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires that the Senate of the United States should convene for the transaction of business, at the Capital city, Washington, on Monday, the 10th day of October, at noon on that day. All who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are requested to take notice.

Given under my hand and seal, etc.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President.
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

The Organization of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, September 23d.—Senator Bayard this morning said he had yet to hear of a Senator of either party who expected the Senate to organize, except with the election of a Democratic presiding officer, previous to admission of the new Senators. A clerk would also be necessarily elected to complete the organization and making the record. The other officers were necessary to a proper organization for business, and would not be elected until subsequent to the admission of the new Senators. Any changes in committees would be made when the Senate is full. As the Democrats would be exactly equal in numbers to the Republicans, he thought they would demand and receive, without resistance, an equal representation upon all committees. Of course this meant the organization of them, but it would be done by agreement and without excitement. He thought those who looked for an exciting session of the Senate would be disappointed. It would probably be the quietest in history. The session need not take more than a week.

President Arthur's First Appointment.

WASHINGTON, September 23d.—The first appointment made by President Arthur was that continuing Rear Admiral Nichols as Acting Secretary of the Navy. This appointment was the last official act of President Garfield before leaving the White House for the depot on July 2d.

President Arthur.

WASHINGTON, September 23d.—Arthur is an early riser. He was up at 7 this morning, breakfasted before 8, rode for an hour, dictated correspondence for another hour, and then received callers continuously. The President is always carefully dressed. His manner is courteous, and even cordial; but nevertheless somewhat reserved. He spoke but little, and seemingly with caution. It is undoubtedly impressing all that come in contact with him that he is a man of more force and individuality that he has hitherto had credit for. Senator Bayard to-day said General Arthur is well equipped for his new duties, in that he has long been called upon to deal with business men as well as politicians.

Mark of Respect.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 23d.—Earl and Lady Dufferin refuse all social invitations, as a mark of respect and sympathy on account of the death of Garfield.

The London "Lancet's," Opinion.

LONDON, September 23d.—The *Lancet*, discussing the case of Garfield, says: The bullet did not wound any vital part in its path, and had the serious wound it made closed up all would have been well; but the wound did not heal, because its walls were bruised and so injured that primary union was impossible. The retention of the pent-up and putrid matter in the wound almost insured the absorption of septic poison and death. It may be regarded as an open question how far successful an attempt to render the wound anti-septic might have been. It would be unjust to blame surgeons, and it is matter of congratulation that they were not led away by the vulgar desire to extract the bullet, which had done no harm since it once reached its resting place near the pancreas, and its extraction per se would not have influenced at all the course of the case.

At San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 23d.—The Citizens' Committee has been very busy during the day in pushing preparations for the obsequies. The route of procession is still undecided, owing to the constantly increasing applications for positions in the line. It has been decided to have a stand in the center of the Pavilion, on which will be placed the catafalque, and on each side of it will be a platform sixty feet in length for the accommodation of the orator, invited guests and singers. The California Pioneers expect to turn out six hundred strong. The British Vice-Consul has issued a call to the British residents to meet to-morrow evening, to make arrangements for taking part in the ceremonies. Supervisor Bayly has issued a call for all city officials and employes to meet to-morrow to take action with reference to the obsequies. Archbishop Alemany has sent a letter to the various churches of the diocese, recommending that Monday be kept as a day of mourning and prayer, and that on that day high mass be celebrated for the welfare of the nation at such an hour that those who desire can afterwards take part in the obsequies. The officers of the Congregation Beth Israel to-day make arrangements for the observance of a day of prayer Monday. The Rabbi will deliver an oration on the life and character of the late President. Bishop Wingfield, of St Augustine College, Benicia, has issued a pastoral to the clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church in the jurisdiction of Northern California, recommending Monday as a day of prayer.

Next Monday on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 23d.—Dispatches from nearly every city, town and hamlet on the Pacific coast show that on Monday next funeral services of an imposing character will be held in connection with the burial of the murdered President, which takes place at Cleveland, O., at 2 P. M. of that day.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, September 23d.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Mrs. Sadie Curran, Adolph, Eisenbach, P. McGee, Mrs. D. H. Jones, Mrs. Lowrie, William McMann, Marie Kammitter and two children, Miss Mary Kammitter, Mrs. Mark Hopkins, Mr. T. Hopkins, Miss May Crittenden, J. C. Dennis, San Francisco; Mrs. D. H. Field, G. Blake, Arthur Garner, E. Lanoue, A. Smith, New York; C. C. Sims, Charleston, S. C.; William H. Warren, E. D. Burlingame, Utah; J. F. Thayer, Mrs. H. E. McGlaughlin, Miss Bertha McGlaughlin, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. D. E. Sherman, H. Grant, Elko, Nev.; Mrs. Laurie, Halifax; Mrs. S. O. Frost, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. J. G. McCraken, Sacramento; F. A. Pike and wife, Calais, Me.; Rev. W. F. Pise, Glenndale, Ohio; Chas. Gilmer, Minnie Kimball, Salt Lake; J. G. Pratt, Cheyenne; Frank McGuire, Pittsburg, Pa.; L. M. Carr, H. L. Gammon, Denver, Col.; Edward Schirck, Rochester, N. Y.; J. E. Classon, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. S. Kline, Robinson, Kansas.

OMAHA, September 23d.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento September 27th: Sir Sidney Waterloo and son and two daughters, London, in special car; J. M. Whitney, Boston; J. P. Carson, Mrs. Chas. McCabe, H. De La Camp, A. Steiner, New York; Mrs. M. B. Gibbs, Mrs. Fred. Otley and son, Vacaville, Cal.; A. B. Kingsley and wife, Miss Lucy Pearson, Northampton, Mass.; J. B. Montgomery and family, Portland, Or.; James Douglas, Phœnixville, Pa.; John L. Malter, St. Louis; P. P. Cunningham, A. P. Williams and wife, San Francisco.

Eighty-two through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento September 30th.

HOURS AND MINUTES.—Why is our hour divided into sixty minutes? Why not divide our time as we do our money, by tens, counting ten, or fifty, or one hundred minutes to the hour? This question was asked by an intelligent boy a few days since, and the answer given him may both interest and instruct other young people. The answer is this: We have sixty divisions on the dials of our clocks and watches, because the old Greek astronomer, Hipparchus, who lived in the second century before Christ, accepted the Babylonian system of reckoning time, that system being sexigesimal. The Babylonians were acquainted with the decimal system, but for common and practical purposes they counted by *sossi* and *sari*, the *sossoi* representing sixty, and the *saros* sixty times sixty, 3,600. From Hipparchus, the mode of reckoning found its way into the works of Ptolemy, about 120 A. D., and thence was carried down the stream of science and civilization, and found its way to the dial-plates of our clocks and watches.

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

CALIFORNIA.

Accidentally Killed—Unknown Dead—The Stock Board on the Garfield Obsequies.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 23d.—Theodore Perry, an oiler in the mixing room of Whittier, Fuller & Co.'s oil works, Fremont street, was killed this morning. He was caught in the machinery, his arm torn off and chest crushed. He was a native of Greece, aged 36 years.

The body of an unknown man was found on the beach near Fort Point this morning.

The San Francisco Stock Board will not attend the obsequies Monday as an organization, so many members being affiliated with the various societies. The Pacific Board will attend in a body.

Ship Burned at Sea—The Charter Election Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 23d.—News has been received of the burning of the German ship Hugo in the South Pacific. Nine of the crew have reached Valparaiso. The Hugo was bound from Newcastle, England, to San Francisco.

Arrangements are being made by the Democratic politicians of the city for holding an election of a Board of Freeholders to frame a charter for the city and county. Registrar Tharp, on account of the lowness of the funds in his department, proposes to postpone it until the general election, thus saving the expense.

Held to Answer.

STOCKTON, September 23d.—Julia A. Brooks was examined before Justice Scanlan to-day, on a charge of assault to commit murder. The accused was held to answer, and the bail was fixed at $1,000. The charge grows out of the recent shooting affray on Roberts Island, in consequence of an adverse claim to land.

Case Dismissed and the Defendant Discharged.

STOCKTON, September 23d.—M. Ford, charged with assault to murder, was examined before Justice Scanlan to-day. The testimony failed to sustain the charge, and the case was dismissed and the defendant discharged. Ford was one of the parties in a house on Roberts Island at the time that Brooks and Charles Hightower are alleged to have made an assault on the inmates.

A Hung Jury—Convicted of Assault.

STOCKTON, September 23d.—The jury in the case of Ah You, charged with the murder of Ah Bing at New Hope, failed to agree, and were discharged this evening, after having been out about twenty-four hours. It is understood that they stood nine for conviction of murder in the first degree and three for murder in the second degree.

Laretto Delgardo, a Mexican, charged with an attempt to commit rape upon Maria de los Angeles Mansana, aged about three-quarters of a century, was tried in Department Two of the Superior Court to-day, and convicted of simple assault.

ARIZONA.

The Stoppage of Railroad Work in Mexico.

TUCSON, September 23d.—W. R. Morley has received the following from Hermosillo, Sonora, with reference to the reported troubles with the authorities in the stoppage of railroad work. There were no troubles, except that grading was stopped north of Hermosillo a short time since by order of the Government, in consequence of the detention, on the route from Mexico, of certain plans which required official approval. Meanwhile some changes in Government officials have occurred, and in consequence, it was supposed, of representations made to them by parties interested in trying to alter the course of the line, a little delay has occurred, while the new officers are improving themselves as to the situation. No difficulty of any kind is apprehended. Leopold Tocama, the official engineer from the City of Mexico, is expected here to-night from the East, where he has been conferring with the officers of the Sonora Railroad. He, in company with Mr. Morley, will make an inspection of the route at once, and a determination will be made. There have been heavy floods in Sonora this season, causing several washouts on the Sonora road, but all have been repaired, with but six days' delay. The road will reach Hermosillo by the 10th of October. There is plenty of material on hand to push the construction without delay beyond Hermosillo as soon as the Government allows a continuation of the work.

The Hostile Apaches.

THOMAS, September 23d.—Five of the hostile chiefs and some of their bands surrendered to the military to-day, and are now confined in charge of Captain Stacey, Twelfth Infantry, who, with his company, is stationed at San Carlos. They have promised that all their warriors will surrender, with arms, horses, etc. Companies I, Eighth Infantry, A, Sixth Cavalry, Lieutenant Glass, Lieutenant Clark and company, Colonel Smith, commanding, left here to day for San Carlos to guard the Indian prisoners to this place, where they will be confined until tried. A Military Commission will meet at this place for the trial of all the Indians who were concerned in the late outbreak. It is believed that the Indian scouts who turned traitors have not come in, and directions have been issued that they be pursued and killed, if they do not surrender. Nothing has been heard from Price's, Carr's or Danford's commands, who are now in the Cibicu country.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

TUCSON, September 23d.—The *Citizen* has the following special from San Carlos: A larger number of Indians are in for rations than for months, and are apparently unarmed, except the scouts. The issuing of rations is progressing quietly. Sanchez, Eskelaty, Nautapecotegh, Indaschin and Nachelschel have come in, and are now in council with the Agent and army officers. The chiefs have just been sent to Colonel Stacey's headquarters under a guard. Orders have been given for the arrest of Scannie, the late medicine man's brother. At the commencement of the council this morning the chiefs were disarmed, except their knives. When they were turned over to Colonel Stacy he told them that they would be treated well, but if they attempted to escape they would be shot. The guard loaded their rifles and they gave up their knives, Sanchez saying, as he handed in his, "This is from the heart." Sixty men are also included in the surrender. Runners have been sent to bring them in. They will be put in the guard-house. Colonel Sanford's command is ordered here. Sanchez blames the outbreak on the scouts who fired on Carr, though he acknowledges that he wrested a gun from a scout and fired on the soldiers himself. As the soldiers led off the chiefs captive some armed scouts went toward the butcher shop, when an old Apache raised the cry that the soldiers were going to kill the White Mountain Indians. The Indians instantly turned and started for arms, but a little talk quieted their alarm.

Store Burglarized.

GLOBE, September 23d.—Birchott & Chilson's store at Miami, three miles northeast of Globe, was burglarized Wednesday morning, the thieves being successful to the amount of $3,000. No knowledge exists of the guilty parties, but Mexican teamsters are suspected.

OREGON.

Advices from Portland.

PORTLAND, September 23d.—The weather is cold and showery.

The following dispatch was received from Scio, Linn county, this evening: "During the high wind that prevailed here this afternoon a portion of the new bridge belonging to the Oregonian Railway Company, which spans the north fork of the Santiam river, was blown down. One man, named A. L. Reed, and two others—Frank Empton and John Bates—were badly injured. This bridge was being constructed in three spans, 160, 260 and 95 feet long, respectively. The span 260 feet long was partially up, and resting on false works, and was carried away by the gale. A large force was engaged in work on the span at the time. Trains heretofore have been crossing on the false work on a temporary track. A portion of the track was torn up by the falling structure, causing a delay of trains for a short time. The bridge is being built by the Pacific Bridge Company. Last January the railroad bridge at the same place was swept away by a freshet.

R. W. Lambert, charged with the accidental shooting and killing of Julia Clark, has waived a preliminary examination, and has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury in $1,000 bail. He furnished bonds, and was discharged from custody.

The family of Charles Osborne, living in Willamina, Yamhill county, are passing through a fearful ordeal from diphtheria. Seven members of the family were at one time prostrated with the dreadful disease, three of whom have died, and two of those remaining are beyond the hope of recovery. To add to the distress of the afflicted family, it is almost impossible to obtain help or watchers, so afraid are the neighbors of taking the disease to their own homes.

The United States Senators.

PORTLAND, September 23d.—Senator J. H. Slater is now at his home in La Grande, Union county, and has not been notified of the probability of there being an extra session of the Senate. Should he be notified officially or otherwise, he will lose no time in reaching Washington in time to be present at the opening of the Senate. Senator L. F. Grover is at present sojourning with his family at Martha's Vineyard, Mass. At the latest advices his health had greatly improved. He will be within easy reach of the Capitol in the event of a special session being called.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Post Mortem Exposure Continued.

WASHINGTON, September 23d.—One of the most startling features of the post mortem exposure will be the history of the search for the ball. One hour was passed in cutting for it. Then the bowels were removed and placed loose in a wash-bowl. Another hour was spent, and then some one looked in the contents of the wash-bowl, and discovered the encysted ball among the intestines; yet the autopsy located this ball in the muscles of the back. General Swain is so indignant over the report of the autopsy that nothing will prevent him from telling the true story to the public after Garfield is buried. He has told the story, however, to several medical friends in the city, and from one of them the following verbal statement was taken: "In the first place, the post mortem which was attempted by this man Lamb was so unsatisfactory to Dr. Agnew that he performed the last part of it himself. The physicians in charge were urged very hard to send for eminent pathologists not connected with the case—two from Philadelphia and two from New York—but they would not do so, under a plea that it would reflect upon them. After they made an incision into the abdomen they broke open a sack from four to six inches long, containing a large amount of matter, which run into the bowels. They then proceeded to search down the supposed track of the bullet, between the muscles of the abdomen and the interior wall of the abdomen. Then they took his intestines out and put them into a washbowl. Then they further pursued their search for the bullet. Failing to find it where they expected, they looked for it in the intestines, and found it in the back part of the mass in the washbowl. They claimed that they could tell where the bullet was located, but the facts show they were mistaken. There was no evidence of laceration of the vertebræ, and the track of the wound from the place of its entrance had all healed up, and was doing no harm, and the ball was well encysted in a long pouch. It could not have laid outside of the peritoneum, else how could they have taken it out with the intestines? The ball, being encysted, could not have ruptured the artery. They did not examine the stomach; they did not open the intestines; they simply opened the chest and raised the lungs, and called them healthy. When some one insisted on their examination, they were not removed, but cut into. As soon as they were cut into pus flowed out freely and copiously. They closed them up, and said there was no ulceration—there was no abscess there. An abscess was found in the left kidney, and they said it was not an abscess; but on reaching the right kidney the abscess was so large that they were compelled to admit that there was an abscess, and Agnew, being asked if the left was not the same, answered, "Yes, precisely." "Do you think the wound was a mortal one?" "Not necessarily. The track of the ball had healed; the ball was encysted, and the vertebræ showed no evidence that it was injured. There was nothing to indicate any injury of the spinal cord at all, but there were large abscesses in and about the liver from four to six inches long. They must have been the result of a clot of blood formed soon after the shooting, and this blood, becoming putrid and disorganized, the whole system became poisoned, and was the cause of these abscesses. If this blood had been withdrawn at the time, there would have been nothing to produce these abscesses. That could have been done by an aspiration, by the use of an ordinary aspirator. They could have told by the hardness and firmness of the parts at the time that a clot of blood was there. You remember that Surgeon-General Wales, of the navy, said it was there, and marked out the size of it. The ball entered the cavity of the abdomen. I don't see how it was possible for the ball to have wounded the eleventh rib, jumped down over the twelfth and wounded the vertebræ, that has no rib attached to it. They say the eleventh rib was wounded, and that the vertebræ was penetrated. They had stated all the time that the long pus canal was the track of the ball, and it was a subject of probing all the time. Of course they have got to make some excuse. It is about as consistent for a physician to make his own post mortem examination as it is for a real estate agent to make his own surveys. There is no doubt that death was caused by blood poisoning." The revelations of the post mortem, when officially made, will create a great sensation in the medical world. It will be remembered that Boynton has all along told the truth of the sick-room. When he and General Swain rip open the report of the autopsy they will be so fortified by facts as to support everything they charge.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 23, 1881.

MORNING SESSION.

940 Ophir	8½	160 Belcher	3 10
710 Mexican	11½	110 Utah	12
1100 G. & C.	7½@7¾	160 Bullion	55c
245 Best & Belch	12½	1250 Overman	2 45@2 40
250 California	1	530 Justice	1 00@95
200 N. Bonanza	20c	935 Union	14½@14¾
300 Savage	2 85@2 90	155 Alta	5½@5¾
485 Con. Vir.	2 25@2 20	400 Caledonia	20
385 Chollar	2 20	200 Silver Hill	50c
145 Potosi	2½	500 Sutro	20c
10 C. Point	1 70	20 Challenge	80c
190 Y. Jacket	5	100 New York	15c
2270 Imperial	20c	180 Andes	1 80@1 75
60 Alpha	3 80	220 Scorpion	2
985 Sierra Nev.	2 15@2 20	70 Benton	1

AFTERNOON SESSION.

40 Eureka	26	100 McClinton	5c
110 N. Belle	11½@12	400 Goodshaw	35c
100 Navajo	50c	150 Blackhawk	15c@20c
155 Gray	2 30	150 Mono	2 50
100 E. Mt. Diablo	40c	250 Booker	5c
25 Bulwer	2 50	300 Noonday	50c
350 Tuscarora	20c	1000 M. White	2@2½
100 Albion	1 80	295 Tiptop	1½
200 Columbus	25c	160 Final	1
20 Bodie	7	180 Bechtel	75c

The WEEKLY UNION *is the only paper which employs first-class literary ability in writing original stories. The next serial story will be entitled "THE WAYS OF THE WORLD."*

Princess Mathilde, sister of Prince Napoleon, maintains her state at Paris in the midst of fashionable and literary society. She keeps the gayety of heart and many of the graces of youth, and never meddles in politics. Her profile is still handsome, her elderly figure retains much of its beauty, and she dresses richly in brocades and laces.

Little fishes get into trouble when they play hooky. They should never run away from their school.—[Boston Transcript.