THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 6, 1882

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, September 5, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom.	Therm.	Relative humidity	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Condition of weather	State of the weather
Olympia	30.04	60	S. W.	6	Fresh		Clear
Portland	30.06	64	N.	6	Fresh		Clear
Roseburg	30.04	66	N.		Light		Clear
Fort Bluff							
Sacramento	29.86	79	S. W.	6	Fresh		Clear
S. Francisco	29.94	54	N. E.		Light		Clear
Visalia							
Los Angeles	29.9	71	W.	6	Fresh		Clear
San Diego	29.91	70	N. W.		Light		Clear

Maximum temperature, 93; minimum, 64.

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

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 112½ for 4s of 1907; 113 for 4½; 100¾ for 3s; sterling, $4 85¼@4 88¾; silver bars, 114⅞.

Silver in London, 52 1-16d; consols, 99 7-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 102¼; 4s, 122; 4½s, 116.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@92 cents.

Mining stock values have been rising with wonderful rapidity during the past few days at San Francisco. The culmination occurred Monday morning. There was a further break Monday afternoon, with some show of recovery at the close. Yesterday morning the market was quite irregular, with a general tendency to weakness and lower prices. All descriptions were considerably lower than they were Monday forenoon. At the close of the regular morning session yesterday, most of the stocks were lower than at the opening. There have been some handsome clean-ups in a small way.

The boiler of an ice factory exploded at Portland, Or., yesterday, destroying the building.

Archibald Hamme was seriously injured by an explosion of giant powder at the Northern Pacific front Monday.

The Nevada Democratic State Convention meets to day at Eureka.

A brewery was destroyed by fire at Merced yesterday, causing a loss of $4,000.

At the Nevada Republican State Convention Enoch Strother, of Virginia, was nominated for Governor on the fifth ballot, C. C. Powning for Congress, and J. M Dormer for Secretary of State—the two latter being former Sacramentans.

The forest fire in San Mateo county is still raging.

The South Carolina Greenback Labor State Convention is in session at Columbus.

The Texas cattle fever has appeared in the vicinity of Lewiston, Me.

O. L. Spaulding has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Michigan District.

Great excitement prevails at Sonora, Mexico, and a conflict seems inevitable.

Los Angeles is to be illuminated by electric lights.

The Marysville City Council have levied a tax of two per cent. for levee purposes, making the total city tax four per cent.

The Commissioner of the Patent Office believes that the receipts of his department this year will exceed $1,000,000.

In the great labor demonstration in New York yesterday 20,000 men were in line.

The Governor of Texas has issued an appeal for aid on account of the yellow fever epidemic.

Hunter, the absconding Montreal Notary, got away with over $200,000.

The Anglo-Turkish military convention has been signed.

Montague Bernard, one of the High Commissioners who signed the Treaty of Washington in 1871, is dead.

The Custer County Bank, at Silver Cliff, Col., closed its doors yesterday.

The tenth session of the Louisville (Ky.) Industrial Exposition opened last evening.

The Republicans of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania District have renominated Russell Errett for Congress, and Thomas M. Bayne has been renominated in the Twenty-third District.

Ross J. Alexander has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh Ohio District.

Two young men were drowned at Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday, by the sinking of an overloaded boat.

The National Telephone Exchange is in session at Boston.

John Larcomb and his 7-year-old son were drowned near Verdi, Nev., yesterday.

The fair at Chico opened yesterday.

During the last two days 455 natives and five Chinamen have died of cholera at Manila.

The Postoffice at Higginsville, Mo., has been mobbed by Democratic roughs and the Postmaster forced to flee for his life.

Judge Thomas Wilson has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Minnesota District.

The Indian Office denies that there is any cholera at Aden, and states that there is no epidemic cholera in India.

Colonel Ingersoll began his argument in the star route trial yesterday in defense of Dorsey.

An Arab paper at Beyrout, Syria, has been suppressed for publishing an article against Christians.

Speaker Keifer will deliver an address at the soldiers' reunion in Topeka, Ks., Thursday, and ex-Secretary Blaine will speak Friday.

A local contemporary remarks facetiously upon the nonchalance of "Mr. John S. Hittell," who was defeated for the nomination for Supreme Judge in the late Republican Convention, and the same evening departed for Europe. The trouble about that "note" is that it is not true that "Mr. John S. Hittell" was so defeated; it is not true that he was a candidate before the Convention; it is not true that the Mr. Hittell who was a candidate has departed for Europe. With these slight exceptions the "note" is really witty.

We are told that so greedy were the river salmon fishers on the opening of the season last week, that they took tons upon tons of fish for which there could be no market. They in consequence rotted upon the wharves of San Francisco, and were finally thrown into the bay. So, too, all along the river the excess of the catch had to be thrown away. Would it be well to have these unconscionable fishermen "regulated" a little hereafter by the Legislature?

Even the sorely berated though popular cigarette seems to be of occasional use in an emergency. Among the Egyptian prisoners in Alexandria was a man who appeared to be dead. A lighted cigarette was placed in his mouth and immediately "it seemed to give him life." At last accounts the poor fellow, who had been given up by all the doctors, was still sustained "on water and an occasional cigarette."

Bull-fighting at Nimes reached a climax on a recent Sunday. The audience, dissatisfied at the tameness of the animals, threw their chairs into the arena. More than a thousand chairs were broken, and all the barriers were knocked down. The police were helpless, and the spectators set fire to all the combustible material within reach so effectually that the fire brigade could scarcely put it out.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WEEKLY UNION receive in the first days of this week the second part of that journal, containing the final proceedings of the late Convention, including the completed ticket. But readers of the ordinary weeklies only, must wait until the last of this week before they will have at hand any report of the Convention, and the matter will then be more than a week old.

REV. J. W. SMITH, of San Francisco, in a recent lecture denounced the Sunday law plank in the Republican platform. What he wanted was a "sanctified" Sabbath. He thought a Sunday with beer gardens and open saloons would prove a curse rather than a blessing.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM says she fully believes that "the meek should inherit the earth." From what we have read of Jane's productions in these latter years, the question arises in our mind as to whether Jane will be one of the heirs to that inheritance.

BISHOP LAFRECHE, of Canada, has forbidden the ladies of his diocese to wear curls, under the pain of sin. If the Bishop had put his thumb of condemnation on diamonds, for instance, Canadian husbands would have been better pleased.

AT Goldendale, Klickitat county, W. T., the authorities closed all saloons by a prohibitive license fee. The Goldendale *Sentinel* is authority for the statement that there has been more drinking and disorder since than before.

The fellow who wrote the Sunday law plank of the Republican platform thought he had devised a little game whereby he would obtain the support of the temperance people without giving offense to the saloons.

The defeat of G. W. Schell was a sore disappointment to the State Prison ring, and a salutary rebuke to the San Quentin manipulators. Edgerton and Morrow will be a credit to the State in Congress.

The Los Angeles *Express* of the 1st inst. speaks of "autumn nodding over the yellow plain," making her debut. Pshaw! All over the State autumn came in just boiling.

Time fails to bring reason to the Tucson *Star*, which continues to iterate its bloodthirsty demand for the murder of the Indians of San Carlos reservation.

AND now the politician will go forth to ascertain all the bad things of which his competitor has been guilty.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES remarked that "He who ordained the Sabbath loves the poor."

NO ISSUE ON THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Whoever will read the respective declarations of the Democratic and Republican parties on the Sunday question must reach the conclusion that there is really no issue between them. The Democrats have declared in favor of the repeal of the existing Sunday laws. The Republicans have declared in favor of maintaining the present Sunday laws. At the first glance, therefore, it might be thought that the parties were on opposite sides of the question, but when the character of the legislation which one opposes and the other approves, is examined, it becomes apparent that both the opposition and the approval amount to the same thing. For it is notorious that the present Sunday laws are wholly ineffective, and not worth the paper on which they are printed. They have never been enforced, and experience justifies the conclusion that they never can be enforced. In declaring for the maintenance of these laws, consequently, the Republican Convention merely favored the continuance of futile statutes, and between such a step and the Democratic position there may be a distinction, but there is no difference. So far as the interests of the public are concerned it does not in the least signify whether the present Sunday laws are repealed or maintained. To repeal them would only be to throw away useless rubbish. To maintain them is only to preserve useless rubbish. It may indeed be inferred that both the parties have in effect committed themselves against the kind of legislation which was demanded in the interest of good morals, for while the Democracy is by implication opposed to all legislation having for its object the better establishment of the Sunday holiday, the Republicans, by pledging themselves to retain ineffective laws upon the statute-book, have practically refused to urge effective ones.

What was proposed, and widely sanctioned by public opinion, was a very different kind of plank to that which the Republican Convention has adopted. It was shown that there must be new legislation; that it was quite useless to depend upon the existing laws; and that what was wanted was an emphatic declaration on behalf of such a Sunday law as would secure the seventh-day holiday to the working classes, and prevent all encroachments upon it under any pretense whatever. This is what the Convention was wisely counseled to do. Had it done this it would have secured the active and enthusiastic support of the best elements in the community. And it had nothing to lose on the other hand. For the elements which were opposed to the protection of the poor man's Sunday are Democratic elements, and they would not in any case have voted the Republican ticket. But the purblind, cowardly and shallow politicians who drafted the Republican platform had not the sagacity to perceive this, and so for fear of offending Democrats they adopted an evasive and meaningless resolution, which will estrange from them the most useful elements in their own party, and will deprive the campaign of that enthusiasm it so greatly needs.

No man who has convictions on this Sunday question can be deceived for an instant by the Republican platform. So far as its significance goes, it is in no way preferable to that of the Democracy. In fact the only class that has any reason to be satisfied with it is that which always trains with the Democrats, and which now has the pleasure of reflecting that it has nothing to apprehend whichever party wins the victory at the polls. The decent elements, however, have been hypocritically abandoned. It seems to have been thought that they had not sense enough to know when they were betrayed, and that they could be cajoled into believing that the plank adopted is all they had a right to expect. They were credited with less intelligence than their antagonists, in fact, and here another serious blunder was made. We confess that we do not see why the saloon organizations should not be pleased with the Republican Sunday law plank, for it could scarcely have been more favorable to them under the circumstances. They surely were not silly enough to suppose that a Republican Convention would offer them even better terms than the Democrats had. They certainly ought to be contented when they know that they have secured virtually as good terms as the Democrats gave them. The opposing elements, however, have every reason to be dissatisfied, and it is impossible either to blame their disaffection, or to adjure them to come forward and interest themselves heartily for the success of the platform by which they have been betrayed and snubbed.

The Republican politicians have made the usual kind of mess by trying to carry water on both shoulders, and this is always the danger most to be dreaded when men who possess no convictions themselves undertake to make platforms dealing with subjects which have elicited real convictions among the people. The outcome is that there exists no issue on the Sunday question between the Republican and Democratic parties, and voters will as a matter of course perceive that this is so. The Republican press and speakers are estopped from claiming any superiority on this topic, for they occupy precisely the same position as their opponents upon it. It may as well be understood at once that so far as the two parties are concerned the next Legislature cannot be expected to do anything towards protecting the poor man's Sunday holiday. All talk on the stump to the contrary may be set down as mere "buncombe." The Sunday law issue has been shamefully evaded by the Republican Convention. That is the plain truth of the situation. The politicians have indirectly affirmed that they care more for the votes of the anti-Sunday elements than for those of the pro-Sunday elements. They have made no concessions to the latter, but large concessions to the former. In return for these favors no doubt the anti-Sunday elements will almost to a man vote the Democratic ticket. This is a fair example of the kind and degree of statesmanship and sincerity which went to the framing of the Republican platform. It is very much to be regretted that the party should have fallen into such bad hands, but there is no help for it now, and those who hoped that they would be given a clear, manly, sufficient Sunday plank, must put up with their disappointment as best they can. Unfortunately they cannot, as the case stands, do better by going farther—unless indeed they should prefer to formulate their views and support their convictions by independent action.

JUDGE FIELD SUSTAINED.

It is only in San Francisco that Judge Field is abused for rendering righteous decisions in Chinese cases. Elsewhere the soundness of his law and the clearness of his reasoning are cheerfully acknowledged. Thus the New York *Tribune* very truly observes that the laundry ordinance decision that "the principle asserted is of general application, and the case will be found "instructive throughout. The municipal "officers must exercise any powers conferred on them to regulate lawful vocations, reasonably, and for the public "good. Judge Field's decision is not only "sound law, but good common sense also, "and will doubtless soon be viewed in "that light even on the Pacific coast." The *Tribune* should have said "even in "San Francisco," for that is the only place on the Pacific coast where Judge Field's decision has been attacked. However, it is not probable that the evidence of returning reason for which the *Tribune* looks will soon be afforded it. The press of San Francisco has thus far shown no desire to be in any way ahead of the lowest of mob prejudice and passion on the Chinese question, and therefore unless it had ground for believing that the "sand lots" were tired of Chinese persecution, it would no doubt continue to abuse every one who claimed fair play and even-handed justice for the Chinese, to the end of the chapter. But everybody outside of San Francisco sees plainly enough that Judge Field is right.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN ANTI-RAILROAD ARGUMENT.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* tries to argue the "cost of service" principle. It admits that higher rates on costly goods are justified in the form of insurance, and then it proceeds in this way: "Wheat is worth, "say $1 20 a bushel, or 840 per ton here; "freight deducted at 3 cents per ton per "mile, it is worth $33 50 at points 250 "miles from home. Castor beans are "worth $3 a bushel, or $100 a ton here; "but the railroad charges much higher "freight on castor beans than on wheat, "though the loss of a car loaded with "wheat or beans has never been heard of; "*and therefore the insurance dodge is inadmissable.*" We have italicized the amazing imbecility with which this citation ends. The argument is that because the *Chronicle* does not know of any wheat or castor beans having been lost, therefore it must be unnecessary to insure these kinds of freight! What our by no means esteemed contemporary does not know about the principles of insurance would evidently take up a great deal of space. The Cunard Company is said never to have lost a vessel; therefore, according to the *Chronicle*, it is quite unnecessary to insure any of the Cunard steamers. But this is a fair illustration of the kind of intellectual hogwash the anti-railroad organs insult their readers with daily.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

It has been found necessary to suspend all work upon the Panama Canal in consequence of the great access of malaria caused by the advent of the rainy season. At this period it is impossible to stir the soil in any way without liberating noxious gases which almost instantly prostrate the strongest men, and no amount of residence has the effect of acclimatizing workmen of any nationality to these deadly emanations. This enforced suspension of work, however, is probably but a slight forecasting of what is to come. When the interior of the isthmus is fully reached the really formidable difficulties will be encountered, and there is reason to apprehend that the frightful mortality which attended the construction of the Panama Railroad—on which road it is said that every tie represents a man's life—will be completely extinguished by the superior fatality of this undertaking. The rainy season will also possibly throw new light upon the vexed question of the flood regimen of the Chagres river—a question which in our opinion De Lesseps has always treated with far less seriousness than it deserves.

GETTING MIXED.

The operations in Egypt are getting decidedly mixed. The official dispatches from headquarters, moreover, supply the chief source of confusion. At one moment General Wolseley declares that everything is going on successfully. At the next he is telling of the prevailing sickness, of the want of transports, and so forth. One day he states that he expects to attack Arabi pretty soon. Next day it is announced that Arabi is expected to attack him. The war correspondents appear to have been repressed very much, but the result is not more satisfactory. It would indeed appear that even a Commander-in-Chief may be capable of telling inconsistent stories, and that headquarters itself is not wholly superior to a suspicion of "cooking" dispatches. Whether the present confusion of intelligence is part of a carefully devised scheme, or due to a desire to palliate unpleasant things, remains to be seen, but it is already plain that the much-abused correspondents could not have made more conflicting reports if they had been let alone.

A SPECK OF WAR.

A. Heilbron & Bros. of this city, of the firm of Poly, Heilbron & Co., are in possession of and own by undisputed title, under a United States patent, a tract of land in Fresno county. Kings river runs along one side of the tract, forming its southerly boundary. The Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company possessions are now mainly the property of Mr. Church, who is the manager of the ditch property. The Kings river carries as much water as does the American. Some time ago Mr. Church began to appropriate—and does now—all the water of the river at low water. This has deprived the Heilbron firm of the use of river water along their land, there being no other water available. E. C. Fillis is a partner with the Heilbrons. Last week he went to the company's dam near Centerville, and opened a channel to permit a portion of the water to flow back into its natural channel. In doing this the firm claim that they acted under legal advice as to their rights as riparian owners on the borders of a natural stream. They say that a neighbor of theirs, John Heinlen, sued the company and had served on it an injunction for appropriating the water. The injunction was granted and Heinlen recovered $11,000 damages against the water company. The case was appealed, and is now pending in the Supreme Court. Mr. Lillis and his men were arrested for this act on the complaint of Mr. Church, taken to Fresno for examination, and were discharged. The Messrs. Heilbron were in receipt of dispatches from Lillis yesterday. The first, dated on the 28th, states that there is great excitement along the river, and that Church had sent ten men to the river where the channel had been opened to prevent him (Lillis) from holding possession of the water. The last dispatch was received last evening and sets out that the company has lined the river with riflemen, and that Mr. Lillis was yesterday again arrested without service of a warrant. Lillis says that he intends to hold on to the water, and bring the matter to a definite issue. He has a force of men at his back, and proposes to resist. He says that when he was first arrested the prosecution was compelled to dismiss against him; that he gave notice to Mr. Church, the present owner of the ditch property, that he was in possession of the water, and held it under claim of right to its use as a riparian owner, and that if he had no right he (Church) could enjoin him at law. Lillis adds that he intends to swear out warrants of arrest against Church and his party. There is believed to be imminent danger of a conflict. Lillis pronounces the Church party a mob, and declares that he will resist it in defense of his rights.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, September 5th.—Passed here today, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Charles E. Davis, Oakland; Mrs. P. H. Ryan, Mrs. J. W. Dwyer, Eureka, Cal.; Alex. Brown and wife, J. D. Ross and wife, Chas. Lemke, New York; Miss A. A. Giviney, Worcester, Mass.; Robert Dunsmuir, Mrs. Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss Davey, Miss E. Dunsmuir, British Columbia; Mrs. C. McMasters, Lottie Chapin, Ernie Chapin, Tuscarora, Nev.; N. Morris, Ogden; E. J. Truis, Salt Lake; W. R. Strong and wife, Sacramento; Aleah Strong, Rochester, N. Y.; A. T. Thompson, W. Chong, Boston; B. Igstaedter, John Bobel, San Francisco; W. A. Shreve, Mariposa county, Cal; Mrs. B. W. Johns and child, Olympia, W. T.; Mrs. F. C. Miller and child, Minnesota; J. W. Fitzgerald, Acampo, Cal.; J. P. May, wife and two children, Ogden; J. Cohn, Cherry Creek, Nev.; S. W. Brown, Galesburg, Ill.; 112 emigrant passengers, including 71 males, to arrive in Sacramento September 7th.

NEWHALL September 5th.—Passed here to day to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: W. W. Hoover, Tucson; J. P. Menx, San Francisco; W. Flusher, San Buenaventura; Gilbert Ramizy, A. Morris, Mexico; Geo. W. Lane, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Pujol, Miss Fabras, Spain; J. R. Howe and wife, Yolo county; Joseph D. Lynch, Los Angeles; John M. Waite, San Francisco; J. T. Flood, San Francisco; George E. Leach, Kansas City; J. H. Ressher, San Buenaventura; O. Hall, Arizona; F. E. Simpson, Tucson; A. T. Bailey, Tucson; J. C. Hays, Los Angeles; Mr. Vanderward, M. E. Bassett, Geo. O'Brien, B. F. Giddings, G. M. Wilkson, San Francisco; Mrs. Coats, Oakland; 17 emigrants to arrive in Sacramento September 7th.

OMAHA, September 5th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento September 9th: J. A. McNear, Oakland; A. W. Harvey, A. C. Stuart, Newfoundland; E. A. Rich, Chicago; Mrs. J. H. Wylie, Miss Cora Nichols, Miss Emma Keyes, San Francisco; J. Matheson, England; Mrs. T. W. Schaurte, Miss Nellie Schaurte, St. Louis; C. B. Comstock, New York; Mrs. J. H. Samson, Frankie J. Samson, Norwalk, O.; Dr. D. C. Harrison, Dr. George Harrison, Chicago; L. E. Now, Mrs. New, New York; E. B. Stables, Philadelphia; J. A. Quintan, Chicago.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Labor Demonstration at New York—The Yellow Fever Scourge—Nominations for Congress—Colorado Bank Failure—Two Young Men Drowned—The Turf—A Missouri Postoffice Robbed—Illinois Democrats and Prohibition—Affairs in Foreign Lands—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Star-Route Trial—Ingersoll's Argument.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.—Colonel Ingersoll began his star route argument for Dorsey this morning, saying that he was opposed to official corruption as much as any man, and that one untrue to his official oath ought to be punished, and that there was no excuse for dishonesty in a public man. The jury has been told that the people were demoralized, and that to stem the tide of dishonesty innocent men must be made an example of. He held that the country was not demoralized. It did not demoralize us to change out of a slave pen to a castle of freemen. He asked no mercy, only an honest verdict, according to the evidence. Whoever found otherwise, to be in accord with the Government, was bribed; whoever, for reputation or fear, or at the public demand, or from malice or prejudice, found otherwise, was bribed. He then argued that covert acts charged must be proved exactly as alleged. In support of this position, he quoted from numerous authorities, and proceeded to a minute analysis of the charges in the indictment, taking up and examining all the routes in detail, showing the variances which existed between the charges in the indictment and the evidence, especially in relation to dates. Making a resume of his argument, he said in the indictment there were twelve charges as to false oaths, and seven charges as to fraudulently signing sub-contracts, the evidence showing, if the evidence were true, that it was impossible to fraudulently fill a sub contract, and that the petitions were absolutely genuine and honest, with two exceptions. The prosecution had tried to prove that in one petition the words "schedule thirteen hours" had been inserted, but he denied that the evidence sustained that claim. The other petition, which the prosecution claimed to be fraudulent, was the Utah petition, and this had remained unacted upon by the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. Ingersoll, addressing the Court, said he supposed he could with propriety draw an inference as to the policy of the Postoffice Department from the papers presented in this case.

The Court replied that he had refused to receive evidence on that subject when offered by the defense for the simple reason that he was of opinion that no Second Assistant Postmaster-General could establish any policy for the Government or for any branch of the Government. The policy of the Government was to be found in the law, and the Court was unwilling to let the Second Assistant Postmaster-General set up his policy in defense of his case. He had no right to have a policy.

Mr. Ingersoll recited that he had never sought to set up a policy of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and had never dreamed of such a thing. All he had insisted upon was that the general policy of the head of a department might be followed by subordinate officers without laying themselves liable to the charge of having been purchased.

Mr. Ingersoll then took up the charges of the payment of false claims, taking up first the Kearney Kent route. On this route the prosecution claimed the payment of $87,527 had been made on a false claim presented by Peck & Valle. There was no evidence to show that the expedition was fraudulent, but conceding that it was, the total amount of false payment was $1,600. The records further showed that Peck did not present this claim. The same was true of the other route.

Incidentally Ingersoll mentioned Turner's name, and severely criticised the action of the prosecution in regard to that defendant. He had been indicted, taken from his home, and pursued as though he were a wild beast. The Government could not prove a single thing against him, and there was only one course left—to dismiss him with an insult. The prosecution alleged that J. W. Dorsey received by fraud $124,591. The evidence showed that there were seven Dorsey routes, which paid $58,994, and in truth Dorsey only got $192; not another copper. That, he should insist, was a fatal variance. Every link in the chain in this indictment was a mistake or falsehood. It was made by adding mistake to falsehood. Why were false dates put in the indictment? The prosecution had to deceive the Grand Jury. It would not do to tell the Grand Jury that defendants conspired on the 23d of May, and in pursuance of that conspiracy filed affidavits on the 23d of April. Then they had to deceive the Court, because if true dates had been set forth in the indictment, the Court would have instantly said, You can't prove a conspiracy on the 23d of May by showing overt acts in the April previous. Did the prosecution expect to win the case on this indictment? No; but they could keep it in Court long enough to allow them to hurt and malign the character of defendants—long enough to vent their venom and spleen on good and honest men, and insult a barbarian. He did not want this case tried by prejudice. Merrick had said in his address that he had once argued that a jury were judges of law as well as of fact, but that at the same time he did not believe it was a safe and true doctrine. Was he candid then? Was he candid now? His doctrine appeared to be this: "When I am afraid of the Court, I insist that the jury are the judges of law. When I am afraid of the jury, I turn the law over to the Court." He (Ingersoll) believed J. W. Dorsey to be absolutely an honest man. Mr. Merrick had called John W. Dorsey a perjurer, because he made two affidavits on the same route. No such charge was made in the indictment, but he would answer it.

Ingersoll then went on to show that the two affidavits, though filed on the same day, were not made within a month of each other. The only question was whether the last affidavit was made for the purpose of perpetrating a fraud upon the Government. The first affidavit stated that ten men and horses were required to perform the then service, and that under the proposed schedule 37 would be required. If the pay had been calculated on that affidavit, it would have amounted to $13,433. The second affidavit said the then service required 20 men and horses, and that the proposed service would require 54. Under the second affidavit, which the prosecution said was willful and corrupt perjury, he only got $8 457. Nothing had been shown in the case more calculated to put J. W. Dorsey in a grander light than this very affidavit. There was no evidence to show that he had ever spoken with Brady or Turner; that he had ever entered into any agreement with them of any sort, character or description, at any place, at any time, on any subject, for any purpose. There was no evidence that he had ever received a solitary dollar from the United States except $192. In other words, the testimony showed that John W. Dorsey was an honest man, and there was no jury, never had been, never would be, that would find a man like that guilty on evidence such as had been presented. Now, he came to speak of his other client, Stephen W. Dorsey, a friend of his, a man who was not simply a politician but a statesman. McSweeney, in his opening address, had stated that S. W. Dorsey had lost money on his star routes, and Merrick had criticised the defense for not calling Bosler to prove the statement. He (Ingersoll) wanted to know why the prosecution had not put Bosler on the stand to prove that Dorsey had lost money.

Merrick—There was no evidence whatever as to whether S. W. Dorsey lost money on these routes, and the statement of counsel in his opening cannot be used, I submit, as evidence by counsel in closing.

Court—I understand that remarks now made are in reply to remarks made in the opening.

Merrick—The opening of their own counsel.

Ingersoll—Mr. McSweeney says S. W. Dorsey had lost money, and Merrick asked why we had not brought Bosler to prove that.

Mr. Merrick—Not as to money, but as to the distribution of routes and the loan of money to Dorsey, and Dorsey's transfer of routes to Bosler as security for the money.

Court—I shall not interfere.

Ingersoll—Good.

The Court—I think the remark is in reply to an to an observation of your own, Mr. Merrick.

Mr. Ingersoll then went on to comment at some length upon the fact that the Government had not called Bosler, and next turned his attention to the overt acts charged against S. W. Dorsey. He was delighted at having an opportunity to answer, and answer forever, all the infamous things said against that man. He analyzed seriatim the charges brought against Dorsey; claimed that the evidence wholly failed to sustain them, and then went into a recapitulation of those charges which he asserted consisted of two mistakes and one impossible offense. The mistakes were charges of felony, false petitions and affidavits; the impossible offense, the filing of fraudulent sub-contracts. Dorsey had been called a robber and thief, but the evidence showed he was an honest man.

Mr. Ingersoll then quoted from Merrick's remarks some sentences which he claimed conveyed a false impression to the jury, and, with a great deal of emphasis, said: "There is not money enough in the treasury—there is not gold and silver enough in the veins of this world to tempt me to mistate evidence when a man is on trial for his life and liberty."

The Court then adjourned, Ingersoll stating that he would close his address to-morrow forenoon. The Attorney-General follows.

The Yellow Fever Scourge.

GALVESTON, September 5th.—The Governor has issued the following appeal:

AUSTIN, September 5th.

To the County Judges and to the Mayors of Cities and Towns of Texas: I have received a telegram from Thomas Carson, Mayor of Brownsville, stating that there are 500 cases of yellow fever in that city, with an increase of from 70 to 100 per day. The necessity for means to send aid to the sick and the destitute is increasing. Only funds that have been or may be contributed to the suffering people of Brownsville can be sent to Ball, Hutchings & Co., Galveston, and be immediately be drawn on by wire by Thomas Carson, the Mayor, to be properly expended. C. M. ROBERTS, Governor.

BROWNSVILLE (Tex.), September 5th.—A report at 10 o'clock this morning states that seventy-seven new cases of fever have appeared. Relief has been furnished to 344 families. The patients in hospital number ten. The fever is on the decrease.

MATAMORAS, September 5th.—Four deaths have been reported in the last twenty-four hours. The river is very high, and still rising. The weather is threatening a storm, with northerly winds.

The Democratic Campaign in Maine.

NEW YORK, September 5th.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatches say: General Rosecrans, Senator Gorman of Maryland and one or two other members of the Democratic Congressional Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to consult in regard to the Congressional canvass in various States, and principally in Maine. About midnight Rosecrans sent out word that the committee were consulting with Maine politicians in regard to the canvass in that State, and that reports left no doubt of a Democratic-Greenback victory. The committee were, at a late hour, heard from as being in consultation in regard to the best method of carrying the State, and how the necessary means could be provided for that purpose.

Postoffice Mobbed.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.—A route agent has reported to the Postoffice Department that a mob composed of Democratic roughs surrounded the Postoffice at Higginsville, Mo., on Saturday last, threatened to demolish the office and mobbed the postmaster, who was compelled to fly for safety to Kansas City. Acting Postmaster-General Hatton instructed Inspector Edgerton at St. Louis to proceed immediately to the scene of disturbance, and report the facts in the case to the Department.

Chinese En Route.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury French has decided not to act upon the question whether certificates are required from Chinese traveling from one point to another in this country, on a through ticket, and who may stop in Canada en route, but leave all such questions to the discretion of the customs officers to act according to law.

Two Young Men Drowned.

WHEELING (W. Va.), September 5th.—Hermann D. LaBrugile, aged 18, and Joseph Duff, aged 23, while crossing the river in a skiff this afternoon with eight others, got in the waves of a steamer, which sank the overloaded boat, and the two named were drowned.

National Telephone Exchange.

BOSTON, September 5th.—The National Telephone Exchange is in session here, with a large representation from all parts of the country.

Delivered to the Sheriff—The Mount Pulaski Tragedy.

CHICAGO, September 5th.—A Jamestown, D. T., special says: Lynch, alias McCarty, who seven years ago murdered Angus McNeil of Plymouth, Indiana, has been delivered to the Sheriff.

The Coroner's jury at Mount Pulaski, Ill., yesterday found that the three men found with their throats cut there recently, came to their deaths by the hands of unknown parties. There seems to be no real clue to the murderers.

Immense Thefts.

MONTREAL September 5th.—The defalcations of Hunter, the absconding notary, are now known to exceed $220,000.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. C. T. Jones has returned to Sacramento.

D. DeBernardi and family have returned from their visit to the bay.

John Mackay passed through to San Francisco from Virginia City yesterday.

Mrs. J. A. Pilmore and mother passed through the city last evening to Truckee.

S. Solon Holl will leave to day for Lassen county. He will be absent about three weeks.

Miss Cornelia Clark, who has been visiting friends at Petaluma for the past two months, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Wm. Baker, daughter and grand-daughter arrived from San Francisco yesterday, where they have been on a visit to friends.

Adam Smith, Past Great Incohonee and Past Great Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, has gone East to attend the Great Council of the United States to be held at Easton, Penn., this year.

John H. Downer, of Candelaria, has been nominated for Secretary of State by the Nevada Republicans, and C. C. Powning, of Washoe, for Congress. Both of these young men once set type in Sacramento.

P. H. Coggins and family leave this evening for Philadelphia, Pa., their new home. Mr. Coggins has been a resident of this county twenty-eight years, and his wife—formerly Miss Leonard—is a native of this State. Mr. Coggins will resume the practice of law at the East.

How strange that many people would rather suffer a long time, believing they were recovering by scientific skill so-called, than be cured—of rheumatism for instance—quickly by common sense—and St. Jacobs Oil. We take the latter plan and settle, and observe, too, that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour indorses the remedy.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Panic in the Stock Market—Unknown Man Found Drowned—Verdicts of Suicide—Seriously Kicked by a Horse—An Eloping Wife and Pursuing Husband—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD UNION.]

Fearful Break in the Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5th.—The stock market broke fearfully this morning. Everybody was trying to sell. The panic was complete. After the first call there was a reaction in the case of Potosi, Norcross, Curry and Best & Belcher, but the rest of the list was practically unchanged. At the 11-o'clock session business was fair and the middle stocks steady, but after the Board the market dropped again.

Verdicts of Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5th.—Coroner Weeks held inquests to-day in the cases of Louis Kompf, who was found blown to pieces south of Golden Gate Park last Sunday, and John Upstone, who was found in the basement of his workshop, 521 Mission street, with a bullet wound in his neck, last Saturday, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide in each case.

Unknown Man Found Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5th.—The body of an unknown drowned man was recovered from the bay off Black Point to-day and taken to the Morgue. The remains are those of a stout-built man, 5 feet 9 inches in hight, dark hair, but no whiskers; dressed in check cassimere coat and vest, brown diagonal pants, shoes, dark woolen overshirt, white flannel undershirt and drawers. There are no marks of violence about the body, which had probably been in the water for two weeks.

Kicked by a Horse—Pursuit of an Eloping Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5th.—This afternoon John McAran, while shoeing a horse on Stewart street, was kicked in the abdomen, and it is feared fatally injured.

On Sunday a man and woman arrived from Arizona and engaged passage on the steamship Columbia for Portland. It turned out that the woman was married, and was eloping from her husband with her lover. The absconding pair were hotly pursued by the husband, who reached the city early Monday morning. He ascertained the destination of the faithless wife and her paramour, and lost no time in boarding the steamer. The three persons met on the steamer a few minutes before the lines were cast off. The husband and lover drew pistols on sight, and were preparing to commence in genuine "cowboy" style, when Captain Bolles rushed up and took the weapons from the belligerents. The woman refused to leave her lover, and her husband refused to leave his wife, so all three left on the steamer. Captain Bolles told them that if they renewed hostilities on the ship he would place the trio in irons. The affair occasioned a very exciting scene among the passengers and spectators. A lively time is anticipated when the parties reach Portland.

The Greenbackers.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5th.—Major McQuiddy, of Mussel Slough, who has of late been frequently mentioned as the probable Greenback candidate for Governor, arrived here to-day, and attended the Greenback Convention to-night. Following are the names, so far as heard from, of delegates to the Greenback State Convention, which is to meet to-morrow: San Francisco—I. N. Kusel, John Lee, A. Cridge, M. E. Morse, A. E. Redstone, F. A. Potter, Fred O. Waite, John M. Stiles, Waldron Shear, C. G. Roduner, John Payne, John A. Phelps. Solano county—George T. Elliott, H. D. Barber, O. O'Connor. Sacramento county—C. W. Holtt, L. Woodard, Morton Smith, J. D. Jost. San Luis Obispo county—A. Porter, D. J. Wood, Fred Ott, Dr. A. K. Hathaway, Frank Grandy, Gilbert Middagh, S. F. Breed. Tulare county—T. J. McQuiddy, W. W. Cheadle, W. H. Gilstrap, E. M. Dewey, F. H. Jewett, Dr. L. L. Moore and Dr. E. J. Schillhous. Los Angeles county—G. W. Thurston, John Condra, C. P. Parsons, W. Hartmas, M. C. Plummer, Alfred Moore and J. H. Gaud. Also, Isaac Kinly and Colonel Godfrey. Santa Clara county—R. Summers, John Robertson, Robert Thompson, J. W. Haines, E. W. Browning, D. W. Harrington and D. E. Gist. Santa Barbara county—J. F. Hol