THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....SEPTEMBER 18, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, September 17, 1882—8:02 P. M.

| Places of observation. | Height of Barom. | Thermom. | Direction of wind. | Force. | State of the weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Olympia | 29.92 | 55 | N. | Light | Clear |
| Portland | 30.00 | 59 | S. | Light | Clear |
| Roseburg | 30.05 | 54 | E. | Light | Cloudy |
| Red Bluff | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mendocino | 30.08 | 51 | N. E | Fresh | Clear |
| Sacramento | 30.00 | 60 | S. E | Fresh | Cloudy |
| S Francisco | 30.13 | 54 | W. 9 | Fresh | Clear |
| Y salia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Los Angeles | 30.12 | 68 | W. | Light | Clear |
| San Diego | 30.10 | 60 | N. W. | Light | Clear |

Maximum temperature, 68; minimum, 51

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 Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 120 for 4s of 1907; 113 for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 81@4 82; silver bars, 112½.

Silver in London, 51½d; consols, 99 15-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 103; 4s, 122½; 4½s, 115½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ¼ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91½@92 cents.

Mining stocks were in moderate demand at San Francisco Saturday, and prices were still easier. Pending assessments tend to discourage operators, who do not like to be caught. Three assessments on Comstock shares become delinquent this week. The outside stocks are also weaker.

Chinamen are being imported into Kentucky, to take the place of negro farm hands.

Senator Miller left Chicago Saturday, en route for California.

A woman at Indianapolis has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder of her husband.

James Ridden (colored) was hanged at Metropolis, Ill., Saturday.

James G. Blaine delivered an address at the soldiers' reunion in Topeka, Ks., Saturday.

Frederick Reiger poisoned Mrs. Hullard at Lake, Ill., by forcing a mixture of whisky and strychnine down her throat.

The Chicago Horse Fair began Saturday.

The Indian scare in Nebraska has died out.

Fire at St. Louis; also at Elmira, N. Y.

The Democrats of the Fourth Kentucky District have nominated Thomas H. Robertson to succeed Proctor Knott in Congress.

Bathassar Green, a prominent Socialist, hanged himself in prison at Berlin.

Hanlan and Ross are to row a match for the championship of the world.

The steamer Yorksnire has been lost off the Chinese coast.

The fire at Toledo, O., Friday, caused a loss of $235,000; insurance, $115,000.

The powder explosion at Point San Pedro, Marin county, Saturday, killed Dominic Mucio and mortally wounded Daniel McKenna.

The storm of Friday and Saturday was general throughout the State.

A mysterious illness has broken out among the railroad hands in British Columbia.

The overland stage from Oregon was robbed yesterday sixteen miles from Redding by a masked highwayman.

In a shooting affray near Auburn, Saturday night, a man and boy were wounded, the latter fatally.

Mrs. Wm. McHugh, recently hooked by a cow at Nevada City, died yesterday of her injuries.

C. R. Ralph, Assessor of San Joaquin county, died at Stockton yesterday.

In an affray between Indians near Pleasanton, Alameda county, last night, one was killed.

A Chinese cook seriously cut Charles Moore and John Tully yesterday near Fresno, because they were late at breakfast.

The steamship Gaelic arrived at San Francisco yesterday from China and Japan, bringing news from Hongkong to August 23d and from Yokohama to September 1st.

The ship Bullion, which arrived at Port Townsend, W. T., yesterday, from Philadelphia, had a narrow escape from being totally wrecked by a cyclone August 12th.

Engineer Melville is to be given a grand reception in Washington.

J. Schuyler Crossby, late American Consul at Florence, has been decorated by the King of Italy.

Lord Dufferin has informed the Porte that the operations of the British in Egypt have ceased.

A terrible disaster is reported from Collingwood, Ont., the steamer Asia, crowded with passengers, going to the bottom with her engines working.

The Postmaster of Socorro, N. M., is behind $2,300 in his accounts, and has been arrested.

The international electrical exhibition was formally opened at Munich yesterday.

George L. Dillon, a farmer, killed himself in San Francisco yesterday.

One of the largest and most imposing Chinese funerals ever witnessed in San Francisco took place in that city yesterday.

Brownsville, Tex., is still under water, and the victims of yellow fever are conveyed to the cemetery in boats.

The Mexican Central Railroad has been completed to Chihuahua.

The Hillsdale crew leave England for home Wednesday.

General Sherman passed Saturday night on the summit of Mount Washington, where the temperature was 17° below zero and the wind blew 108 miles an hour.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Philadelphia to celebrate the bi-centennial of the landing of Francis Daniel Pastorious, who brought over the first Germans who settled in Pennsylvania. In 1682 Pastorious, who was an intimate friend of William Penn, founded a society at Frankfort-on-the-Main for the purchase of land in Pennsylvania. He came over soon afterward, and secured 25,000 acres where Germantown now stands. On October 6, 1683, the first German immigrants, thirteen families, fifty persons in all, arrived and settled upon 5,700 acres of the land.

DR. HENRY HOWARD, of Montreal, is out in a treatise on insanity and crime, in which he urges consideration of the question of transportation of confirmed criminals. He believes it more merciful and better for society, than to lock such up for life or long periods. Society gives the old criminal no encouragement when discharged from prison, whereas in a penal colony he would find less antagonism in his effort to live better.

IT is, says *Chambers' Journal*, with peculiar satisfaction that we find that ladies themselves are entering the lists as champions of an improved hygiene. The main hope of reform lies in the idea that the wives and daughters of this and other generations will educate themselves in the knowledge of the laws of health, and that they will thus become enabled, practically and sensibly, to know these laws, and to abide by them.

A SUIT of interest to people of prayer is threatened at Morris, Conn. A good widow, who was noted for her faith in prayer, was offered $10 by an unregenerate man if she would only fetch rain in three days. The next evening it sprinkled lightly, and the widow presented her bill. But the man claimed that the rain wasn't of contract amount, and refused to pay. The widow has brought a suit.

EXCEEDINGLY singular is a straw collar for children, which has appeared under the protection of a German patent. It is made of stout linen, with a colored lining, and covered on the outside with black and white straw plaits, the border at the edges hides the sewing on of the other plaits. For some of our California youngsters an iron collar wouldn't be too enduring.

DURING the early part of last week visitors in Sacramento from San Francisco were loud in complaint of the weather; it was "too warm, by George—can't stand it, you know." During the latter days of the week the same people were running in all directions for wraps and overcoats. Really, now, our neighbors are hard to please.

AN English chemist, who had been called upon to analyze several socks and stockings of a red color, which had been found to cause great irritation to the skin of the wearers, discovered the cause of the trouble in the tin salt used as a mordant in fixing the dye.

IN Trinity county the Republicans have nominated for County Treasurer the Democratic nominee, M. T. Griffin, on account of his official popularity.

AND now that the State Fair is over, there are probably not a hundred people in this city that are not glad of it. At best it is a trying week.

TEXAS is now sixth in the list of States having the greatest number of miles of railway, and the papers of that State say it will very soon be first.

THE New Mexican *News* denominates the method of conducting a political campaign in Colorado a Donnybrook Fair system.

IT will require several years time and the last penny of $3,000,000 to complete the Washington monument.

WHY DIDN'T SHE SHAVE?—A Nevada girl had a very perceptible mustache, and on the morning of her wedding day she undertook to remove it with a caustic preparation. Her lip was burned to such a black and swollen condition that she refused to show herself to the guests. As the bridegroom would not consent to a postponement, the ceremony was performed private and the company consoled themselves with a dinner. The bride started on her honeymoon journey closely veiled, and unkissed by her friends.

## STATE FAIR SUGGESTIONS.

The State Fair which closed on Saturday was in many respects the most satisfactory ever held, though it is to be feared that the storm of Friday had the effect of diminishing the receipts of the Society for the last day very considerably. This incident, however, may be productive of good in the end if it serves to convince the Society and the public that six days are not enough for the duration of these exhibitions. Had the fair been extended over two or three weeks the rain of Friday would have made no appreciable difference, but as it was it drove thousands of people away a day sooner than they had intended to go. The six-day fair, moreover, is never even what it pretends to be, for the first two days are always consumed in completing the preparations at the Pavilion, and everything is not in complete order, as a rule, until Wednesday. This leaves but four days for the exhibition, and that is certainly not enough. A two weeks' fair would really only give ten days of completion, unless the Directors could hit upon some way of compelling the exhibitors to be in readiness on Monday morning. Judging from past experience, however, this is not practicable. At least it has never been accomplished yet. There are always dilatory people who cannot be spurred into action until the fair is actually open, and probably this class will remain with us to the end. A two-weeks' fair, or, better still, a three-weeks' fair, would make the whole exhibition ten times more useful than it is at present, and would afford opportunity for far more deliberate judgment as to the merits of the exhibits. In order to make the most of such a change, however, it would be necessary to have a new Pavilion, and at the same time it would be desirable to introduce several improvements at the Park.

The demand for a new Pavilion is urgent and in fact peremptory. The exhibits at present are so crowded that there is not room for visitors. The people who attend the Pavilion in the evening can see little else than the crowd. It is absolutely impossible at such a time to examine the exhibits with any thoroughness or satisfaction. Whoever wishes to do that must go in the day time, and then they are obliged to forego some of the attractions at the Park. A building twice as large as the present Pavilion could have been well filled this year, and the demand for space is constantly increasing. The delay in doing anything in this connection is vexatious. President LaRue, however, has shown in his annual address how the thing can be managed, and we have no doubt that his recommendations are practicable. No time ought to be lost in arranging the preliminaries for a new Pavilion, and the people of Sacramento are called upon by their own plainest interests to assist the undertaking by every means in their power. It is indeed unnecessary to dwell upon the local advantages to be derived from a prolongation of the State Fair, and by an enhancement of its significance and usefulness. We hope, therefore, that before the next Fair occurs the old barn-like building on Sixth street will have been dircarded, and that a new and convenient Pavilion will have been erected in some well chosen part of the city, convenient of access, and in all respects creditable to the city and to the State Agricultural Society.

There are some improvements greatly needed in connection with the speed programme. The method of announcing the results of the races is altogether antiquated. At every Eastern race-track a system of telegraphic announcements is now employed, somewhat on the plan of the machines called hotel annunciators. Instead of sending a man to stick up the names and colors of the horses, and painfully chalking the time on a blackboard, all this is done by simple mechanical devices. We also need a much better method of announcing decisions from the judges' stand. President LaRue possesses a remarkably powerful voice, and his efforts to speak clearly are most conspicuous, but when any breeze is blowing it is nevertheless quite impossible for those who are more than twenty yards away to hear what he says. We suggest that the employment of the macrophone for the purpose of making these announcements, would be desirable. The macrophone is a recent invention by means of which the sound of the human voice, as spoken into the diaphragm of the telephone, is reinforced and expanded, with the result that whatever is said can be reproduced at any distance much louder and quite as clearly as when spoken. This instrument appears to be specially adaptable to the purpose in view, and there can be no question as to the relief and convenience it would be, both to the judges and the public.

If the macrophone cannot be applied, the old kind of speaking trumpet should do, for as it is the endeavors of the judges to make themselves heard are for the most part aggravating failures. The automatic annunciator however is an improvement which could be easily enough procured, and which would cost but a trifle, and certainly, since we pride ourselves upon possessing one of the fastest tracks in the country, we ought not to rest content with being behind the age in its adjuncts. If at the same time any plan could be devised for doing away with the tedious and weary work of starting the horses, it would be a boon to the public. Hitherto three-fourths of all the time spent at every race-meeting has been wasted in waiting. A great deal of the difficulty experienced in getting the horses into line is no doubt attributable to jockeying, and a system of sharp reproofs and fines is probably the only way of breaking up the abuse. It does, however, seem to the public that a good deal of unnecessary time is usually consumed in sending the horses off, and that sometimes when they are suffered to go they are less advantageously placed than on a previous occasion, when they were called back.

General Bidwell's exhibits in the lower hall this year showed what could be done, in the cereal line, by energy and sagacity. The exhibits of Lockett, Murphy and others in fruits, fresh and dried, also indicated encouraging advances. But it is still necessary to repeat the advice we have given fair after fair, to the effect that more systematic efforts should be made to obtain something like a comprehensive showing of the various sections of the State. We have said heretofore that, in our opinion, the Society ought to make this a constant object, and that to this end it should co-operate with the District Societies, and through them seek to stimulate enterprise all over the State. We are not proceeding with sufficient rapidity in this direction, but if a new Pavilion is built during the next year there will no longer be any excuse for remissness, and in fact it will become absolutely necessary to add to the attractions and increase the usefulness of the fair in every conceivable direction. And in all this necessary work of improvement and expansion the people of Sacramento will have to take an active part.

## GISSON AND THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Gibson, of Alameda, Republican candidate for Railroad Commissioner, has gone into the canvass prepared to surpass his rival, Foote, in making promises as to what he will do if he is elected. In a speech at San Jose he is reported as finding fault with Foote as inconsistent for pledging himself to reduce freights and fares 20 per cent., "for," says Gibson, "he goes "further than his party deemed expedient." Certainly it would be somewhat difficult for a Republican candidate to go further than his party deemed expedient, but we are compelled to demur to Mr. Gibson's assertion that "the absolute indorsement of "the Republican platform is all that can "be asked of an honest man;" for we think this is a great deal more than ought to be expected of an honest man. It is no doubt the case that ignorance and honesty may exist together, and that the first may so operate as to cast doubts upon the latter. This perhaps is the explanation of Mr. Gibson's "absolute indorsement" of the Republican platform, but it is the only one which is compatible with the theory of his integrity, for assuredly no man who understands that platform can absolutely indorse it. That Mr. Gibson does not understand even the most elementary principles of the important subject upon which he desires to legislate, is made perfectly apparent by his remark that "he could not imagine a "reason why barley should be carried East "for $160 per car, and fruit taken over the "same road, at the same rate of speed, at "$400 per car." It is plain that if Mr. Gibson cannot imagine a reason for this difference of rates, his education must have been strangely neglected, and it is equally clear that he knows so little about the science of transportation as to be utterly unfit to discuss it. Why a man so densely ignorant of the whole subject, however, should venture to denounce as unjust arrangements which if he characterized them truly he would simply style incomprehensible, is difficult to perceive. Mr. Doyle could tell Mr. Gibson that the classification of freight is absolutely necessary to any and every system of transportation, and that such classification must be necessarily based upon consideration of what the goods carried will bear. Mr. Doyle could also tell his would-be successor in the Railroad Commission that a low minimum rate of freight charges can only be obtained by allowing a high maximum rate; that the abolition of this principle would make it impossible to carry low-class freight considerable distances; that it would at once circumscribe the wheat-growing area of this State; that it would prohibit the marketing of all produce raised further than one or two hundred miles from terminal points; that in fact it would strike at the interests of the great body of producers in the most sweeping and fatal way. Mr. Gibson's knowledge and imagination appear to be equally at fault, however. In indorsing the Republican platform absolutely he has given in his adhesion to a series of fallacies which, if he is elected Railroad Commissioner, he will find it necessary to abandon quite as absolutely; which are utterly impracticable and illusive; and which certainly ought not to be accepted by honest men, even if they fail to comprehend their fallacy and absurdity. Mr. Gibson is seeking an office the functions of which are both legislative and judicial. To recommend himself to the voters he now declares that he is prepared to form his official conduct upon a partisan platform which he does not understand, and which, if he did understand it, he could not honestly indorse. It appears to us that this gentleman has really taken the stump against himself.

## THE TROUBLE BEGINNING.

The Egyptian difficulty is about to begin, now that Arabi's rebellion has been put down. Europe will now insist upon having a hand in the settlement of the future of the country, and naturally the other powers, especially Russia, will do their best to prevent England from getting any benefit from her late sacrifices. It will depend upon Gladstone, however, whether this game succeeds or not. It is tolerably evident that if he takes a bold and firm attitude the other powers must yield to him. There is not one of them which is prepared to go the length of war for this issue. Russia cannot do so while Bismarck is on the side of England. France will certainly confine herself to diplomacy. Italy and Austria can be counted upon to do the same. And Turkey amounts to nothing in the affair. If therefore Mr. Gladstone can screw his courage to the sticking-place, it is in his power to arrange the Egyptian business to suit himself. Unfortunately he is weakened by his own somewhat rash declaration that England was perfectly disinterested in what she was doing. But this expression need not bind the English Government unless it desires to be bound, and it is clear that public opinion in England demands that the Egyptian campaign shall be duly compensated. A joint protectorate would not be satisfactory. Annexation we presume is out of the question. Probably the right to fortify and hold the line of the Suez Canal would be deemed a sufficient guarantee, and though no doubt France, Italy and Russia would object to this, it is not to be apprehended that their protest would go beyond the literary form. It remains to be seen what Mr. Gladstone will think it his duty to do. If he obeys the plain indications of public opinion in his own country, however, he will insist upon material guarantees before the army is withdrawn from Egypt.

## LESSEPS CHANGING HIS PLANS.

It is stated that Lesseps has found it necessary to change the original plans of the Panama Canal, the disposition of the flood waters of the Chagres river being beyond his capacity. From the inception of the undertaking the RECORD-UNION has expressed the opinion that the Chagres river would prove a far more serious obstacle than M. de Lesseps affected to think it, and now this conclusion is vindicated. He finds it so impracticable to deal with the river that he now proposes to carry his canal over it in a great stone aqueduct, at a high of eighty-four feet above sea-level. Of course such a change must involve a very considerable addition to the cost of the undertaking. A stone aqueduct capable of safely carrying a navigable ship canal at such a hight above the Chagres river as will remove all danger from the sudden flood-rises of the latter, will cost a great many millions of francs, and require a long time to build. Whether M. de Lesseps could have floated his scheme at all if this aqueduct had been included in the original plan, is certainly an interesting and pertinent question. At present the stockholders have got so much capital in the enterprise that they may think it necessary to go on, but the change of programme evidently renders it altogether uncertain when the canal will be completed, and the carelessness or want of skill which can alone account for the tardiness of this vital discovery suggests anything but confidence in the wisdom which directs the work. Nor do we believe that Lesseps has seen anything like the last of his troubles with the Chagres river.

## ARABI'S FUTURE.

Arabi having surrendered, at once becomes a source of embarrassment. It would be madness to liberate him, or to send him to Constantinople. Perhaps the shortest way out of the difficulty would be to hand him over to the Khedive, in whose hands he would probably fall ill and die of some of those ailments which are so apt to attack rebel prisoners at Oriental Courts. To take him to England would not settle anything. Perhaps he might be sent to Hindostan, and made to occupy the King of Oudh's old quarters at Fort William. As long as he is alive, however, he will be a cause of uneasiness; but if his own countrymen who are opposed to him are allowed to have their way, he will not be alive much longer. If he is to be considered an English prisoner, on the other hand, it will be necessary to treat him as magnanimously as possible.

The New Haven *Register* said of the Mayor of New Haven, that Morgan Bulkeley's ladder to his political heaven is made up solely of lager beer and whisky barrels, the smell of which is so strong that his brother has been able to climb to his present elevation in the odor thereof, and then the Mayor sued the *Register* for $25,000 for criminal libel.

# PACIFIC SLOPE.

**Advices from China and Japan — The Overland Oregon Stage Robbed—Shooting Affray Near Auburn—Woman Killed by a Cow—Burglars Captured at Fresno —Fatal Affray Between Indians—Death of a Prominent Stocktonian—Two White Men Carved by a Chinese Cook—Etc.**

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

## CALIFORNIA.

**Rain and Snow.**

SUISUN, September 16th.—A light rain fell early this morning, accompanied with thunder. There are more indications for rain.

EMIGRANT GAP, September 16th.—Snow has fallen to the depth of four inches since 9 P. M., and still continues to come down. Teams are all lying off till the abatement of the storm.

RENO (Nev.), September 16th.—The first snow of the season fell in the mountains eight miles southwest of this town last night.

AUBURN, September 16th.—Rain for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 A. M amounted to .17 of an inch. It is now cloudy and windy. Thermometer, 56°.

**Shooting Affray Between Boys.**

DOWNEY, September 16th.—Last night about 8 o'clock a row occurred in front of Pollard's saloon between Wm. Caruthers and Spelar Parsons, which came near resulting in the killing of Parsons. The trouble grew out of an old feud. The parties met at Pollard's saloon, where Caruthers called Parsons to one side, and when they began to talk over their trouble they became excited, and Caruthers pushed Parsons, calling him a d— coward. Parsons resented it with his fist in the face. Caruthers then drew his pistol and snapped it at Parsons, who attempted to draw his pistol, but dropped it, when Caruthers fired, the ball cutting the lobe of Parsons' left ear pretty badly. Caruthers then turned and ran out of town, and has not been seen since. The boys engaged in the row are about 18 years old, and the sons of respectable parents.

**First Republican Gun.**

SANTA CRUZ, September 16th.—The first Republican gun for the season was fired at Santa Cruz last night by Governor Woods and Colonel Gibson, they addressing an audience at the opera house.

**Frightful Accident in a Stone Quarry.**

SAN RAFAEL, September 16th.—A frightful accident, with loss of life, occurred in a stone quarry at Point San Pedro this morning. A messenger has just come in for doctors and to notify the Coroner.

**Stage Robbed by a Single Highwayman.**

REDDING, September 17th.—This morning the overland stage from Oregon, Horace Williams, driver, was stopped while coming up and near the top of the Bass hill, about sixteen miles from Redding, by a highwayman, who ordered the driver to dismount and stand at the head of his leaders, while he proceeded to investigate the contents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s strong box by the aid of a short-handled ax. Securing the contents and the United States mail, he ordered the driver to proceed. Several robberies have happened in the same place, Williams being robbed there two years ago. The robber is described as being about six feet tall, slightly stooped, wore a mask, and had the ax hanging to his belt. Two passengers were aboard, who were unmolested. The loss is unknown, but is probably small.

**Shooting Affray.**

AUBURN, September 17th.—At a Mexican dance about four miles below Auburn last night an altercation occurred between Black Jack and Antone Garcia. Garcia fired several shots from a revolver, inflicting a wound in the neighborhood of the knee of Black Jack, a stray bullet striking a boy named Ayres in the back, inflicting a fatal injury. Garcia is about thirty years of age, dark complexion, heavy mustache, clothed in a black dress suit. He escaped.

**Died of Her Injuries.**

NEVADA, September 17th.—Mrs. Wm. McHugh, who was seriously injured several weeks ago by being hooked in the abdomen by a cow, died of her injuries this afternoon.

**Death of a Prominent Citizen.**

STOCKTON, September 17th.—C. R. Ralph, County Assessor of this county, and one of the oldest residents of this city, died this morning at 11 o'clock, of inflammation of the bowels. He was one of Stockton's most respected citizens, and his demise is universally mourned.

**Murder in Alameda County.**

PLEASANTON, September 17th.—About 7 o'clock this evening, while a party of Indians were going home on the road about a mile south of town, two of them got into an altercation, in which an Indian named Pablo was shot and instantly killed. The murderer is in the custody of the constable.

**Visiting Turners.**

PETALUMA, September 17th.—The San Francisco Turn-Verein, to the number of 100, came up on the trains this morning, and were entertained by the Petaluma Turn-Verein at their hall, where refreshments were served and the usual exercises indulged in. A ball, under the auspices of the Petaluma Turn-Verein, is in progress this evening, and is largely attended.

**Burglars Captured—A Chinese Cook and His Little Hatchet—Snow in the Sierras.**

FRESNO, September 17th.—For some weeks past numerous dwellings about town have been entered at night and robbed, but no clue could be gained to the perpetrators. A few nights ago the store of Petovich & Popovich was burglarized, and a gold watch and other articles stolen, including some small change. Suspicion attached to a young man who went under the name of Fred. Ross, who had been employed about the premises, and he was arrested; but aside from a package of cigarettes of a brand kept only by the firm, no evidence of his guilt was obtained. It was suspected that he had pals in town, and last night officer Meade arrested George Byles and another party on suspicion. Byles confessed to a knowledge of the crime, and told the officer where the stolen goods could be found. A set of burglars' tools were found in Ross' baggage. He answers closely to a description of a burglar who is wanted by the police of Oakland and Stockton. It is supposed that they have been interested in the other robberies.

This morning a Chinaman employed as cook for the help of Thomas E Hughes & Sons, in an affray with Charles Moore and John Tully, cut both men severely about the head and face with a hatchet. The men came in late to breakfast, and the Chinaman refused to serve them, and this was the result.

Considerable snow has fallen in the Sierras during the past two days, and as there are a large number of sheep still on the summer ranges in the high mountains, it is feared that much loss has been occasioned.

**China and Japan—Arrival of the Gaelic.**

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17th.—The steamship Gaelic arrived this afternoon from China and Japan, bringing the following advices:

YOKOHAMA, September 1st.

The Japanese Envoy to Corea, with his suite and a small military escort—only half a battalion of infantry—reached Jinsen, the seaport of the Corean capital, Zoul, August 12th, and was saluted by three Japanese war ships in the harbor, and also by the Chinese ships, from one of which came a Chinese representative to exchange official courtesies. The Japanese landed immediately, and were met by a messenger from Tai On Kun, the leader of the late outbreak, and the present head of the Government, with an earnest request that they would not proceed to the capital, affairs being still disordered, and no guarantee of safety being possible. Hon. Hanabusa, the Japanese Envoy, refused to delay, and pressed forward, entering Zoul August 16th without molestation. The Japanese at once distributed a notification announcing their peaceful intentions, explaining the presence of the soldiers as a necessary protection, and showing the needlessness of disturbance or alarm. The return of the Envoy to his post occurred just twenty-one days after his expulsion from the country by the murderous mob. The smallness of the force accompanying him was dictated by careful consideration, and contrasts effectively with the big demonstration recently made by China, which has sent a large fleet and an imposing body of troops to the scene, where there will probably be nothing whatever for them to do. No intelligence has arrived of Hanabusa's proceedings after reaching Zoul, but it is well understood that his demands will be moderate, including the punishment of the leaders in the assault, ample and public apology for the occurrence, pledges that no repetition will take place, and compensation for damages and the expenses incurred.

Cholera has occurred in and about Zoul.

Admiral Yenomoto, the new Japanese Envoy to Peking, defers his departure until the attitude of China in the Corean affair becomes more definite.

C. W. Reynders, a young Dutch merchant, Consul for Holland at Yokahama, was found dead in his room August 26th, shot through the head. Nothwithstanding appearances, his friends deny the possibility of suicide.

For publishing fraudulent dispatches, professedly from Corea, and thus exciting disquietude by alarming reports, two Tokio newspapers have been suspended, and orders given to prevent cipher telegrams from points near Corea during the existing crisis.

HONGKONG, August 23d.

Li Hung Chang, a leading statesman of China, shows himself determined to present a bold front in the Corean business, although he still remains in seclusion, and acts by the agency of Ma, Commissioner to and from Corea. He has taken one bold step which causes considerable surprise, namely, dispatching certain ships of war, officered by Englishmen, notwithstanding it has been pointed out to him that no ship in the Japanese navy even carries a foreigner. It is reported that he has been driven beyond discretion in this instance by exaggerated statements from the Chinese Envoy at Tokio, who is greatly under the influence of the English Envoy there, and who is believed to have transmitted alarming and unwarranted predictions of Japanese intentions. Upon inquiring from the British troops now stationed at Hong-kong as to their willingness to proceed, if called upon, to active service in Egypt, Major-General Sargent found them all eager and enthusiastic on the subject.

**Suicide of a Farmer—The Sand Lot.**

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17th.—George L. Dillon, a farmer, 63 years of age, stopping at the Lapier House, No. 421 Fourth street, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head while in the water closet of the above-named place. Despondency is supposed to have caused the suicide.

The attendance at the sand lot this afternoon was large. The meeting was addressed by Denis Kearney.

**Funeral of a Prominent Chinaman.**

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17th.—Leong Low, Grand Master of the Chinese Freemasons, who died yesterday in this city at the advanced age of 70, was buried to-day with great Celestial pomp. The obsequies were held in the temple of the Masons, with elaborate ceremonies lasting from 6 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. The remains were viewed by thousands of relamning brother Masons of the deceased. The funeral procession was headed by a brass band, while the hearse, drawn by six horses swathed in funeral draping, was surmounted by an elaborate catafalque, draped in white, in which the casket, containing the remains of the departed Grand Master, rested. The funeral procession was of great length, and during its slow course through the city was witnessed by many thousands. It was one of the largest and most imposing Chinese funerals ever witnessed in San Francisco.

## NEW MEXICO.

**Postmaster Arrested.**

SOCORRO, September 17th.—The Postmaster at this place has been arrested for being behind $2,300 in his accounts. Another Postmaster has been appointed.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

**Rough Experience at Sea—A Seaman Drowned.**

PORT TOWNSEND, September 17th.—The ship Bullion, J. M. Reed master, laden with railroad material for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, left Philadelphia April 22d and arrived here to-day. She had fine weather most of the voyage, but on August 12th, in latitude 14° 49' north, longitude 111° 41' west, squally weather commenced and all sail was taken in but the two lower topsails and the foretopmast staysail. A very heavy pampero followed, with a high sea, something like a tidal wave, the ship pitching bows under, filling the decks full of water. Under the strain the iron band around the heel of the jibboom gave way, the lashings parted and the jibboom slewed to starboard. All hands were ordered forward to secure the jibboom, but before it could be done a second sea rolled over the ship, and as she raised the jibboom snapped off in the bowsprit cap, the foremast broke off just above the eyes of the fore rigging, and the topmast broke off by the fid hole on the starboard side of the top, and down came the mast, yards and rigging, striking the forward house and splintering it all to pieces, lodging in the water alongside in a very dangerous position for the ship—the jibboom on one side and the mast and yards on the other. In order to save the vessel the wreck was cut away as rapidly as possible, but the wire rigging was hard to cut, and the crew had to work all night at the pumps in order to keep her free from water, expecting every moment that the spars would punch through her sides or bottom. At 4 P. M. of the 13th they got the wreck clear of the ship, and sails, yards, mast, etc., sunk to the bottom. At 8 P. M. F. L. Kinney, a seaman, a native of San Francisco, fell from the mizzen topsail yard, and striking the rail of the after-house, was killed instantly. On August 18th they got some sail on the vessel and got steerage-way, rigged a jury topmast above the stump of the foremast, and set a topsail. On the 22d they lashed the upper and lower foretop sails together, and bent it to the foretop sail yard by putting one reef in the sail. The ship then commenced to make headway. A foretop gallant mast and jibboom was made from the lower topsail yard, and by August 24th they had all sail set on the ship but the two royals, the jib topsail and the main top gallant topsail. From this time pleasant weather was experienced. On September 3d, in latitude 31° north, longitude 135.7° west, passed a ship with her mainmast gone, standing the same way as the Bullion, but could not distinguish her name. Arrived off Cape Flattery September 15th without further accident, and was towed here by the tug Tacoma. Some of the crew suffer from fatigue and exposure. Otherwise all are well.

## TINTORETTO.

Jacobo Robusti, surnamed "Tintoretto," was born at Venice, at the commencement of the sixteenth century, the culminating point of the arts in Italy. Born in an humble station, the son of a dyer (whence he derived his surname of "Tintoretto"), he very early gave proofs of his true vocation.

His parents, being struck by his apparent talent, placed him in the studio of Titian. He had not been there many days when his master, returning suddenly, remarked several sketches recently drawn on a board. Having considered them attentively, Titian asked who was their author; and Tintoretto, fearing a reprimand, named himself. For probably the only time, this great painter put to the blush his well-earned reputation for generosity. Fearing, perhaps, a future rival in his precious pupil, he at once dismissed him, without assigning any reason for so strange a proceeding.

This unkind action, which would have broken a less firm spirit than that of Tintoretto, only caused him to redouble his application. His vivid imagination conceived the design of becoming the chief of a new school of art. He, therefore, established himself in a room, miserable from its extreme poverty, and there labored incessantly, taking for his guide the artist who had treated him so severely.

To a close study of Titian's works he soon added that of the productions of antiquity and the sculptures of Michael Angelo; and, being persuaded that a thorough knowledge of anatomy was the foundation of all good painting, he studied that science in the dissecting-rooms of his native city. In spite of the impetuosity of his character, he neglected nothing which could increase his knowledge of his art; and, with the greatest pains, made models of wax, which he modeled in all kinds of positions, and studied from every point of view. He only broke off his solitary studies in order to share, without any reward, in the labors of other painters. His sole aim was to acquire facility of execution, and he was at the summit of happiness when painters of reputation accepted his assistance in the composition of their works.

Having by these means acquired a thorough knowledge of painting, Tintoretto sought for an occasion for the employment of his talent. At that time Venice was filled with distinguished artists, whose works were eagerly sought after. In order to gain an opening, he conceived the idea of offering his services simply for the cost of the materials used, and to this, as we may imagine, he found no difficulty in inducing customers to agree; but he raised against himself a storm under which a less courageous spirit would have failed. The greater part of his brother-artists became his enemies. The contest was long, but in the end Tintoretto was victorious. Being gifted with ease of execution as well as a wonderfully liveliness of imagination, he composed a vast number of works.

The following anecdote will give a good idea of his rapidity, as well as of the oddity of his character: The brethren of St. Roque, wishing to paint the reception-hall of their convent, called a meeting of the most celebrated painters in Venice, among whom was Tintoretto. Whilst his rivals were occupied with their compositions, Tintoretto, having secretly obtained the dimensions of the space required to be filled, executed a painting representing St. Roque received in heaven, surrounded by angels bearing the emblems of his pilgrimage. The painting being finished, he contrived to fix it in its place unknown to the brethren.

On the appointed day, the most eminent of the rivals assembled with their paintings; but, when they called on Tintoretto to produce his composition, he replied by uncovering the painting, saying that, even if he did not bear the palm, he should think himself happy in having offered his tribute to the saint.

The painters had no sooner seen the production of their rival than they confessed themselves beaten, and retired from the contest. The monks were at first a little annoyed at the trick played by Tintoretto, but they gave judgment in favor of the present made to their patron. They not only permitted the painting to remain in its appointed place, but made an agreement with Tintoretto, by which, for an annual pension, he engaged to complete the decoration of the convent.

The paintings which are usually considered the masterpieces of Tintoretto were the "Siege of Zara" and the "Battle of Lepanto." The latter work, notwithstanding its great size and the number of figures introduced upon the canvas, was finished by the artist in less than a year. Amongst the most illustrious patrons of Tintoretto may be mentioned Henry III., whose portrait he painted while at Venice, and the Duke of Mantua, for whom he executed paintings. Owing to his rapidity of execution, the style of Tintoretto was very unequal, and he employed by turns, and with the greatest indifference, that which the Venitians criticised as the pencils of gold, silver and iron.

In enthusiasm and unselfishness Tintoretto was probably without a rival. Preferring glory to the pleasure of amassing wealth, he lived only for the exercise of his art. He never quitted Venice, and expired there at the age of ninety years, having enjoyed the friendship of all the celebrities of that refined city.

Belle Boyd, the famous rebel spy, was arrested in Philadelphia last week for obtaining money from a pawnbroker with a check upon a bank where she had no funds. She paid the pawnbroker, and the charge was withdrawn.

# DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

**Sinking of a Crowded Steamer; Statement of a Survivor—Postal Changes for the Pacific Coast—Foreman Dickson's Charges Denied—Engineer Melville and Lieutenant Danenhower—Affairs in Egypt—An American Decorated by the Italian King—Etc.**

[LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

## DOMESTIC.

**Melville and Danenhower.**

WASHINGTON, September 18th.—Preparations are being made here to welcome Engineer Melville on his return. Meanwhile fears are entertained that the strained relations between Lieutenant Danenhower and Melville may result in an unpleasant event. There is much comment over the fact that Lieutenant Danenhower declined to attend the banquet in New York given in honor of Melville. This is the more marked in view of the fact that Melville was his superior officer. The circumstance recalls the fact that Danenhower, on his return to this country, declined to call upon Mrs. Melville in Philadelphia and give her news of her husband. It appears that Melville wrote a letter to the Navy Department charging Danenhower with jealousy towards him which was almost like insanity. These two officers never agreed during the expedition.

CARD FROM LIEUTENANT DANENHOWER.

WASHINGTON, September 17th.—Lieutenant Danenhower issues the following card:

My attention has been drawn to several items and comments referring to alleged trouble between Chief Engineer George W. Melville and myself. The latest one, in the Washington *Star* of last evening, copied from a New York paper, is the first which takes definite shape, stating, under the title of "Melville vs. Danenhower," the alleged charge of Lieutenant Danenhower that if he (Melville) had not turned back from the first search Captain De Long and his companions might have been saved. The above alleged charge has never been made by me. In the first place, the facts would not admit of such a charge, for when Melville turned back the Captain's party had been dead at least fifteen days. In the second place, I would never make such a charge except to the proper official authorities. I always avoided averse and premature criticisms of my late comrades, and will simply refer to what I said when confronted by half a score of journalists on board the Jeannette, on my arrival at New York, and published in the New York *Herald* of May 29, 1882, under the caption of "Vindication of Melville." This was caused by my learning that he had been hastily and unfairly criticised during my return. I made no charge against anyone. My personal relations with Mr.