PACIFIC SLOPE.

End of the Oregon Senatorial Contest; a Cold Day for Mitchell; He "Gets Left" by the Election of Dolph—Miners Caved On—Miraculous Escape of a Drunken Spaniard—The Loss of the Ship Bremen—Man Found Dead at His Room at San Francisco—The Y. M. C. A. Convention—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Wreck of the Bremen.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20th.—The evidence taken to-day at the inquiry into the loss of the ship Bremen on the Farallones goes to show that the disaster was due to the neglect of the light keeper to blow the fog whistle. The ship struck the rocks within 400 feet of the whistle, which was not sounding.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20th.—The Court of Inquiry, called to investigate the cause of the loss of the ship Bremen, find as follows: "The Court finds the incorrectness in the supposed position of the ship at the time she struck to be attributable to either an inaccuracy in taking bearings at Point Reyes light at 11 P. M. on the night of the wreck, the vessel having gone at greater speed after 11 P. M. than indicated by the log, or by a northeasterly current setting in toward the Farallone Islands, or by a combination of these causes." The evidence appears conclusive that the fog signal on the island was not blowing before or at the time of the ship's going ashore. If it had been, it must necessarily have been heard in time to have prevented the disaster. The Court found a slight error in the judgment of the master of the Bremen in directing the course of his vessel, but the fault was not grave enough to justify the Court in dealing with his certificate.

Foundered at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20th.—The British bark Brookville, Captain Long, sailed from Newcastle, Australia, with a cargo of coal, 158 days ago. For some time past the consignees, Balfour, Guthrie & Co. have given up all hopes of the vessel ever reaching this port, she being so long overdue. A dispatch to-day confirming the fears of her loss was received, stating that the Captain and crew, after being at sea in open boats for twenty-five days, had safely landed at Cape St. Lucas, a southern point of Lower California. No particulars of the disaster have been received.

A Head Splitter.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20th.—William Cleversbalt, who attempted to split open the head of John Schaefer, at the Pacific Distillery the other day, was tried in Police Court Number Two this morning. Cleversbalt was held to answer before the Superior Court for an assault with a deadly weapon.

Found Dead in His Room.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20th.—Thomas Martin, a native of England, 37 years of age, unmarried and a peddler by occupation, was found dead this morning in his room at No. 1317 Stockton street. He was allowed to occupy the room in payment for his assistance in the cigar store on the premises. He did not open the store at the usual hour this morning, and on inquiry being made as to the cause, his body was found as above stated.

Wouldn't be Shanghaied.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20 h.—Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, the irrepressible Independent candidate for Coroner, states that a very daring, but unsuccessful, attempt was made to-day by three men to Shanghai him. He drew his revolver, and managed to vanquish his assailants.

Mortality of a Week.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20th.—During the week there were 105 deaths—71 males and 34 females—as against 85 the corresponding week of last year.

Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20th.—The Young Men's Christian Association Convention to-day adopted a resolution in favor of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquor in this State, except for mechanical or medicinal purposes.

The Campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20th.—To-night a very large political demonstration was held in Oakland, on the occasion of the visit of Senator John F. Miller and Governor Perkins. There was a long procession, a display of fireworks and a meeting at Germania Hall. The meeting was addressed by Governor Perkins and Senator Miller.

To-night, at the meeting of the Taxpayers' Anti-Monopoly Convention, Patrick Connolly was nominated for Sheriff; B. A. Prindle for Recorder; Superintendent of Schools, A. J. Moulder; Superior Court Judges, J. A. Waymire, J. M. Troutt, Columbus Bartlett and James G. Maguire. A committee was appointed to report names for a County Committee by Senatorial districts. Resolutions were adopted providing for the nomination of freeholders.

The Republican Convention nominated to-night the following members of the Board of Supervisors: Henry White, R. M. Simpson, B. P. Moore.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20th.—D. C. McRuin, who was nominated by the Republican and Democratic Joint Committees as one of the freeholders to assist in drafting a new city charter, has declined to serve, and the vacancy has not been supplied. J. H. Culver, who was nominated by the Republican Convention for member of the Board of School Directors, has also declined to accept.

The Republican Convention of the Tenth Senatorial District has nominated David McClure and Geo. H. Perry for State Senators. Assembly—A. G. Booth, J. H. Culver, J. F. Kennedy, B. F. McKinley.

The Republican Convention of the Twelfth Senatorial District has nominated F. E. J. Canney and J. W. Mather for Senators. Assembly—J. W. Baldwin, D. M. Muller, J. W. Disbrow, G. J. Campbell.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20th.—The Ninth Senatorial District Republican Convention nominated for the Assembly A. A. Watson, J. H. Gilbert, Geo. H. Miller and Robert Seymour.

RIO VISTA, October 20th.—E. T. Dice more spoke here last night in the interest of the Prohibition party. His discourse was very interesting and able. Toward the last he was interrupted several times by an ill-mannered fellow, and cries of "Put him out" were heard. The interrupter disappeared, and Mr. Dinsmore proceeded quietly.

PLACERVILLE, October 20 h.—Charles A. Sumner addressed a meeting at Sierra Hall last evening.

CENTREVILLE, October 20th.—Messrs. Vrooman, Whitney and other speakers are addressing a Republican meeting this evening. The Town Hall is well filled.

SANTA ROSA, October 20th.—There is a large Republican turn out to-night to hear Newton Booth and John F. Swift.

AUBURN, October 20th.—Charles A. Sumner addressed the people of Auburn this evening.

BENICIA, October 20th.—M. M Estee and W. W. Morrow addressed the people here to night. A torchlight procession moved through the streets, delegates from Suisun and Vallejo participating.

MERCED, October 20.h.—There was a Democratic meeting held in this town to-night. The principal speaker was Colonel George Flournoy.

MARTINEZ, October 20th.—The Estee and Morrow meeting at Pacheco this afternoon was largely attended, and a great deal of interest and enthusiasm was manifested.

CHICO, October 20th.—Ex-Governor Irwin and G. J. Carpenter are speaking at Bidwell Hall this evening.

The colored citizens at Chico are holding a meeting this evening, and have passed resolutions repudiating the action of the Colored Union of San Francisco, which indorsed Stoneman, and asserting their loyalty to the Republican party, which had done so much for their oppressed race.

RIO VISTA, October 20th.—Colonel Goulding made an excellent temperance speech here to-night to a good audience, and manufactured a quart of whisky for the satisfaction of the saloonists and rum drinkers after his lecture.

J. A. Malone, of Rio Vista, who was to-day nominated by the Prohibition Convention at Suisun for Assemblyman, made a temperance speech.

Two Miners Caved On.

NEVADA, October 20th.—Jos. Richards and John McLaren were caved on this afternoon, while working in the tunnel at the Chapman quartz mine, near this city. Richards was badly hurt, receiving internal injuries which it is feared may prove fatal. McLaren escaped with a few bruises.

A Miraculous Escape.

NILES, October 20th.—This evening Frank Rivera, a Spaniard, under the influence of liquor, stopped his team on the railroad crossing near this place, and it is supposed went to sleep on the wagon, when a freight train came along and struck the vehicle, throwing it about forty feet and completely wrecking it. Strange to say, neither the man nor horses were injured in the least.

The Los Angeles Races—Fifty Miles in Less than Two Hours.

LOS ANGELES, October 20th.—A large crowd was in attendance at the races to-day. The first event was a trotting race for the 2:45 class. The starters were E. L. Mayberry's Lady Washington, L. J. Rose's Don Carlos, Felton's Hunter and L. H. Titus' Hattie Johnson. Lady Washington won three straight heats easily in 2:44½, 2:40 and 2:36¼—Don Carlos second, Hunter third, Hattie distanced. The second race was a three quarters of a mile dash for two-year-olds. The entries were Ela, Aunt Betsy and Dottie Dimple. The race was won by Aunt Betsy in 1:16½. The great event of the day was the fifty-mile race, for which there were two entries. Juan Lopez, riding for Andres Machado, and Charles Anderson, riding for Cyrus Lyon, kept close together the whole time. On the forty-ninth mile Anderson was thrown, but recovered his seat. Lopez won by 100 yards, in 1 hour and 58 minutes.

OREGON.

The Senatorial Contest Ended—Election of Dolph.

SALEM, October 20th.—The joint Convention balloted forty-two times to-day with varying results, when at 10 o'clock P. M Dolph received 51 votes, electing him United States Senator.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SALEM, October 20th.—Before the forty-second ballot McConnell announced that on this or the next ballot he would leave Mitchell, and a motion to take a recess was ruled out of order. Dorris appealed, and the Chair was sustained. On the forty-second ballot Brown changed from Mitchell to Dolph, Humphrey from Hill to Mitchell, Keady from Hill to George, Parker from Burnham to Mitchell, Wilbur from Mitchell to Dolph, Marston from Mitchell to Dolph, McConnell to Dolph, Humphrey to Dolph, Hunt to Dolph, Waters to Dolph, Sifers to Bonham, Tyson to Dolph, Sappington to Dolph, Dufur to Dolph, Marquetam to Dolph, Morris to Dolph, Stewart to Dolph, Stanton to Dolph, and Parker to Bonham. These changes, except the first, were made after roll-call, and when the clock-hand was approaching 10 o'clock the excitement was great, and the applause following the last charge was deafening. During the whole ten hours of balloting to-day the hall of the House has been crowded, many ladies being present.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

SALEM, October 20th—Midnight.—At 10 o'clock precisely to-night—he last minute of the last hour of the last day of the legislative session—Hon. Joseph N. Dolph, of Portland, was elected Senator, receiving 50 of the 54 Republican votes in the Legislature, six more than enough to elect. The final ballot was the seventy-fifth of the session. The Legislature balloted continuously to-day from noon to 10 o'clock. The scene at the time of the election beggars description. The hall was jammed, many ladies being present, and the Democrats, who desired a deadlock, commenced dilatory proceedings at 9:30, and delayed the ballot till 7 minutes before 10 o'clock. A ballot was then hurriedly called, when it was found that Dolph lacked eight or ten votes of an election, and no time was left for another ballot, the time for adjournment having been fixed. Then one after another changed his voted to Dolph, the vast audience and all the members rising to their feet and greeting each change with ringing cheers. It was a great victory. Stalwartism in Oregon died at 10 o'clock to-night. Jos. N. Dolph is a native of New York, born in what is now Schuyler county, and was 47 years old yesterday. He has been a resident of Oregon for twenty years, and is the first lawyer of the State; is Vice-President of the Villard railroads, and the chief man of those companies in Oregon. He is a man of wealth, and his income is probably $30,000 per year. He has served the State as Senator, and is widely known at home and abroad as a man of perfect integrity and great capacity.

Pilot Bill Signed—Salmon-Fishing on Columbia River Bar.

PORTLAND, October 20th.—The Governor to-day signed the new pilot bill. It divorces pilotage from towage on the Columbia river bar, reduces rates of pilotage 25 per cent., and makes the appointment of Commissioners strictly non-political. One is to be appointed by the Government Engineer, one by the Portland Board of Trade and one by the Astoria Chamber of Commerce. The passage of the bill removes the greatest drawback to Columbia river shipping.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill to prevent salmon fishing on the Columbia river bar, and it will no doubt receive the Governor's signature. The presence of 300 or 400 fishing nets during the season of high water has had a tendency to obliterate the natural channel by flattening out the sands.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Cruelty to Seamen Cases.

SEATTLE, October 20th. — Lilly, second mate of the ship Harvester, was tried and convicted yesterday on the charge of cruelty to members of the crew, and Bennett, the first mate was tried and convicted again to-day. These trials will probably end the criminal prosecutions of the Harvester officers.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OMAHA, October 20th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento October 24th: John Senade and wife, Portland, Ogn; E. F. Feaner and wife, Linkville, Ogn.; Mrs. Psilo Mills, Hiber Mills, Charlie Mills, R. Bloch, San Francisco; C. R. Thompson, wife and two children, New York; four Sisters of Charity, Montreal; E. H. Jack and family, Aldo Choat, Peoria, Ill; W. F. Apler and wife, Jacksonville, Ill.; Jacob Ebler, Virginia, Ill; Samuel C. Graves, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; F. L. Loveland, Riverton, Iowa.

Seventy-two through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento, October 27th.

CARLIN, October 20th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: L. H. Gupill, A. H. Homes, Boston; Bartley Campbell, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Thornton, C. H. Covel, E. W. Parsons, New York; Aug. Hoefer and wife, Chicago; Rev. C. D. Burrows and wife, Miss Lucy M. Fay, Miss Ella L. Adams, Miss Bessie M. Raymond, W. J. Frasier, Mrs. John Listie, H. A. Gould, Lewis Murr, D. F. Brown, G. J. Griffen, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Trask, Master Henry Trask, Oakland; W. W. Sieper and family, Akron, Ia.; W. A. Leech, New Zealand; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jones, California; F. Each, Sonora, Mex; Chas. Allen, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. R. Jacobs, San Jose; Owen Burk, Sacramento; J. Cassley, Cheyenne, Wy.; Mrs. J. Duncan Smith, Vallejo, Cal; Mr. and Mrs C. P. Gillespie, Salt Lake; Mrs. Obadiah Pegler, Miss Louisa Pegler, Chas. Pegler, Philadelphia; Mrs. A. D. Champney, Springfield, Col.; Rev. Thomas Ryan, Portland, Or.; Gregory Antone, Italy; 277 emigrant passengers, including 168 males, to arrive in Sacramento October 22d.

NEWHALL, October 20th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: Kittie P. Patter, Willows; Edward Langton, Miss Langton, New York; Elwin Newman and child, New Orleans; W. Brown, San Francisco; F. Omstead, Los Angeles; Chas. M. Strauss, Tucson; W. C. Braich, Sheboygan, Wis.; E. McLaughlin, San Jose; H. W. Patton, Willows; J. D. Thorton, M. H. Myrick, San Francisco; C. H. Larrabee, San Bernardino; S B. McKee, Oakland; R. F. Marrion, C. Harlan, H. C. Finkler, C. W. Whitney, San Francisco; G. A. Dobinson, W. B. Gardiner, Los Angeles; Geo. F. Aston, Colonel S. F. Whipple, San Francisco; N. Vanderlip, H. K. Snow, C. Snow, Chas. Beck, Orange; Isaac Blake, Joseph Schroeder, San Francisco; R. Opperbeck, Cornwall; J. R. Barrett, Leytonville, Col.; Antonio Marbillo, Tucson; Dr. N. Shusbury, Santa Barbara; Ed. Dale, Santa Fe; C. S. Finner, Minnesota.

FUNNY EXPERIMENTS BY A PAINTER.—Stories like that of the automaton lion, which walked forward to the French King and opened its breast, discovered to be full of lilies, are no more than the feats daily performed by Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook. Again, when Leonardo da Vinci constructed certain figures of animals for Leo X, which flew through the air, he was merely catering for the amusement of a learned trifler whose "philosophical inquiry," as Vassari calls it, did not rise above a weak dabbling in alchemy. True, some of these experiments have a half-humorous, half-subtle meaning, affording a pleasant glimpse of one aspect of Leonardo's character—as, for instance, when he once caused the intestines of a sheep to be cleansed and scraped until they were brought into such a state of tenuity that they could be held within the hollow of the hand; then placing in an adjoining chamber a pair of blacksmith's bellows, made fast to one end of the intestines, he would blow into them until he caused them to fill the whole room, which was a very large one, insomuch that whoever might be therein was compelled to take refuge in a corner. He thus showed them transparent and full of wind, remarking that, whereas they had previously been contained within a small compass, they were now filling all space. And this, he would say, was a fit emblem of talent or genius. Vassari goes on so state, "he made numbers of these follies in various kinds, occupied himself much with mirrors and optical instruments, and made the most singular experiments in seeking oils for painting, and varnishes to preserve the work when executed."

"Better be alone than in bad company." True, but unfortunately, many persons are never in so bad company as when they are alone.

THE METHODISTS.

THE QUESTION OF THE UNION OF METHODIST CHURCHES.

Canadian Methodists Take an Advance Step—The Progress Made Toward The Union.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

MONTREAL (Canada), October 12, 1882.

The movement in favor of the organic union of the numerous branches of Methodism, which found such a strong expression and received so gratifying an impetus in the London Ecumenical Conference, is still making headway, and, notwithstanding the apparent backset it received at the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, which met in Nashville last May, there is really a fair prospect of its speedy consummation. With the opening of next year, pending the election of delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, which meets in the spring of the year following at Philadelphia, the discussion of this subject will be revived. Who knows but that when that body shall convene

THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE

From the Southern Church may pitch his address to the same high key of brotherly yearning to which the epochal appeal of Dr. Ridgaway was pitched! Following closely on the heels of this gathering will come the grand Christmas re-union of American Methodism, to be held December, 1884, in the city of Baltimore, in celebration of the organization in that "cradle of Methodism," one hundred years before, of the original Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. What will be the issue of that family gathering, in which old memories will be called up and the finer sentiments given a loose vein, time must be left to determine. Meanwhile events are transpiring among our Canadian brothers which put them in the lead in this union movement, and which make it almost certain that ere the Christmas Conference shall meet the consolidation of the different branches of Methodism will be, on their side of the line, an accomplished fact.

THE METHODISTS OF CANADA

Are divided at present into four distinct organizations. The largest of these is the Methodist Church, having about 125,000 members and 1,200 ministers. This is modeled after the British Wesleyan Church, with a few changes of government necessitated by the larger extent of the country. Next is the Methodist Episcopal Church, having 28,000 members and 400 ministers, and being governed much as is our own M. E. Church. The Primitive Methodists and Bible Christians are smaller bodies, numbering about 8,000 members each, neither employing more than a hundred ministers and both being non-episcopal. The largest of these four churches (the Methodist) was formed eight years ago by a coalition of the old Wesleyan Methodist and Methodist New Connexion bodies. The latter brought about 8,000 members to the new fold, and hence the union was really less a coalition than an absorption, the former church carrying with it its old form of church government, giving up only a part of its name and conceding to the New Connexion brethren the single item of lay representation in the General Conference. This partial union of the Methodists of the Dominion, effected eight years ago, was the outcome of an effort two years previously to unite the whole. A joint committee representing all the churches held a meeting at that time, to see if a basis of union could be found. The good ship of fraternal feeling had smooth sailing for a while in the deliberations of that body, but she finally struck and was totally wrecked on the rock of the episcopacy. The brethren of the other churches, forming their ideas of these dignitaries from the English Church, would have nothing to do with Bishops in any form or under any name, and the representatives of the M. E. Church

AT ONCE WITHDREW.

About the same time the Primitives also withdrew from the committee, impelled to this course, it is said, by the Primitive Methodist Church in Great Britain, the result being the committee's disbandment and the dropping for the time of all further negotiations. Two years later, when the subject was reopened by the Weleyans, the only church that responded was the Methodist New Connexion, and then occurred the above-mentioned coalition between these churches. The modern movement in favor of union began about four years ago in the quarterly and district meetings of the different churches. All these, after full discussion, voted favorably. Subsequently the principle was indorsed by the Annual and General Conferences, with the result to date that another joint committee has been created, whose deliberations at their first meeting last month were marked by such perfect harmony, and by such a commendable disposition to make mutual concessions, as to give promise that at its next assembling, which occurs in Toronto the last Tuesday in November, it will reach a satisfactory agreement, and, lacking only the adjustment of details, leave the churches organically one.

The members of this joint committee who represent the Primitive Methodists and the Bible Christians were appointed by the annual Conferences of those bodies in the spring of the present year. In August the General Conference of the M. E. Church met at Hamilton and followed suit, appointing as its representatives twenty of its most influential members and laymen, with Dr. S. G. Stone as their Chairman. The delegates from the Methodist Church were appointed at the General Conference which met in the same place two weeks later, and then, at the seat of the Methodist General Conference and in the intervals between the sessions of that body

THE COMMITTEE BEGAN ITS WORK.

As a basis for its deliberations it adopted the discipline of the largest of the four bodies represented, and, showing the essential oneness of Methodism in its theological and moral aspects, at once agreed without discussion that all parties could cordially accept both the articles of religion and the general rules of that church, which, by the way, are substantially the same as those subscribed to by the different Methodisms in our own country and in Great Britain. On the subject of "Church Government" it was agreed that, as a concession from the two stronger to the two weaker branches, the united church should have lay representatives in the annual Conferences, while as a grant from the Methodist, the Primitive and the Bible Christian churches, to the M. E. Church, the principle of the General Superintendency was accepted. Here the deliberations of the committee were cut short, and the General Conference of the Methodist Church being still in session, the representatives of that body reported what had been done. With the proviso that they were not to consent to any such recognition of the general superintendency as would interfere with the presidency of the annual Conferences, or otherwise limit the powers of those bodies, their report was accepted, and their number being increased to forty, they were instructed to go ahead in their good work. Thus, the rock on which the ship went to pieces in the former voyage, is now as good as passed,

AND NO DAMAGE DONE.

The harbor, however, is not yet reached and there may be danger ahead from other sources. The work of concession has but fairly begun, and the question of final union really resolves itself into a question of whether or not each Church's stock of charity will hold out. The Methodist Episcopal Church has already consented to give up the life tenure in its Episcopacy, and expects to get a twelve-year term consented to, though at a pinch would take eight years. Other points which this Church will be asked to yield or modify are the ordination of local preachers, the Deaconate as an order in the ministry and the itinerant presiding-eldership. The officers in the three non-Episcopal Churches answering to presiding elders are the district chairmen, who, like the other ministers, have a pastoral charge from which they draw their support, their district work being light and seldom calling them from the bounds of their own circuit. About the only objectors to the sacrifice of the practice of ordaining local preachers will be the local brethren themselves, and it is said that already these officials, scenting the probable concession from afar, are

BEGINNING TO MAKE A FUSS ABOUT IT.

The Deaconate will not be very stringently contended for, as several of the leading members of the Church in Canada have frankly stated that, except by inferential construction, they find no warrant for it in the New Testament. Should any contingency arise to render impossible a union of all four of the Churches, an alternative would probably be found in a union of three of them; in which case the one left out in the cold would be sure to be one of the two larger, viz., either the Methodist Church or the M. E. Church, for the smaller bodies, it is said, tired of single-blessedness, are bent on getting married, even if in so doing they have to illustrate in ecclesiastical procedure the prophetic saying that "two women shall lay hold of one man."

This strong impulse toward union in Canadian Methodism is largely a matter of economy. The Northwest Territories must be supplied with the gospel, and this must be done with as little outlay of missionary funds as possible. At present there are many places where three Methodist Churches stand almost side by side, each drawing largely for support upon the home treasury. Let these three become one, and the spiritual needs of the community will not suffer in the least, while the one church will become strong and self-sustaining. This argument from facts, with

A COMMONSENSE MONEY BASIS,

Is very potent just now across the border, and it will have its weight in the near future in hastening a union of forces in the United States. The statistics of Methodism in Canada are highly creditable. This body has progressed by a five per cent. more rapidly than any other religious denomination, and by a five per cent. also beyond the increase in population. United together, its different branches would constitute the largest Church in the Dominion, excepting the Roman Catholics, and saving in the Province of Quebec, would far outnumber even these. In members and adherents, it has under its influence one-fifth of the whole population of the country, which is now put at about four millions.

Of course the powers of the Joint Committee on Union are merely advisory; but should a basis of union be agreed upon, extra sessions of the governing bodies of the four Churches will at once be convened, and there is little doubt that the committee's work would be ratified. Then, next spring, the Quarterly Conferences will be called to give the final verdict of the people in the case, and that this will be favorable is fully assured from the fact that it was in these lower tribunals that this latest and loudest demand for unity had its origin.

H. T.

LA MORGUE

And this is the end; for here, alone,
I lie at ease on a slab of stone—
No pain, no fear.
At ease I lie, from the rest apart,
With a ragged knife-thrust through the heart!
How queer!
How this water drips, drips,
On my stony face and lips;
How it, falling, seems to say:
"He is dead and passed away—
"Passed away!"

And this is the end; is't not a shame
A man who is dead should have a brain
Thinking, throbbing?
I wonder if one who is far away,
In her dream of me at the break of day,
Is sobbing?
See that shaft of moonlight crawl,
Stealthy, silent, down the wall;
I wonder does it come to see
What a dead man's face might be—
Might be!

How does it come I am here at rest,
With this ghastly knife-wound in my breast?
Can I tell?
Was it last night in the street we met?
Do I remember her tears, her threat,
She who fell—
How she knelt to weep, to pray,
As I coldly turned away?
Did she swiftly upward start,
And with dagger reach my heart?
Was it her?

—[Felix Browne.

SNAKE CHARMING.

Some years ago, when Cairo was the Cairo of the "Arabian Nights," and not the disreputable-looking, second-rate country town it now is, we inquired if there was any possible successor to the old snake-charmer whom old Anglo-Indians may remember to have seen playing with his cobras before Shepherd's hotel. (Was he not at the Zoo in the wonderful year 1851; and did he not properly decline, without thanks, our offer of two or three lively capellos then in our collection?) After some trouble we lighted on a furtive Arabi caitiff in the usual long blue shirt, girdled round the waist to form the upper part into a species of spleuchan or sporran. In this he seemed to keep his dirty pipe, his packet of tobacco, and whatever portable property he had acquired more or less honestly. With him we resorted to divers ancient stables and outbuildings in the suburbs and conjured him to find a snake. Placing a small wooden pipe between his lips he tooted quaintly an old Arab air, now low, now hardly soft, and now high and loud. Thus he wandered, tooting and furtive, and we followed exceptant. At last, arriving at the old, half dark, evil-smelling stable, he appeared to get excited, gave vent to still wilder squeaks, circled round and round and round under a big palm tree beam, and at last, with an ear-splitting note, he squatted suddenly down, dashing his hands apparently upward, and clutched a big cobra which he evidently intended us to believe had been charmed from above. I say apparently for I am certain he hoisted the brute out of the "bosom" of his blouse. Now this was pretty, but hardly satisfactory; so, instead of giving our charmer "backsheesh" (having a man in authority among us), we promised him bastinado if he did not capture a snake in the open. Very limp about the loins and very yellow did the Arab caitiff show through his brown skin, but we were relentless. "Cobra or Toko?" and so he searched with great care—not to find what, in fact, he did not want to find. At last one of us spied the tail of a good sized snake protruding from some unnamable rubbish. "Now, my friend, catch us that snake, or—" He tooted not—the "or" had taken the music out of him, and, overcoming with a visible effort his shuddering horror, he caught the tail in one hand and rapidly ran the other up the body till it reached the neck. Pinning this between his finger and thumb, he caught up the tail of his blouse, and, forcing the brute to close his jaws upon it, tore out rapidly again, evidently with the intention of tearing out the poison fangs, which he did to a certain extent to his own satisfaction; but he was wary to the end, and, instead of putting it into his pouch with his old friend, he knotted it up in a bag. And so he went his way, and we went ours, with a gentle feeling that if we had been "done" we were to a certain extent not aware of the fact. By the way, unless my memory has entirely given way to my imagination, I distinctly remember seeing in 1851 the cobras striking and drawing blood from the arms of the old Arab snake-charmer and his clever boy. Many wonderful things he did, such as producing a cataleptic rigidity in the snake, as easily removed as produced—things I should like to see again.—[London Field.

A NEW ANTI SCORBUTIC.—An anti-scorbutic called "amachur" is being introduced among the native soldiers in India, and promises, it is said, to be an excellent substitute for lime-juice, to which it is greatly preferred by the men, who have long used a similar compound as a condiment. It is made from green mangoes, which are skinned, stoned, cut into pieces and dried in the sun. Dr. Clarke, Deputy Surgeon-General of the Eastern Frontier District, reports that amachur not only maintains the digestive energy of the men, but that its use among the troops where neither a variety of food nor vegetables are obtainable commends itself strongly as a result of practical experiment to the military authorities. One ration should be half an ounce, which would be an equivalent for an ounce of good lime-juice.—[London Telegraph.

Never address your conversation to a gentleman engaged in footing up a column of figures. There is nothing so deaf as an adder.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

SOUTHERN OREGON.

The fall wool clip in Douglas county is fully equal to that of last year.

Pork has declined in price in Jackson county within a week from 12 to 8 cents.

Pink-eye is prevalent among the horses on Bear creek, Jackson county. Many horses are unable to work.

The late rains have started the grass in Jackson county, and made the fields in prime order for plowing and sowing.

There has been a heavy fall of snow on the eastern end of the Rogue river road, and teams cannot reach Fort Klamath by that route.

The grain yield of Lake county was equal to that of last year and in quality surpassed it. The best report is that from John H. Miller's field of 160 acres, which yielded 5,100 bushels.

A large amount of sorghum syrup is being manufactured in Jackson county this season, which is of a superior quality and finds ready sale at one dollar a gallon. It has superseded imported syrup to a great extent.

There were only 129 votes cast at the Roseburg city election. The *Independent*, of that city, says: The saloons remained closed all day, the air was damp and it was cloudy, and the numerous candidates for City Marshal, with all their energy, failed to get up any enthusiasm.

Hobart Taylor, who was mistaken for a deer and shot by his nephew while hunting in Jackson county last week, was one of the pioneers of that section, and was 55 years of age. The fatal bullet struck him in the side, causing death in a short time.

While out hunting in the Grayback mountains, Josephine county, a son of ex-Judge Baldwin, of Williams creek, aged about 16 years, met with a distressing accident. He was subject to epileptic fits, and while his companions were away from camp, one of them came upon him, during which he fell into the fire and burned himself in such a shocking manner that he died a few days afterward. — [Jacksonville Times.

Spokane Ike, who recently killed the Klamath Indian doctor, was hung at the Agency two weeks ago. He fled after committing the murder, but was captured near The Dalles and brought back. An Indian jury tried him, and he was sentenced to death by Agent Nickerson, who also sat as Judge. Upon the scaffold, according to the story told by the Indians who witnessed the execution, Ike confessed to having killed six redskins and two white men.

EASTERN OREGON.

Hay is worth $8 50 per ton at Cove.

Grand Ronde valley is to have a fruit cannery.

Prineville levies a tax of 2½ mills for city purposes.

Wheat is selling at 85 cents per bushel at La Grande and flour at $7 per barrel.

The tank built by the O. R. and N. Company at Pendleton has a capacity of 46,756 gallons.

Immigrants are pouring into Wallowa valley. Most of them propose to become permanent settlers.

Some 500 head of hogs belonging to the French estate were sold at Cove recently at four cents per pound.

The tax levy of Umatilla county is 18½ mills, the same as last year. The net tax assessment is $3,500 000; poll-tax amounts to $1,713

Work on Tunnel No. 4 on Meacham creek is now being prosecuted night and day. One of the longest cuts on the route was completed last Saturday. Over 25,000 yards of rock was removed in its excavation, requiring three months solid labor.

The tax levy of Baker county is 24½ mills on the dollar. The value of the taxable property of the county is $1,057,603; indebtedness, $450,183. The levy is thought to be sufficient to pay current expenses and interest on the debt for the year.

WESTERN OREGON.

There are sixteen convicts in the Penitentiary under sentence for life.

Most of the farmers on Salem and Howell prairies have finished their fall seeding

The largest crop of oats in Washington county is from a field belonging to Wm. Tompkins, which yielded 105 bushels to the acre.

IDAHO.

Snow was ten inches deep at Silver City on the 7th. The wood fiend is happy.

Barley, oats and wheat range from 3½ to 3½ cents per pound in Boise City, and flour is retailing at $12, with no disposition to wholesale at a less figure. A short crop and increased demand combine to cause these high prices. The only bid for furnishing flour at the Boise barracks was $12 per barrel. It was rejected.

J. H Paddock, of the Payette, came in from Wood River Thursday evening. He says that he has encountered heavy snow storms in the Western States and in the mountains in this Territory, but he never encountered so hard a storm as they had on Camas prairie. The snow fell two feet, and the wind blew a perfect tempest. Every team and the stage going east was laid up; nobody could travel and face the wind, and teamsters stopped just where they happened to be and crawled into their wagons or struck into the brush, and let their animals go loose.—[Boise Statesman, October 7th.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Dayton flouring mills are running day and night.

Twenty-five families have located in the Cottonwood country during the past month.

The tie drive is making rapid progress down the Yakima. It was within two miles of Yakima City Thursday week.

Timothy Lynch raised the "big pumpkin" in Yakima county this year. It weighs 129 pounds, and is over six feet in circumference.

Thomas P. Page sold his fine farm of 489 acres, about two miles from Walla Walla, recently, for $20,500. It is one of the finest dairy farms in that section.

Immigrants are arriving at Kittitas valley in considerable numbers, and are fast appropriating the vacant land. They are as a class industrious, and are well pleased with the country.

There are 1,200 children of school age in Yakima county. The recent apportionment of the school fund amounted to $876. There are 27 school districts—the smallest report is 10 and the largest 165 pupils.

M Fellis says that forty acres of land on Mill creek bottom, about three miles from Walla Walla, produced 2 000 bushels of fine merchantable corn. He planted in April, cultivated five times and did not irrigate.

Two hundred dollars has been subscribed by the citizens of Ellensburg and offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of any person for selling or giving liquor to Indians, the result of which is that no drunken Indians have been seen in the town since the reward was offered.

The Grand Jury of Spokan county devoted considerable time to the investigation of the lynching of Andy Neal. They examined a large number of witnesses, but could not obtain such specific evidence as would be necessary to secure a conviction, and so the case was laid aside. The evidence showed that eighteen men were engaged in the hanging, and the names of the eighteen are known to a moral certainty, but the legal proof is not forthcoming.

Jacob Kibler informed us that he raised the last season 9,000 bushels of grain on 200 acres, which is an average of 45 bushels to the acre. He has a large crop of apples and grapes, some pears and a few peaches and plums. He says that he intends to seed 50 acres to alfalfa next spring. This is a good move. The thing is to get the ground well pulverized and in good order before spring; then not sow too early in the spring. This precaution is necessary to avoid the spring frosts, which are fatal to the young shoot when it first emerges from the ground. It is certainly the most profitable grass to cultivate; it comes on early in the spring and endures longer in the fall than any other crop—[Pataha Spirit.

The cultivation of sorghum and the manufacture of syrup has been practically demonstrated in Yakima county. Says the *Record*: Early in the summer Captain Simmons, living on the Natches, planted an acre in cane. Recently he harvested it and run it through the mill. The first day's run was over fifty gallons of clear and beautiful syrup, and from the acre he planted he has realized over 500 gallons of first class quality. It has a color similar to maple syrup, as also in taste, and all who have examined it declare but little difficulty would be experienced in manufacturing sugar therefrom, as it seems to possess an extra amount of sweetness. The plant is said not to be so sensitive to frost as corn, and to possess all those qualities which will adapt itself to our soil. Its yield is enormous, if we take Captain Simmons' experience as a criterion.

THE ORIGINAL "STAR SPANGLED BANNER."—Mrs. Margaret Sanderson, who died in New York city recently, at the age of 85, was the lady who made the flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-spangled Banner." At the time of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, in 1812, Mrs. Sanderson, who was only 15 years old, made the flag out of costly silk with her own hands, and presented it to Colonel George Armstead, the commandant of the fort, just before the British appeared in the bay. During the subsequent engagement the flag floated over the fort and was seen by Key while confined in the British man-of-war. After the war the flag was returned to its maker, and the original Star-spangled Banner is now one of the treasures of the Sanderson family. The State of Maryland has made several unsuccessful efforts to buy the flag, but the venerable lady could never be induced to part with it. During the sesqui-centennial celebration, in 1880, of the founding of Baltimore, a special committee was sent to New York city to induce Mrs. Sanderson to go to Baltimore with her flag and allow it to be displayed in the procession. Although a special car was placed at her disposal, Mrs. Sanderson, owing to feeble health, could not go, but sent her flag instead, the historical fragments of silk being placed in the special car in charge of a detective.

THE PRICKLY PEAR.—Few plants are more widely diffused than those of the cactus order. They are indigenous to every warm climate, from the islands of the Mediterranean to the great American desert, and from the pampas of Buenos Ayres to the Indian Archipelago. Their varieties are endless, and many species are turned to good account in the service of humanity, but none is more generally prized than the *cactas opuntia*, or prickly pear. One large specimen of this plant, reached a hight of nearly twelve feet, and was sketched near the Mojave river, eastern California. The *tuna* (as it is called by the Spanish-Americans) is much valued on account of its fruit, which, although of no decided flavor, is grateful to the palate of the parched and thirsty travelers. This fruit, called the Indian fig, is about the size of a pigeon's egg, and bristling with needle-like prickles. These are gathered by holding a basket under the leaf from which they grow, into which they are dropped by a dexterous sweep of the knife. The pulp is whitish in color, tender, and slightly acid. In Mexico and South America the succulent leaves are given to cattle as food, especially in time of drought, having previously been stripped of their prickly exterior. The Maltese and Sicilian peasants are exceedingly fond of the fruit, and we can bear witness to its pleasantness after a scorching gallop over the bare rock that constitutes the Island of Malta.—[Sunday Magazine.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Millers are kept busy with liberal orders on home and foreign account. A shipment of 5,000 barrels goes to Sydney to day per sail. Best City Extras, $5 37