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FRIDAY.....JULY 11, 1884

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 119½ for 4s of 1907, 112¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83½@4 85½; 99⅞ for 3s; silver bars, 110⅜.

Silver in London, 50 15-16d; consols, 99 13-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 122¾; 4½s, 115¼.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 89¼@89¾ cents.

Mining stocks were quite active and strong in San Francisco yesterday morning. Hale & Norcross continues to ascend in the scale of value, reaching $5, at which figure 250 shares sold soon after the first transactions at the early informal session. The best price at the regular call was $4 50, and 200 shares sold at $4 20. Chollar and Potosi are sympathizing closely with Norcross. Indeed, the whole Comstock list is favorably affected.

William Cook, a pioneer, died in Jackson valley, Amador county, Wednesday night, aged 55 years.

Bowdoin College has created Blaine a Doctor of Law.

The nomination of Blaine has created a great demand for ostrich plumes.

The President of the Erie County (Pa.) Savings Bank has been committed to jail in default of $100,000 bail.

During the last six months nearly $70,000,000 has been invested in new industrial enterprises in the South.

The City of Pekin arrived at San Francisco yesterday from China and Japan.

A strange divorce case is in progress at Philadelphia.

Owing to the persecution of the French authorities, large numbers of Chinese are leaving Anam.

The New York Board of Health is waking up to the necessity of precautions in regard to cholera.

The race between Jay-Eye-See and Clingstone, at Cleveland, July 31st, has been declared off, owing to the latter going lame.

A German girl, aged 6 years, who has thick, bushy whiskers, has arrived in New York.

Patti proposes to apply for a divorce from her husband, Marquis de Caux.

George W. Ross, musician and song-writer, died suddenly in New York Wednesday.

Coggswell, of San Francisco, has presented Boston with a fountain, to be erected on the Common.

In exercising at Cleveland, O., yesterday, Maud S. trotted a mile in 2:12¼.

Fire at Portland, Or. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $8,000.

A harvest hand at Healy's farm, on Mariposa creek, dropped dead yesterday from the effects of the heat.

Refugio Kiergis was shot and killed by Francisco F. Morales at Merced yesterday.

In a runaway at Virginia, Nev., yesterday, Thomas Sheridan received injuries which may prove fatal.

There is no truth in the report that Russell Sage is about to retire from business.

In the Democratic National Convention yesterday two more nominations for the Presidency were made—Randall of Pennsylvania, and Hoadly of Ohio—and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock P. M., when the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, which was read without exciting demonstrations and adopted. Balloting then commenced, the first resulting as follows: Cleveland 392, Bayard 170, Thurman 88, Randall 78, McDonald 56, Carlisle 27, Flower 4, Hoadly 3, Hendricks 1, Tilden 1. Total, 820. Necessary to a choice, 546.

A BOLT AGAINST THE BOLT.

Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, an Independent, a man highly esteemed in literary, philosophical and critical circles, and a favorite writer and lecturer, has come out in monograph against the bolters who assail Mr. Blaine. It has astonished all Boston, and is "all the talk" in New England. It is, indeed, a bolt against the bolt, and, as the *Traveller* puts it, "one that is as formidable as the instinct of fair play and the impulse to deal justly with a distinguished American, maliciously assailed in the house of his friends, can make it. It is doubtful if ever in the history of political controversy a newspaper of first-class pretensions was more completely condemned out of its own mouth or more clearly convicted of a rash, inconsiderate and inconsistent political course than is the *Advertiser* by this calm but incisive review of its treatment of Mr. Blaine." Mead goes back to 1876, when the Mulligan letters came out, and shows that the *Advertiser*, now opposing Blaine, then said, after Mr. Blaines' investigation, that "nothing has been developed which makes Mr. Blaine an unworthy person to receive the nomination." Again, after the Cincinnati Convention, the *Advertiser* declared: "Mr. Blaine has lost nothing by the events of the past months," and characterized the accusations against him as "maliciously invented and maliciously circulated." And it added, of Blaine's assailants: "Pouring out upon him their slanderous tales, they had the assurance to say that a man about whom there was so much scandal should be out of the question as a candidate, presuming that people will forget that they were the authors of nine-tenths of all the scandal themselves, and the only believers in the other tenth. Taking a pin's point as unimportant truth, they enveloped it with a nebulous haze of falsehood; and when Mr. Blaine, with a puff, blew away the cloud and left the facts bare and admitted, they have uttered in obstreperous chorus that he has confessed that there was something in it. We submit that this is truthful and unexaggerated statement of the stiletto and bludgeon warfare that has been made upon him." But while Mead crushes the *Advertiser* beneath its own trip-hammer, he does more in a vigorous, telling protest against the increasing evil of personal abuse of public men. He declares that it has come to be almost enough to fix the result of actual guilt on a man to accuse him, and he adds: "This principle has been accepted and acted upon in America to an extent that has done more then anything else to degrade our politics and make political life distasteful and dreadful to so many of the finer and better minds of the community. If its operation is not checked, our politics is irredeemably given over to mediocrity and the demagogue. Men of talents, to whom reputation and the esteem of their fellow-men are justly dear, will not devote their talents, through a life-time, to the public service, if their good name is to be abandoned to the mercy of a committee of 'political assassins,' or lightly used to point a parable by some spasmodic virtue. There are some 'young voters,' and Independents — the writer believes that he speaks for many such—who do not believe that that sinister proverb about smoke counts for so much as a life of great service, and who are unwilling to see it made to count for so much at this time; who believe, moreover, that this point of just and generous dealing with our public men, and of putting slander to its trumps, is of far more moment to our political life than anything touched upon in the dining-room of Young's Hotel or the parlors of the Fifth Avenue. When, therefore, a new independent movement takes the express form of a bitter and sweeping attack upon the personal integrity of the confessedly ablest and most experienced statesman of the country, it seems an opportune and necessary time to test the principle." We cannot quote further from Mead's gallant protest against indecency. The final criticism of the *Traveller*, however, cannot be omitted, where, in commending Mead's monograph against the bolters, it says: "Slander may run riot for a time and editorial chairs where strong men once sat, may be temporarily rigged with rockers and made the playthings of political impracticability, but the sober second thought and the reserved love of justice of the people themselves may be trusted in the end to restore reason to her throne in the politics of old Massachusetts."

THE OXYGEN CURE.

A few days ago it was telegraphed from France that the inhalation of oxygen had been found to be a specific for cholera. At the time we expressed doubts as to the correctness of the statement, but added that there might be reason in its use for quickening declining vitality, and preventing a patient from sinking. Subsequently dispatches from Toulon stated that "the oxygen cure" had proved a failure. The oxygen application is now being discussed in this country. Dr. Edward H. Jones, chief medical officer of the hospital service of New York, says that he has known of the gas being used with good results in cases of collapse not resulting from cholera, when it was necessary to bridge over an interval, so as to give nature and remedies an opportunity to act against disease. He thought that its use in cholera was worthy of consideration. Dr. Moreau Morris, chief sanitary inspector, said that he administered oxygen gas to a cholera patient in 1866. At that time he was experimenting with the gas, chiefly in cases of lung disease, and he had also used it in other cases where collapse had occurred or was feared. Where the patient was only just going into a collapse the inhalation of the gas was effective, but in the cholera case the patient was already in a state of collapse and was not saved. The generation of oxygen gas was at that time attended with much difficulty. He could not produce it rapidly or abundantly enough, and it was not pure. Now its manufacture had been reduced to a system by which it could be produced as abundantly as desired. Still, its production was expensive, and this fact, together with the difficulty of carrying about bulky retorts, etc., would tend to restrict the administration of oxygen gas among poor people during a cholera epidemic. Hence the usefulness would be chiefly in hospital practice. He did not think that it would be serviceable as a prophylactic against cholera, or as a remedy against the disease per se, but that it would be valuable as a diffusible stimulent to increase the action of the heart and revive the energy of the patient.

A CARTOON.

In May, 1876, *Harper's Weekly* published a large cartoon concerning James G. Blaine, a copy of which is before us. In the back ground is seen the dome of the Federal Capitol, below it are carrion crows flying and labeled "lies." In the middle distance a buzzard is perched upon a human skeleton, and on the back of the bird is the word "calumny." In the foreground stands James G. Blaine grasping by the throat a disgusting buzzard from which he is stripping the feathers. On one wing of the struggling, dying bird is written "$64,000," and on the other "slander." such was the estimate of Mr. Blaine by *Harper's Weekly* in 1876. He is given an attitude and pictured in an act testifying to his innocence of the charges laid at his door—the same that are now revamped. It is in order to ask, what has Mr. Blaine done since 1876 to warrant the same paper in now caricaturing him as venal and unworthy public confidence?

When cholera visited this country last, the people of the city of Rochester resolved to clean that place as it had never been cleaned before, and to take every sanitary and internal quarantine precaution known to be of value. All this was done, and, as a result, while the disease spread over the country, Rochester was totally free from it. In addition, the usual zymotic diseases declined fifty per cent., compared to periods when no special measures of cleanliness and prevention had been enforced. While cleanliness does not always prevent the ingress of such an epidemic, yet, as Dr. Smith, the Health Officer of New York, puts it, "the intensity of the plague in any city depends largely upon its sanitary condition. In a community where there is bad drainage and bad sewerage, if the epidemic takes hold, it will be particularly virulent and fatal; and while it is true that there is no escape for the cleaner and better situated part of the inhabitants, they do not suffer nearly so badly as those in the more unsanitary portions of the place. This is attributable to two causes. In the first place, the contagion seems to find a nidus in the vitiated atmosphere, and, in the second, the inhabitants are physically depressed by unsanitary conditions and they become easy victims. If a person is regular in his habits, is temperate in what he eats and drinks, lives quietly, sleeps well and keeps his system in good condition, he will pass unscathed in the midst of the disease, while men who are run down and depressed will fall on every hand."

The Illinois Democracy, in their State platform, put in a plank favoring "such legislation as will give effectual security for the wages of all railroad as well as other employes." Why this should have been done will puzzle the wisest to discover. Has any one ever suggested that there should be any legislation to make the payment of wages hazardous to the employe? It was mere pinchbeck taffy—the poorest kind; mere twaddle, and unworthy any political party. Of course the wage winners should have all the proper legislation necessary to secure wage payment, and how on earth the Democracy expect to thrust that declaration into politics is the puzzle of the day. As for railroads, we venture the statement that they pay their employes with greater certainty than any other employers, for, taking the industries of the whole country into account, we are not able to recall an instance where an American railway company has failed in business and the employes were not paid. As a rule, we say, railroad employes are more certain of their wages than employes in industries conducted by individual capital.

On the 14th instant the San Francisco journals will be relieved from a great strain. For over a month they have been shut off from delightful baths in the smutty waters of the Sharon-Hill case. On the 14th, by the grace of Judge Sullivan, they will be permitted to again engage in the pleasing task of publishing, daily, columns of indecency.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks John Kelly, as a boss, has had his tail amputated just back of his ears by the unit rule. Not so. Such bosses are not easily destroyed. Kelly is as great a power in New York as ever. His set-back in the Convention at Chicago will actually give him new strength in New York. Mark the prediction.

Labouchere wishes England to set up a new lot of peers. Of course this is to strengthen the opposition to the land reform measures. England will not comply. The tendency is in the contrary direction.

THE CONVENTION.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from Custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing the heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and, subject to limitations, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government, economically administered. The system of direct taxation, known as the "internal revenue," is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the duty received therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers, disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the Republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers—a like fund for the sailors having been already provided—and any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

We favor an American continental policy, based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister Republics of North, Central and South America, but entailing alliances with none.

We believe in honest money—the gold and silver coinage of the country—and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to meet out equal and exact justice to all citizens, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls. As the conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order, the election of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident thereof.

We oppose sumptuary laws, which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty.

We favor an honest civil service reform in compensation of all United States offices by fixed salaries, the separation of Church and State, and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends on a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law.

We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all the laws restraining the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which laoor organizations may be increased, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and no more grants shall be made to corporations, or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which, upon any pretext, would convert the General Government into a machine for the collection of taxes to be distributed among the States, or the citizens thereof. In effecting the platform of 1856 the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith. We nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor, or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or to the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates should be closed. The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of the Government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native or naturalized, at home or abroad; and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization, issued by Courts of competent jurisdiction, must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own Government, and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this Government to efficiently protect all the rights of her sons and the property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own Government for any act done in his country, or under her flag and law, only to be tried therefor on her own soil, and according to her laws. And no power exists in this Government to expatriate an American citizen, to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country has never had a well-defined and educated foreign policy save under a Democratic Administration; that policy has ever been just in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, or to let them alone. That as the result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican territory, by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska—the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century. The General Government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great water-ways of the Republic so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide-water. Under a long period of Democratic policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking, and on the point of outstripping, that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been lost to the British, and almost has the American flag been kept off the high seas. Instead of a British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under a Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors were flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searching out a market for the varied products of America can industry. Under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantages over all other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils—despite freedom of trade among all these United States, despite their population of the foremost races of men, and annual immigration of the thrifty and enterprising of all nations, despite our freedom here from inherited burdens of life and industry in the old world monarchies, their costly wars and navies, their vast tax-consuming standing armies, despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy we demand, on behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy; instead of the Republican party's discredit, shame and false pretense of friendship to American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor, by reducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for permanency among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty. With country and home we have been apprised by the venerable statesman, through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of the republic—acquiescence in the will of the majority—that he cannot permit us again and there in his hands to be made targets of the Democratic host, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal Government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow countrymen is united in the wish that that wrong were righted in his person for the Democracy of the United States, we offer to him in his withdrawal from those cares not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best of homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the course now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the name of Samel J. Tilden. With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence, that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men, and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the country.

Butler introduced a substitute, and a vote by States being taken, it was rejected—Ayes 97½, noes 714½.

BALLOTING COMMENCED.

The platform was then adopted, and balloting commenced:

First ballot—Bayard 170, Cleveland 392, McDonald 56, Randall 78, Thurman 88, Carlisle 27, Hoadly 3, Hendricks 1, Tilden 1, Flower 4. Total, 820.

ADJOURNMENT.

1 A. M.—After the result of the first ballot a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.

"SPREAD EAGLE."

HOW THE NOMINATING SPEECHES WERE MADE AND RECEIVED.

CHICAGO, July 10th.—California was the first State with a candidate to present, but her spokesman being temporarily absent from the Convention, she was passed. Delaware came next, and the call of her name—a synonym for Bayard—was the signal for great cheers from the floor and galleries. George Gray made the nominating speech and did it very well. His best hit was made in the declaration that Bayard was not only a man who could carry every doubtful State, but who would make no State doubtful.

HENDRICKS' PRESENTATION OF M'DONALD.

McDonald was presented by Governor Hendricks, whose coming to the platform brought nearly the whole Convention to its feet. But it was a demonstration in honor of Hendricks rather than McDonald. The most of his speech was ready-made and read from the manuscrip in part. It sounded like the farewell message of the Democratic sage who was speaking. That part bearing directly upon McDonald's candidacy was dryly biographical, and by no means warm in eulogy. As a whole, it did not make a good impression in behalf of the claims of McDonald. The seconding speech of General Black, of Illinois, was commonplace in substance, but well delivered, and recalled the Convention to the fact that McDonald and not Hendricks is the Indiana candidate.

BRECKINRIDGE'S EFFORT.

Thurman was nominated by Breckinridge of California, who was introduced as "the son of the last Democratic Vice-President who was inaugurated." The mantle of his father does not seem to have fallen on young Breckinridge. His speech was only interesting as the public token of California's abandonment of Tilden and the retirement to her second choice. Ohio feebly seconded their man's nomination through old Durbin Ward, a picturesque man, but a dull speaker. That Ohio's heart was not in this nomination was shown by the failure of more than half of her delegation to rise and join in cheering Thurman's name. Among those who sat still was the Chairman, John McLean; while John G. Thompson, the boss whom he has defeated, jumped on a chair and wildly, but in vain, sought to get up a hurrah, by signaling the Ohio shouters in the gallery to wave the red bandana handkerchiefs with which they had been provided for this emergency.

EULOGISM OF CARLISLE.

Kentucky came next with an effort in the well-known florid style of Kentucky oratory. The speaker was ex-Congressman McKenzie. This nominee, of course, was Carlisle. "You may urge," said he, "that he lives on the south side of the Ohio river. But, my God, is there never to be a statute of limitations in regard to this crime?" His plea for the obliteration of sectional lines was eloquent and so effective that he had a genuine ovation, especially from his Southern colleagues.

FIGHT OF THE FACTIONS.

The call of New York brought forth an attempt to duplicate the scene attending the name of Maine in the same hall a month ago. It was not successful. Such scenes are not repeated. Cleveland was well nominated by his close personal friend, Congressman Lockwood, of New York, who has nominated him for every office that he has held, from Sheriff of Buffalo to Governor of New York. The spread-eagle part of the Cleveland business was done by that model Western reformer and advocate of pure government, Carter Harrison, who seconded the nomination. The applause attending these speeches was sufficient at least to show once more that the disposition of a majority of the Convention was strongly towards Cleveland. Harrison put the teeth of timid hearers on edge by going a little too much into details. He defended Cleveland from the charge that he had antagonized the Irish and labor elements in his party. "Did you ever know," he asked, "an Irishman to vote against the Democratic party, or knife the Democratic ticket except for good cause?" "Yes," was the unexpected answer from various parts of the house, and for a while the confusion was great. When Harrison got through, Grady of New York tried to get the floor, but there was so much objection that the Chair failed to see and recognize him and recognized another Cleveland speaker. Grady persevered and presently took the platform. The curiosity at to what he would say overcame opposition and gave him a hearing, little as the disposition was on the part of the Cleveland people to give him fair play. Curiosity was quickly satisfied in Grady's declaration that he proposed to prove Grover Cleveland is not the choice of the New York delegation, and cannot carry the State of New York if nominated. At once there was an attempt to stop his mouth by points of order, and the Chair actually ruled Grady off the floor. The young Irish orator folded his arms and quietly faced the howling crowd. A reaction was inevitable if the gag-law was enforced. Dan. Manning caught this point and came to the rescue with a motion that unanimous consent be given for Tammany's representative to state his case. That the suggestion came from the Cleveland headquarters was sufficient for it to prevail. Grady then went on in fair temper to demonstrate Cleveland's unavailability. His most significant utterance was the declaration that the elements of the Democratic party, the Catholic and Protestant Irish and German Americans, who are opposed to Cleveland's nomination, would also oppose his election.

SIDE NOTES.

GRADY'S ASSAULT UPON CLEVELAND.

The following dispatch has been received from New York by Mr. Manning, Chairman of the New York delegation:

NEW YORK, June 9, 1884.

Daniel Manning, Chairman of New York State Delegation, Chicago: Reading of to-day's proceedings and Mr. Grady's remarks concerning Governor Cleveland, I telegraph you that I was a representative Irishman before Grady was born, and as such believe I know the sentiments of my countrymen and co-religionists, and place my assertion against his. Nine-tenths of these Irishmen I meet are in favor of Governor Cleveland's nomination, and the universal sentiment expressed in this city to-night is that Grady has uttered a vile calumny against the Irish and Catholics of America.

WILLIAM B. ROBERTS.

CALIFORNIA AND THE THURMAN BOOM.

NEW YORK, July 10th.—The *Tribune* credits California with starting the roar for Thurman in the Convention, and says: "The applause which has since distinguished him above all candidates is significant. If the party desired it, it would put up an old Bourbon. Mr. Thurman, however, would make a stronger fight than McDonald, because he is an able man and has a clear character. He would do better than Bayard. The *Tribune* concludes: It makes very little practical difference who is selected by the Democrats, for the man whom California wants has already been nominated.

THE CALIFORNIANS.

CHICAGO, July 10th.—The California delegation filed into the Convention this morning elated with the results of yesterday's work for Thurman. They have assurances that Thurman will get a large number of Massachusetts votes on the third ballot, and the Alabama delegation gave the committee to understand that Thurman was their second choice. The members are tired out, and although only one of them, English, took part in the Thurman demonstration, they loaned their elegant banner, which attracted considerable attention.

Breckinridge's speech, in nominating Thurman, has been very favorably commented upon. Considering the many disadvantages he labored under, his maiden effort before any National Convention was very creditable.

The Field men held a long meeting last night, and expressed themselves as hopeful for their man, but he has never been seriously considered by any number of delegates. It was decided not to present his name formally to the Convention until the third or fourth ballot, when, if Cleveland is not nominated, he will be brought out by Blair of Missouri, and seconded by Stuart M. Taylor, of California, and Mumford of Kansas. They have assurances from Kelly that at the proper time he will go to their man if possible. The committees were instructed to continue their labors, and if possible draw votes from Cleveland to Thurman, Bayard and McDonald at the start.

FAVORING ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—A meeting of the Union and Confederate veterans residing in this city was held last night, and resolutions were adopted urging the placing of General Rosecrans' name on the Democratic ticket. The resolutions adopted stated that Rosecrans' magnanimous treatment of the Southern people while commander of the Army of the Cumberland, his popularity with his soldiers, his record as Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, and his efforts for the working classes, all stamped him as a fit and becoming standard-bearer of the Democratic party.

POOL-ROOM BETS ON THE NOMINATION.

NEW YORK, July 10th.—An Albany special says: The betting in the pool-rooms is 100 to 40 that Cleveland will be nominated. Betting on the other candidates stands: McDonald, 5 to 1; against Thurman, 6 to 1; Hoadly, 6 to 1; Bayard, 8 to 1, Randall, 8 to 1; Payne, 6 to 1; Carlisle, 12 to 1; Fowler, 15 to 1; Morrison, 15 to 1; Butler, 20 to 1.

BAYARD'S INCREASING STRENGTH.

CHICAGO, July 10th.—It is manifest from the applause when the name of Bayard was read this morning, that at last the opposition to Cleveland has found a strong leader, who was skillfully organizing his forces to stem the tide that has been sweeping New York on toward the goal of success. Heretofore the opposition delegates have been shrieking wildly and harmlessly. The threats of Grady and Cochran only seemed to serve to harden the strength of Cleveland. When Massachusetts appeared on the platform, in the person of Cummings, to second the nomination of Senator Bayard, it was evident that Benjamin F. Butler was the leader of the organization of the opposition, and that he expects the South to present a solid front in Bayard's support, under the influence of Senators Hampton, Vance, Lamar and others of the States of that section. The delay in perfecting a platform is felt to be a part of the scheme, as it gives time for organization.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Address from Commissioner Andrews to the People of California.

The Legislature in extra session not being authorized to make any appropriation for a display of California products at the New Orleans World's Fair, Commissioner Andrews of California calls upon the people of the State to contribute funds sufficient to insure a creditable exhibit. He has commissioned one banker in each county to collect subscriptions, and has issued the following circular:

OFFICE OF STATE COMMISSIONER OF CALIFORNIA, 221 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, July —, 1884.

To County Commissioners: The object in appointing County Commissioners is to secure the best possible representation at The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, of the products of each and every county in the State, together with a history of its soils and agricultural progress; and also for the purpose of raising sufficient funds, by subscription, to enable California to make an exhibit worthy of so great a State.

Unfortunately the called Legislature could make no appropriation for defraying the expense of such an exhibition, and the only available fund for this purpose has been started by the management of the World's Exposition in the shape of a donation of $5,000.

With this as a nucleus the Commissioner for California hopes that the patriotism of Californians will prompt them to come forward and subscribe at least $1 apiece.

This is the only way suggested by which the needed funds can be secured. It is believed that active, earnest and energetic men in each county can be found sufficiently patriotic to secure such an exhibit and aid in procuring such subscriptions as will reflect credit upon their particular locality.

An occasion such as this is an opportunity that California will not have again soon, to thoroughly and completely present to the world her enormous resources and capacities, by which it may be shown that this State has within its borders more elements of wealth and prosperity than any similar territory in the world, and that California with proper development would be an empire in itself.

Proud as Californians may be of their State, they have yet to know and undeveloped resources which are as just a source of pride as are those which have heretofore been made known, and those which history has brought down to us.

It is particularly hoped that the County Commissioners will take especial interest in this matter, to the end that the whole State may be represented typically and satisfactorily. All States and Territories of our great country will be fittingly represented at New Orleans during the World's Exposition, and many foreign countries have signified their intention to be represented.

As Californians let us show to the world that we are worthy of the blessing and benefits which a generous Providence has conferred upon us.

Please forward subscriptions to Thomas Brown, Bank of California. Very respectfully,

A. ANDREWS,
Commissioner for California.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Fight with a Burglar.

SANTA CRUZ, July 10th.—Early this morning the Kittredge House, situated near the beach, was the scene of a lively fusilade of firearms between J. B. Peakes, proprietor of the house, and a burglar who had made an entrance in the parlor. As the burglar attempted to escape Mr. Peakes fired a shot over the head of the burglar with the intention of making the intruder halt, but without effect, and when he was about fifty feet away from the landlord he turned round and fired two shots, but fortunately without injury to any one. Mr. Peakes returned the volley without effect, and the burglar escaped. Several burglaries have been committed here recently, and it is supposed that the individual who entered the Kittredge House was the one who committed the various burglaries around the city.

Death of a Pioneer.

IONE, July 10th.—William Cook, an old merchant and pioneer, aged 55 years, died last night at his home in Jackson valley. Mr. Cook came from Germany in 1853, thence to New Mexico in 1847, and to California in 1850. He belonged to the Association of Pioneers of Jackson, Amador county, and was a prominent member. He will be buried under the auspices of the Masons tomorrow in Ione.

Homicide at Merced.

MERCED, July 10th.—Merced has added another to her list of homicides this afternoon. The circumstances are given by the only witness of the deed, as follows: About 4 o'clock, while a number of habitues of the dance-house of Bert Barry were sitting in the shade of the porch at the northerly end of the house fronting on Sixteenth street, the conversation between the deceased, Refugio Kicogis, and Francisco E. Morales, turned upon the sale of a pistol, Morales asking a man whom he saw with a pistol in his pocket, if that was the pistol that Refugio wanted to sell. Refugio replied, "No; I have mine in my trunk." Morales replied, "Well, I want one, as I am going to the mountains to-morrow." Refugio replied, "Well, come into my room, and I will show you mine." They proceeded to the room, and the parties on the porch heard nothing more from them until the report of a pistol came ringing through the halls and aisles, soon followed by Francisco, saying, "My God! my friend is shot!" The prisoner's story is that Refugio opened the trunk, removing the cartridges from the cylinder, and it being a self-cocker he commenced snapping it to let him see how the weapon worked, when a charge exploded, shooting Refugio, the owner of the pistol, in the forehead, killing him instantly. To this part of the business there was no witness but Francisco, who adds that he picked up the pistol, which had fallen from the hand of the deceased, and ran out, saying, "My God! my friend is shot!" Francisco was arrested and taken to jail, to await inquiry by the Coroner and a jury.

Dropped Dead—Hot Weather.

MERCED, July 10th.—A report has just reached here from Healy's farm, on Mariposa creek, that one of the harvest hands dropped dead this afternoon from over-heat or sunstroke. The name of the man could not be learned.

This has been the hottest day of the season. The thermometer at noon showed a temperature of 98° in the shade, and at 7:30 o'clock it stood at 93°.

Harvesting Outlook.

RED BLUFF, July 10th.—The crop outlook at this time of the harvesting season exceeds the anticipations of a few weeks ago. Barley has been slightly damaged by grasshoppers in a few sections of the county, but to no material extent. Wheat is fine, and the yield will be the largest ever put out.

Arrival from the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10th.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking arrived in port about noon to-day, 21 days from Hongkong and 15 days from Yokohama. She brings besides cabin passengers 841 Chinese and 33 Europeans in the steerage.

Primary Election at Suisun.

SUISUN, July 10th.—At the Republican primary election held here to-day, 204 votes were cast. The unpledged ticket was elected by 36 majority. The delegates for the County Convention are J. W. Donaldson, B. H. Goodwin, B. F. Rush, George Greene, George Kinloch, and G. W. Davison.

NEVADA.

Disastrous Runaway.

VIRGINIA, July 10th.—On the occasion of a funeral this afternoon a team ran away on the Geiger grade, throwing the men who were driving it down the side of the mountain. The runaways then collided with the carriage in which were Thomas Sheridan and two ladies. The ladies escaped injury, but Sheridan was wounded in the head, and is still unconscious, and it is thought his injury may prove fatal. Both carriages were torn to pieces.

OREGON.

Fires at Portland.

PORTLAND, July 10th.—Two fires occurred here this morning at an early hour. The first, at the corner of Front and Columbia streets, destroyed one hundred feet square. The loss will reach about $10,000. M. F. Mulkey, loss on building, $6,000; insurance light. W. J. Plymale, loss on building, $3,500; no insurance. M. Gutschell, sashes and door factory, loss $2,000; no insurance. Walter & Graham, loss about $2,000. The origin of the fire is not known. The second fire was at the Couch Hotel, corner of S and Fifteenth streets. The building and contents were totally destroyed, and the loss will reach $11,000; insurance $8,000. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

An association of stenographers is being formed here.

The Grand Jury has indicted John Ivers for perjury in the cemetery assault case.

The Territorial Pioneers will celebrate Admission Day. The society is in a prosperous condition.

On Monday next, in the United States Circuit Court, the calendar will be called and cases set for trial.

The investigation of the San Francisco School Board is revealing considerable crookedness, although the expert makes a whitewashing report.

The manufacture of oleomargarine in this city has proved a financial failure. The plant has been disposed of to the Standard Soap Company for $5,000.

General John C. Fremont has sent a letter to the Society of California Pioneers, returning thanks for resolutions asking that he be placed on the retired list of Major-Generals of the United States Army.

S. Morelli, an Italian candy peddler, committed suicide in the attic of 1315 Powell street Wednesday morning, by shooting himself in the head. He was 50 years of age. Despondency was the cause of the act.

Christian H. Pope, the ex-husband of the woman whose kitchen stove was blown up by dynamite on Tuesday last, has been arrested and charged with an attempt to murder. The circumstantial evidence against him is strong.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has elected the following officers: Charles Crocker, President; Charles F. Crocker, Vice-President; N. T. Smith, Treasurer; J. S. Willcutt, Secretary; Timothy Hopkins and W. V. Huntington, Directors.

Major H. W. Hall, Postoffice Inspector for the Free Delivery Service, talks of giving San Jose a free delivery service, establishing a station at the Market street ferries and making an increase of 25 per cent. in the number of carriers in San Francisco.

The Market-street cable road annual election resulted as follows: Leland Stanford, President; C. F. Crocker, Vice-President; N. T. Smith, Treasurer; J. S. Willcutt, Secretary; W. V. Huntington, Director. The officers for the branch and leased lines are the same as last year.

Presiding Judge Hunt has issued an order requiring a Superior Judge to be present every Monday and Saturday evenings, in the Court-room of Department Twelve, old City Hall; and every Wednesday in the Court-room of Department Two, new City Hall, for the purpose of naturalizing citizens.

Further investigation into the case of James V. Fleming, who was found dead in bed in his room at the Brooklyn Hotel Tuesday morning, with a bullet hole in his forehead and a derringer grasped in his right hand, renders it almost certain that he committed suicide and that the shooting was not accidental, as was at first supposed.

The excursion of the Press Association this season will be to Santa Cruz, July 15th, at 10:30 A. M., by the Southern Pacific Railroad, Fourth and Townsend streets, returning on Saturday morning, July 19th. Editors, publishers and accredited representative of any recognized journal, with accompanying ladies, under the rules of the Association, are entitled to be present.

It is stated that the entire appropriation for the San Francisco public schools during the fiscal year just begun is $750,000, and that the salaries of the teachers and janitors will amount to $725,000. The schools reopened Monday, and many children were denied admission for want of accommodations. In the Gough-street school there were about 80 pupils to each teacher.

The final deposit, $80 a side, for the coming glove fight between Al. Stewart and Jim Hall has been made. The contest is to come off at Harry Maynard's sporting house on next Friday night week. Articles have been signed between Cannon the wrestler, and Pietro Delmas, the champion of France, who is now on his way here from Paris. The style of wrestling will be Graeco-Roman.

The many friends of Thomas Hanna in California and Nevada will regret to hear of his death, which occurred in Pennsylvania on the 20th of last month. Mr. Hanna was one of the first members of the stock board which was started in Gold Hill, Nevada, before an exchange was inaugurated in San Francisco; and he was also one of the first members of the Territorial Council of Nevada. Since then he has been identified with stock speculation and Democratic politics up to the time of his death.

A REMARKABLE MOUNTAIN.—Near Beaver Lake, in the National Park of the Yellowstone, says *The Argosy*, a recent party of explorers came upon a remarkable mountain of obsidian or