DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 20, 1884

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast. Challenges of* TWO TO ONE, *covering points above, extended to local evening paper, remain open for acceptance.*

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THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 120 for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; 100⅜ for 3s; silver bars, 110½.

Silver in London, 50¾d; consols, 100 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 123½; 4½s, 114¾.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 89½@90 cents.

There were very few changes in the prices of the Comstocks at San Francisco yesterday morning, and business was duller than for several days. The general tone of this portion of the market was weak, but there were one or two exceptions to the rule.

By the fall of a scaffold at Modesto yesterday, one man was killed and two others badly hurt.

Two horsethieves escaped from a Constable at Nevada City Monday night, by knocking the officer down.

Orders have been sent from Paris for the occupation of the arsenal at Foochow, if the French demand is refused.

The remains of the late Duke of Wellington were buried yesterday at Strathfield, Eng.

Seventeen workmen were suffocated in an underground canal at Braye, France, yesterday.

An act of German aggression is reported from West Africa.

A. D. Sly, who robbed an express company of $7,000 last February in St. Joseph, Mo., has been captured at Minneapolis, Minn.

Robert Bonner has purchased Maud S. from Vanderbilt, paying $50,000 for the flyer.

President Arthur is in New York again.

A young lady from San Francisco was robbed in New York of $650 Monday.

A death from Asiatic cholera has occurred at Birmingham, Eng.

Further instances of inhuman treatment of insane persons in Pennsylvania are given this morning.

A ship is en route to New York from Barbadoes with cholera on board.

The Michigan Anti-Monopoly State Convention met in Detroit yesterday.

A farmer named David Avery, whose wheat had been sold under execution near Vienna, Ill., shot and killed Eaniel Gage, a neighbor Monday.

The bodies of the two Mormon Elders massacred near Chattanooga, Tenn., have arrived at Nashville.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of New York recommends that funerals be held at night.

At Raleigh, N. C., yesterday, a negro preacher named Wells was killed by a mulatto named Faulkner, whose daughter Wells had seduced.

Mortimer Ward, who was Captain of the famous steamer Brother Jonathan, died in New York Sunday.

The West Point Foundry Association, where the Parrott guns are manufactured, is in financial difficulty.

The anniversary of the birth of the Republican party was celebrated yesterday at Strong, Me., Blaine being one of the speakers.

Convincing proof that cannibalism was resorted to by members of the Greely party comes from Delphi, Ind.

The Sonoma County Fair opened at Santa Rosa yesterday with a fine attendance.

Cleveland's letter, formally accepting the Democratic nomination for President, will be found in the RECORD-UNION this morning.

Fire at Roseburg, Or.; loss, $100,000.

Louis A. Knott, a convicted murderer, was taken by citizens from the jail at Colfax, W. T., Monday night, and hanged.

A THEOSOPHICAL QUARREL.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury* says that Mr. C. C. Massey has resigned his fellowship in the London Theosophical Society. It appears that there has been a quarrel over the genuineness of manifestations by Koot Houmi, a master and adept in the mysteries of which theosophy teaches. Koot Houmi, it will be remembered, is the familiar of Mr. Sennet, whose works on Esoteric Buddhism, giving an account of his progress in its mysteries, have attracted much attention and caused extended debate. It was with Koot Koumi that he held those remarkable communications in the form of correspondence, the letters being transported by some invisible, unreal power, almost instantaneously between the adept and Sennet, although they were a vast distance apart. The astral body of the adept, it is claimed, possesses the power of projection into space, and of making itself known by material manifestations, and thus the masters communicate with their students and disciples, regardless of geographic distances or material obstructions. As the story now goes, Koot Houmi, from Thibet by the astral body, as alleged, sent a message to England, the grave philosophy and subtle reasoning of the learned disquisition commanding the profound regard of the recipients.

If the fact was as stated, then a miracle—as men usually understand miracles, but which to theosophists are commonplace—had been performed. Certainly, if the usual proofs required to substantiate any claim could be made of the transmission of the essay by the means alleged, then the power of the adept would be indubitably established. As if, for instance, it could be shown that the message was prepared or born of thought at a given place and time, and delivered by the astral telegraph at a place far distant from the first, and at a time inconsistent with the possibility of material transmission. Of course belief must be founded on some evidence similar to this. Faith in mere declaration, unaccompanied by proofs of the power, could not be expected. Now, in the case in hand, the correspondent of the *Mercury* asserts that it has turned out that Koot Houmi's message was a garbled copy of an essay written by Mr. Kiddle, of New York, who is not a Theosophist, and that the essay had been printed in this country in certain journals. Mr. Massey demanded explanations, and when these came they were unsatisfactory. It was said "Koot Houmi had not properly impressed the *chela*, or student; the *chela* had got hold of the wrong thoughts, and Koot Houmi had neglected to read what the student had written out." But this explanation was altogether displeasing to Mr. Massey, and he resigned, and eschews belief in Koot Houmi and his powers. It will be a matter of no little curiosity to learn what is said on the other side, and how the sincere Theosophists will reply to Mr. Massey's assault, which his resignation really mounts to.

HIS THIRTEEN REASONS.

J. H. Ecob, whose name was prominently connected with the Independents, has written to the *Christian Union*, in response to its earnest request to know why he declared for Mr. Blaine. Mr. Ecob's long reply may be summarized in paragraphic order into the following reasons for supporting Mr. Blaine. Because of belief in the man from a twelve years' acquaintance with him as a neighbor, friend and citizen. Because of the truth of his character. Because of the method of his nomination, it being a fine illustration of the best characteristics of the American system. Because Blaine is a man of genius and learning. Because he is a Christian man. Because he is a man of power. Because he has always been, not quietly, passively, but aggressively and openly for the right. Because he has always steadfastly resisted the monarchic, aristocratic ideas. Because he had the courage to champion American citizenship. Because he appreciates, as few of our statesmen seem to, the scope and significance of American nationality. Because he is in favor of civil service reform and a pure and just regulation of the nation's interior political economy. Because he does not believe this country is merely a business man's convenience and servant, but that it has an essentially ethical character and a high moral purpose in the world. Because of the principles and party back of the man—"the attempt to cry down the distinctions between the two great parties is utterly vain with men at all conversant with the history of the past twenty-five years. Strike a line down through that history, and you find on the right hand the Republican party and every great moral victory which the nation has gained. On the left is the Democratic party in unfeeling hostility to every moral movement. Principles abide, and every principle has a following after its own kind. Names may change, and there may arise imperative reasons for purifying a party organization, but no lapse of time, no juncture of circumstances, can ever induce an intelligent, conscientious Republican to go over into the other camp."

TH CITY BONDS AGAIN.

We recently ca' ed attention to the fact that some five hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city of Sacramento were held in California. We raised the inquiry whether or not these bonds were assessed and taxes paid upon them by residents of this State. We pointed out the fact that Daniel Meyer had been a large purchaser of these bonds. We raised the inquiry, does he pay taxes to the municipality where he resides, and the State of California, on these bonds? If he does not, the matter should receive early and complete judicial investigation. We are more than anxious such investigation should be had. There are allegations of actions on the part of Mr. Meyer too specific not to be probable, and entirely too significant. to be lost and smothered up. If Mr. Meyer has been using money, as there seems to be reason to believe he has, to control public influences touching the disposition of this people toward the city debt question, we should be most happy to see the matter thoroughly investigated in a Court of competent jurisdiction, and when such opportunity arrives, we will be specific to the heart's content of all whom it may concern.

GENERAL BUTLER has given to the country the text of his speech, or letter of acceptance—the dispatches call it first one and then the other. It gives us no new light upon the political situation. The General devotes himself liberally to the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and metaphorically takes its scalp-lock. He excuses his sitting in the Convention, and then accepting an adverse nomination, but it is a rather lame defense. He does not spare the Republican party, and has a hearty growl about it. He appears to have faith in nothing but himself. He bids for the votes of workingmen, but on just what grounds he would have wage-winners separate themselves out from all other men and club together to gratify General Butler is not clear. He is the nominee of a party, to be sure, but his figure is larger than that of the organization, the managers of which do not dream of securing a single electoral vote for the General. His candidacy will depreciate the Democratic prospects, and that is the chief significance Butler has in the campaign.

YELLOW FEVER has broken out again in Mexico, in a northern State and with unexampled suddenness. It has appeared in a number of interior cities simultaneously, while at the seacoast no fever prevails. This establishes the fact that the germs have been propagated by last year's burials at Hermosillo and adjacent towns; the earth, indeed, is breeding the germs above the bodies of the victims of the fever of last year. Hermosillo is, unfortunately, directly connected with California by rail, and is but a few hours' ride from us. The Mexican frontier is a long one, and it is hardly possible to establish such barriers as will prevent fugitives fleeing to our side of the line. Thus the chances of the disease reaching the southern Territories and California continue very great. No precautions that can be taken should be neglected to keep the infection as far away from our doors as is possible.

COLONEL BABCOCK, a California delegate to the National Prohibition Convention, has returned and unbosomed himself to a San Francisco reporter. The Colonel is a shrewd observer and an able campaigner. He admits frankly that St. John and Daniel have no prospect of securing even one Electoral vote, and expresses himself as believing that Mr. Blaine's election is assured. The plank of the Prohibitionists in favor of unrestricted immigration he admits is very damaging to the party in California. The Colonel is undecided as to just what should be done by his party. He ought to be able to see clearly that it is folly to run an Electoral ticket here. The California Prohibitionists should follow the example of their brethren in Indiana, Georgia and Mississippi.

THE report of the appearance of cholera upon the Pacific coast comes from a southern port. It is not, as the dispatches say, inexplicable how a ship could bring it so far, or that a vessel should come to a small place in Tehuantepec from an infected port of Europe. The commerce of the world moves through so many and devious channels now that infectious disorders are likely to be transported to and from any and all parts of the globe. We may escape cholera this year in California, but there is almost absolute certainty that another season will bring it to the northern coast. Its journey has been successfully stayed but once—when France barred the way. But that was long ago, before the means of communication were so plentiful as now.

JAMES PAYN, the novelist, advises young authors not to publish their works anonymously. That is good advice. Anonymity is apt to lead to slipshod work in the beginner. As Payn says, "If there is any personality worth credit, take it, or some one else will claim it." Yes, and if there is no merit in your work, the sooner you find it out the better, and the sooner will your errors be corrected.

FRANCE and China are pretty certain to go to war. China will neither consent to arbitration, nor to pay indemnity. She is in the wrong and will certainly be whipped, and there is no nation to whom the task of punishing her so appropriately belongs as to France. China impudently interfered in the Tonquin matter and burned her fingers, and deserves whatever France may allot to her now as a reward.

THE San Francisco *Examiner* joins with the Oakland *Times* in declaring that Mr. Blaine and his friends started the scandal about Governor Cleveland. Both papers know the statement to be untrue. The scandal was born of a Democratic source, and has received no momentum or encouragement from the managers of the Republican campaign.

FOUR cartoons are before us, published March 9, 1861, by *Harper's Weekly*. Each one is in ridicule of Abraham Lincoln concerning his trip to Washington to take the oath of office as President of the United States.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

ESCAPE OF HANDCUFFED HORSE-THIEVES AT NEVADA CITY.

Railroad Accident Near Emigrant Gap—San Francisco Money Market—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Escape of Two Handcuffed Horsethieves

GRASS VALLEY, August 19th.—On Friday of last week two men, giving the names of George Shield and William Lyndall, were arrested at Auburn, and brought here by Marshal Reynolds and Constable Townsend, of this place, on a charge of horse stealing, near Washington, in this county. They had their examination before Justice Davis yesterday, and were by him held in $1,000 bail to appear before the Superior Court. Not being able to furnish the bail they were sent to the county jail, at Nevada, in charge of the officers, to await their trial. Arriving at the jail the officers were unable to find either jailor or any other officer around the place. Marshal Reynolds started to look for the jailor, and left Constable Townsend in charge of the prisoners, who were handcuffed together. Townsend, it seems, was recrossing the street with the prisoners behind him, when one of them struck him in the head, and rendered him insensible. They then ran off, and were able to escape in the darkness. Lyndall is about 26 years of age, of a light complexion, five feet ten inches in hight. Shields is about 25 years old, dark complexion, and about five feet six inches in hght.

Self-Defense Proved—Joint Senatorial and Assembly Convention.

MARYSVILLE, August 19th.—On the 16th inst. a Chinaman was brought to town from Sutter county. On the 17th he died. It was discovered that he had a wound on top of his head, and another on the back of his neck. By an inquest and autopsy, it appeared that the wounds were inflicted by a hatchet, in the hands of another Chinaman named Ah Wee, on Hout's place, Sutter county. To-day a preliminary hearing was had in Yuba City, when it appeared that the dead man was the aggressor, and that Ah Wee inflicted the wound in self-defense. Ah Wee, who had been arrested, was discharged.

The Yuba and Sutter Counties Joint Judicial, Senatorial and Assembly Convention will be held in Marysville on Saturday, the 23d inst.

Opening of the Sonoma County Fair.

SANTA ROSA, August 19th.—The Sonoma County Fair opened to-day with a far better attendance than in any former year. The pavilion already presents a fine show of fruits, etc., and by to-morrow it will be greatly improved.

On the track, first came the running race for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile dash. Out of eight entries four entered: Estill, H. Peyton, Cits and Arthur, Jr. Estill won in 1:16¾, H. Peyton second, Cits third. In the trotting race, three in five, for the three-minute class, for a purse of $500, of the four entries two started—Joe Atherton and Blanche. The first heat, without a break by either, was won by Joe in 2:28¾. He took the next two heats in 2:31¾ and 2:32¼, Blanche breaking badly in both, but taking second money.

On Thursday will be the baby show and good track sport, but Friday will be the big day, when the 2:27 trotting class go, with Anteo, Rarus, Jr., Adrian, Sister, Olivette and Tump Winston will go, with a trot for $500 to come after.

Suspended for One Month.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19th.—The Board of Education suspended Professor Sanger, of the Girls' High School, for one month, on complaint of Father Gallagher, for introducing religious topics in the history class, and ordered a further investigation.

San Francisco Money Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19th.—The general demand for money is quiet, because general business is dull; but the special demand for wheat and other purposes is quite urgent, in fact rather more than lenders care to gratify or have the ability to meet. The general rate for money is 8 per cent., with more or less commercial business both above and below that rate. The savings banks are continuing to loan on city property at 6@7 per cent. The demand for New York exchange is light, and the rates are weak at 15@10c. per $100 for sight drafts and 20c. for telegraphic transfers. Sterling bills on London are given at 49½d. for bank drawing, and 50d. for mercantile paper. Refined silver is in light supply at 14@14½ per cent. discount. Mexican dollars are in good supply at 89@89½c. apiece.

Fatal Fall of a Scaffolding.

MODESTO, August 19th.—About 12 o'clock to-day the scaffolding on the Tuolumne bridge here fell, precipitating three men into the river. E. W. Jones, Superintendent of the Pacific Bridge Company, had his leg broken above the ankle. Wm. Tull, a laborer, was drowned. His body was recovered at 1 o'clock. James Hernan had his head badly hurt by striking on the scaffolding. The Coroner is now holding an inquest.

Railroad Accident.

EMIGRANT GAP, August 19th.—The engines of train No. 6, west-bound freight, had been doing considerable switching on the new steam wagon side track, and got completely out of water. They sent a flagman back through the woods, so as to save time, as they had to return very near to Emigrant Gap for water. The flagman did not get up in time to flag the trains, and the work train, coming down, ran into the engines, smashing them up, and considerably injuring a fireman named Dilley, but not seriously.

NEVADA.

Still Alive.

VIRGINIA, August 19th.—W. M. Brennan, shot in the abdomen at Carson last Saturday night, is still alive this evening, but there is very little hope of his recovery.

UTAH.

A Bank in Trouble—Mine Held by Force—Girl Poisoned.

SALT LAKE, August 19th.—The First National Bank of Livingston, Montana, is in trouble, owing to the sudden departure for parts unknown of Cashier Fogarty with a large amount of money.

The Charles Dickens mine, at Bonanza, Idaho, one of the richest mines in that Territory, is being forcibly held by the miners for their wages.

Ella T. Murden was poisoned at Middleton, Idaho, on Thursday last, and it was given out that she had suicided. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Waterbury, with whom she lived, and several young men residing in the family, were arrested on a charge of having murdered the girl.

OREGON.

Disastrous Conflagration and Loss of Life.

PORTLAND, August 19th.—The town of Roseburg, Or., was visited this morning by a very heavy fire. The flames were first seen issuing from the office of the Metropolitan Hotel, and the building was soon enveloped in a mass of flame. The fire spread rapidly from the hotel, and crossing the street destroyed a number of buildings. Among those burned are Belfre's jewelry store, Cadly's barber shop, Moore's saloon, Haynes' store, Demotta's barber shop, and damaged the Douglas Bank badly. Caro Bros.' warehouse, Stanton's warehouse, James Kulak's store and Sheridan Bros.' hardware store were also burned. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. All the guests of the Metropolitan Hotel lost all their clothing, many having considerable money and valuables. The guests barely escaped with their lives. In an effort to save the guests of the hotel Louis Seigler, the proprietor, lost his life, his body being burned to a crisp. Mrs. Nelson Johansen was so badly burned that she soon died. Her husband and daughter were also severely burned. The United States Signal Office and all the instruments were entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Murderer Hanged by Citizens.

PORTLAND, August 19th.—Several months ago Louis A. Knott murdered Wm. Higgins near the town of Pullman, W. T. Higgins was a young man, and owned a ranch. The evidence at the trial showed that Knott desired to obtain possession of some money owned by Higgins, also a piece of land. After the shooting, Knott dragged the body some distance, and buried it in a grave. Higgins was missed and search was made. The body was discovered, Knott arrested and tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. A stay of execution was obtained, and an appeal taken to the Territorial Supreme Court. This gave the murderer nearly one year's lease of life. There was a very bitter public feeling against Knott, and the citizens seemed out of patience awaiting the law's tedious course. Last night about sixty masked men marched in a body to the Colfax jail and demanded the surrender of Knott. The officers refused, but were quickly overpowered and the keys taken. The doors of the cell were unlocked and Knott dragged forth. He was taken out of the jail yard and hanged. The crowd dispersed soon after, leaving the body hanging. Those participating in the lynching are said to be among the best citizens of the county. Their names are not known, but it is generally understood who took part. The lynching causes great excitement.

MONTANA.

A Desperate Struggle Between Man and Wife.

BUTTE, August 19th.—A. M. Westlake, a hotel keeper, attempted to stab his wife this morning. She clinched with him, and a desperate struggle ensued, when they fell to the floor of the veranda. The railing broke, and they both fell to the sidewalk, a distance of fifteen feet. The woman was seriously injured, and may die. The man was arrested, when he cut his throat with a penknife, inflicting fatal wounds. The row was the renewal of a previous difficulty.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Instantly Killed.

VICTORIA, August 19th.—John Morgan, a native of Liverpool, while removing planks from the coffer-dam around the Umatilla to-day, was struck by a falling timber, knocked into the scow alongside and killed instantly. He was 30 years old, and leaves a widowed mother. He had not been in Victoria long.

CARD FROM JUSTICE LIENING.

Concerning the Case of J. F. Martin, Before the Governor for Pardon.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: An article appeared in your paper of Friday, August 15th, headed "Pardoned by the Governor," of one J. F. Martin, upon the statement of Hon. T. J. Hart, of Colusa, and says that the facts are as follows:

That, about three months ago, Martin and a neighbor had a fight, during which the former cut the latter with a knife. Martin was arrested, taken before a Justice of the Peace, found guilty, and sentenced to 500 days in the county jail. Prior to that time he was regarded as a peaceable, law-abiding citizen. The man he cut was but slightly injured. Martin has a wife and several children, who before the trouble were supported by his daily earnings, and since his incarceration in prison, have lived upon the charity of the community. The petition presented by Mr. Hart bore the signatures of hundreds of the best citizens of Colusa, together with those of the officials of the county.

The real facts are as follows: In the Justice's Court of Colusa township, of the county of Colusa, State of California, People vs. J. F. Martin, a complaint was made against the above defendant of an assault upon J. Grover, an officer, with a deadly weapon (a knife), in the theatre at Colusa, May 19, 1884; defendant brought into Court by warrant May 20th; examination set for May 22, 1884, when defendant, by his counsel, asked to be permitted to plead guilty to a simple charge of assault, which plea was granted, and defendant pleaded guilty to charge of assault and waived the legal time for judgment; the Court examined several witnesses as to the aggravation of the case, and the facts related by said witnesses are as follows:

That said defendant on the above day, in the Colusa theater, during a play created a disturbance. The officer, J. Grover, asked defendant to be quiet, and said defendant refusing to comply, the officer, J. Grover, put the defendant, together with two others, out of the theater.

When, some time after, the defendant promised to be quiet the officer allowed him to come back. Defendant asked the officer for his hat, and when he was in the act of passing defendant's hat to him, said defendant made a thrust with an open knife in his hand, which was unobserved by the officer, the knife striking under and back of his left arm, penetrating his body some three-quarters of an inch. Defendant also made over six cuts in the clothing of complaining witness, some of them through to his body. It was vicious, willful and premeditated, and was a case of felony, and defendant should have been sent to the State Prison, but was permitted to plead to a lesser charge. A fine of $500 was imposed, and he was committed to the charge of the Sheriff until paid.

It is not true that he is a quiet and peaceable citizen, for I find three charges of misdemeanor at different times against him, and in one or more he attempted to use a knife, and was not justified in so doing. It was simply an accident that Grover was not killed. He has a family—wife and four children; is one of our best citizens, a merchant and a peace officer. Said trouble did not arise from a quarrel or fight, but as I have above stated.

Defendant has a young, healthy wife and *one* child, not *several* children. She receives at present $10 per month from the county. I am surprised at Mr. Hart's statement to the Governor in the above case, to induce him to release said defendant upon misrepresentation. If Mr. Hart has made the above, referred to by me in this article, I must say it is not true, nor any part of it, and he was not ignorant of the facts. I am sorry that any person should so far forget his duty towards his Excellency, the Governor of the State, as to make such gross misstatements. I certify the above to be true and correct. JOHN H. LIENING,

Justice of the Peace in the above case.

Colusa, August 16, 1884.

[NOTE.—Governor Stoneman stated yesterday that he had not pardoned Martin, but had merely taken the matter under consideration.—EDS. RECORD-UNION.]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Names of Persons to Arrive from the East this Morning.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CARLIN, August 19th.—The following overland passengers passed here this morning, to arrive in Sacramento August 20th: Dr. C. C. O'Donnell and wife, San Francisco; George W. Cassidy, Nevada; J. E. Root and wife, San Francisco; F. E. Morse, New York city; Dr. Thomas Flint, Miss Sarah Flint, M. H. De Young and wife, San Francisco; C. M. Allen and wife, Maine; W. A. Teegarten, New York city; George Greenzweig, J. A. Wilkins, Al. Hayman, San Francisco; Bishop Foss, wife and daughter, Minneapolis; Mrs. William Crites and daughter, San Jose, Cal.; Edwin V. Smith, Mrs. F. Smith and daughter, T. J. Stack, San Francisco; G. Howell, wife and child, Kelton, Utah; J. S. Patterson, Cincinnati, O.; W. Moberry and wife, Kelton, Utah; H. S. Campbell and wife, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. Jaubock, England; E. C. Mix, R. Sonnomb, New York; Jacob Kahnweilar, Butte City, Mont.; G. P. Burgess, New York city; George E. Hutchinson, Colorado; A. Dein and wife, Ohio; Miss L. A. McNamara, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. S. Church, Wells, Nev.; also, 47 emigrants, including 32 males, to arrive in San Francisco August 21st.

MOJAVE, August 19th.—Passed Mojave to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: Mrs. J. E. Hood, Denver; W. Hood, J. S. Elliott, Santa Monica; J. M. Wentworth, Oakland; C. B. Robinson, Santa Monica; Miss M. E. Collins, Merced; J. W. Allman, Oakland; J. W. Merriam, Newegan, N. Y.; W. S. Goucher and wife, San Francisco; Mrs. M. A. Forster, Los Angeles; Louis C. White and wife, San Francisco; Abe Henderson, Globe City; Phil. C. Bauer, Tucson; D. S. Barber, Bisbee; Miss N. G. McDonnell, Riverside; John G. Wollner, Chicago; Chris. Lawritzon, San Francisco; also, 55 immigrants.

MOJAVE, August 19th.—The following overland passengers passed via The Needles August 19th, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: Miss Smith, The Needles; D. D. McDonald, A. J. McDonald, Ashfork; M. Coates, St. Louis; E. Reinhart, Kansas City; G. Bertling, Little Rock; G. Sweigart, Carlisle, Pa.; F. Kammeller, Cincinnati; A. Grinnell, Prescott; also, 15 immigrants.

WHY THE GIRLS DISLIKE ELECTRICITY. And when night approaches darkness never settles down upon the scene, for grounds and streets are flooded with electric light. Young men and maidens, by the way, frown ominously upon this invention of modern times. Good-by to whispers in shaded corners, or tender looks unseen by any but the one for whom they are meant, when the electric light sends its searching beams into every nook and cranny, and defines even shadows with such clearness and accuracy as to make concealment impossible. The same cry goes up from Mount Desert, and will soon be heard from Narragansett pier, the very strongholds of flirtations and stolen joys. "Electricity has spoiled our lives," they say, "turned romance into commonplace, poetry into prose and made piazza corners a delusion and a snare."—[Newport letter.

EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE.—Albert A. Larson, of Kirkham, Ia., in expressing his gratitude to the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam, writes: "I firmly believe my wife would have died of consumption, if not for the timely use of your Balsam."

The Lower Lake *Bulletin* says: Phillipi Rossi, our pioneer Italian gardener, has raised some very large onions this year. One weighs 4¾ pounds, and is 21 inches in circumference. Another is 4 pounds in weight.

MR. JOHN LANE, of Hyde Park, Cook county, Ill., aged sixty, states that after six months' suffering with gout and rheumatism without relief, he finally tried St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, and was cured.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER

FORMALLY ACCEPTING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Cordial Approval of the Platform—Opposition to the Re-election of a President.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

ALBANY (N. Y.), August 19th.—Governor Cleveland's letter, formally accepting the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility, which, in its acceptance, I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Convention, and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people, needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the Government, the chief executive is bound faithfully to enforce; or when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced. We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such, when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to

CONTROL THE PEOPLE INSTEAD OF REPRESENTING THEM.

Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country, and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people, when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free thinking men is, or can be, determined by the shamelessness of their suffrage. When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number, to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballots, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge the truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrages shall be together free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand, and of the means to this end, not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution.

DISQUALIFYING THE PRESIDENT FROM RE-ELECTION.

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action, which must characterize a government by the people.

SOP THROWN TO THE WORKINGMEN.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital of the wages of labor, the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our working men are not asking unreasonable terms, but as intelligent persons they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the needs of the employers and employes should alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come, acknowledge allegiance to our Government and add to our city population, yet, as a means of protection to our workingmen, a different rule should prevail concerning those if they come or are brought to our land, who do not intend to become Americans, but will injudiciously compete with those justly entitled to our labor. In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil, and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman, a proper care for the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions. None of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupt influences which seek to pervert the beneficial purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury. In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of the governmental control and those which can be more fully left to the moral sense and the self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Time honored customs, unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any one of our people, which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The commerce of a nation, to a great extent, determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered within the limits of the Constitution. The General Government should so improve and protect its natural water-ways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The people pay the wages of the public employes, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of the affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in the Government employ should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected, the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved, public employment will be open to all who demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for place under the Government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their place, instead of rendering a patriotic and honest return to the people. I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, and a prompt response to the needs of the people as they raise, and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests. If I should be called to the Chief Magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who, I believe, will always bless honest humanity and favor in the conscientious discharge of a public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Colonel William Vilas, Chairman, and D. P. Bestor and others, members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

THE "SUN'S" OPINION OF THE ABOVE.

NEW YORK, August 20th—A. M.—The *Sun* says: Cleveland has written his letter of acceptance, and we print it elsewhere. It has the merit of comparative brevity, but no other that we can discern.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The stories that Governor Foster of Ohio is embarrassed are untrue.

It is believed that the California railroad pool will be dissolved in ninety days.

The burial of the Duke of Wellington took place yesterday at Strathfield, Eng.

A Shanghai dispatch says there is no prospect of settling the difficulty with France.

A committee has declared that James French, implicated in the Dublin scandal, is shamming madness.

Philip A. Bell, of California, has been appointed honorary Commissioner from California to the World's Exposition at New Orleans.

Civil service examinations will soon be made in Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas and Wisconsin.

The following California Postmasters were commissioned yesterday: Alexander Brown, Milton, Cal.; Sarah A. Robinson, Sierra Madre, Cal.—both fourth-class offices.

Orders have been sent to Patenotre, French Minister to China, and Admiral Courbet, directing them to occupy the arsenal at Foochow if the French demand is refused.

Mortimer Ward died in New York Sunday, aged 54. He was Captain of the famous steamer Brother Jonathan, and afterwards was interested in mining property in California.

Dispatches from managers of the leading Clearing-houses in the United States show the total clearances for the week ended August 16th to be $681,547,568, a decrease of 31.15 per cent.

The recent explosion at Kazan, Russia, by which ten persons weae killed and several buildings burned, is attributed to Nihilists. It is now stated the number of killed will aggregate 100.

Seventeen workingmen were suffocated yesterday at Braye, France, owing to an accident on the underground canal intended to connect the rivers Oise and Aisne, in which they were employed.

The Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association of Brooklyn has offered premiums of $2,500 each for Jay-Eye-See and Phallas to trot against time August 26th. After this trial Jay-Eye-See and Phallas will go West.

A special dispatch from Washington county, Georgia, says: The gold mine in Lincoln county has been purchased by a company. Extensive preparations have been made for carrying on the work. This mine has yielded a quarter of a million dollars since the war.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICE GIRLS IN Millinery Department. Apply WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. au20-3t

WANTED FOR STATE FAIR—AN ENERgetic man to push the sale and exhibit four lines of the most staple and saleable household necessaries on the market. Goods are absolutely necessary in every household. The right man will be given an opportunity of making a fortune. Small cash capital necessary. Goods are on exhibition at Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco, and are having a splendid sale. Business will be permanent. Send full address and name to J. D. SLATER & CO., Manufacturers and Sole Agents for Johnston's Fluid Beef, 235 Kearny street, San Francisco. au20-1plw

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF GOOD Mules, with Spring Wagon and Harness nearly new, will be sold cheap. Inquire at the Rocklin Meat Market. au20-3t* HENRY PROSSER.

FOR SALE—A FIRE NEW WAGONETTE; will carry 12 passengers; will be sold at a bargain as the owner has no use for it. Inquire at WILSON'S STABLES, K street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento. au20-2w

FOR SALE—AT $20, A WINDMILL. INquire corner Twenty-sixth and N streets, or at the Sacramento Planing Mill, corner of Front and Q streets, of H. H. KING. au20-1w*

TO LET—NO. 822 P STREET, THE former residence of Mr. Goodhue; house contains 9 rooms, bath and gas; nice garden; rent very reasonable. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. au20-6t*

$12,800. FARM FOR SALE—640 ACRES grain land; good house, fair barn and fences; small orchard; located six miles from railroad and eight miles from boat landing. For particulars apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. au20-6t&wlt*

THREE SECOND-HAND WRIGHT Pianos, $90, $100 and $150. Two second-hand Squares, $125 and $135. Five second-hand Organs (Mason & Hamlin), $75 and $80. One Clough & Warren, $85. One Burdett, $110. Great Bargains at F. R. GIRARD, Piano Store, corner Seventh and J, Sacramento. au20-

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

D. J. SIMMONS,.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

[This Theater advertises in RECORD-UNION only.]

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Many Turned Away, Unable to Gain Admission!

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