SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 158. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1884. WHOLE NO. 10,408.

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Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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(Successors to LYON & BARNES),

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Subdues Inflammation | Controls all Hemorrhages, Acute and Chronic. | Venous and Mucous.

INVALUABLE FOR

BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET, etc., etc.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

It is the Ladies' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, its action upon these is most remarkable.

Toothache, Facenche, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, are certainly cured by

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RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS! USED IN HOSPITALS!

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It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

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Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
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Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c.)	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Family Syringe, $1.00.

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PILSENER SALVATOR BEER!

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AFFAIRS AT HOME.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP TALLAPOOSA SUNK.

Severe Storm in New York—Destruction by Fire—Cannibalism Admitted.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Logan "Swinging Around the Circle."

KALAMAZOO (Mich.), August 22d.—General Logan was received with the greatest demonstrations of enthusiasm by the soldiers at the Battle creek reunion. After his speech, he spent an hour shaking hands with the crowds of people.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MICHIGAN CITY (Ind.), August 22d.—The train bearing General Logan was greeted by assembled crowds of citizens at every station through Michigan. The General occupied the brief stops by hand-shaking and remarks of greeting. The principal gatherings were at Kalamazoo, Lawton, Decatur, Niles, Buchanan, Dowagiac and this point. General Logan was everywhere received with cheers and emphatic welcome, especially on the part of the veterans and mothers and widows of soldiers. A Michigan City delegation met the train at the first station east of here, and 4,000 people flocked to the rear car on its reaching the depot. Here an artillery salute and music by the band greeted the incoming train. Dr. M. G. Sherman, a leading citizen, introduced General Logan as the soldier-statesman who had never met with defeat. General Logan spoke of the reputation of Michigan City, and the just cause on the part of its citizens for pride in their homes, the position their place had gained, and the results of their endeavors, and in the diversified industries of their State. In going about he had seen numerous evidences that Indiana was marching apace with the advancing civilization of the country. He had been passing about in this and other States, and the sights greeting him everywhere were something to make every American proud of the grandest republic ever given to man, for it stood in advance of all countries in all that makes a people great. While surveying and appreciating these results, he desired to impress upon his hearers that the people must not merely rest in the satisfaction of what had already been accomplished, but must see that time, energy and industry be applied to maintain the position the country has attained, and still further advancing it. At the conclusion of his speech the multitude gave hearty cheers for Logan, and eagerly jostled against each other in an effort to take him by the hand. The General extended both hands for the purpose. General Logan was attended by General Torrence, of Chicago, and was also accompanied through Michigan and to this point by representatives of the Michigan Soldiers' Organization, one member of the State Government and General R. A. Alger, of Detroit, Republican candidate for Governor. General Logan reaches Pullman tomorrow afternoon, where he will meet a Citizens' Committee from Chicago for Saturday night's reception in the latter city.

Interview with Butler.

NEW YORK, August 22d.—Butler unexpectedly arrived last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Five minutes later F. B. Thurber entered Butler's room and the door was locked for some time. Afterward a correspondent secured an interview with Butler. On the subject of Cleveland's letter he said he had read it, but when asked if he intended replying to it, said: "What part would you advise me to reply to? Shall I assail his position on the tariff question?" In response to another question he proceeded to defend himself against the charge of being a monopolist. "I was never a monopolist," he said. "The principal charge made against me by the independent press, and which is the latest lie which I have an opportunity to nail, is that I am a monopolist in the manufacture of bunting. The charge is manifestly untrue, because a monopoly is a business which is exclusively in the hands of a single party, and anybody that knows enough can make bunting just as well as I can." He was asked what truth there was in the report that he and Chandler had entered into an agreement by which the National Republican Committee should furnish the funds to enable him to make an independent campaign. "There is about as much truth," said he, "in that as there is in the other stories they have printed about me. The Democrats are mad at me for running and want some excuse for attacking me. I am certain that Cleveland will carry more States than Blaine, but he won't get so many electoral votes as the Republican candidate. I begin to believe there will be no choice."

A Deserter from Cleveland to Butler.

PITTSBURG, August 22d.—The *Globe* was probably the first paper in the United States to hoist the name of Cleveland for President, and to predict his nomination at Chicago. Consequently a card from its editor, James W. Breen, published in an evening paper, denouncing Cleveland and declaring for Butler, has created a sensation. Breen is the man who several months ago published a bogus answer from Congressman Hewitt to Mr. Oliver, a Pittsburg iron manufacturer.

A Democratic Estimate of California's Vote.

NEW YORK, August 22d.—The National Democratic Committee received the following letter from San Francisco Tuesday. It is from a prominent Democrat who fully understands the situation in California: "We have every hope of securing the vote of California for our Electoral ticket in November, and many of our people, old astute politicians, put our majority at 10,000. We have never had such enthusiasm displayed this early in the campaign. Our young men are enrolling clubs, which are uniformed and officered as military organizations, and are ready at all times to turn out to parade in her cause. It is, indeed, very gratifying to see the very large numbers of first votes in our ranks, and their enthusiasm and example stimulate the old and conservative members to renewed exertions. Again, we are securing very large accessions of Republican (or rather hitherto Republican) Germans, and one of the features of our late procession was a German club parading with torches and transparencies. This is something hitherto unknown to us here, and is evidence of the good intent of our German voters in this campaign. We are inaugurating a thorough canvass of the State, and when we have tabulated the result we will advise you."

Ex-Speaker Keifer's Friends Kicking.

DAYTON, August 22d.—Another Republican Convention is to be held in the Fourth District within a fortnight. Darke and Miami county delegates contemplate putting in nomination ex-Speaker Keifer, though he is not a resident of that district.

Sending Out the Wrong Documents.

WASHINGTON, August 22d.—Secretary Post, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, discovered to-day that the committee was inadvertently helping along the Republican campaign by distributing Republican documents. The Democratic Committee has been sending out, as one of its principal campaign documents, a speech delivered by Senator Voorhees on the imprisonment of McSweeney, the Irish subject, by British officials during Garfield's administration, and copies of the speech are obtained by the committee by a requisition upon the Senate folding-room. They are delivered to the committee in large quantities, several thousand at a time, already folded and in wrappers, and are addressed by the committee's employes and placed in the mails. It appears to have been the custom of the committee to rely altogether upon the integrity and care of the Senate folding-room officials, and to mail the documents received from them without examination. To-day, however, an employe of the committee discovered, by accidentally opening one of the documents he was about to mail, that instead of Voorhees' speech, the committee was distributing "where they would do most good," a Republican campaign document entitled, "History and Beneficence of Protection," made up of speeches on the protectionist side of the tariff question, delivered in the House of Representatives last winter. An examination followed, and disclosed the fact that all the supposed Voorhees speeches in possession of the committee were copies of this document. Secretary Post went at once to the Superintendent of the folding-room, and took him to task about the matter, and was informed that the substitution of one document for another was an honest mistake. It is not known how many Republican documents were sent out by the Democratic Committee. They, themselves, have no way of establishing the fact.

Political Situation in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, August 22d.—Reports from Virginia indicate that while the campaign has not been opened in that State, efforts are being made to secure a fusion of the straight outs and Readjusters that will probably result in success.

The Connecticut Peace Convention.

NEW LONDON, August 22d.—The Peace Convention at Mystic adjourned to-day, after adopting resolutions calling for the abolition of the military system of Connecticut and of capital punishment. Resolutions were also adopted as follows: That the thanks of the civilized world are due to Gladstone for his efforts to avoid additional bloodshed in Egypt; that any attempt to acquire additional territory by the United States by an armed force deserves the severest reprobation; that we protest against the dynamite policy, and counsel all friends of the good cause in Ireland, or elsewhere, not to use violent threats or carnal weapons, as they delay and prevent success.

United States Steamship Sunk in a Collision.

COTTAGE CITY (Mass.), August 22d.—The United States steamship Tallapoosa sunk off here last night. The survivors landed at Woods' Hole. She collided with a three-masted schooner. She lies with her mainmast and the top of her smokestack out of the water. It is stated that two lives were lost by the disaster to the Tallapoosa.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, August 22d.—The facts of the sinking of the Tallapoosa are as follows: The Tallapoosa, with 140 men and officers, was bound to Newport to take on board Secretary Chandler. At 11 o'clock last night, during a thick fog, three miles northeast of Oak Bluff, Martha's Vineyard, she was struck by the bow of the schooner James S. Lowell, of Bath, Captain Reed, from Baltimore to Portland, with a cargo of coal. Her side was crushed in, and she sank in five minutes in ten fathoms of water. As she went down her whistle was blown as a signal of distress and was heard by the steamer Gate City, which came up immediately, and with the schooner Mary A. Hood, which happened to be in the vicinity, rescued the crew, with the exception of the surgeon and one man, who are said to be missing. The Gate City blew her whistle and the steamer Fish Hawk, which was lying at the wharf at Woods' Hole, sent out her steam launch. The Gate City lay to until 3 o'clock, transferring the crew to the launch. They all landed at Woods' Hole. The Tallapoosa lies on what is known as Squash Meadow Flat, and the smokestack and topmast are alone visible. The schooner James S. Lowell also has on board several of the Tallapoosa crew.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 22d.—The names of those missing from the Tallapoosa were Passed Assistant Surgeon Clarence E. Black and George A. Foster, landsman. Secretary Chandler's personal effects were in the vessel when she sank.

STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

BOSTON, August 22d.—Lieutenant William H. Everett, executive officer, ensign William B. Whittlesey and mate Hugh Kuhl, with 100 men from the wreck of the Tallapoosa, arrived to-night at the navy yard, where they go upon waiting orders. Lieutenant Everett says he believes the Tallapoosa did act in a manner to avoid the line of water which the schooner would cover. He was not on deck at the time of the collision, but from a conversation he has since had he feels convinced that the steamer was in the right. The two vessels, he says, were coming in diametrically opposite directions, head on. The schooner should have kept straight on, and we should have passed to one side of her; but it would seem as though the officers in charge of the schooner were afraid we would not alter our course, and turned their vessel's head from the proper course. Now it is a perfectly easy thing to avoid a fixed point, but when that point keeps bobbing around there is no telling what to do. The very way the schooner struck us would indicate that she had changed her course, coming as she did full head into us, instead of grazing alongside.

OTHER VIEWS.

Statements of others of the Tallapoosa, however, would tend to show that a different set of movements were followed. The general opinion among the sailors is that the schooner was going in such a way as to leave the Tallapoosa the option of passing astern or across her bows. The Tallapoosa chose the latter course, and, in endeavoring to glide in front, was run into by the schooner. Says a sailor boy, who claims to have been in the pilot-house at the time of the disaster, "The Captain, navigator and mate saw the schooner's light, but disputed whether it was a green or red light, and finally the Captain exclaimed, 'Well, do something; turn her one way or the other,' and then we struck."

Lieutenant Everett, Executive Officer, said: Friday morning we went out to look at the wreck, and found only a portion of her main mast and smokestack above the water. I think she can be raised. She is worth it. The launch we found had been removed from its anchorage. We soon discovered a little schooner making off with the boat as booty. We gave chase and got it back. Lieutenant Everett strongly denies the statement telegraphed from Washington, that the Tallapoosa had acquired an unenviable reputation in maritime circles, and says: "I never heard her called 'Old Calamity,' and I have always considered her reputation as very good. She never had any serious accidents, the accident with a schooner, a year or two ago, being excusable."

Ensign Whittlesey says: "There was no confusion. Mr. Gallagher and myself staid on the steamer until she went under, swimming then clear of the eddies, and afterward we swam back and clung to the ridge rope, running from the awning to the mainmast, until the boats took us on board."

Rate War of Railroads Imminent.

NEW YORK, August 22d.—The *Times* thinks another rate war between the New York and Chicago trunk lines is imminent. Is says: Advices from Chicago report that the agent of the Hamburg-American Packet Company has issued a circular to all agents West, offering a commission of $4 on the sale of tickets by rail from Chicago to New York and return, first or second class, in addition to the usual steamship commission of $3. The circular names the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and New York Central roads, and at the office of the company here. Richard & Co. said the circular was the outgrowth of the fierce competition for business in the West, and that the same inducements have been offered to all competing steamship lines. The actual commission paid was greater than the amount named in the circular, as the $4 was a rebate to the ticket-holder. Richard & Co. further stated that their agent in San Francisco had been advised by the New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company that the company was prepared to pay a larger commission than $4 on all passengers booked at San Francisco for New York via Pennsylvania and Chicago. At all the trunk-line offices rates over the counter remain at schedule prices, but outside, in the hands of brokers and scalpers, tickets can be had at a discount of from $2 50 to $5 from the regular tariff to Chicago.

Serious Charge.

NEW YORK, August 22d.—Peter Gomez, the steward of the schooner Julia Baker, whose captain was reported murdered, arrived here to-day, and was arrested. He says that Captain Lewis died, and was thrown overboard; that the mate sold the deck-load of lumber at the Bahamas, and he (Gomez) left the vessel at Orange Key. He does not think any one is responsible for the death of Captain Lewis, and he had no money from mate Walker, but the latter did wrong to sell the cargo. United States Commissioner Shields held him for trial.

No Means of Support Except Faith in the Lord.

CHICAGO, August 22d.—Henry Mohler, G. W. Radcliffe, James McEwan, Fidelia Parker, Mrs. A. E. Pease and Eliza B. Slater were held in bail pending hearing this morning in the Police Court, on a complaint by the Humane Society, charging cruelty to children. It appears that they profess to be leaders of some sort of a religious sect, the character of which is not clearly shown, though from letters it appears that some of the members indulge in the most vicious and licentious practices. Twelve children were found in their possession, the older of whom claim to have been cruelly treated and kept without sufficient food. The prisoners claim to be God's orphans, and say they have no means of support except faith in the Lord. The neighbors say there have been frequent deaths among the little ones.

A Democratic Elector in New Jersey Comes Out for Butler.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—Quite a flurry of excitement is created in political circles by the withdrawal yesterday of Edward F. McDonald, one of New Jersey's Democratic candidates for Presidential Elector. When the State Convention was in session at Trenton a few days ago, and the subject of Elector for the Seventh District came up, there was a scene of such confusion and uproar that the President (General McClellan) could not make himself heard, nor restore order. The row was occasioned by a torrent of words between the friends of McDonald and an ex-Confederate officer, Colonel McInery, who was also a candidate. At last the quarrel was smoothed over, and McDonald nominated, amid great cheering and a sort of love-feast. Now McDonald declines, declaring that he is for Butler, and proposes to take off his coat for him. The Democrats tried to placate him, and reasoned and argued with him, but all to no purpose. He said if his name was kept there, and elected, he would not vote for Cleveland in any event.

Vice-President Oakes to Withdraw from the Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—A *Times'* St. Paul special says: The rumors current for some time past concerning the retirement of Vice-President Oakes from the Northern Pacific, and his acceptance of the position of General Manager of the Union Pacific system are not wholly baseless. Oakes himself, it is true, denies the Union Pacific part of the story, but, quite naturally, says nothing as to his relations with the Northern Pacific Company. The fact is, however, that for some months past there has been a pretty generally accepted belief among well-posted railroad men in this vicinity, that President Harris contemplated some considerable changes in the management of the road and that Oakes would be among the earliest departures.

The Greely Relief Party.

WASHINGTON, August 23d.—Instructions have been forwarded to Commander Schley, of the Greely relief expedition, to discharge all enlisted men under his command who wish to leave the service. The vessels composing the fleet will remain in commission at New York until further orders. It is understood that Lieutenant Emery, commanding the Bear, will be ordered to duty on the new dispatch boat Dolphin as executive officer.

Cannibalism Officially Admitted.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—The following is an authentic extract from Commander Schley's report, now being prepared for the Secretary of the Navy: "In preparing the bodies of the dead for transportation in alcohol to St. John's, it was found that the bodies of six of them—Lieutenant Kislingbury, Sergeant Jewell, private Whistler, private Henry, private Ellis and Sergeant Ralston—had been cut and the fleshy parts removed, to a greater or less extent. All the other bodies were intact."

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—Stocks, after a fractional decline, became strong and buoyant. Union Pacific rose to 56⅞, on heavy transaction. Northwest rose to 160, St. Paul to 88½, Pacific Mail 52½, and Western Union 69½.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—Central Pacific, 44; Burlington, 125½; Northern Pacific, 23⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 55⅞; Northwestern, 105⅞; New York Central, 106⅞; Oregon Navigation Company, 86½; Oregon Transcontinental, 18; Pacific Mail, 112; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco, 29½; Union Pacific, 56; Texas-Pacific, 15½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 104; Western Union, 69½.

NEW YORK, August 23d—Noon.—Stocks strong. After 11 A. M. advanced, but at midday the market was less active. Prices fractionally easier.

NEW YORK, August 23d—3 P. M.—Stocks lower, but after 2:30 o'clock became stronger. The market closed strong.

Murder or Suicide—Which?

PATERSON (N. J.), August 23d.—A mysterious tragedy took place at Little Falls yesterday morning, which may be either a murder or a suicide. The body of a Hebrew, about 25 years old and well dressed, was found under the Morris Canal bridge, and near by were the marks of a struggle in the road and evidence of the body having been dragged under the bridge. In a tree near the spot was found, hanging to the branches, a five-chambered revolver. A bullet-hole was discovered in the stomach of the man. In the pocket of the coat was the following letter:

My name is Sam Lovner. I just run away from murderers. If I will die, please send my body to my home in Chicago, Ill., 331 South Canal street, to Mr. L. Lapkowich.

SAM LOVNER.

I am a Hebrew. Please send letter to my friend to Chicago, to Mr. L. Lapkowich.

The theory in regard to the case is that he committed suicide and threw the revolver away after he shot himself. On the other hand, it is believed that he was pursued by some one who wanted to take his life, and that the letter was short, as it was too dark for him to write.

Surgeon Woodward Dies by His Own Hand.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—A special from Philadelphia says: It now appears that Surgeon Woodward, of the United States army, who was one of Garfield's physicians, and whose funeral took place in Washington Wednesday, died by his own hand. His mental troubles were brought on by over-application. He was very sensitive on the question of suicide, and seemed very anxious to avoid anything that he thought would cast reflection on his family.

Reported Capture of a Cuban Revolutionary Chief.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—The *Tribune* says: A report was brought to this city yesterday by the schooner Cienfuegos, from Cienfuegos and Nassau, that Carlos Aguero, the Cuban revolutionary leader, has been captured at the latter port as he was departing for Cuba with arms and men. The report is not believed by the Cubans in this city nor by the friends of Aguero.

Reward Offered.

NASHVILLE, August 22d.—Governor Bate to-day offered a reward of $1,000 for any or all of the parties engaged in the massacre of the Mormon elders in Lewis county.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, August 22d.—In view of the presence of pleuro-pneumonia, the State Veterinary has sent notice to all owners of infected herds, compelling them to maintain a strict quarantine until notified to the contrary by the State authorities.

The Fire Record.

CINCINNATI, August 22d.—Pollock Wilson & Sons establishment at Sixth and Carr streets, for the manufacture of saddlery, hardware and chairs, was completely burned early this morning. Only active work of the firemen prevented a most disastrous fire, as a large amount of valuable and combustible property was adjoining. The total loss was $50,000; insured.

DETROIT (Mich.), August 22d.—A *Free Press* East Tawas special says: The forest fires which started on the plank road and crossed to the East Tawas road have done great damage to crops, burning the standing grain, hay in stacks, baking potatoes in the ground, and burning several miles of farm fences. Farm buildings were burned in a number of places. The timber lands are now burning, and the wet marshes and cedar swamps are dried up. It is reported that an old lady was suffocated while trying to escape, but the report is doubted. It is estimated that 5,000 acres are on fire and burned over.

The American Turf.

SARATOGA, August 22d.—The five furlongs race for two-year-old non-winners Tenstrike won, Troubadour second, Lulu S. third. Time, 1:03½. The mile and furlong race for all ages Eulogy won, Freda second, Williams third. The six furlongs race for non-winners, all ages, Lady Loud won, Lady Lyon second, Nostanna third. Time, 1:16½. The mile race Wotachamie won, Inspector second, Black Jack third. Time, 1:45.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—Speaking of Freda's defeat at Saratoga yesterday, the *Herald* says: "The one mile and a furlong contest was a great surprise, and resulted in one of the biggest upsets in mutuals seen this summer. Freda, the favorite, led handsomely all the way round to the last furlong post, and was regarded as sure winner, when, to the surprise of the spectators, Eulogy, the rank fielder, shot past her like a ghost, and beat her two lengths. Dividends in mutuals, $28 60."

Heavy Thunder Showers.

NEW YORK, August 22d.—Heavy thunder showers prevailed throughout the Northeastern States yesterday, and there was the usual widespread devastation. Houses were struck by lightning, barns burned, cattle killed, streets flooded, railroads washed out, etc. The lightning struck a dozen houses in New York. Only one fatality is reported.

The Albion Bank Affair.

NEW YORK, August 22d.—The Albion Bank affair and the subsequent developments continue to be the sensation of the hour. Like all defalcations, the story grows worse and worse. Warner is already shown to have squandered half a million of Burrows' money in Wall street, and the bank's safe-door is not yet drilled open.

On What Terms He Will Withdraw.

NEW YORK, August 22d.—A special from Boston says: Butler was recently asked by a Democratic committee on what terms he would withdraw. He replied: "You must get Cleveland to withdraw and nominate Thurman, and stop calling names."

Visitors Prohibited.

NEW YORK, August 22d.—Visitors will henceforth be prohibited visiting the Bear and Thetis at the Navy Yard. It seems that innumerable small mementoes and curiosities of the voyage have been stolen by visitors.

Three Young Ladies Drowned.

NEW YORK, August 22d.—A special from the Catskills says: Three young ladies—Bridget Hayes, Annie Hayes and Mary McCabe—residents of New York, boarding at a Catskill village, were drowned this morning while bathing in Catskill creek.

Damaging Storm.

TROY, August 22d.—A heavy hail and rain-storm occurred here and in this section yesterday afternoon. Several houses were struck by lightning. A number of persons were injured by electric shocks. One was killed and another probably fatally hurt. At Cambridge several houses were unroofed.

Trouble Between White and Colored Miners.

DES MOINES (Iowa), August 22d.—Governor Sherman has, on requisition from the proper authorities, ordered Company C, of Muscatine, to the coal mines in Keokuk county, where serious trouble is reported between white and colored miners.

Free Postal Delivery in San Jose.

WASHINGTON, August 22d.—On October 1st free delivery service will be established at the San Jose Postoffice. There will be five carriers.

Notable Death.

HUNTSVILLE (Ala.), August 22d.—General Pope Walker, first Secretary in Jefferson Davis' Confederate Cabinet, and who gave the order for firing on Fort Sumter, died at his home here this morning, after a brief illness.

Female Boat Race.

NEW YORK, August 22d.—A boat race occurred in the harbor yesterday between Miss Mamie Mooney and Mrs. Thos. Nolan. The former won. Three tugs loaded with men and women accompanied the rowers. There was great cheering at the result.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, August 22d. — Failures through the country in the last seven days, 219, as against 220 last week.

Carpet-Beating.

We have no wish to decry this periodic purification, but merely to point out rules for its better conduct and efficiency. The usual process in households which cannot afford to have it carried out by special agency is first to take up the carpets and sweep the walls and ceilings, and then to wash the floors. While the latter are drying, work must be found for idle hands, and they cannot be better employed than in beating the carpets in the court-yard or back garden, a work attended with a horrid din and cloud of dust. It will not be unavailing, we know, to complain of the noise—no appeal in this direction will gain a moment's sympathy; but we hope more attention will be paid to the other nuisance. When we reflect on the nature of the dust thus raised, we are surprised that sane persons allow to be thus stirred up under their noses all the manifold accumulations of dining-room, bed-room and stair carpets, to say nothing of door mats, etc., into a fine dust, and which, thus dispersed, finds its way again into our houses in a form most readily accessible to our respiratory organs. Indeed, it is fortunate if the dust thus roused is only nauseous and not effective, since the desquamated cuticle of scarlet fever, the scabs of small-pox, the dried sputa of consumptive or whooping-cough patients, living parasites, and hairs from mangy cats and dogs may thus invade our rooms. Carpet-beating, we are aware, is forbidden in public thoroughfares; but it should, in any form, be prohibited within a reasonable distance of dwelling-houses; and for those who cannot afford to pay the small sum required to have their carpets and mats properly cleaned, the authorities should set aside some space, to which, on stated days and at certain hours, persons might bring their carpets and have them beaten, without causing annoyance or danger to themselves or neighbors.—[Lancet.

Our Foreign Element.

As the great mass of the immigration has come since the year 1820, the numbers of the foreign element in the first and second degrees may be estimated with approximate accuracy from the number of persons of foreign birth and parentage given in the census returns of 1880. While 10,138,758 immigrants had landed in the United States from 1820 to the middle of 1880, there were in the country in 1880, 14,955,996 persons of foreign birth, or having one parent foreign-born. If from this sum we take 33,252, the surprisingly large number of persons of foreign birth having both parents born in the United States, who are for all the purposes of this study "natives," we have a population foreign in the first and second degrees of 14,922,744, of whom 6,679,943 were foreign-born. This number still does not represent quite all the new element, since a large number of small children figuring in the census of 1880 must have had parents of the younger generation of the new population born upon our soil. There is no record of these third-degree foreigners, of course, and we must proceed without regard to them, simply assuming that the figures relating to the old stock embrace a certain number, not proportionately large, who belong to the new. We may judge of the relation in which this mass of people of foreign birth and parentage stands to the population which we are accustomed to regard as the leaven of our nationality—the stock to which all other elements are to be assimilated if possible—by comparing it with the white population of native parentage. The whole population of the country, minus persons of foreign birth and parentage, native negroes and Indians, is 28,601,676. This is not much more than half the population.—[J. E. Chamberlin, in September Century.

WILL CLEVELAND WITHDRAW?—Cleveland must decide this matter for himself. He is the nominee of the Democratic Convention, and neither the National Committee nor any other party authority has the power to force him off the ticket against his will. Conflicting influences are undoubtedly at work in his mind, with what result can only be determined by his letter of acceptance or letter of declination. On the one hand, Cleveland must be satisfied that his candidacy is well-nigh hopeless. He fails to find among the Republican bolters the number he expected. The bolt is completely overshadowed by the rebellion of the workingmen and the national Irish element. Defeat stares him in the face, and, if it come, it will be blamed entirely upon him. Hancock, though defeated, saved his character. Cleveland cannot go down with his colors flying. He must endure during three months a terrible humiliation by having his private immoralities paraded before the people, and he will be a ruined man in every sense of the word if he fails of election.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A pensioner at Kingston, N. H., has painted his dwelling red, white and blue, on the patriotic ground that the Government has paid for the house.

Orland, Colusa county, is to have a jail.

FOREIGN FACTS.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

Cholera Reports—Forest Fires in Canada—Salvation Gagged in Switzerland.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

France and China.

PARIS, August 22d.—Admiral Courbet has been instructed to bombard the arsenal at Foo Chow this morning and land a detachment of troops and destroy the war material and stores accumulated there, which are of immense value. This action is intended as a reprisal for the action of the Chinese at Langston. At the same time the French off Kelung have been ordered to occupy the port and coal mines as security for the indemnity demanded by France.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION OPENED.

LONDON, August 22d.—A dispatch from Pekin to the *Times* says: The French legation left Pekin yesterday. A telegraph station was opened here yesterday. This is the first message wired.

THE CHINESE TO INVADE TONQUIN.

LONDON, August 22d.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: China will not issue a declaration of war, but will inform France and the neutral powers that she will regard a repetition of the Kelung incident as an attack on Chinese territory, and as, *ipso facto*, a declaration of war. China will ask other powers, and especially England, to be strictly neutral. The English colony at Hongkong has been the base of operations against Tonquin. China expects that, in case the French attack is renewed, English Consuls will be warned of their duties as neutrals. It is quite certain that the Chinese will immediately cross the southern frontier and invade Tonquin.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKIN.

LONDON, August 22d.—A dispatch from Shanghai to Reuter's *Telegram* says: Viconte Desemalle, French representative at Pekin, immediately after lowering the French flag at the legation, started for Shanghai.

PARISIAN JOURNALS ON THE SITUATION.

PARIS, August 22d.—*Le Paris* denies that reinforcements have been ordered to China. The question whether France will carry the war into the interior, the paper says, is not a consideration. For the present, France will only occupy Foo Chow and Kelung.

Le Temps believes that France has no idea of blockading the open ports of China. If found necessary, it says, those will be chosen that least interfere with international commerce.

Le Temps calls attention to the absence of an actual declaration of war.

PROTECTION FOR GERMAN SUBJECTS URGED.

BERLIN, August 22d.—The newspapers urge the dispatch of a man-of-war to China, to protect German subjects in that country.

FORBIDDEN TO ENTER — WAR MATERIAL LANDED.

LONDON, August 22d.—The *Times'* Foo-Chow special says: The French ships have been forbidden to enter the Takea roadstead.

Seventeen thousand rifles and a quantity of dynamite and gun cotton have been landed. Masked batteries are being erected here.

FRENCH RESIDENTS LEAVING—TROOPS EXPECTED.

LONDON, August 22d.—A *Times* Hongkong special says: The French residents are leaving the city. Two thousand French soldiers are momentarily expected to arrive here from Tonquin.

The Cholera Scourge.

PARIS, August 22d.—Five deaths happened from cholera at Marseilles last night, and two at Toulon. The weather in Toulon is cooler. The public health is improving.

LONDON, August 22d.—A stowaway was landed to-day at Waterford from the British steamship Oran Moore, from Liverpool for Baltimore. He was ill, and was taken to the infirmary. The doctors pronounce the disease cholera, and believe it of the Asiatic type. Three other stowaways landed at the same time are missing.

GENEVA, August 22d.—It is officially announced that there have been no cases of cholera in this city.

ROME, August 22d.—Owing to the prevalence of cholera, the holding of fairs, markets and public festival and processions is forbidden throughout Italy.

PARIS, August 22d.—During the 24 hours ended at 9 to-night, there were fifteen deaths from cholera at Marseilles. At Toulon, two deaths from cholera occurred to-day.

An Ultimatum.

LONDON, August 22d.—An ultimatum has been sent to the Rajah of Tenom, demanding the release, within a fortnight, of the crew of the steamship Nisero, whom the Rajah has held in captivity since the vessel was wrecked last November.

Anarchists Arrested.

BASLE, August 22d.—While the police were attempting to arrest two sons of Herr Pfarr, publisher of the anarchist paper, *Die Freiheit*, a Russian anarchist named Soerawski, armed with a revolver, blocked the doorway to the building in which the men were, and refused to allow the police to pass. A violent struggle ensued, and the Russian was disarmed. He and the sons of Pfarr were thereupon arrested.

Denounce the Modern System of Education.

THE HAGUE, August 22d