DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 30, 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.*

S. C. Beckwith, "Tribune" Building, New York, sole agent for the Eastern States. Wm. Cameron, No. 8 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, special agent for San Francisco and vicinity.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 120½ for 4s of 1907; 113⅛ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84@4 86; 100½ for 3s; silver bars, 110⅛.

Silver in London, 50 11-16d; consols, 100 9-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 124; 4½s, 115.

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

Mining stocks were in better demand at San Francisco yesterday, and prices were generally higher. There was a 10c per share advance from Friday in Sierra Nevada, Union, Best & Belcher, Gould & Curry, Bullion, Exchequer and Yellow Jacket; a 5c per share advance in Mexican and Ophir; 25c per share in Savage, and 20c per share in Hale & Norcross and Challar. The Potosi assessment of 50c per share went on, raising the price from $1 10 to $1 75.

By the sinking of a steamer and barge near Henderson, Ky., yesterday, over twenty-five lives were lost.

In a railroad accident near Greeley, Col., yesterday, ten circus employes were killed.

A hurricane in Indiana yesterday did immense damage.

President Arthur is at Newport.

A fatal case of yellow fever is reported from New York.

The Prohibitionists are making a vigorous fight in Maine.

A split has occurred among the Republicans in the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia.

General Butler addressed his friends yesterday at Williams Grove, Pa.

Demonstrations are in progress in Spain in favor of the temporal power of the Pope.

The Duke of Edinburgh is visiting Dublin.

Germany proposes to raise a corps of soldiers for colonial service.

France is establishing a coal depot on the southeast coast of India.

United States Minister Taft has arrived at St. Petersburg.

Three schooners have been sold at Quebec for smuggling.

Another large sugar firm has failed in Vienna.

Frauds amounting to £80,000 have been discovered in the Egyptian Ministry of Finance.

Cholera caused a riot at Naples Thursday, in which several policemen were wounded.

Two cases of cholera have arrived at Cardiff, Wales, on a steamer from Marseilles.

A member of the Geological Survey named Pomeroy died recently on the north side of Mount Shasta from a mysterious gunshot wound.

S. C. Peck, an old pioneer stage man, died yesterday at Redding.

Fire at Spokane Falls, W. T.; loss, $20,000.

A disastrous conflagration occurred yesterday morning at Portland, Or.

It is again stated that the Piegan Indians in Montana are dying of starvation.

A wealthy Chinese merchant of El Paso, Tex., was married to a respectable creole girl in New Orleans Thursday night.

A cyclone destroyed everything in its path at Huron, Dakota, Thursday.

Hop-picking is in full blast in New York State.

Gold is said to be found in large quantities at Little Rocky, near Rock Point, Mont.

A reunion of Grand Army Veterans was held yesterday in Carbondale, Pa.

Two lines of cable roads will start in Philadelphia to-day.

It is now reported that China is desirous of coming to an agreement with France.

Governor Waller, of Connecticut, declines a re-election.

A serious washout occurred on the Panama Railroad Thursday at Obispo.

Berry Johnson (colored) was hanged yesterday at Shreveport, La., for murder.

The fair at Placerville closed yesterday, and is reported to have been a success in every particular.

The Kentucky Prohibitionist State Convention met in Louisville yesterday.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

"Southern California" is a title familiar at the East; in every community it is a common term. The essays written about it, the glowing eulogies pronounced upon its climate, and soil possibilities; the broad measure of exaggeration that has been indulged in regarding it; the persistent and never-tiring efforts with which its people have advertised it; all have combined to turn to it, not only the attention of men, but the tide of immigration, and to-day the whole region is feeling the impulse of new blood, new energy and enlarged population. Prices of land have advanced, communities have increased in strength, trade has been stimulated to new enterprise, and general prosperity and animation pervades the whole section—notably so that most near to the city of Los Angeles. Passing the exaggeration that has been indulged in by the thoughtless, and which has invariably resulted badly, it is to be said that the people of Southern California have done well in inducing immigration to their counties.

The people of Central and Northern California have done poorly in the same matter. They occupy a region which must be the center of population in California, and which presents far more certain and substantial claims for the incoming immigrant than any other section of the State. Central and Northern California know no droughts; total failure of crops is to those regions unknown; their agriculture is more varied and prolific than that of either of the south or coast regions. Its lands are easier to bring into cultivation, more accessible to market, and generally more desirable. In climate, the valley, foothill, and mountain divisions are more favorable to varied agriculture, and more inviting to commerce and industry. In short, had the same energy been displayed to advertise this section that has been in Southern California, this whole central and nothern section would be just as widely known, and have received just as much benefit—nay far greater addition to its population and material wealth. With possibly a pamphlet or two issued by Colusa county, and possibly some documents by one other county, and a few cheap fly sheets by the Immigration Association excepted, there have been taken by the public no steps to advertise the claims of this section outside of what the newspapers of the counties have done at their own cost. We have had recently some examination and cataloguing of lands made at the cost of several of the counties, but chiefly at the expense of the people of Sacramento city, through the Board of Trade and the Immigration Association; and the settlement of immigrants in northern sections through the latter agency, as the result of the labors, most largely of the Central Pacific Railroad Commission in Chicago.

But these are meager results for all the years past. The time is at hand, when the future of the cities and towns of this State is being settled for all time; where trade and population center now they will remain. The itinerant era has passed, and the formative stage of permanency has been entered upon. What is to be done to settle up given sections should be done now—for there is a chance of some communities suffering, if they longer neglect their opportunities. What we need is a comprehensive, continuous and untiring presentation in truth, and without a particle of concealment or exaggeration, of the advantages and disadvantages of central and northern California. This should not be done by independent action of communities, but by joint effort. We need to work together—to pool our claims and take what comes; we must build up a title valuation in the words "central and northern California," as has been done in "southern California." The communities from Siskiyou to Calaveras, and from the Sonoma line to El Dorado, should covenant together, raise the necessary means, and push this work. In five years' time they can put 200,000 more of desirable people into the counties of this section, give new impetus to trade, advance the value of the whole section, and lessen the burdens of taxation. They have a basis for action that no other section can rival, and claims that are undeniable and need but to be presented.

In another part of this journal some prepared statements of a general character are presented, concerning some of the counties of the central and northern section. It is but a single effort, indicating what may be done if a more elaborate and detailed treatment is entered upon. So far as it could, this journal has for many years been persistent in these presentations of the claims of this section. It has not lost an opportunity to advance the interests of the northern and central divisions, without, at the same time, disparaging the commendable efforts made by our brethren at the south. Nor will we cease in this work. We shall aim to do our full duty as a public journal in this regard, just as we have in the past. Of the matter presented this morning, and which may be accepted as reliable in every respect, we shall make wise circulation, dispatching to many Eastern and European sections a very large special edition of the paper containing it, and giving it as broad circulation as we can, in addition to the reading it will have by reason of our wide general circulation abroad and at home. But we submit that something more is needed, and that the merchants, traders, agriculturists, bankers and manufacturers of the central and northern counties could give nothing more valuable to their communities than some days of undivided attention to the question of ways and means of advertising the two sections jointly, and by a union of forces, for, say the next three years. To that end there should be raised a fund, and it should be placed under the direction of a competent commission and expended with discretion. A convention of representative citizens of northern and central California, and especially of the towns of Woodland, Marysville, Jackson, Chico, Red Bluff, Suisun, Placerville, Colusa, Shasta, Yreka, Yuba City, Nevada, Grass Valley, Folsom, Galt, Sacramento City, Auburn, Willows, Dixon and Ione might well be held in this city during the coming State Fair to consider this subject. To that end we suggest to citizens of those places, and of the counties generally interested, to appoint representatives to such a convention to be held at Sacramento on the second Tuesday of the State Fair.

A COMPLIMENTARY CRITIC.

M. Lourdelet, a French traveler, business man, and a close observer, tells his people, in an address before a business body, "that the Americans have become great producers—a nation that is coming to challenge the French in supplying the markets of the world. The use of machinery everywhere seemed pre-eminently noteworthy. When the Americans have to make 100 or 150 chairs, for example, machinery will carve the arms and backs. In the Faubourg St. Antoine, on the contrary, what a loss of time in the badly-ventilated little shops, where the light penetrates with difficulty, with tools more or less primitive." Or take embroideries, particularly those for upholstery, he was astonished to find that what he offered for $1 20 a dozen was manufactured and sold in America at retail for five cents apiece. "This demonstrates that whenever mechanical machinery is used, we are sure to encounter in the United States a serious competitor, immediate and often triumphant. Ah! but you say to me, 'the taste—the French taste.' Do not be too confident of superiority in this respect. They send to France their agents and their foremen, with instructions to buy, to take the best of our manufacturers as patterns, and they have then only to copy them."

In household decoration he finds we have made rapid development, and reproduced in quite a remarkable manner the most beautiful wall papers, the rarest Cordovan leathers and the richest upholstery. We are even crowding out the French bronzes by our substitutes, though we think that only his politeness, or else his adroitness, prevented him telling how inferior are our bronze products. Yet, he says, we so divide labor that we produce bronze work, silver work and marble chiseling which content us, and injure the French manufacturers. He recites that our workmen in those arts are sent out to Europe by our manufacturers to learn all they can, and is not surprised at the result. In watches, artificial flowers and jewelry, he declares our manufacturing progress to have been marvelous. We may readily concur with him as to watch-making, but must believe that the day is far distant when we can outdo France in jewelry or flower work. But he has the honesty to warn people against the champagne made at the East, at least that he tested in St. Louis, and this is a credit to his frankness and gives us confidence in his general discourse. As to our staple products, and our railway and other development, he makes most complimentary remark, but still notes our commercial depression, and remarks upon its causes. The chief point of all, however, is that here is a keen Frenchman by invitation addressing our business rivals, who warns them that they have no longer a mortgage upon our trade in many articles which the Parisian has heretofore believed could be procured, with any approach to excellence, only in France.

MORBID HUNGER FOR SENSATION.

The *Inter-Ocean* devotes very considerable space to the consideration of the "morbid hunger for sensation" and makes an especial point of the reports of the so-called cannibalism of the Greely party, on the assumption that these reports are given in response to a ghastly taste on the part of the public that demands this kind of mental provender. So far as that particular instance is concerned, the *Inter-Ocean* is wrong. It is not demanded by the public that the press shall crowd its columns with this ghoulish matter. If anyone will take the trouble to canvass his immediate neighborhood he will find that the mass of his acquaintances, if not all, not only refuse to condemn the Greely survivors, but do condemn the press for publication of the sickening details. There is a great deal of excuse made for sensational publications, on the ground that the people demand them, and those who proffer the excuse, and cater to the taste, will occasionally castigate the public for its morbid hunger for sensation. The truth is, the rivalry between newspapers, the close and constant strife to publish *latest* news, and the business competition between publishers, is the chief cause for most of the sensational matter that appears. That this style of publication has perverted public taste to a considerable extent is true. If it has not lowered the decency standards in the homes of the land, it has unquestionably blunted the moral sentiments and dulled the sensitiveness that should stand sentinel at the door of modesty. It may be due, to some extent, as our contemporary asserts, to "so many who find delight in gazing upon the ghastly disfigurement of horror;" but that the press is responsible for the abnormal appetite for the sensational is not susceptible of disproof.

A QUESTION OF PROPRIETY.

The French Assembly has abolished the custom of having each day's session opened with prayer. The act has excited no little debate in Europe. On the part of churchmen, it is taken to be an evidence of the growth of infidelity. But the legislators hold, and it would seem that they have the best of the argument, that there was no contempt of religion in the abolition, but that, on the contrary, it was an act of respect, because prayer is out of place in that body. This is a frank admission—one it is not at all likely our American legislators will readily make. It must have impressed thoughtful onlookers in American legislatures—at least those of California, that the merely formal invocation in the chamber is a mockery. It is very seldom during the putting up of the petition to the Author of being, that either Assemblymen or Senators, by attitude or other demeanor, manifest any regard for the service. It is simply endured, and not reverenced by the majority. Harsh as may be this statement, there can be no successful question of its accuracy, and the reason for it is, as in France, not offensive, but chargeable to indifference and the "out of place" sentiment. When this is the case, prayer becomes a hollow mockery, absolute blasphemy, and should be discontinued. Indeed, it would seem to the non-professors of doctrinal religion, that clergymen would feel their cloth soiled, and their sacred office belittled by disregard of the solemnity that they hold should invest the moments of prayer. Certainly that order and spirit of address to the Deity is not possible in a legislative body that is prescribed for the closet. If the French Assembly paid as little respect to its late chaplains as our own legislators do to theirs, it was an honest and manly act on its part to declare that religious proprieties were violated, and that prayer was out of place in the chamber.

GROWTH OF THE SEXES.

The Anthropometric Committee of the British Association has been at work upon an analysis of the growth of the sexes. Their report contradicts a popular theory. Thus it is shown that the period of most rapid growth is from birth to 5 years of age. From that time both sexes grow alike, save that the girls are a little shorter and lighter. From 5 to 10 the males grow the more rapidly, but from 10 to 15 the conditions are reversed, and between 11½ and 14½ the girls grow taller, while from 12½ to 15½ they are heavier than the boys. But from 15 to 20 the male takes the lead in growth, at first rapidly, then more slowly, and complete their growth at about 23, while girls grow more slowly after 15, and attain full stature at about 20. The report shows that in both sexes there is some growth after attaining full maturity, but with women this ceases at from 23 to 30, except in rare cases, while in men increase of stature occurs all the way to 50 years, and of weight up to 60. But this does not contradict the statement that full-matured growth is complete at about 23. These facts are at variance with popularly-accepted notions in several respects, especially that regarding increase of stature up to the age of 50 years.

THE *Hour* tip-tilts its nose at Miss Emma Abbott's offer of $50,000 for an opera written in the style of "Martha." It sneers, in effect, at the bare idea of a money bribe producing melodious works. Well, why not? It has been the cry that art has been ill rewarded. Here, now, is a lady who understands the secret of advertising down to the dotting of an "i," who says to art, "If it is *in* you, here is money for thy purse." But if it is responded that art will brook no lash, and that it is the child of inspiration and genius, then it is to be replied that where these two do produce a work of worth it cannot demean them to accept the reward and name the youngster after Abbott. All this sentimental twaddle about true art not being equal to labor for human necessities we thoroughly discount. It may not be driven or lashed, but a money offer that will give it opportunities for its own benefit and put bread in its mouth, or give it means to conquer worlds, is not a mean stimulant nor incompatible with the best efforts of genius. We sincerely trust that art will respond to Abbott's offer, and give the sentimental philosophizing about its effeminacy, delicacy and sensitiveness the downright lie.

CONSTANTINOPLE must be a delightful place of residence for the man of thought and action. At this time all political topics are forbidden in debate. You must not engage a friend in any conversation regarding them. You may speak of "the Christian dog," and remark upon the rise of Nile, but not much else. Nor can you write to a friend upon political matters. If you do, your act is certain to be known, and you will be placed under police espionage, for the mails are all opened by the officers of the Porte, and every letter is liable to be unsealed and read by an inspector, while the censorship over the local press is extended to all incoming newspapers also.

OF course in the midst of a cholera epidemic there are many hasty burials, and very many people are buried alive. The horrors of death in the prison of the grave surpass the powers of the imagination. If cremation were the rule, there would at least be the certainty of death. In France recently, at Las Omergues, grave-diggers noticed slight movements on the part of two supposed corpses. By the application of friction the circulation was restored, and the patients recovered. But who can estimate the number who, by the agony of the disease, have been rendered insensible only, and in that state have been hurried under ground?

H. L. HASTINGS, who possesses a remarkably large hymnal library, settles the dispute regarding the authorship of the lines beginning "Prayer is the soul's sincere desire." He finds in his library many books crediting the hymn to James Montgomery, and one edited by Montgomery himself, has the poem in full with Montgomery's claim of authorship printed with it. What the champions of Miss Cresswell (Dawson) will say to this we cannot fancy. The *Current* does not print its promised testimony in favor of Miss Cresswell, but does give Mr. Hastings' proofs of the instability of the lady's claim.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* publishes a half column facsimile of the hand-writing of General Jackson. It looks very much as if this kind of enterprise on the part of the St. Louis journal will crush all its contemporaries. They cannot survive for very shame after this.

A LEPER scare has overtaken New York. This is not surprising. Californians knew it must come, sooner or later. With the influx of Chinese our Eastern brethren must content themselves with all the ill as well as the good of the immigration.

THE "Woman's Journal" has come out emphatically against Cleveland. That settles it.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mysterious Death of a Young Surveyor—Heavy Fire at Portland—Racing News.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Closing Day of the Placerville Fair.

PLACERVILLE, August 29th.—Quite a large crowd gathered at the park this morning to witness the stock parade, which was very good, quite a number of the visitors taking their lunch, with the evident intention of making a day of it. In the afternoon the crowd increased until the grand stand and grounds were black with people, eager to see all there was of the last day's sport. The first event, and one that caused much sport, was the donkey race for a purse of $25, with the entrance added, half mile dash, change riders and go as you please, the last donkey out wins the race. The entrance was $2 50 each. Horace Greely was third, Dick first, Fred Douglass second, Ben Butler fourth. During the race one donkey succeeded in giving his rider a fall, caused by the saddle turning; but, nothing daunted, the rider righted his saddle and beat the winning donkey. The time was about a half hour. As the timekeeper's watch was not wound for so long a race, the nearest estimate is given. The second was a very fine special trotting race, for all stallions making a season in the district, for a purse of $200—$175 to the first, the second to save entrance money. Doncaster won, Alexander second, Eldorado Tom distanced in the first heat. Time, 2:58, 2:51, 2:59½. Doncaster never broke in the third heat, and came in an easy winner. The third was a special colt race of three-quarters of a mile, and was easily won by a three-months' Leidster colt, which showed the qualities of a fine racer, and was sold on the track for $75. The last was a running race for a purse of $200, free for all in the district, half mile and repeat—$125 to first and $75 to second. Betsy Maguire and Felix F. were barred. The starters were Emma (1, 1), Scamperdown (3, 2), Barney (2, 3). Time, :51½, :51. Scamperdown won second money. There has not been the least dissatisfaction, or a single protest entered, and every one seems to feel that the fastest horse has taken the money every time.

At the Pavilion the largest crowd that has attended enjoyed themselves examining the display in the several departments, and commenting on the awards, with which all seem satisfied. Taken as a whole the fair has been a grand success, socially and financially, and too much credit cannot be awarded to the several officers and committees having the management.

The Races at Marysville.

MARYSVILLE, August 29th.—The Thirteenth District Fair has had two more successful fair days than was ever known before here. Yesterday and to-day the pavilion has been the center of attraction, and crowds of people from all the surrounding country, embracing six counties, have visited it, and at the track yesterday 1,500 people were in the grand stand. The first race was the yearling trotting race of a single mile, with three youngsters coming to the starting post. The purse was $300—$150 to the first horse, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. The entries were Toomey's Transit, Taylor's Travato, and Sherman's Maud Sherman. Transit sold in the pools for $20 to $18 for both of the others. Transit won with hands down in 3:08½, with Travato second and Maud Sherman distanced. The second event was a running race, half mile heats, 2 in 3, for a purse of $450. The entries were I. Dowell's Phœnix, F. A. Shaeffer's Wild Bill, A. Downey's Modoc, Geo. Simpson's White Stockings, Chas. Henyon's Grey Tom. The first heat was run in 52 seconds, with White Stockings winner and Grey Tom distanced, Wild Bill second, Modoc third and Phœnix fourth. The second heat was a repetition of the first. White Stockings won the first money, Wild Bill second money and Phœnix third money. The third race was a make up in place of the 2:40 class, for a purse of $300—first horse $150, second $100, third $50. The entries were Brigade, Setting Sun and Sweet Home. They drew positions in the order named. Sweet Home won all the heats and race, Setting Sun second and Brigade third. Time, 2:39—2:36—2:34.

FRIDAY'S CONTESTS.

To-day there were 2,000 people on the track, and pool-selling was good. The 2:30 class was the first race, for a $600 purse. The entries were Adair, Huntress and Belle Spencer. The latter was drawn after the first heat. Five heats were trotted in 2:25, 2:27, 2:29, 2:37 and 2:33. Adair won the 1st, 3d and 5th heats, and Huntress the 2d and 4th heats. The 2-year-old colt race had three entries—Traf's Apex, Sherman's George W. and Harkey's Suttler Boy. Apex won easily, distancing George W. in the first heat. Time, 2:53½—2:57½. The ladies' equestrienne contest had six entries, and there was a skillful contest. To-morrow will be a great day.

The Races at Petaluma.

PETALUMA, August 29th.—There was another big rush to the fair to-day. A cool breeze sprang up in the afternoon, tempering the sun's rays, and the weather was all that could be desired for the races. The announcement that Anteo, the Santa Rosa favorite, would appear upon the track attracted a large number of his admirers. The first event was a running race, selling for a purse of $200, entrance fee; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000, to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value; one and one-fourth mile dash. Of the five named but two started—Patrol and Garfield. It was a fine contest between these two, the horses running side by side the first mile. As they entered the fourth quarter, Patrol pulled away, and won by two lengths in the good time of 2:11¼. The next was a trotting race for district yearlings, for a purse of $150 mile dash, which was won by Catchup, Elise second, J. G. Blaine third. Time, 3:56. The next was a trot for the 2:27 class, for a purse of $1,000. There were six starters: B. B., Tump Winston, Adrian, Olivette, Sister and Anteo. The greatest interest was manifested when the horses were called up for this race. The Santa Rosa favorite was fat and rank, and his admirers expressed great fears that he would not come out ahead of such good trotters as Sister and Olivette. The first heat was won by Sister, Olivette second, Anteo third, Adrian fourth, Tump Winston fifth, B. B. sixth. Time, 2:27¾. In the second heat Sister was first, Olivette second, Anteo third, B. B. fourth, Adrian fifth, Tump Winston sixth. Time, 2:25¾. In the third heat Sister was first and won first money, Olivette fourth and second money, Anteo third and third money, Tump Winston fifth, Adrian sixth. Time, 2:24½. The next race was a special trot between Len Hayden, Sorrel Ben, Oscar, Nighttime and Lucy. The first heat was won by Oscar, Sorrel Ben second, Lucy third, Nighttime fourth, Len fifth. Time, 2:38¾. In the second heat Oscar was first, Nighttime second, Sorrel Ben third, Lucy fourth, Len distanced. Time, 2:36¼. In the third heat Sorrel Ben was first, Oscar second, Nighttime third, Lucy fourth. Time, 2:37½. The fourth heat was won by Sorrel Ben, Nighttime second, Oscar third, Lucy fourth. Time, 2:43. Here the race had to be postponed until to-morrow, owing to darkness.

The Coming Fair at Chico.

CHICO, August 29th.—The Directors of the Third District Agricultural Society are busy making preparations for the annual fair, which commences here next Tuesday, the 2d of September. The large Pavilion is now in order, and marked off in sections. The Butte County Horticultural Society is taking special interest, and will combine its efforts to make a grand display at the fair, and which will afterwards be exhibited at the State Fair at Sacramento. The race track has been put in splendid condition, and quite a number of horses have been in training here for some time. The general opinion is that the exhibition at the Pavilion and the show of stock at the Park will be ahead of any previous fair held here.

Mysterious Death of a Young Surveyor.

YREKA, August 29th.—A messenger has just arrived from the Geological Surveyors' camp in Antelope valley, on the north side of Mount Shasta, bringing intelligence of the death of one of the surveyors, named Pomeroy, of San Francisco, aged 27 years. His horse coming to camp created suspicion of some accident, and after a search of two days his body was found shot through the stomach. His gun, saddle and bridle could not be found when the messenger left, and it is not known whether he was accidentally killed or not. The Coroner will leave for the place, over forty miles from here, and a full investigation will be made. The young man was greatly respected by all. There are various theories concerning the manner of his death, none of which has authoritative foundation. The remains will be brought here for transmission to San Francisco.

[The deceased is supposed to be Howard N. Pomeroy, son of Professor John N. Pomeroy, of the Hastings College of Law, who went north with a surveying party about two months ago. He was educated at Hamilton College, New York, and a civil engineer, and has been engaged in railroad work on this coast, and has also practiced his profession in this city. As there was no other Pomeroy in the party, as far as known, the person referred to in the dispatch must, it is thought, be the son of Professor Pomeroy.]

A Pioneer Dead.

YREKA, August 29th.—S. C. Peck, an old pioneer stage man, aged 68, died at noon at his son's residence. He was agent and cashier of the stage line here for many years, but lately acted as stage agent in Redding.

The Central Pacific Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29th.—United States Commissioner Pickerell is still engaged in the investigation of the Central Pacific Railroad affairs on behalf of the Government. His report will show that the Government is indebted to the company, for the past two years' services rendered for transportation, in an amount of about $250,000 in coin above the company's obligations to the Government. For the first three years after the operation of the Thurman Act, the company, as is shown by Congressional reports and reports of the Commissioner, immediately upon the amount of their liability being ascertained, paid their debts to the Government by Mr. Huntington's check. In spite of all statements to the contrary, the reports show that this company has lived up to all its obligations in this respect.

California Fruit for the World's Fair—Glove Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29th.—The Southern Pacific has notified the State Board of Horticulture that it will convey the fruit exhibit from California to the New Orleans World's Fair free. A committee will devise means to collect a creditable exhibition of preserved and fresh fruit for the fair, and a member will attend the fair to give the exhibition a proper and intelligent representation. The Board of Horticulture appointed a committee to confer with the Central Pacific on the subject of reducing freights on fruit shipped East.

A spirited glove contest took place to-night between the Montana Kid and Tom Maynard for $100, and resulted in a victory for Maynard in eight rounds.

Attempted Assassination near Merced.

MERCED, August 29th.—A shooting affair occurred on the Snelling road, a few miles north of this place, about 7 o'clock yesterday evening, in which a man named Ross, a resident of Contra Costa county, a sack sewer by occupation, came near losing his life. He was proceeding along the road in a buggy at a rapid gait, when he was hailed by a man in front and stooped, when the man commenced shooting at him with a 45-caliber gun, one bullet taking off a part of one ear, and another imbedding itself in the cushion of the buggy seat, after ripping the timber of the same, and another passing through the buggy-top. Ross came to town and swore out a warrant against S. K. Spears, a prominent citizen, who lives near Snelling. Mr. Spears was arrested and brought over here to-day, but proved an alibi and was discharged. Ross, the prosecuting witness, has not shown himself this afternoon, and is supposed to have left town. The supposition is that the shooting was done by a man named Westfall, and that the trouble proceeds from family matters, Ross having paid attentions to the wife of Westfall. The man and wife have lived apart for some time past.

The Smartsville Contempt Case.

SMARTSVILLE, August 29th.—Prominent citizens who visited the bedrock mine operated by the arrested miners, after thoroughly examining their perfect system of impounding the debris, express the opinion that if the arrested men can be punished for contempt of Court, neither quartz nor drift mining is safe from the attacks of the valley people, notwithstanding the expression of the valley people that only hydraulic mining must cease.

Death of a Supervisor.

SONOMA, August 29th.—E. E. Morse, County Supervisor for this district, died last night.

The Truckee Embezzlement Case.

TRUCKEE, August 29th.—Justice Byrne has been occupied all day yesterday and to-day in hearing the evidence in the examination of O. S. Mason, the attorney charged with embezzlement. Mason has tried to prove that he was garnisheed for the amount of money collected, and that he did not intend to leave the State. Justice Byrne has reserved his decision until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The probabilities are that he will be held over to appear before the Superior Court of Nevada county. Owing to his course of action for the past few months he receives but little sympathy from the public. Should he be discharged it will be on purely technical grounds.

UTAH.

The Salt Lake Probate Judgeship.

SALT LAKE, August 29th.—In the fall of 1882, under the Hoar amendment to the Edmunds bill regulating elections in Utah, Governor Murray appointed U. J. Wenner Probate Judge of Salt Lake county, in place of Elias Smith, whose term of office expired on the 1st of August of that year. Smith continued to hold over while the Mormons made a fight. The case was carried up from Webber county to the United States Supreme Court, where the Governor's appointee was given the office by law, after the Mormon polygamous officials had held over until the next election, in 1883. To-day Judge Wenner brought suit against Judge Smith for the fees of his office, amounting to $6,000. The Mormon officials have completely nullified the law, first, because it is contrary to Mormon religion to allow any Gentile to hold office within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of God, and second, the officials of Salt Lake county and nearly every other county in the Territory have stolen the taxes for years, and are interested in covering up their thefts. Under Probate Judge Smith's thirty years' administration of Salt Lake county affairs, one Tax Collector after another, numbering three or four men in the thirty years, has stolen the taxes and divided them among the members of the county ring. The last three Tax Collectors have gone out of office with funds unaccounted for aggregating nearly $200,000, divided among members of the ring, from janitor to Judge, besides $100,000 illegally expended by the County Court in the construction of irrigating canals and other schemes, which turned out to be properties of private corporations or individuals who compose the county ring. The Mormon papers, while perfectly well aware of all the facts, are interested in suppressing them for Church reasons, and the Gentile papers have been unable to get them because of the cowardice or corruption of the Courts here whenever the effort has been made in that direction. Judge Wenner's suit, it is thought, will be instrumental in uncovering a mine of corruption and fraud in Salt Lake county affairs unequaled in flagrancy by even the historic Boss Tweed.

Every Mormon Candidate Counted in.

SALT LAKE, August 29th.—The Utah Commissioners' Canvassing Board finished to-day canvassing the votes cast at the August election. Every Mormon candidate was counted in.

OREGON.

Advices from Portland.

PORTLAND, August 29th.—The weather is clear and warm. Harvesting throughout the country is almost over. Nearly all the crops are safely housed.

Early this morning a fire visited Spokane Falls. The Sprague Hotel was entirely destroyed. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $14,000. The fire is thought to have originated from the kitchen. All the guests made an early escape from the burning building.

A heavy fire visited this city early this morning. The fire was discovered in the basement of N. E. Edwards' furniture store, near the corner of Second and Yamhill streets. After a desperate fight of two hours the flames were brought under control. The fire was all confined to one large brick building. Several stores were burned out. The losses and insurances are as follows: N. E. Edwards, furniture, loss, $22,000; insurance, $16,500. Kerron & Macbeth, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., loss, $70,000; insurance, $30,500. F. Meinhoff, loss, $10,000; no insurance. Thomas Williams, loss, $1,000; no insurance. J. D. Foltz, loss, $500. The building was owned by J. Strowbridge, and damaged probably $20,000; partly insured. The second and third stories were occupied as a lodging-house. The inmates all escaped safely, but some lost all their clothing and personal effects. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

O. F. Becker, arrested on a charge of arson, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury in $5,000 bonds.

Anti-Monopolists and Greenbackers.

PORTLAND, August 29th.—Yesterday the State Central Committee of the Greenbackers and Anti-Monopolists met in Salem. The meeting was harmonious, and strong resolutions were adopted indorsing the Butler and West ticket. A vigorous canvas was resolved upon, and the Central Committee was instructed to print and circulate 50,000 copies of General Butler's address to the people. The following Butler and West Electors were chosen for Oregon; Colonel John E. Rose, of Jackson county; John Robertson, of Marion; Hon. David M. Dunbar, of Washington.

ARIZONA.

Woman Kicked to Death by Her "Lover."

PRESCOTT, August 29th.—A quarrel between Fred. Glover, a gambler, and his mistress, a woman named Jennie Clark, occurred in the Palace saloon about 4 o'clock this morning. Glover knocked the woman down and commenced kicking her, from which she died in a few moments. Glover was promptly arrested, and is in jail, heavily ironed. A Coroner's jury has been summoned to investigate the matter.

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It is a noticeable fact that in the numerous battles between the rival baking powder makers the absolute purity and wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder has never yet been questioned.

Hundreds of baking powders have been placed upon the market with great flourish of trumpets, and have strutted their brief hour in imaginary contention with the Royal for the patronage of the public, but their impurities and imperfections were soon exposed by the chemist's skill, and they speedily passed away, the victims of their own mephitic gases, or are awaiting the fate that sooner or later overtakes the fraud and the charlatan.

But the thousands of analyses, many of them by the most celebrated chemists of the world, the most searching scrutiny by scientific bodies in this country and Europe, the exhaustive tests before the juries of competitive and industrial exhibitions, and all the minute and prejudiced investigations by rivals and their chemists in the endeavor to find something upon which to base the shadow of a fault, have had but one result, to more fully determine and establish the fact that the Royal Baking Powder and all its ingredients are absolutely pure and wholesome. All reputable chemists, and all but the most ignorant makers of the low test, short weight, lime, alum and other impure powders, long since ceased to examine the Royal Baking Powder to find anything impure or unwholesome in it.

While the Royal is proud of these unimpeachable indorsements, and highly gratified at the perfect result which it has, by the aid of the most competent chemists, the adoption of every available invention and the expenditure of great sums of money, been able to accomplish, its greatest pleasure arises from the fact that its labors have been parallel with those great interests of the public sought, in the protection of the lives and health of the people.

The gravity of the danger to the consumer from the many impure and unwholesome baking powders of the market is but faintly appreciated. The small amount of injurious substance imparted to the system at one time in the use of such powders is unnoticeable. They are, therefore, continued by the consumer in ignorance of the serious results sure to follow from the accumulated effects. This slow, insidious poisoning, because unapparent, is more dangerous than a larger dose at once. All the baking powders upon the market, except Royal, have been found to contain lime, alum, terra alba or other ingredients that injuriously affect the health of the consumer.

The great advantage to the public of a baking powder like the Royal, whose purity and wholesomeness have never been questioned, and whose practical worth has stood the test of cooking for so many years, will be apparent to every consumer.

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