DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..........SEPTEMBER 27, 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 120⅞ for 4s of 1907; 112¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; 100½ for 3s; silver bars, 110¼.

Silver in London, 50 13-16d; consols, 100 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 122⅞; 4½s, 115¼.

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

No important changes occurred in the San Francisco stock market yesterday, and the Comstocks were again weak.

Blaine left Buffalo yesterday for Ohio, meeting enthusiastic receptions at every stopping place

John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died at Deer Park, Md., yesterday morning.

A catastrophe occurred yesterday on the race track at Erie, Pa., in which one man was killed and two others injured.

Cleveland will go to Buffalo on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

During the past week 213 business failures occurred in the United States.

It is now said that the appointment of Gresham as Secretary of the Treasury is not temporary, but permanent.

The Board of Police Commissioners closed the pool rooms at Baltimore yesterday.

The fire at Pittsburg Thursday night caused a loss of $200,000.

The revolution in Peru is apparently drawing to a close.

A fire in Roseville, Placer county, yesterday, burned a stable, drug store, six horses and two cows.

John H. Adams has been placed on the Republican ticket in Siskiyou county for County Clerk, vice L. M. Foulke, declined.

The State meeting of the Christian Church is in session at Oakley Grove, near Wheatland, Yuba county.

The corporation of Limerick yesterday rejected the proposition to provide for the payment of a special police tax.

Germany has forbidden the new corvettes built at Kiel for China, to leave under the German flag.

Charles E. Street has been appointed Postmaster at Sonora, Cal., vice H. E. Street, deceased.

Miss C. I. Welton, of New York, was frozen to death in a snow-storm Tuesday night on Long's Peak, Col.

Frisbie, the First National Bank robber, was sentenced at Portland, Or., yesterday, to one year in the Penitentiary.

The fire at Dayton, W. T., Thursday, caused a loss of $30,000.

A new theater is in process of construction at Virginia, Nev.

Incendiarism is exciting the people of Cleveland, O., several fires having recently occurred with that origin.

General Butler spoke at two political gatherings in Boston last night.

POSSIBILITIES OF COTTON IN CALIFORNIA.

A cotton mill is about to be erected in Oakland. A site has been secured, the capital is in hand, and the machinery has been ordered. For its supply of raw material the factory must, for the present, rely upon Texas. But capital never ventured upon this experiment except upon well-grounded assurance of a supply from home growth. Assuming that capital has been as cautious in this case as is generally characteristic of it, the conclusion must be that there is every promise for culture of cotton in California, and for a wide market for its manufacture. Of this latter there need be no doubt, except such as arises out of the question of labor competition. The labor question is then the serious one in the growth of cotton, but the recent invention of the cotton-picking machine promises to very largely clear up that part of the problem.

It is, therefore, profitable to turn our attention to the question of the capabilities of the State as a cotton producer. Professor Hilgard, of the University of California, and formerly of the University of Mississippi, may be said to have exhausted the subject in the ponderous volumes prepared by him for the United States Census Office upon this subject. One of the papers—in one of these volumes on cotton production, the cotton-seed oil industry, etc.—is devoted wholly to the present and future of cotton production in California.

Such a paper should command a very much wider reading than it is likely to receive in its book form, and hence the Record-Union this morning presents it in its entirety. The paper gives great encouragement to cotton culture in this State. The conclusion reached is that it is but a question of time when the wider introduction of cotton culture will be attained in California, and to an extent "that will improve the agricultural prosperity of the State." Cotton culture, he finds, first had attention here in 1856, and in 1857 several specimens of the home growth were shown at the State Fair, when a committee of examination pronounced it superior in fiber to the imported or Georgia upland, or the best Mississippi or Louisiana cotton. In the same year samples of cotton were shown in San Francisco that were grown in Shasta county.

In 1862 the State offered liberal premiums for home-grown cotton and home-made cotton cloth. While cotton was grown in Kern and Sacramento in 1859, the first enlarged experiment was on 108 acres in Los Angeles in 1865, and one on 130 acres in Kern, and on several smaller tracts in southern counties. Fresno and Merced each reported 100 acres of cotton. The State Agricultural Society from these experiments drew the favorable conclusions that the Petit Gulf and Tennessee are the safest and most profitable; that low and bottom lands are best adapted; that less water is required than for corn-growing; and that our seasons are especially favorable to the production and harvesting of cotton.

In 1866 cotton was successfully raised at Folsom, in this county, and in the next year in Lake county, with a yield of 50 pounds of lint per acre. In 1871 100 acres were put in on the Merced river, and the yield was 750 pounds per acre, and several small cotton farms were started in the southern counties. In the same year it was grown on the red clay lands near Sacramento, and in Sutter and Yolo counties on tule land. In 1872 over 1,400 acres were cultivated in Merced, Kern and adjacent counties, and cotton gins were erected. The next year the plant in Merced alone reached nearly 2,000 acres. In 1876 J. L. Jackson succeeded on 160 out of 180 acres on Sacramento river bottom land.

The Haggin & Carr experiment in Kern county in 1880 was not very flattering, but the results were better than could have been attained on the same land with wheat. Experiments on 500 acres near Williams, in Colusa county, and near Gridley, in Butte county, established the adaptability of Sacramento valley lands to the growth of upland cotton, either with or without irrigation.

Professor Hilgard's verdict is that cotton may be successfully grown at many points practically covering the whole of the great Sacramento valley, in a part of the foothill lands of Shasta, on a part of Napa county lands, and to the southward in all the agricultural portion of the southern region. But the bay region and the seaward valleys of the entire coast range must be excluded from the cotton-growing area, because of the cool summers, the trade-winds and the fogs. On deep soils in the Sacramento valley it may be grown without irrigation, but in the San Joaquin valley irrigation must be resorted to. Thus testimony is again borne to the climatic and soil advantages of the Sacramento valley.

Inadequacy of the home and the distance of the world's markets alone have retarded cotton-growing in California, competition with the Atlantic cotton States and India being a doubtful quantity. But so far as the home demand is concerned the prices realized have been good, and California cotton abroad has rated high in comparison with the product of the Gulf States.

The equalization of labor prices seems to be the chief obstacle to expansion of the industry, for the facilities of communication are now such as to remove very largely the other impediment, while our means of reaching the Asiatic market are superior to most others. The essayist favors increased cultivation of cotton in California, because the greater the variety of our crops the less the liability to crop failures. Universal and repetitive wheat-growing in California is exhaustive of the soil, and while it enriches the few of the present is of "very doubtful benefit to the country." The question of substitution for wheat, he insists is already upon us in the older agricultural sections, as indicated by the steady decline of the average yield per acre, and the man who grows fifteen bushels per acre cannot long compete with those of the fresh lands of other settlements who grow double that amount. Cotton may be grown in fair soil for scores of years "without thought of other manure than its own seed," and it takes no more from the soil "than the chaff of the wheat would" were it merchantable, with the grain and straw returned to manure the soil.

Cotton-growing is exhaustive of the soil when the seed is removed, as is the practice on the Atlantic and the Gulf, but it is the least exhaustive when seed and stalk are returned to the soil. It is the better crop, where irrigation is required for wheat production, since that process in alkaline soils induces the "rise of the alkali" and a crusting of the surface. Cotton is the best substitute, therefore, because it is a "hoed crop," planted in drills, and capable of being cultivated at all times, and is a deep and tap-root crop. It also fills up the period of comparative idleness between harvest and seed time, as it spreads the work of cultivation over the year, and thus encourages a steady laboring class.

The exigencies of space do not afford us opportunity to consider at this time the important questions that arise in the discussion of this subject, such as non-necessity of replanting in California each year, the plant standing in many parts of the State two and three years; the utilization of water-power for manufacturing, as that of the American river; the question of cost of labor and the application of new machinery, and kindred topics. All these must be postponed. Our present purpose is to invite reading of Professor Hilgard's elaborate paper, and where it is possible for those feeling an interest in the matter it will be found extremely profitable to examine the full volumes (V. and VI.) of the Census Reports, which embody all of Professor Hilgard's papers on cotton-culture, soils, etc.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OVER CHINESE QUARTERS.

As we understand the letter and import of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Sacramento slaughter house case of ex parte Heilbron, it is of the highest importance to this and all similarly situated communities. It maintains the authority of our local legislature to pass ordinances not only to exclude slaughter-houses from the municipal area, but affirms the power of the Trustees of the city to pass all and any ordinances, not in conflict with the codes and Constitution, for the conservation of the public health.

The same Act of the Legislature (1863) which the Court says gave the Trustees full power to make ordinances to regulate and control slaughter-houses, also provides that the Board may "determine what are nuisances, and prevent and remove the same," and to create a Board of Health and define its powers and duties. By an Act of the Legislature subsequently passed, however, the Trustees were given specific authority to name a Board, and the general duties thereof were specified in the Act, and the obligation is placed upon the Board to provide for the expense necessarily incurred in carrying out the provisions of the law. The Supreme Court now very plainly gives it to be understood that the charter invests the Trustees with ample authority to prevent the use of property by its owner or his consent, in the city, in such a manner as to injure his neighbor.

It does not appear that the Act establishing a Board of Health has stripped from the Trustees the power to *determine* what are nuisances. But if regarding that there remains any doubt, the Board of Health has the power unquestionably. And it is to be observed, that the Supreme Court does not go into the question at all as to whether the complained of premises did in fact constitute a public nuisance, but simply decided that the city has the right to "determine" what are nuisances. When, therefore, the local authority determines the fact, that is, and should be an end of the matter, for the power to determine it, is one of the indicia of self-government in a municipality.

The power of the city of Sacramento and of most cities with similar charters, has very rarely been exercised to the full extent in this matter of abating nuisances, and preventing the noxious use of premises. Now, there is a large part of one ward of this city, as in most California cities, where the use of premises is a noxious use, and in which the method of occupation is detrimental to the public health. We believe the whole section known as Chinatown to be a worse nuisance than all the slaughter-houses combined. If epidemic contagious disease reaches the city, Chinatown will be the central and chief breeding point, for it is impossible of purification, or isolation, and the residents of which, because of the peculiarity of their habits, and the low order of their medical attendance, are difficult to reach by ordinary sanitary methods or medical treatment.

It is then simply folly to waste any more money to bring the rookeries into a fit state of sanitation. There is but one remedy, and that is to declare the whole quarter a public nuisance. This certainly can be done, since it is easy to show that the emanations from that section are deleterious to to public health, and that those who own the property are permiting it to be put, as the Supreme Court phrases it, to "a noxious use." It is certain that if 1,800 or 2,000 white people congregated in as foul-smelling and offensive a quarter and maintained it in such a state as Chinatown is to-day, the law officers would speedily compel them to abandon the system that gives life to such a nuisance.

The error fallen into in this matter is the assumption on the part of citizens and officials in most of our towns, as in Sacramento, that the Chinese must be permitted to herd together and live in such a state as would not be granted to whites. But reflection will convince any one that the Chinese have no such right, that no such privilege is necessary, except it is to enable them to live so cheaply that they can by disastrous competition drive out citizen laborers who must contribute something to the material interests of the country, set up domestic altars and raise up sons and daughters to defend and adorn the republic. By consenting then to the filth inseparable from the herding system of the Chinese and its accummulation in the heart of the city, we not only assail the health of those who do observe the health ordinances, but we give the Chinaman ruinous advantage over the American laborer.

There is, in short, no reason that can be advanced for permitting to the Chinese the privilege to live in a state of defiance to the health ordinances, while we compel American citizens to obey the health regulations rigorously. If the Chinese are a privileged class, then Chinatown is a sweet-smelling savor, and should have its bounds enlarged for the public good. The Supreme Court has said to us: "A landlord may not let his premises for a small-pox hospital, because it will be a noxious use and contrary to the maxim that every person ought to so use his property as not to injure his neighbor." And again: "Private interests must be made subservient to the general interests of the community." It has on more than one occasion declared the charter valid and impregnable that gives the city the power "to determine what are nuisances and prevent and remove the same." There is no cleanly citizen not directly or indirectly interested in Chinatown property, we take it, who does not know and will not so testify that the quarter referred to is detrimental "to the general interests of the community;" that the property is so used as to be noxious and offensive to the community; that it is a quarter that invites disease of a contagious character, and is therefore a threat to the whole city. Perhaps one of the very best illustrations that can be drawn is to suppose for a moment that the Chinese invade J or K streets, and set up their trades and shops and ill-smelling vocations, and maintain their dank cellars and offensive vapors on those highways. How long would this community hesitate in determining the question of nuisance?

We maintain, therefore, that before the coming of another summer the city of Sacramento should take steps to make private interests in Chinatown subservient to the general interests of the community. We are inviting to our city new residents; we expect to have more than usual attention drawn to Sacramento in the next year; we anticipate within the next three years, and thereafter each year, the advent of more strangers than in any previous history of the city since the pioneer era. We certainly should put offensive Chinatown out of sight therefore. If it cannot be done; if we cannot make I street as cleanly and pleasant to the senses as J street or M street; if the Chinese or any other class have the right to appropriate a street and so abide upon it as to offend the whole community, then it follows that the Chinese govern the city and not the voters, and from the immunity the former enjoy from the regulations enforced in all other parts of the city upon the latter, we would be quite justified in concluding that indeed the Chinese are a political power as well as an offensive unit in the community.

WHICH OF THESE TWO?

Governor Cleveland as a letter-writer is very far from being "a success." A few more such letters as that he sent to be read at the Columbus mass meeting on Thursday will put the whole Presidential contest at rest and give his opponent a walk over. This is a perfectly sincere declaration, and not to be estimated as mere campaign logic. Let any candid reader take up and analyze the letter which purports to be a concise exposition of Governor Cleveland's political faith and rise from the criticism with any other than the honest judgment, if he can, that there is anything in it but this: "The other fellows are rascals; try me."

It consists of some thirty-three lines of nonpareil type. The first five are lines of regret; the next two hint that his is the cause of good government, and we have no idea of questioning the honesty of the intent of the declaration. The country will not go to the bow-wows if Cleveland is elected. The fountains of the Republic will not be broken up if the Democracy triumph. They will be sadly muddied, the nation will not be best governed, but we have too great faith in the deep-laid patriotism of the American people to join in any of the silly cant about the dangers of a disruption of the Union, or a speedy decay of nationality and the ruin of the people, should the Democrats come to rule. That rule would, we honestly believe, retard the growth of the country and be adverse to the best interests of the people; but there is not viciousness enough remaining in the fragment of the Democratic party to destroy the living principles of the Republic.

The next six lines of the letter declare that public affairs are not now administered by agents of the people's choosing—a declaration of twaddle of which the friends of Cleveland who think, are ashamed; a sample of campaign flap-doodle that, more than anything else, testifies to the fact that Governor Cleveland is more of a partisan than a patriot—more superficial than even his severest critic has judged.

The next five lines declare that the people are tired of Republican administration—which remains to be seen; that this Republican rule fosters a class standing between the people and their political action. Whatever the Governor may mean by that, other than the rule of the bosses, we fail to discover. He will hardly contend that the Democratic party is freer from the domination of ringmasters. The next half-dozen lines claim that to convince public servants of their responsibility to the people they must be politically decapitated from time to time. The next seven lines declare that the one issue of the canvass is the establishment of a pure and honest administration—another example of hackneyed campaign twaddle, in which "A" exalteth himself and contemptuously points to "B" as more dishonest than he.

The letter concludes with the appeal, "Let me show them (the people) the way to this" (honest administration). Whereby we are to conclude that if he is elected he will teach us all what real honesty is.

On the same day on which the letter of Grover Cleveland to Allan G. Thurman was read to a mass meeting in Ohio, as expository of the statesmanship of the Democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy, James G. Blaine, in Governor Cleveland's own State, in the city of Rochester, in a speech occupying but twenty-eight lines, declared the principles upon which his candidacy proceeds. In it is no word of abuse for the opposing force; no charge of corruption or dishonesty against his political foes; no assumption of the "holier than thou" order. Let every candid reader place this speech beside that letter, and ask himself, "Which of these two?" Mr. Blaine said:

I am sure that no desire to offer a personal compliment to any living man could have brought this vast audience together, and I have not the vanity to accept it as offered to myself individually. It is rather an expression by this great assemblage of the people of Western New York of their confidence in those principles which have brought prosperity to our country, and have builded up your own beautiful city as one of the exemplars and illustrations of that prosperity. The Republican party embodies in its creed four distinct and important doctrines.

First, peace with the whole world.

Second, commercial expansion in every practicable direction.

Third, the encouragement of every form of American industry.

Fourth, protection of every citizen, native or naturalized, at home or abroad.

Under these policies the Republican party strives to conduct the Government.

Under these principles the Republican party presents itself to the judgment of the American people.

On these principles we conquer, or on these we are conquered. I thank you, gentleman: I thank you from the bottom of my heart, for whatever in this splendid ovation is personal to myself; but I ask your attention with especial emphasis to the importance of the propositions to which I have so briefly adverted.

SAN JOAQUIN REPROACHED.

The Stockton papers bemoan the fact that the San Joaquin Agricultural Association, now in its twenty-fourth year, has yet no Pavilion, and is forced to reduce its fair this year to horse-racing, stock exhibit and a showing of agricultural implements, the latter mainly by two houses. The stock is part of that already shown at the State Fair, and the Stockton *Independent* is authority for the statement that very few head are owned in the district. As to all else there is no fair. In short, it is mainly a speed exhibition by horses making "the circuit." There are outside of the features mentioned none of the essentials of an agricultural and industrial fair. We submit that this state of affairs is not consonant with the spirit and intent of the Legislature when it appropriated money to aid the district agricultural societies. There is no valley better able or that boasts more of its ability to do than the San Joaquin. There is no city that more persistently pushes to the forefront of observation its own prominence and prosperity than Stockton, the active trade center and capital of the valley. That these two should fail thus far to provide the necessary buildings where horticultural, viticultural, art, mechanical and agricultural interests may make displays and where the people may at a glance view the varied products of this rich district, is a deep reproach. The San Joaquin valley should have an ample industrial hall at Stockton. As an economic investment, San Joaquin county can well afford to build it for the valley Association. It certainly can do as Sacramento did for twenty-two years, furnish the Society with the free use of a proper pavilion for its fair season, holding the title to the property in itself, and using it at other times for other than fair purposes. If the San Joaquin Society had a proper agricultural hall, our manufacturers, tradesmen, inventors and producers would largely exhibit goods annually at Stockton, even if the premium list should be confined to district exhibitors. We trust that a people so energetic and well-to-do as those of San Joaquin county and the city of Stockton, will not permit the local fair again to sink to the level of a mere horse race and a slender exhibit of itinerant stock. The stock-raisers place the San Joaquin people under humiliating obligations, for without the display made by the stock men of other districts the advertisements of the Association inviting the people to attend an "agricultural fair," at which the Governor was announced to be present and Hon. M. M. Estee to deliver an oration, would have been a hollow mockery. Let San Joaquin redeem her good name speedily, and give her Association a fine, large pavilion in time for occupancy in 1885.

THE MISTAKE HE MADE.

The editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, who originated and published the libel upon Mrs. Blaine and blackened the memory of her dead child, solicited of the San Francisco *Alta* a free notice of an extra edition of the *Sentinel*, rehearsing the libel at length. To this the *Alta* thus replies: "In a certain sense the *Alta* is happy to comply with the request. It charges nothing for saying that it condemns *in toto* the *Sentinel's* attempt to make money out of its unsavory sensation. Let the *Sentinel* hasten the progress of its case in Court, and in the meantime say as little as possible in print about the affair." The *Sentinel* man made a mistake; he applied to the wrong shop. He should have solicited the San Francisco *Examiner* to do the dirty work. It is largely engaged in that kind of business, and may be said by experience in the Hill-Sharon infamy and the slandering of virtuous women as a campaign argument, to have acquired a high degree of skill in handling the unsavory. Mr. Clarence Greathouse would certainly accommodate his Indiana colleague, their interests and their methods being in common.

Henry Irving says: "The Americans eat with more intelligence than any other people on earth." Gross flattery, intended to prop up Mr. Irving's next American engagement. In truth Americans eat in violation of every known hygienic rule and law of digestion. They eat with a rush, wash down their food, and cultivate as a high art all the forms of dyspepsia Mr. Henry Irving's soft soap is laid on too freely.

The Redding *Free Press*, referring to the proposed work of the Northern California Immigration Association, has this appropriate paragraph: "It must also be remembered that this organization is intended to set forth to immigrants all the resources of the counties, and it is not confined simply to agricultural and horticultural resources, but also minerals, timber, coal, iron, marble."

A String of Suckers.

"I saw something new up in Wisconsin the other evening," observed a Chicagoan who had a satchel in his hand and who was on his way home. "A patent medicine man was selling something or other from a carriage in which he had a rather pretty young woman and a gasoline lamp. The lady sang one or two songs very sweetly, and then the man talked and sold his nostrum at $1 a bottle.

"When he had disposed of thirty or forty bottles, he said: 'Now, gentlemen, before bidding you good night I will give you an exhibition of the wonderful magnetic powers of my wife, who sits here by my side. I hold in my hand a common piece of thread. Now one of you take hold of the end of it and walk off and then let all the others take hold of the end of it and at the signal which I will give she will take hold of the other end and you will feel the shock instantly.'

"About 150 men and boys grasped the thread and walked off about half a block with it. 'Now, keep perfectly quiet,' said the man, 'and you will feel the shock, delicate at first and then strong enough to tingle at the ends of your fingers and toes. Are you all ready?'

"'They all said 'Yes.'

"'Well, then, I will put out the light,' said he, 'and my wife will take the thread in her hand at that instant.'

"The light went out and the man's voice was heard: 'What have you in your hand, my dear?'

"'The longest string of suckers I ever saw in all my life,' came in a sweet, musical voice, and at the same moment the horses and carriage were driven off at great speed, leaving the crowd holding on to the string completely dumbfounded. It was the worst shock a good many of those fellows ever got."

The Theory of Memory.—"When an impression," says Dr. R. Wood Brown, "is received upon the retina, tympanum, tongue, fingers or olfactory bulbs, it is conveyed by proper nerve filaments to cells in the gray matter of the brain. These cells vibrate from excitation and undergo a change, say that of molecular arrangement. If this impression is repeated often enough the molecules are permanently changed, and we have memory cells and remember the impression. But repeated impressions are not always necessary to produce a memory cell. A sudden violent excitation will cause a permanent change in a cell."

Captain Buchanan, who has just died at Chehalis, W. T., was Captain of the company that killed Joe Smith, the Mormon leader, June 17, 1844. His aged wife survives him.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Why I am a Republican. A History of the Republican Party, a Defense of its Policy, and the Reasons which Justify its Continuance in Power, with Sketches of the Public Services of Blaine and Logan. By George S. Boutwell. Hartford: William J. Betts & Co. San Francisco: A Roman. $1 50.

It will not be claimed that Mr. Boutwell needed to "stuff" for the production of such a book. His long career in public life has given him command of the political historical data of the country. He has clearly and concisely in this volume given the full history of Republicanism in the United States. He was an actor in the events, and studied them closely day by day. The book omits no fact of moment connected with the acts and policy of the Republican party since its formation. It is not a superficial campaign hand-book, but is able, exhaustive, and interesting. The aggressive tone, decisive statement of facts, and its completeness of statistical support for statements advanced, make its perusal fascinating to the student of politics. A busy man can read the ex-Secretary's argument carefully and attentively in the intervals of business, while the political speaker and writer finds it made specially convenient for him by an exhaustive index. The book had the cordial indorsement of Senator Anthony, and Senator Dawes says of it that "it makes plain why every one who wishes well for his country should be a Republican." The reasons he advances for the continuance of the party in power are incisive, forcible, and fortified by facts and historical data.

Grover Cleveland: His Life and Public Services. By Pendleton King. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

This is a small quarto of 224 pages, accompanying a fine steel portrait of Governor Cleveland. It is a concise work, giving a sketch of the early life of Cleveland, his career as a lawyer, as Sheriff, as Mayor and as Governor. It presents his vetoes of measures, his approval of leading measures, including the civil service reform system of New York, etc. It will address itself forcibly to all who desire to examine into the official career of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

MAGAZINES, ETC.

The last number of the "Art Amateur" (Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, New York) is another advance of the standard of this valuable periodical. The supplements, three in number, present designs for hammered metal work, for a tea-cosy needlework, tapestry border decoration for a panel, studies in red chalk, tile designs, bellows design, design for double tile or panel and two screen panel designs. The dramatic feuilleton is full, and the Boston art correspondence especially interesting. The department "Gallery and Study" treats of the American Art Club of Munich, German criticism on American art, Greuze, restorations of sculpture and retroussage in etching. In the department of "Decoration and Furniture" we have another article on "The Modern Home," "The Typical American House," and "Art in the Slums." "Art Needlework" gives us embroidery hints and an article on "The Royal School of Art Needlework." "Ceramics" deals in this number with "The China of our Grandmothers." The correspondence and answers touch upon a great variety of subjects of interest to amateur art workers.

The "North American Review," for October, is at hand from the publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. Mr. Editor Rice certainly has reason to be proud of the success he achieves in keeping the Review upon an even keel. It discusses all public questions on all sides with a nonchalant freedom that is most refreshing, while the personality attaching to each paper relieves the editor of all responsibility. The papers in this number are "Word Character in Politics," by President Julius H. Seelye; "Why I Wish to Visit America, by Rev. Dr. Augustus Jessopp; "The Philosophy of Conversion," by O. B. Frothingham; "The Origin of Yellow Fever," by Dr. C. Creighton; "Shall the Jury System be Abolished," by Judge Robert Y. Hayne; "The Genesis of Tennyson's Maud," by Richard Herne Shepherd; "The Development of Machine Genius," by Lieutenant C. Sleeman; "Benefits to the Tariff System," by John Roach, Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson and Nelson Dingly, Jr., M. C.

"The Century Magazine" for October (Century Publishing Company, New York), is upon our table. It closes the 28th volume, and a complete index for the volume accompanies the number, which is profusely illustrated. Among the leading papers of this standard monthly is one by Geo. F. Williams, on "The Lights and Shadows of Army Life;" a sketch of Rosa Bonheur, by Henry Bacon; Eugene V. Smalley graphically describes the Cœur D'Alene Stampede; Edward Eggleston discourses on "Social Conditions in the Colonies," and Brander Matthews addresses "Modern Cynics." A very interesting paper is the second on "The New Astronomy," by S. P. Langley; and treats of the sun's surroundings. There are still other papers and all the usual departments, one of which contains the debate on the "Bombardment of Alexandria," in which Stone Pasha contends that hundreds of Egyptian women and children perished in the bombardment and "panic-flight."

"Munsey's Illustrated Weekly" is the name of a new paper, a duplicate in appearance of "Leslie's Weekly," and evidently brought out just at this time to take the field heretofore occupied by "Harper's Weekly" on the Republican side in politics. It is the equal, in workmanship of artist and engraver, of Leslie's, and superior to Harper's, and the political hits made in its cuts are most admirable. Its support of Blaine is most able, terse and effective. The initial number presents a superb cut of Blaine standing on a "Pedestal of Fame," and with an inscription on the background of "A Typical American—college graduate—school teacher—law student—journalist—member of Maine House—Speaker of same—member of National House of Representatives—Speaker of same—United States Senator—Secretary of State—Historian—nominee for President."

The "Popular Science Monthly" (D. Appleton & Co., New York) closes the twenty-fifth volume, and is fat with choice matter. Among the many valuable articles, we make note of these: "The Significance of Human Anomalies," by Francis J. Shepherd, M. D.; "Measurement of Character," by Francis Galton, F. R. S.; "Recent Progress of Physical Science," by Lord Rayleigh; "The Greek Question," by Josiah P. Cook; "Wages, Capital, and Rich Men," by the author of "Conflict in Nature and Life;" "Physiological Aspect of Mesmerism," by J. N. Langley, F. R. S.; "The Morality of Happiness," by Thomas Foster; "The Cholera Germ," by E. K. In addition is the always interesting "Popular Miscellany."

The "English Magazine" for September (Macmillan & Co., New York and London), testifies to the steady improvement of that monthly. Its engravings grow better in execution and more numerous, and greater editorial care is manifest. It certainly is a remarkably good journal for one so low-priced. The leading papers are: "The Tour of the Convent Garden," by Austin Dobson; "The Women of Chaucer," by Rev. Alfred Ainger; "Cricket," by Andrew Lange; "Friede: A Village Story," by Mary E. Hullah; "Greece in 1884," by J. P. Mahaffy; "An Autumn Night in Orkney," by D. W. R., and "The Armourer's 'Prentices," by Charlotte M. Yonge, the latter being chapter 21 of a strong serial story.

"Cassell's Family Magazine" for October (Cassell & Co., New York and London), is especially full, bright and cheerful. There are very few magazines so well adapted for all the members of the family circle. It addresses young and old alike, and appeals to thought, fancy, seriousness, scientific tastes, art culture, mechanical inquiry, and the love for fiction. The number at hand, in addition to the Gatherer department (a novelty, by the way), has these leading papers: "Within the Clasp," by J. B. Harwood; "A Word About Disinfectants;" "Impressions of England," by Hon. P. Carteret Hill; "What is Thought-Transference," by George D. Day; "In the English Switzerland," etc.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for October (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston) is a superior number. Its chief papers are: "In War Time," by S. Weir Mitchell; "The Battle of Lake George," by Francis Parkman; "Relation of Fairies to Religion," by Elizabeth R. Pennell; "An English Literary Cousin," by Louise I. Guiney; "Washington and His Companions Viewed Face to Face," by George Houghton; "The Migration of the Gods," by William S. Liscomb; "A Bourgeois Family," by Margaret B. Wright; "Southern Colleges and Schools," by Charles F. Smith; "The Solitary Bee," by Edith M. Thomas. Besides are the usual able editorials, reviews, and the popular "Contributors' Club."

Evidently it is not intended by the theological friends of Mr. James G. Blaine that the disaffection of the *Christian Union*, which is a widely read semi-religious paper, published in New York, and which has attached itself to the "Independent" movement, shall militate against the Republican candidate for President. A new paper, almost an exact facsimile in appearance of the *Christian Union*, and entitled *Christian Nation*, has been started at New York, under the conductorship of John W. Pritchard, published in Tribune building, and with an able corps of writers and contributors, many of whom are "D. D.'s," is fully an offset to any influence that may be exerted by the *Union*.

"The Sanitarian" for August has but just reached us, but has too valuable contents to be passed without notice. Its first article is upon sewerage, being an article by Julius W. Adams, C. E., New York. Others, upon "Prevention and Restriction of Cholera," by Dr. H. B. Baker, Secretary Michigan State Board Health, and Dr. J. H. Rauch, Secretary Illinois State Board Health, are of interest and timely. Practical advice on same subject is given by Florence Nightingale. Several other able articles upon health subjects are also presented. Published by Dr. A. N. Bell, 113 Fulton street, New York

The "Art Amateur," published by Montague Marks, New York, is at hand for October, as bright and full in all its departments as usual, and with valuable supplements for artists, experienced as well as for those of less practice, consisting of numerous designs, with instructions for treatment. The designs are for panel or double tile; for plates, "gooseberries" and "currants;" for hammered metal work; plaque, "purple clematis;" for chair-backs, "cornflower." Also two allegorical designs representing architecture and sculpture, etc.

"Choice Literature," the monthly magazine published by John B. Alder, 393 Pearl street, New York, and being a republication of the leading papers contained in reviews, magazines, etc., has among others in the September number, "Mohammedan Mahdis," by Prof. W. Robertson Smith D. D.; "A Limit to Evolution," by St. George Mivart; "The Prayer of Socrates," by John Stuart Blackie; "A Song in Three Parts," by Jean Inglow, etc.

The "Wide Awake" for October, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, is almost a volume in itself. In addition to sixty pages of the magazine proper, is the supplemental part of over thirty pages of interesting reading for the Chautauqua Young Folks' Reading Union. This department is conducted by such writers as Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, Sarah Orne Jewett and others of like intellectual worth.

"Our Little Ones and the Nursery," for the smaller young readers, is published by the Russell Publishing Company, Boston, and is an excellent little visitor, of clean thoughts and interesting stories and illustrations. It is most admirably edited for its special field by Wm. T. Adams (Oliver Optic), and each number contains one or more pieces of pretty juvenile music.

"The Electra" for September has as a frontispiece a fine engraving of a refreshing fall scene in orchard, where the father, mother and children are gathering the fruit, and loading it into an old-fashioned cart, the oxen meantime trying to steal their part of the apples. Several highly interesting articles and general reading for young people make it an excellent number. Published at Louisville, Ky.

The "Magazine of Art" for October contains six full-page engravings in the best style of the wood engravers' art; also, "The Rival Grandfathers," from the painting by J. R. Reid; Lionardo's famous head of Christ is reproduced in fac-simile from the original in the Brera. The reading matter of the number is instructive and entertaining and profusely illustrated. Cassell & Co., New York.

With the October number, now at hand, the "St. Nicholas Magazine" for young folks closes its eleventh volume. This monthly for young people has constantly gained in popularity and interest with its readers, and is worthy the efforts bestowed upon it by its publishers, the Century Company, New York. A full index of part two of the eleventh volume is given with this number.

The Co-operative Building Plan Association, 24 Beekman street, New York, has issued another large quarto number, giving cuts, ground floors and descriptions of a large number of modern low-cost houses, with which specifications are also furnished at a reasonable cost. The price of the number is 50 cents.

The "Ladies' Floral Cabinet," published at 22 Vesey street, New York, is specially for the home, lawn and flower garden. Its September number was replete in every department with choice reading, helpful suggestions, directions for new work and ways, and a good companion for leisure hours.

An "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic Weekly Journal, for the Club and Fireside," similar in size and style to Leslie's "Weekly," has just been started at New York, at 15 Murray street, by the New York Publishing house. Subscription price, $4 per annum. It is a decidedly successful effort in this line.

W. H. H. Judson, Chief of the Printing and Publishing Department of the World's Exposition at New Orleans, has commenced—in the interests of that institution, and to furnish information concerning it—to issue a semi-weekly four-page bulletin, of large size, at 50 cents per annum.

The American Electric and Illuminating Company, Boston, has issued a large pamphlet upon "Electric Lighting—the Progress of Electric Science," etc., giving full information upon the new method of light producing, and each branch of the subject.

"The Woman's Century" is the title to a monthly magazine concerning art, literature, biography, home science, and woman's work in industries, charities and reforms. It is edited by Mrs. Esther T. Housh, Brattleboro, Vermont. $1 per year.

"The Tennessean," published at Nashville, is the name of a new, small quarto journal, sixteen pages, of strong Blaine and Logan proclivities, and evidently intended to be of yeoman service during the present campaign, and of which it cannot fail to be.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

O. B. Little, of Dixon, is in the city.

Frank J. Rhoads, of Marysville, is in the city.

W. D. Alley came up from Stockton last evening.

Dr. G. G. Tyrrell is confined to his house by illness.

Mrs. Albert Elkus returned yesterday from San Francisco.

Mrs. C. V. Brockway and son left yesterday for San Francisco.

Judge L. D. Marks, of Placerville, is at the Capital Hotel.

Sheriff McClellan, of Butte county, was in town yesterday.

Miss Nellie Leonard, of Dutch Flat, is visiting Emigrant Gap.

George W. Hancock and wife went over to Stockton yesterday.

Mrs. James Shelton and daughter, of Newville, are in the city.

John Mackay got back yesterday from a visit to the Stockton Fair.

Hon. H. F. Page and family will arrive from the East this morning.

Mrs. L. Bock, of Oakland, is visiting Mrs. A. E. Perry, of Dutch Flat.

Judge Blanchard, of Placerville, went to the Bay yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. M. Sternfels has returned from an extended visit to Santa Cruz.

Miss Louisa Meyers and Miss Clara Simmons left yesterday for Stockton.

Conductor Henry Hubbard leaves for a trip to the East to-morrow evening.

Judge T. B. Reardon, of Oroville, returned home from the Bay yesterday.

J. V. H. Safford, of Colusa county, returned home from Sacramento yesterday.

Archie Mull, C. Ross and G. Ross, of the Cosumnes, are at the Eldred House.

Hon. A. L. Chandler came down from Sutter county yesterday, going to Oakland.

C. C. Brown, who has been confined to his bed by illness for a few days, is recovering.

I. A. Goldman, of San Francisco, came up to the city yesterday, to spend a few days.

W. G. Brown, of Nicolaus, and Edward Christy, of Folsom, came to the city yesterday.

Wm. Ferguson, agent of the Railroad Company at Tehama, came to the city yesterday.

W. F. Lyon passed through the city yesterday returning to San Francisco from Lincoln.

L. D. Freer, of Oroville, is among the passengers to arrive from the East this morning.

Mrs. F. H. Larkin, of San Francisco, is visiting Sacramento, the guest of Mrs. A. C. Tufts.

J. T. Biggs, of Folsom; W. Johnson, of Mormon Island, and John Heath, of Bodie, came to the city yesterday.

H. P. Brisco and Rev. J. A. Bruner, of Chico, passed through yesterday, returning home from San Francisco.

Mrs. Katie Bryson has gone to San Francisco to meet her husband on his return from Eureka, Humboldt county.

S. Kingsbury returned yesterday from a visit of a few days to Rocklin, bringing back an armful of dead rabbits as evidence that he knows how to shoot.

Mrs. Joseph Bailey and Mrs. E. G. Parker, who have been spending a few weeks in Sacramento, guests of Mrs. J. W. Berry, returned yesterday to Redding.

Col. A. W. Van Schmidt, of San Francisco, is among the passengers to arrive from the East to-morrow; also, Hon. C. W. Fremont and Prof. W. Chandler, London.

Rev. J. C. Simmons, of Chico, passed through the city yesterday en route home, having been at Dixon to unite in marriage Solomon H. Fountain and Miss Carrie E. Ellis, of that place.

John N. Andrews, of Elk Grove, and Thomas Taverner and Fred. Wardrobe, of the Cosumnes, have returned from their hunting trip to a locality fifty miles above Georgetown. They went up on the 4th instant, and returned on the 23d, and claim to have had great success, killing nine deer and a cinnamon bear.

Arrivals at the State House Hotel yesterday: W. Hart, wife and three children, Auburn; Mrs. A. C. Stewart, Tipton; M. Collins, city; P. I. Cramp, Ione City; C. Shaw, country; J. H. Hall, Franklin; William F. Roseberry, Elk Grove; Phil. Oyer, N. T. Carpenter, Cosumnes; Miss Finch, Michigan Bar; Mrs. F. T. Harland, San Jose; C. Coghlan, Clarksburg.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday; William F. McCracken and wife, Mrs. J. B. Fergus and children, Cosumnes; J. L. Harding, W. Gruenhagen, A. C. Rosendale, San Francisco; D. T. Alger, Fort Halleck; G. M. Grayson, Jr., Nevada; Ed. J. Chandler, H. P. Millzner, San Francisco; H. Hoyt and wife, Mrs. Sparkes and family, Oakland; V. Hawkings, Elmira; B. J. Smith, San Francisco; F. M. Odena, Detroit; E. H. De Pue, Tulare; W. H. White, E. W. McAuly, San Francisco; T. McKay, Benicia; Richard Belcher, J. M. Halt, Marysville, E. T. Mills, San Francisco; A. G. Smith, Oakland.

In speaking of a former Sacramentan, the El Paso *Daily Times* says: We had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of J. Muir, the popular and efficient Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, from Yuma to El Paso. The Southern Pacific Company are fortunate in securing so affable a gentleman to look after their interest. Mr. Muir has been given additional responsibility by adding the division from Deming to El Paso to his jurisdiction. Those of our folks who have met Mr. Muir have formed a very high opinion of him. El Paso asks you to come often, Mr. Muir.

A correspondent writes from Florin as follows: "On Sunday last a party of about 40 in number assembled at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Bates, near Florin, to attend the wedding of her daughter, Miss Rhoda Bates, of this vicinity, and Fletcher N. Lambert, of Franklin county, Maine. Miss Dora Sharp acted as bridesmaid and Robert Juckes as groomsman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Rice, of Sacramento. After the ceremony the number of people present had a very enjoyable time eating the dinner that was spread before them by the bride's mother. After dinner the bride and groom received many valuable presents, which were beautiful and also useful. The happy pair will likely visit around with us for about three weeks, then leave us for their home in Shasta. We all wish them much joy and prosperity in their new home."

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Promontory (Utah), September 26th.—The following passengers will arrive in Sacramento September 28th: Mrs. S. W. Louton, Miss Minnie Gons, Mrs. P. Nathan and three children, San Francisco; C. H. Jacopus and wife, Long Branch; John Steel, John S. Blair, Glasgow, Scotland; Mrs. Callen, New York; Col. A. W. Von Schmitt, San Francisco; Mrs. C. M. Hewitt, Mrs. M. E. Parker, Boscobel, Wis.; F. J. Morton and wife, Boston; Mrs. H. W. Searls, San Francisco; Mrs. S. M. Rothrock, Monticello; G. W. Williams, Portland, Or.; G. E. Rogers, W. Weaver, San Francisco; D. F. Libby, North Platte, Nebraska; John J. Frech and wife, New York; Peter Erickson and wife, Galesburg, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sheehey, delegate Salt Lake; C. Jones, Peoria, Ill.; H. Sharp and wife, Urbana, Ill.; Mrs. C. M. Stewart Butte; M. T. P. O'Brien and wife, Keokuk, Ia.; Frank Miller, Marshalltown, Ia.; James Fowler and wife, Burlington, Ia.; R. H. Heaton and wife, Seymour, Ia.; C. J. Nelson, Park City, Utah; Miss Swan, Moreland, Minn.; F. A. Gray, Ketchum, Idaho; Hon. C. W. Fremont, Prof. W. Chandler Roberts, London; J. A. Shepard, Napa City; J. H. Thatcher, New London, Conn.; J. Dick, New York; J. Marston, San Francisco; Aug. Winterstein, New York.

Mojave, September 26th.—The following overland passengers passed Mojave September 26th, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: J. H. Enders, Albany, N. Y.; A. A. Hutchinson and wife, Pittsburg; Father L. Waugh, Petaluma; Mrs. Jerome Younthas, Sacramento; Geo. H. Bonebrake, Los Angeles; Mrs. Nelson and daughter, Victoria, B. C.; J. H. Stout, St. Louis, Mo.; A. M. Twombly, Astoria, Or.; M. J. Tolley, Sacramento; J. D. Dunlap, Los Angeles; J. Watson, San Fernando; S. S. Federman, San Jose; P. Davis, Anaheim; Mrs. D. Thomas, Los Angeles; F. Bochmer, Carl Peterson, Alameda; A. R. Woodhams, Santa Clara.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Mr. West's case against Horne for a permanent injunction is now pending in the U. S. Circuit Court in Chicago, the bill in equity in said case having already been sustained in favor of Mr. West. ROYCE & CUMMINGS, Solicitors for Plaintiff, 507 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

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