ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 59. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1884. WHOLE NO. 10,466.

HALE BROS. & CO.

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW AND NEXT DAY!

Several Special Lines

—WILL BE SOLD IN OUR—

Clothing Department!

—AT—

MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR VALUE!

Delay Not, But Improve the Opportunity!

TO OUR

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

We have just added some seventeen different grades of NEW-MARKET COATS, together with quite a number of other styles. This, with the quantity already in our House, make one of the largest lines ever opened in the city of Sacramento. These garments have been bought with a special regard for this market direct from the manufacturers, and in larger quantities than can be advantageously handled by any one Retail House. In buying for our Five Houses, we enjoy facilities and advantages not extended to smaller buyers; and making all purchases for CASH as we do, still further enhances the value of our account to Importers and Manufacturers. Hence, we are enabled to obtain the lowest possible CASH prices for larger quantities. We believe our expenses, in proportion to our sales, are less than any House in this city. We own our goods and our property. We are satisfied with a small profit. Our business is conducted upon a plain, simple, straightforward basis; thus it may be readily seen why we can and do name the lowest prices on this coast for good goods.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT is now teeming with New Styles, in a great variety of qualities. A careful comparison can only convince you that larger buying, combined with our other advantages, has placed our CLOAK DEPARTMENT among the foremost on this coast. Secure our prices before making purchases. We make to order any style of a garment desired, and guarantee a perfect fit.

☞ Country Orders intrusted to our care Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

Hale Bros. & Co.,

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

NEUROTINE.

NEUROTINE,

The Ancient Remedy, Recently Discovered.

A Wonder of Wonders, far Surpassing the Science of the 19th Century.

Nature's Great Remedy!

A nerve and blood medicine of unequalled virtue, and of such peculiar qualities that it is soothing, consoling and strengthening to the entire physical system, exhilarating the nerves, and awakening activity and energy. Indeed, so many are the diseases and weaknesses which it cures, that an ignorant person noticing the result would be liable to attribute to the remedy a miraculous power, whereas the virtue lies in its capacity of removing obstructions, regulating unbalanced action and increasing the VITAL FORCES, which is the secret of all health and of all life! No one who has ever used it has ever failed to be benefited by it. A trial will convince you that it will perform the work that is claimed for it.

TESTIMONIALS:

Testimony of Prof. A. B. Capp, of Heald's Business College, San Francisco.

To THE NEUROTINE SUPPLY CO.: *Gentlemen*—Permit me to thank you for your promptitude in sending me the Neurotine, as per order. I assure you it has done me a great deal of good. I have for the past thirty-five years led a sedentary life, my occupation being that of a professor and teacher. For the past four or five years my health has not been very good—my nervous system, as it were, worn out. A friend placed in my hand a bottle of Neurotine. I took it, it did me good, it increased nerve force, I rested well at night, and nature soon asserted herself through her recuperative powers, assisted by your Neurotine. It is a valuable remedy, and, so far as I know, exceeds anything ever yet brought before the public as a neurotic. May the discoverer of so valuable a remedy be forever blessed is the sincere wish of. Yours truly,
A. B. CAPP.
228 Turk street, or Heald's Business College.

Raised from a Nine-months' Bed of Sickness by One Bottle of Neurotine.

BAKERSFIELD, April 14, 1884.
NEUROTINE SUPPLY CO.—MESSRS: Please find inclosed a postal note for $1 50, for which send me a bottle of your Neurotine. I got a bottle of you two weeks ago for a lady that had been sick in bed nine months. She has taken it all but about enough to last two days, and now she can walk—something she has not done in nine months. MRS. E. A. MOON,
Bakersfield, Kern county, California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April, 1884.
NEUROTINE SUPPLY CO.: *Gentlemen*—I hardly know how to thank you enough for the good your Neurotine has done me. It has worked wonders. I am a different man so far as health is concerned, being full of life and in good spirits; can rest well and get up in the morning with a clear head and free from all morbid and melancholy feelings. You can use this testimony if you wish, and I trust it may act as a beacon of light and guide all sufferers to partake of your Neurotine. JOHN MCLEAN, Police Officer.

SAN FRANCISCO, February, 1884.
NEUROTINE SUPPLY CO.: I was not feeling well for some time. With no appetite for food, my strength gave way and work to me was a burden. A fellow workman in the foundry gave me a bottle containing about three doses of Neurotine. That cured me of what two doctors and different patent medicines failed to do. Respectfully,
JOHN MCNEIL, Potrero, South San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February, 1884.
NEUROTINE SUPPLY CO.: I had a bad cough. Physicians said half of my right lung was gone. Whether it was so or not I cannot tell. I continued getting worse; had night sweats and fever every afternoon. I was in a doctor's house, under his treatment, but was not getting any better until the doctor's wife gave me a bottle of Neurotine. Inside of a week I was much better. I kept on taking the medicine, and in three months was entirely cured of my cough and pain in the chest. My appetite returned good, and the natural, healthy color came back to my cheeks, besides gaining 25 pounds in three months. MARY COLLINS,
1408 Octavia street.

NO. 6 MCCORMICK STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, March, 1884.
NEUROTINE SUPPLY CO.: *Gentlemen*—Inclosed find $3, for which send me by the bearer two bottles of Neurotine. I have taken one bottle. It has done me good. After the first dose my circulation was much better. The hot flashes of my face and spine, as well as the creeping chills of my back, passed away. You can refer to me for the good your Neurotine has done me.
MRS. ISAAC FISH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—The genuine has the words "Neurotine Manufacturing Co.," blown in every bottle, and each bottle is put up in a neat case bearing the above trade-mark, and a fac-simile of the ancient prescription inscribed on the tablet discovered in the temple of Osiris, Abydos, and according to which NEUROTINE is formulated.

Should your druggist not have it, you may obtain it direct from the NEUROTINE SUPPLY CO., 1410 Octavia street, San Francisco, Cal., upon receipt of the price, $1 50 per bottle.

KIRK, GEARY & CO., 416 J street, Agents for Sacramento.

Ask for Neurotine, $1 50 per bottle

☞ The Trade supplied by the NEUROTINE SUPPLY COMPANY, 1410 Octavia street, San Francisco, Cal., Sole Agents for the United States. Liberal discount.
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AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

BLAINE ADDRESSES THE BUSINESS MEN OF NEW YORK.

Cleveland's Movements—Frightful Murder in Georgia—Cincinnati Bulldozers Indicted.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Blaine and the New York Business Men.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—At the business men's meeting this afternoon, in Chickering Hall, Senator Sherman delivered an elaborate address. At the conclusion of his remarks, Blaine came upon the stage. His appearance was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. When silence was restored, he said:

Business Men of New York: I deem it an honor to follow Senator Sherman. [Applause.] I deem it an especial honor to follow Secretary Sherman [applause], for I can say that in our financial history he takes rank among the really illustrious men who have administered the Treasury Department of the United States. [Renewed applause.] It was the good fortune of Mr. Hamilton to organize that Department with his masterly ability, and to place the credit of the young republic upon an enduring basis. It was the good fortune of Alexander J. Dallas to carry the finances of the Government through the embarrassments resulting from the war of 1812. It was the good fortune of William H. Crawford, after the great depression that followed our victorious struggle, to revive the national credit by the protective tariff of 1824. [Applause.] It was the good fortune of Thomas Ewing, after a great Whig victory of 1840, to initiate those measures which gave us the protective tariff of 1842. It was the good fortune of Salmon P. Chase [applause] to carry the Government through all the extraordinary crises which were precipitated by the civil war, and it was the good fortune of the third eminent citizen of Ohio, John Sherman [applause], to lead the nation back to the sound basis of specie payment. [Renewed applause.] And it was singularly happy, in the career of Mr. Sherman, that in the legislative department he was permitted to shape the Resumption Act, and in the executive department to administer its provisions and carry it to a successful issue. [Applause.] That Resumption Act is a continuing blessing and benefit to this country. [Loud applause.] It has placed the Government's finances, and the finances of the people, upon a stable foundation, and I am sure that from the brief historic review I have ventured to submit, the transition is easy to the duty of the people in the pending national contest. If the Resumption Act, and the great series of financial measures of which it was the fitting climax, be a benefit to the business interests of this country, the political influence of the business men of the country should certainly be given to the party which originated and enforced that legislation. There is no need for me, before the business men of New York, to supplement the argument which I am sure Mr. Sherman has made complete, and I should hardly have dared to give myself the pleasure of appearing here but for my desire to testify, in this great metropolis of the Union, my appreciation of your distinguished guest's services. [Applause.] While I am here I may be permitted to add that not alone in the financial and business department of the legislation which interests every man, but in all the great avenues of life, in all that relates to the career of a great people, the twenty-three years during which the Republican party has been in power are certainly distinguished beyond any equal period in our history, saving and excepting alone the immortal period which gave us our independence and our Constitution. [Great applause.] At no time, certainly, have the educational interests of the people been so greatly and so rapidly advanced. At no time have the spirit of humanity and benevolence of the people been so generously developed as during that period. At no time, certainly, has Christian charity made so marked an advance as during the period in which the Republican party has administered the Government. At no time within the memory of any one who does me the honor to hear me has there been so little bigotry in the country as there is to-day. ["Good, good," and applause.] At no previous time has there been an occasion of great public interest relating to the fate of the Government in which, upon the same platform, and for the same patriotic end, has there been such cordial and hearty co-operation as there now is among the great religious denominations—Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew. [Great and prolonged applause.] Certainly, that is a great consummation, which a republic, pledged to civil and religious liberty, should aim at, and it will remain the lasting glory of the Republican party that that consummation has been achieved during its broad and wise and liberal administration of the national Government. [Great applause, again and again renewed.]

When Mr. Blaine sat down there were calls for Mr. Evarts, who responded in a short and humorous speech. Then General Fremont was called out, and spoke briefly. From the hall Mr. Blaine returned directly to his hotel, where he received callers until dinner-time. Later he reviewed a great torchlight procession.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—The parade in honor of James G. Blaine to-night is considered the greatest public demonstration of the kind that ever took place here. The night was extremely unpropitious for such an affair. Rain fell in a drizzle most of the time, and the streets were covered with slimy mud that made marching difficult. Among the features of the parade was the Edison Electric Light Company. Each man wore in his helmet an incandescent lamp, fed from a wire stretched along a rope borne on their shoulders, and connected with the dynamo in a wagon in the hollow square formed, the machine being driven by steam from an engine which carried the calliope, playing, "The Conquering Hero Comes," as it passed Mr. Blaine. There was a battery headed by a transparency, inscribed, "Black Jack's Grammar at Shiloh," and in the rear a formidable piece of cannon made Mr. Blaine and all other spectators laugh heartily. Among the visiting delegations was one from Saginaw, Mich. The applause of the night, after Blaine, seemed to be reserved for the John J. O'Brien hosts. Mr. O'Brien is Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Everybody seemed to be cheering he and them. The procession was a succession of splendors and surprises, and was pronounced well worth traveling from Saginaw to see. It was very late when the last corps passed the reviewing stands, yet Mr. Blaine remained to the close, seemingly one of the best pleased of the spectators.

The Republican Parade in New York.

NEW YORK, November 1st.—A. M.—The *Tribune* prints in detail the numbers in each organization that participated in last night's parade, and the figures add up 62,846.

The *Sun* says there were over 50,000 men in line, and the streets were crowded with a cheering multitude from one end of the line to the other.

Other papers seem anxious to avoid expressing any idea of the numbers present, but the *Journal* (Democratic) ends its report as follows: Batteries, the pioneer corps, legions innumerable, passed and passed, and still passed, until half-past 2 o'clock this morning, and Mr. Blaine's last waking thought was of the greatest Republican demonstration ever seen.

The Marie Halpin Scandal.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—The *Sun* says: As an act of justice to a woman betrayed and without protection, and assailed without defenders, the *Sun* yesterday published the affidavit of Marie Halpin. The *Evening Post* has given circulation to most deadly charges against this unfortunate woman, and other journals in the interest of Cleveland's justification have joined in the assault upon her. So far as we have observed, not one of them has yet had the manliness to print her sworn answer.

Return of Cleveland to Albany.

ALBANY, October 31st.—Governor Cleveland and party arrived here from Connecticut at 9:45 this morning. The Governor at once resumed his Executive duties. To-morrow morning he leaves for New York to review the business men's parade to-morrow evening. He goes to Buffalo on Monday to vote, returning to Albany Tuesday.

Judge Mee and McSweeney.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—The *World* has this: Daniel McSweeney called at the National Democratic headquarters yesterday, and was shown an extract from a California paper containing an affidavit by Judge James Mee, relative to McSweeney. McSweeney says: "I know James Mee. His right name is James McNamee. He changed his name while I was in California some years ago. He never was Judge, and is not a well-known and prominent lawyer. He, at one time, held the position of Justice of the Peace. I never told Mee or any other person that I intended to remain permanently in Ireland. I went there with the express intention of recovering my health and returning again to this country. This was understood by all my friends in California. It is false to say that I have ever held an office under the British Government. Those who know James Mee would not believe him under oath."

Joy Thinks He Will Win on the "Last Day."

NEW YORK, October 31st.—Joy answers Beecher decidedly to-day by saying: "There was no intermediary between Blaine and myself to discuss any such matter. There was simply no discussion about it, and therefore no intermediary. On all this my memory is clear and distinct and yours is as clearly wrong. I think that if our fates are to be settled at the awful day to which you allude by the accuracy of our respective memories of my table talk, I shall be surely the winner."

Catholic Clergy Favor Blaine.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—The *Sun* says: About one hundred Roman Catholic clergymen met in Brooklyn yesterday to celebrate the 31st anniversary of Bishop McLaughlin's consecration. One of the number, Father Malone, of the Church of St. Peter's and St. Paul, said: "Many of these clergymen, like myself, always voted the Democratic ticket. I talked with them about Grover Cleveland. I said I thought his election would be a terrible thing for the country."

"What did they say?" asked the reporter.

Father Malone smiled and said. "I do not think Cleveland will receive the support of the Catholic clergy of Brooklyn."

West Virginia Politics.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—A special from Wheeling says: The legislative returns are now in and the Democrats have a majority of thirteen on joint ballot. This is a Republican gain of thirteen. The returns on the State ticket are lacking from four counties. The Democratic majority for Wilson will be under one thousand.

It seems that the Moundsville *Reporter*, which was burnt out yesterday, was a Republican journal and was destroyed by political opponents. It had announced in its last issue that it would publish a sensation next time. The paper will appear Saturday printed here.

The Betting Index.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—The *Times* says: Betting men say they never knew an election of which it is so difficult to predict the result as that now approaching. One of the best known betting men in the city said last evening: "Things are worse mixed up than I ever saw them. No man can predict with any certainty how the thing is going. As far as betting is concerned, very little has been done during the last two or three days. As a rule, odds on the general result are in favor of Blaine at the rate of 100 to 80, and everywhere in favor of Cleveland on this State in the same ratio. On other States there does not seem to be any betting here at all."

Tammany Preparing to Knife Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31st.—The *Times* (anti-Blaine) has a New York special, saying: The talk that Tammany Hall has made its bargain with Blaine increases daily. It does look very much as if the Kelly crowd were really going to knife Cleveland. Kelly's paper, the *Star*, has a double-leaded editorial, charging that the County Democracy were going to sell out to the Republicans for the purpose of electing Grace Mayor. This is construed as preparing the public to see a greatly reduced Democratic vote in this city, and to afford cover for the Tammany deal.

Illegal Registration in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31st.—Judge Pardee, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day heard arguments on the petition of United States Supervisor of Elections George L. Norton, that the State Registrar, Brewster, "show cause why 7,225 names of illegal, dead and other disfranchised voters are found on the registration rolls, should not be erased and cancelled." The Judge, in deciding the case, said: "So far as this matter is concerned, I do not know of any statute that confers jurisdiction on this Court, outside of what the Court has to guard in the interests of the United States Supervisors of Election, and other Federal officers. Under the Acts of 1875, the civil Courts should have jurisdiction. If there was reference in the case to any direct statute of the United States, this Court might be of competent jurisdiction; but this is a matter upon which this Court cannot pass. The motion that the State Registrar show cause why these names should not be stricken off is denied."

McSweeney Not Authorized to Speak for Parnell.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—A Lincoln, Neb., special says: The following letter has been received:

I have just read the proceedings of a meeting at Chicago, at which Daniel McSweeney is reported to have said that in Ireland the whole country, including her glorious leader Parnell, was in favor of the Democratic party and opposed to the Republicans. He told them that Irishmen voting for Blaine would be regarded as traitors to their country and creed. I do not know if McSweeney met Parnell. He has certainly no authority to speak for him, and his knowledge of the people of Ireland does not extend far outside of his home in Donegal. Parnell, in a cablegram addressed to me and published a few weeks ago, distinctly affirmed his neutrality in this campaign. The Irish National League in America distinctly declared its neutrality, and by a circular issued in September and signed by Rev. Charles O'Reiley, Treasurer and Secretary, and by myself, it was enjoined on all to keep League work apart from politics, and I am aware that the people of Ireland, as a body, do not take any side in the contest. Some of the most active and earnest members of the League are working in their individual capacity on different sides, supporting whatever candidates their consciences and party affiliations dictate, as they have a perfect right to do. In illustration of this, there are my friends Alexander Sullivan, Patrick Collins, John Finerty, J. Boyle O'Reilly, M. A. Foran, W. J. Gleason. No honest Irishmen, either in Ireland or America, can charge any of these gentlemen with being a traitor to country and creed. I feel it my duty to brand such a statement as that of McSweeney as a gross outrage against the cause of Ireland. Yours truly, PATRICK EGAN,
President of the Irish National League of America.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, October 31st.—Secretary McCulloch visited the Treasury Department this morning and was qualified in presence of Secretary Gresham and a few others. Secretary McCulloch has received a large number of congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, and several from abroad. He wishes to make a public announcement of his gratitude for the kind wishes of his friends, and to say that, owing to the pressure of business demanding his attention, it will be impossible for him to make acknowledgments to his correspondents individually. The heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions were formally presented to the new Secretary at noon.

Democratic Bulldozers Indicted.

CINCINNATI, October 31st.—The United States Grand Jury has indicted lieutenants of police Michael Mullen and John Burke, and patrolmen Keating and Cunningham on a charge that by force, threats and intimidation they prevented a qualified voter from exercising the rights of suffrage. This is based on the arrest on the night of Oct. 13th of a number of colored men who were kept in the station-house till after the polls closed and dismissed without a charge being preferred against them.

Roosevelt Urges Republicans to Support Grace.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—Theodore Roosevelt makes a spirited appeal to every honest Republican to sink all questions of partisanship as regards the local ticket, and join in an effort to secure a clean, honest and efficient administration by the election of Grace.

Atrocious Murder in Georgia.

MACON, October 31st.—The recent murder of E. A. Odorn by John Cheek, in Emanuel county, proves to be one of atrocious features. Three years ago John Cheek, with his wife and four children, arrived in Emanuel county in a destitute condition. So hopeless were they of their future that they were about to be placed in the poor-house, when Odorn, a well-to-do farmer, took them into his own house and harbored them for months, free of charge, until the husband and father was able to care for his family and himself. This act of kindness Cheek always represented himself as unable to pay. Two weeks ago a party was given, at which Odorn and Cheek, with their wives, were present. For a while the sound of revelry ran high, until the free use of liquor gave evidence that the affair was to turn into a saturnalia of crime. John Cheek was lying upon a sofa when Odorn came in and the two began talking of old times. Cheek referred to the debt of gratitude which he owed Odorn and said he could never repay him. Odorn replied that he could always get along well enough with men, but sometimes he found old women were a little troublesome. To this Cheek seemed to agree. Then Odorn insinuated that Cheek's wife was a liar. Cheek replied that he had the same opinion of Odorn's, and added, "My friend, what you have said stings me." By this time the attention of the dancers was directed to the two men, when Cheek, jumping up, pulled out a revolver and fired two shots. Then rushing through the company, he made his escape. Odorn fell dead in the arms of one of the dancers, and thus the house of revelry was changed into a house of mourning. In the excitement consequent the murderer escaped. Dogs were placed on his track the next day, and, after scouring the country for miles around, a trail was struck, which led to his capture in Laurens county. It was with the utmost difficulty that the officers saved him from being lynched. He was committed to jail on a charge of murder.

A Bigamist Sentenced.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—The *Tribune's* St. Paul special says: In the District Court to-day Judge Brill sentenced Thomas O. McAfee, bigamist, to three years' imprisonment. McAfee was arrested in this city last August. A brother of his wife, meeting him by chance, recognized him as the man who married and deserted his sister in Ireland over four years ago. It has come out that he fled to Paris, and there became acquainted with and gained the affections of Miss Clara Meade, daughter of the late General Meade, of the United States Army. She was then Countess Von Mulchenbrecht. She sailed for New York, where she married McAfee, who went under the name of Murray. He went into the insurance business and then moved to St. Paul. When arrested he was doing business under the name of Jared N. Moore. His second wife, General Meade's daughter, who came to St. Paul with McAfee, is in extremely reduced circumstances, and an inmate of the Home for the Friendless. The other wife is in New York.

Large Grain Cargo.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The steamship Bittern has just sailed from this port for London with 186,000 bushels of grain, the largest cargo of this character ever carried from New York. The steamer is 5,085 gross tons, and is classed by old-liners as a first-class ocean tramp. She carried 56,000 bushels of wheat at about eight cents per bushel, consigned in bulk. This is considered a remarkable shipment.

A Villainous Deed.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—An Easton, Pa., special says: An unknown villain has set the woods between Portland and Water Gap wild with indignation by a horrible crime committed at the house of Andrew Meshaep. His housekeeper, Hettie Titman, being left alone, was attacked and knocked senseless by a man who entered the house. She was found by neighbors on the bed, with hands and feet tied, and gagged with her own clothing, alive, but unconscious. The region around is being scoured in search of the assailant.

A Poisoner Arrested.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—A special from Nashville says: A man named Taylor has been arrested in Breslin, Tenn., on the charge of poisoning Andrew Smith, Mr. Jones and another man, and Mrs. Groome. Swim is dead. Taylor says he has killed thirteen men. It is thought he will be lynched. All the victims were persons of prominence. He attempted to poison the guard on his way to jail.

The Steamer Maasdam Disaster.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—The German steamer Rheine, which arrived here to-day from Bremen, reports that on October 24th, at 7 o'clock in the evening, lat. 48° 38′, long. 27° 41′, she fell in with the Dutch steamer Maasdam, from Rotterdam for New York, which was all ablaze. The Rheine took from her boats the passengers and crew, numbering 186 in all, and brought them to this port, Captain Vanderzee, of the steamship Maasdam, makes the following statement: She left Rotterdam October 18th, with eight cabin and 133 steerage passengers and a crew of 45 men. All went well until the 23d, when she encountered a violent gale, during which the petroleum tank commenced leaking. Next day, at 2 P. M., one of the crew in looking for the leak placed a lighted lamp near the tank, which exploded with a loud report, the contents taking fire and setting the ship in a blaze. Every effort to control the fire was useless. At 4 P. M. I ordered all hands into the boats. At 9 P. M. we were picked up by the steamer Rheine. No one was lost.

Bloodthirsty Ohio Farmer.

CINCINNATI, October 31st.—Ben Hoffner, a farmer living near Westminster, yesterday shot and killed his wife, and tried to kill his son, daughter and daughter-in-law. He was arrested late in the day and brought here. Physicians are examining him as to his mental condition.

Seven Days' Business Failures.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—Business failures in the last seven days in the United States were 231; in Canada 36. An increase is noticeable in the Pacific States, the Western and Southern States and in Canada.

Star Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, October 31st.—Star service has been established on Route 46,423—Brooks to Rock, Cal.—three times a week, and on Route 46,129—Newcastle to Alabaster, Cal.—three times a week.

Hanged for Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31st.—Albert and Charles Goodman (colored) were hanged at Terre Outoef Court-house, St. Bernard Parish, to-day, in the presence of 500 people, for the murder of Louis Maspero, whom they waylaid June 29th at Godcheaux's plantation, St. Bernard Parish. Albert admitted the killing, but said Charles was innocent and knew nothing about the murder. Charles made a similar statement.

ATLANTA (Ga.), October 31st.—George Hill was hanged in Cherokee county today for the murder of William Bryant, by chopping his head off at a party given at his own house.

Fruit Culture in Palestine.

WASHINGTON, October 31st.—United States Consul Merrill, at Jerusalem, writing to the State Department regarding fruit culture in Palestine, says: Vineyards are planted on the hillsides and plains, in the valleys and on the sea coast, and the vines appear to flourish as well in one place as in another. As to grapes, those that are raised on the hillsides are the sweetest and they also produce the greatest quantity and the finest wine. Good wine is not produced from grapes that are near the sea. All the hill country of Palestine is a limestone region, and it is here that the best results are obtained. The earth between the vines is plowed twice a year, men lifting the vines while the plow passes by. In many vineyards the vines are laid on small piles of stone or on reeds, while in a few cases they are trained on stocks which raise them slightly above the ground. While the vines are very young, the land between them is frequently planted to cucumbers. After three years the vines begin to bear well, and they continue bearing for an indefinite period, the natives say for hundreds of years. The pruning of vines is done in the rudest manner. It may be said, also, that the orange, lemon, fig and olive trees are never trimmed. Could these trees be properly cared for, and could the vineyards of the country be put likewise under the care of skilled laborers, there is no reason why the fruits of Palestine, that are mentioned, might not rival the finest fruits of similar kinds that are at present raised in any part of the world. Even under the present rude system of cultivation, the abundance and sweetness of the grapes raised here is simply astonishing. The grapes are not injured by mildew, nor are the vines irrigated. As to the cost of the crop per acre, or the yield and value, it is impossible to give any data. The Government claims one-tenth of the yield, which is estimated by appraisers, or "experts," as in the case of olives. These men examine the vineyards, and decide as to the number of kantars and rottles that the vines will produce. The Government receives its share in money, not in kind, as is the case with wheat and barley. Fine raisins are made in Es-salt, east of the Jordan, and also in Hebron. These are chiefly consumed in the country, for raisins are as much a staple article of food in every family as potatoes in America. The seedless raisins (which are very sweet) are sent to Egypt, and small quantities to other places; also the wine, which is manufactured in great quantities, is consumed at home, though very much is shipped to different parts of Europe. It is estimated that two kantars, or 1,200 pounds, of grapes, will produce one kantar, or 600 pounds, of wine, or not far from 75 gallons.

Mayor First, President Next.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—The *Star* prints in a dozen places in italics the following: "It makes little difference to us who may be President. If we have a good Mayor we can stand almost any one for President."

Charges Against Elkins and Chaffee.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—A *Herald's* Washington special learns that Elkins and Chaffee are members of a company owning a large tract of land in Mexico. It says that Elkins and Chaffee are believed to be members of the syndicate to which Mexico has recently made concessions allowing a steamship line from Guaymas to China. The land company has a contract with the new line to bring 200 Chinamen to Guaymas semi-monthly for a stipulated time.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—Stocks are buoyant thus far to-day, with a general advance in prices on a largely increased volume of business. The improvement ranged from ¼ to 1½.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—Stocks lower during the past hour and prices declined ⅛ to 1½c. Trunk line shares are particularly weak, on reports that the New York Central had reduced the fare to Chicago to $15.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—Burlington, 118½; Northern Pacific, 18; Northern Pacific preferred, 43½; Northwestern, 87; New York Central, 85½; Oregon Navigation, 67; Transcontinental, 13½; Pacific Mail, 52½; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco, 22; Texas Pacific, 9½; Union Pacific, 54½; Wells, Fargo Express, 105; Western Union, 69½.

Celibacy in Italy.

For the immense majority of the wretched placemen and place hunters, the first of all luxuries to be renounced is that of a domestic establishment. Nowhere in the world is celibacy more generally the order of the day than among the Italian middle classes. It is a law for the clergy, a rule of discipline for the land and sea forces, a necessity for the mob of minor public functionaries and professional men; finally, a matter of fashion for the golden youth to whose natural inclinations poverty need be no hindrance. It would be superfluous to dwell on the complication of social disorders to which this anomalous condition of intersexual relations must needs give rise—especially in a country where passions, owing to a variety of causes, are allowed to run riot, and domestic affections have the strongest hold on men's hearts. An Italian who, owing to his narrow circumstances, only marries late in life—if he marries at all—and is seldom guilty of a love match—is likely enough to turn out an indifferent husband, but he has been, as a rule, a dutiful son, and will probably show himself a fond and even indulgent father. Indeed, the parents' tenderness for their offspring is only too generally carried to the extremes of a fault, and nowhere are children more mercilessly and more hopelessly spoiled than in Italy. And here, also, it is to poverty that the evil is mainly to be referred, for that same want of means which deprives a middle-class Italian of the blessings of a happy-wedded home compels him also to dispense with a nursery—an institution which may be looked upon as almost utterly unknown in that country. Indeed, the social vices by which that otherwise highly-gifted Italian race may be said to be tainted have all their source in the faulty training of the young. The best of Italian parents take pride in making themselves the indivisible companions of their progeny. From the moment a child is taken from the breast it is made to keep the late hours, to share the diet, to join the talk of grown up people. From that moment, "*Il n'y a plus d'enfants.*" Italian children grow up pale and puny, but precociously wise and knowing, the nerves all developed at the expense of the muscles, ingeniousness awakened to the detriment of ingenuousness. And that same selfish, unreasoning love which deals with a child as with a hothouse plant from the cradle, equally stunts its growth at every stage of its rearing. There are hardly any boarding schools, hardly any collegiate institutions south of the Alps. An Italian mother calls in a private tutor, mostly a priest, for her son, so long as she can afford it, and when too poor, she sends him to the gymnasium or the lyceum of the town where she resides, and where the organization is always on the plan of a day school. To combine the advantages of a home with those of college and university life seems to the Italians the most plausible arrangement. But the result, to a great extent, is to tie a youth to his mother's apron-strings, to deprive him of every chance of learning that good self-reliance, that regard for others, that give-and-take sense of mutual duties which make a man of a boarding school-boy, inure him to a hard but wholesome discipline, cure him of conceit, and prepare him to take the place that awaits him in the world. An Italian mother never seems to understand that

"Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits."

She is always too sure that there is a contamination in all youthful intercourse. Home for her boys and a nunnery for her girls are her ideal of a perfect family management, and the consequence is that her daughter not unfrequently comes back to her from her convent a frivolous bigot, and her son goes forth into the world a milksop, a "muff," and a coxcomb, unfit to avoid pitfalls and resist temptations, unable to fight the battles of life.—[L. Gallenga, in the National Review.

Statistics of the Deaf and Dumb.

The number of deaf-mutes in the world are roughly calculated to be from 700,000 to 900,000, and of these 63 per cent. are said to be born deaf, the others losing their hearing by different accidents. The number of deaf-mutes in Great Britain amount probably to about 20,000. To meet the educational wants of these there are on the face of the globe 397 institutions, containing 26,473 inmates of both sexes and employing over 2,000 teachers. Australia has 2 institutions, Austria-Hungary 17, Belgium 10, Brazil 1, Canada 7, Denmark 4, France 67, Germany 90, Great Britain and Ireland 46, Italy 35, Japan 2, Luxemburg 1, Mexico 2, Netherlands 3, New Zealand 1, Norway 7, Portugal 1, Russia 10, Spain 7, Sweden 17, Switzerland 11, United States 55, Bombay 1. The causes of deaf-mutism are, according to the Abbe Lambert and other authorities, damp atmosphere, uncleanliness, bad air in dwellings, certain occupations followed by the parents, such as laundresses, excavators, miners, weavers, and all who have to work in damp and badly ventilated places; the age of the parents, either when one or both are too young, or in cases where the mother is much older than the father (the opposite does not matter), developing in, rarely the first, but often the second and third generation of deaf-mute progenitors, scrofulous and nervous temperaments, marriages of consanguinity, a fault in the construction of the ear, fright, grief, or ill-treatment of the mother before the birth of her infant, awkwardness of midwives at the birth, exposure to cold directly after birth, and the innumerable maladies to which children are subject during teething, convulsions, fevers, and many other causes, some of which have not yet been fathomed. Drunkenness in one or other of the parents is also a predisposing cause, and on this point a Swiss collector of statistics, M. Merkle, says that he found the fewest deaf mutes or half deaf in the wine districts, and the most in the districts where spirit (*eau de vie*) was the favorite drink of the inhabitants. Canon Moufang, of Mayence, says that more than one-fourth of the deaf mute children admitted to the institutions are the issue of marriages between relations, and the editor of the German *Organ for the Deaf and Dumb* gives the following statistics upon the same subject: "In Berlin the greater proportion of deaf mutes is found among the Israelites, where consanguineous marriages are frequent, and the smaller number among the Catholics, to whom such marriages are forbidden. The proportions in that city are, among the Jews, 1 in 675; the Evangelicals, 1 in 2,175, and the Catholics, 1 in 5,179."

A spider recently observed in the Isle of Wight dragged two or three leaves to the shore, fastened them together with its web, launched the craft and sailed away over the pond, leaving it to dart and dive after flies and other game, and returning with them to the raft to be devoured.

To succeed one must sometimes be very bold, and sometimes very prudent.—[Napoleon.

FOREIGN FACTS.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY OF COMMERCE.

Anger of the Pope—Flogging in Manitoba—Italian War Vessels Sent to Congo.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Treaty of Commerce Between Spain and the United States.

MADRID, October 31st.—At a meeting of the Cabinet Council yesterday, presided over by King Alfonso, Senor Elduayer, Minister of Foreign Affairs, submitted for consideration the conditions agreed upon between the United States Minister, Foster, and Senor Albacate, Spanish Commissioner, for a special treaty of commerce with America. This treaty would be the starting point for a new colonial and tariff policy in the Spanish West Indies, as it would open the Castilian colonies to American competition against Spanish imports, and it would also admit Cuba and Porto Rico into the Zollverein which America is gradually forming with Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries around the Gulf of Mexico and in Central America, on the basis of reciprocal concessions and discriminating duties to exclude European competition. Canada, the British West Indies and the Central American Republics will receive the same advances from Yankee diplomacy shortly.

The special Hispano-American Convention stipulates that its advantages shall apply only to trade between the United States, Cuba and Porto Rico, which is carried on under the American and Spanish flags, respectively. By its terms America will admit sugar, molasses and raw tobacco free of all duty, and the duty on all other articles imported from the West Indies will be reduced. Spain will place American flour and cereals imported into her colonies upon the same footing as those imported from Spain, and will make a large reduction in the duties on cattle, salt, fresh fish, and all but a few American manufactured goods. Spain will also suppress consular and tonnage duties which are now levied at American ports, and promises further to reform Customs-house, harbor and sanitary regulations and fines in her colonies. Only a strong government, like that of Senor Canavas del Castillo, with decided majorities in both Houses of Parliament, could venture to attempt such a departure from prevailing Castilian ideas of colonial policy and from the old system of a protective tariff.

First Flogging in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, October 31st.—The first flogging which ever occurred in Manitoba or the Northwest Territory took place here yesterday. The subject was John McCormick, under sentence for larceny, who escaped and was re-captured. Attorney-General Miller ordered two dozen lashes, twelve of which were administered in the presence of all the prisoners in the jail-yard. A cat-o'-nine-tails was used. The prisoner was stripped to the buff. The snow was descending heavily. His back was fearfully lacerated. Salt water was then applied. The citizens are very indignant and some demonstration will probably result. Miller is denounced on all hands for his barbarity.

Burned in Effigy.

WINNIPEG (Manitoba), October 31st.—A crowd of 3,000 people assembled to-night and hanged and burned Attorney-General Miller in effigy, on account of the flogging of the prisoner McCormick for escaping from jail. They would also have applied the lash to his back, but he was in hiding, having received warning. At the Government offices, Premier Norquay was made to promise that he would consider the dismissal of Miller, and give an answer within two days. It is supposed that Miller will be dismissed. Great excitement prevailed, and the Ninetieth Battalion was called out, but no collision took place.

British War Vessel Sent to the Coast of British Columbia.

OTTAWA, October 31st.—At the request of the Dominion Government a British war vessel has proceeded to the northern coast of British Columbia, where there is some irritation among the Indians, owing to the arrest of one of their number for murder and the attempt of Bishop Reddy to remove Rev. Mr. Duncan, a missionary in whom the natives have implicit confidence.