DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....JUNE 20, 1885

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.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123 for 4s of 1907; 112½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 86@4 87; 103⅞ for 3s; silver bars, 106⅞.

Silver in London, 49 3-16d; consols, 99 7-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125½; 4½s, 115⅞.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84¼@84¾ cents.

Yesterday was a day of fluctuation in the San Francisco mining share market, prices opening higher in the morning, receding, then stiffening again at noon. Hale & Norcross closed at $7⅞ bid, Savage $4 10, Chollar $2¼, Con. Virginia $2 20, Gould & Curry $1 60, Ophir $1 60.

Additional appointments were made by the President yesterday.

Fire in Portland, Maine; loss, $50,000.

Politics in Indian Territory are now at the boiling point.

The Bartholdi statue was formally received in New York harbor yesterday with great enthusiasm.

At Whitesburg, Ky., Link Banks, an outlawed desperado, was shot dead by James H. Fraser, a merchant.

In the Hall-Jones feud in Knott county, Kentucky, nine men have been killed in the last three weeks.

In Brooklyn, Thursday night, Abraham Vandorn (colored), just married, was fatally wounded in the presence of his bride, by his stepfather.

A desperate fight occurred in a Court-room at Indianapolis Thursday, between a prisoner and officers.

The Mayor of Chicago has requested the resignation of every employe of the city government.

A formidable strike of employes in shoe factories occurred yesterday, at South Farmington, Mass.

The Chamber of Deputies have refused to exempt French priests from serving in the army reserves.

One hundred and sixty persons were killed in the recent colliery disaster near Manchester, England.

During the last seven days 226 business failures occurred in the United States and Canada.

General Grant was slightly better yesterday, and it is thought the change is beginning to benefit him.

The Queen has offered Sir Stafford Northcote an earldom, with the title of Earl of Iddesleigh and Viscount St. Cyres.

A serious riot occurred in Yonkers, N. Y., Thursday night, between strikers and the police.

Major William Popham, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Scarsdale, N. Y., Thursday, in the same room in which he was born, May 9, 1793.

A thirteen-year-old boy was accidentally shot and seriously wounded near Shingle Springs, Thursday, by a companion of about the same age.

The bodies of the two Fitter boys, drowned near Courtland, this county, Tuesday, have been recovered.

The National Camp of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America adjourned at Denver, Col., yesterday, sine die.

Since March 20th 300 persons in the employ of the internal revenue service have been discharged.

The Indian exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition will be presented to the French Government.

Oklahoma is now reported as entirely free from "boomers."

The British Parliament adjourned yesterday until Tuesday.

A white man received fifteen lashes in Baltimore at the hands of the Sheriff, for wife-beating.

The death is announced from London of Robert B. Mackie, Member of Parliament for Wakefield.

A German commission is going to Spain to investigate the cholera.

Caceres, the revolutionist, asks the Peruvian Government for a suspension of hostilities.

Three United States naval officers have been detached from duty for having their wives with them on foreign stations.

There is a serious conflict of authority at Farwell, B. C., between the Dominion and provincial officials.

Hibbs, the defaulting Idaho Postmaster, is now in jail at Victoria, B. C.

In a saloon row at Corvallis, Or., the proprietor shot four men, wounding three of them seriously.

William A. Day, of Illinois, was yesterday appointed Second Auditor of the Treasury.

A frightful accident occurred at a circus performance at Charleston, W. Va., yesterday.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Rev. Dr. William F. Warren, President of the Boston University, in a volume entitled "Paradise Found," adds another to the many books that have been written upon the geographical locality of the Garden of Eden. The doctor holds that the earthly paradise must have had its location in the polar region, and at a time so remote that the mind of man can conceive of it only by infinite exertion. Then the meteorological conditions at the pole were the reverse of what they are to-day, and the conformation of the arctic essentially differed from the present form. The volume will give great encouragement to the son of Captain Symmes, who still spends the better part of his days in promoting and elaborating the theory of his sire, that there is at the pole a depression which deepens into an entrance to the interior of the earth, where, but probably in a modified form, the earthly paradise still exists. The work of Dr. Warren does not convince the scientific world, but it entertains and commands a fair hearing, because of the elaborate collation and the ingenious marshalling in logical array of the traditions upon which, in part, the theory of the once habitable condition of the extreme Arctic region is founded. But there is also a very ingenious array of geological evidence in support of the theory, while the proofs adduced from religious beliefs and traditions are forceful. Beyond the frozen barriers that effectually check the researches of man, the fancy has the broadest of fields for its play, and since Eden was a place so fair as to be wholly incompatible with any geographic section known to us, speculations regarding the mysterious and unlocked north will always be possessed of profoundly romantic interest. The very fact that the evidences are undeniable that in remote periods of which we have positive proofs man was exceedingly low in the intellectual scale, and lived much as do the beasts of the forest, but adds a charm to the fanciful speculation that possibly there was beyond those periods of mere animal existence the beginning of an era of ascending intelligence for man, at the summit of which he may have been a more superior being than even now. But this must be mere assumption on the part of whoever indulges in it, for there are no proofs that can be accepted as incontrovertible, nor even as highly probable. If it is admitted, for the sake of the argument, that the reverend writer of the book has established by fair inference the Eden-like character of the polar regions in a given period, it cannot be admitted that there is certain ground-work laid for peopling that garden with human beings. All the geological evidences deny it—negatively, it is true; but in the failure to reveal the impress of man's presence they are practically conclusive. The chief value of the work, aside from its ingenious array of traditional and geologic testimonies relative to former Arctic conditions resides in the fact of the discussion of such a question by a minister of the Christian religion, since it testifies to the growth of liberalism in the discussion of the origin of man, and still further abandonment of the old time reliance upon the biblical account of the creation. Dr. Warren stands deservedly high in the literary circles of his country, and his piety and orthodoxy are not matters of any doubt. His treatise, therefore, takes on an additional interest. It has done what a worthless book never does—drawn the fire of the scientific critics, and commanded the respect of the literary class. Very few of the reviewers accord a right position to the Doctor upon any given point of his argument, but all express admiration for the ingenuity of his method, the patience manifested in marshaling traditional testimony, and for the charm of the style of the author. Perhaps no more concise, respectful and yet complete answer to the theory has appeared than that written by an accomplished editor of the Atlantic *Monthly*, who finds such fatal defects in the theory and cited proofs, that the work of the distinguished scholar is only saved from his ridicule by the dignified method and polished style employed by its author.

THE QUESTION OF TASTE AGAIN.

Referring to our exception to the judgment of the Los Angeles committee in rejecting a picture on the ground that the nude has no high place in art, the San Francisco *Alta* says:

> Assuming that the purpose of art exhibitions are esthetic merely, and not in the line of moral education, is not a local committee the best judge of local ideas of propriety?

To which we reply affirmatively for the sake of the argument. But the committee did not base its decision upon local ideas of propriety as we understand it. It assumed to occupy a plane of art criticism and to declare a precept in art. The *Alta* says:

> If we subordinate our art judgment to that of Dresden and Florence, it is enough, without being forced to also accept the standards of morals prevailing in those cities. It is really not so much a question of morals as one of habit. It would be too much to say that a thing could be moral in Florence which would be immoral in San Francisco; but if the conventional standards of morals are different in the two places, it is not the business of persons getting up art exhibitions to undertake to equalize those standards. By doing so they only make trouble for themselves and defeat the main purpose of their efforts. That the test of propriety of a picture is often not so much the nature of the painting itself as the minds of those who gaze on it, must have struck discerning observers who witnessed the behavior of the mass of visitors to the Mechanics' Fair when the famous step-ladder painting was on exhibition.

If committeemen pass upon a picture as art critics, they will not consult local prejudices if they are competent for the office they fill. To say that the art judgment of Los Angeles or San Francisco is subordinated to that of Dresden or Florence, is equivalent to saying that the public of the first places are appreciative of art culture and have risen to an exalted plane of judgment. If the test of judgment is to be, not the merit of the picture, but the mental habit of the beholder, then there is an end to all progression in art tastes. If a committee on hanging pictures is to hang only such as will meet the present tastes of a community, then that community must be excluded from contemplation of all examples of art, save such concerning which it has preconceived notions. Art exhibitions are given not to cater to local tastes, but to advance, enlarge and cultivate art ideas, and this can never be done by circumscribing art exhibits by the bounds of local prejudices or preconceptions of what the place in art is of this or that style. The standard of morals must be one of exceeding sensitiveness that will make that immoral to exhibit in California which is proper enough for Californians to gaze upon when in Dresden or Florence. It is very true that it it not the business of persons managing art exhibitions to equalize the differing tastes of communities, neither is it their business to judge art works upon an assumption of what the people will like. We repeat that the committee in question, had they based their rejection upon the sensitiveness of the people of Los Angeles and fears that the modesty of that community might be shocked by exhibition of the rejected picture, the only criticism to make would relate to art morals. But when a committee declares that the nude has no place in art sufficient to merit the exhibition of an example of it, it arrogates to itself functions that it is not competent to sustain, and pronounces a judgment it is incompetent to form. We are not discussing the morality of the picture in question so much as the prudery of the committee, and its timidity in announcing the reasons for the rejection.

LITERARY AND COLLEGIATE TRAINING.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* discusses the question whether indeed literary training at its best is had only in colleges and universities. Our contemporary rightly concludes that a collegiate course is no longer an indispensable requisite for literary excellence, or for that education that fits a man for professional and business activities, and learned and skilled vocations. The views of the Boston *Advertiser* are quoted—the editor being a collegian and of a collegiate faculty. It says:

> Making a list hastily of well known authors, setting their names down as they occur to us, it appears that Irving, Poe, Cooper and Whittier are almost the only names of men of the first rank who did not have a collegiate education. Bryant began a college course, but was compelled to discontinue it. Longfellow, Hawthorne, Holmes, Emerson, Thoreau, Willis, Prescott, Bancroft, Motley, the two Danas, were all college men. In taking men of the later generation and recognizing the conspicuous, rather than the eminent as a basis for judgment, the college men are Parkman, Warner, Lodge, Fiske, various Adamses, Hale, Higginson, White, Storey, Cranch, Scudder, Leland, De Forrest, Curtis, Norton, J. F. Clarke, Ripley, Stedman offsets Bryant as coming between the two classes. Of non-college men a larger number may be readily named—Walt Whitman, Whipple, Trowbridge, Fields, Parton, Stoddard, Bayard Taylor, Eggleston, Hart, Howells, James, Aldrich, Lathrop, Stockton, Piatt, Cable, Crawford, Fawcett, Gilder, Harris, Carleton, Mark Twain, Burroughs. It is possible that we have put some name in one or the other of these lists on the wrong side, but there can be no considerable error, and anyone can add to either list according to his own judgment without materially disturbing the balance.

It is clear to whoever observes, that literary culture among the men of the day is not of necessity the result of college training. The book press of the nineteenth century has placed it within the power of men of will and ambition to cultivate tastes of the highest order in literature, science and art, without special training in colleges. The *Bulletin* is quite right when it says "the men who have been educated in college, and those who are not, are not very far apart in the matter of literary qualifications." It might well have added that for thorough reading the non-collegians can present an equal record. They certainly are, proportionately, the largest and best body of book buyers; they are the largest and most critical body of art connoisseurs; they form a very large part of the scientific corps of the country; they are engaged in the professions and in literary pursuits as largely as are collegians, and so far as the world is concerned there is very little to distinguish them from those who have had collegiate training. It may be true that the most of the non-collegians distinguished in business and literary walks are specialists; that they have trained themselves upon one line of thought. But this is pre-eminently the age of specialists. Men are learning to do one thing thoroughly and well, and the world is the better for it, while the possibilities of progress are in no wise narrowed by it.

The new Minister to China has attempted to explain why an appointment to that post from among Californians would have been unwise. It is the old argument over again, and is simply this: China would be displeased if one known to be opposed to unrestricted Chinese immigration into America were sent to her court. That this is a mere assumption is undeniable. No one has cited any proof that the Chinese Government entertains any such sentiment. It did not so treat Mr. Swift as to give reason for any such speculation. It sends to us representatives without any consultation of our desires regarding the views entertained by them of the Chinese immigration question. Judge Wallace, Mr. McCoppin and Mr. Denby all argue by illogical methods and an assumed major premise which is unsupported by a single atom of evidence. The truth is Wallace and McCoppin have given the Democracy in California a black eye, and Mr. Denby by no possible ingenious explanations can efface the disgraceful marks of the battery.

By what process of reasoning did the Associated Press reporters arrive at the conclusion that the people of California would be interested in the schedule of the yearly supplies of the pantry at Vassar College? Any other boarding school would have made a like showing, and there is nothing in it of either news quality or personal interest. Suppose the Vassar pupils did last year eat so much of meat and drink so much of milk, and consume so many pounds of caramels—what of it? Is news so starved at the East that it must needs feed upon the recollection of what the girls of a college ate in the past year? The press reporters insult common intelligence by such rot. Let any one keep a record of food consumed by his family in a year, and see how the figures mount up. But what of it? Of course 400 healthy girls eat; if they did not, times would be harder than they are.

It has developed that immediately after the great strike of iron workers had been made in Pennsylvania the travel to the West from the region of the strike greatly increased. It was so phenomenal as to excite inquiry by passenger agents. One of these looked deeply into the cause, and discovered that the increase in the westward current was wholly due to the exodus of iron workers and their families to the cheap lands of the West, where they propose to tickle the ribs of nature and develop as agriculturists. It is something satisfactory to know that these wage-earners have in so large part been provident enough to be able, when the rainy day comes, to engage in such a movement, and it reads a lesson to other toilers that may be studied with profit.

It is gratifying to note that New York City is doing something graceful to wipe out the stigma of her neglect and laches in preparing the pedestal for the Bartholdi statue. If there is one thing in which, more than in another, we are, as a people, skilled, it is in "whooping up" a reception and making a great ado over parades. We know how to beat the drum and flaunt the flag and make the brass-throated trumpets bray. Possibly our French guests will be deceived by all the outer evidences of gratefulness that were paraded for their benefit in New York City. But back of it all Americans know that in all this Bartholdi statue business we have acted meanly, contemptuously and in a manner to justify the French in laying on the lash right soundly.

The lasso has been introduced in New York as a new implement for the accomplishment of highway robbery, and as a consequence the New Yorkers are in fear and trembling. The lasso was used by robbers years ago in Paris and is not in disuse yet. Against it there is absolutely no guard to be thrown up. The assailant keeps at a safe distance until his victim is prostrate.

The farmers of California are learning this season the value of early and thorough cultivation, and the lesson will not be lost upon them.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

There are some wire-pullers and managers in parties who deserve to be known as the bunko-steerers of politics. They frequent legislative and aldermanic halls, and rope in honest and unsophisticated men.—[New Orleans States.

It is not always the man who spends the most money in advertising that secures the greatest returns, but he who, having an article that people want, makes the fact known to them in a business-like way. It is conceded by men who have made the deepest study of advertising, that the most direct and effectual way of reaching the public is through the press.—[San Jose Times-Mercury.

Even France is on the gold basis to-day, and evidently intends to stay there if possible, while all the States of the Union are practically maintaining the gold standard by their concurrent action in suspending the coinage of full legal-tender silver altogether.—[Chicago Times.

The summer resort is a good thing when properly conducted, but the resort which has poor water, imperfect drainage and inferior accommodations is to be shunned. No amount of pure air or fine scenery can make up for the lack of these three essentials.—[Chicago Herald.

With all the boasted economy of the present Administration, the public debt statement for May shows a smaller reduction than for the corresponding month of last year. Cleveland will have to discharge another cook and a couple of scrub women.—[Norristown Herald.

There are men and women who make as great a mockery of the marriage relation as the Mormons do, and who are protected in it by the law, though they are perjurers and debauchers.—[Chicago Herald (June 3d).

PACIFIC SLOPE.

THE DEFAULTING IDAHO POSTMASTER IN JAIL.

Railroad Matters—Lively Row in a Saloon—Bodies of Drowned Boys Recovered.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Railroad Retrenchment.

San Francisco, June 19th.—Colonel C. F. Crocker, of the Southern Pacific Company, said to-day, alluding to the recent resignations of officials of the Southern Pacific Company, that the simplification of the system had made it possible to dispense with the services of several gentlemen. The advantages derived from bringing the lines under one management, though anticipated, could not be realized at once, in April last. It was foreseen at the time of the consolidation that it would be possible to dispense with the services of some, and that was one purpose of the move. The falling off in business had enabled the company to curtail some. As to business, it had been affected by the general depression. There had been a falling off from the receipts of 1882 and 1883, but the receipts far exceed the expenses. The Southern Pacific Company's lines are now earning money.

Run Over and Killed by Trains.

San Francisco, June 19th.—Mary A. Fuller, aged 7 years, was run over by a local train in Alameda this afternoon, and instantly killed.

L. B. Larue, assistant foreman of the railroad yards at Oakland, was run over this evening at the foot of Peralta street by a backing freight train, and instantly killed.

Another Boy Accidentally Shot.

Placerville, June 19th.—Yesterday afternoon, while two young lads were out hunting at Gray's Flat, near Shingle Springs, a rifle in the hands of one was accidentally discharged, the bullet hitting the other, Thomas Merry, of Colusa, a thirteen-year-old grandson of Allen Gray, who has been visiting his grand parents for several weeks past. The ball passed through and badly shattered the ankle, making a very painful and dangerous wound.

The Press Association.

St. Helena, June 19th.—The members of the Press Association, to the number of fifty, came up here to-day from Napa Soda Springs, and were entertained at King's grove with an elegant lunch by the Napa Valley Wine Company. Speeches were made by Colonel Barnes, Charles Krug and other gentlemen, and the occasion was generally enjoyed.

A Miscellaneous Cargo.

Port Costa, June 19th.—The ship Crown of Denmark, which has been here eighty days awaiting a cargo, finally leaves here to-morrow morning with the most miscellaneous lots ever loaded at Port Costa, as follows: Yucca fiber, tallow, cotton, borax, flour, wheat, wine, honey, salmon and abalone shells.

The Drowned Boys.

Courtland, June 19th.—The bodies of the two Fitter boys, who were drowned in the Sacramento river near here Tuesday, were recovered to-day, and sent to San Francisco for interment.

A Thirty-foot Fall.

San Jose, June 19th.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon John Peters, employed at Landrum's ranch, about two miles from this city, was attempting to tie the windmill, when he fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. He struck on his feet, but sustained a severe concussion of the spine, and is threatened with paralysis of the extremities. His condition is precarious.

Sudden Death of a Contractor.

Stockton, June 19th.—J. E. Matthews, a contractor, died suddenly from an attack of apoplexy this evening.

ARIZONA.

The Indian Situation.

Tucson, June 19th.—The *Star's* Tombstone special says: Captain Lawton, with three companies of cavalry, reaches Huachua to-morrow, having received a dispatch from Crook to refit for an expedition to the Sierra Madres to rout the Indians. No prisoners will be taken. The Guadalupe canyon affair was not so disastrous as at first reported, only three men being killed. Privates Roberts and Marks turned up alive, after two days' wandering around the mountains. When the Indians jumped the camp they got away with about 2,000 rounds of ammunition, clothing and other material. The band of Indians who killed Daniels have entered the Sierra Madres in the Box canyon, west of Bavispi, after raiding Sonora from Bisbee to the Bavispi river, via Nicasari. Much fear is entertained for the safety of Lieutenant Davis, who has command of the scout, with Chatto as first sergeant, who is reported as entering the Sierra Madres east of the Cajon Bonita. It is supposed that all the Indian murderers are now in Mexico, and the only fears entertained are that after they establish their camps they will raid on the ranches and settlements adjacent to their headquarters. The officers and men in Lawton's command deserve commendation for their exertions in following the Indian trail with the perseverance of men of adamantine nerve. The lack of rations only prevented their pursuing the Indians to their last camping-place.

Two Partly-Burned Bodies Found.

Parker's Mill (via Flagstaff), June 19th.—The remains of two persons, partly burned, was found to-day. As they were found near where an Indian was killed recently, it is believed that the remains found are also Indians. The Coroner from Flagstaff will arrive to-morrow to investigate.

Escape of Counterfeiters.

Flagstaff, June 19th.—Local officers for seven or eight weeks have been watching two counterfeiters in the San Francisco mountains. They have given the officers the slip by leaving the camp equipage as if they were going away for a few hours. They left with about $1,500 in gold and silver coin. One is 36 years old, dark complexion, full beard, walks erect, face powder-burnt, five feet eleven inches high, and called himself Devoid, or Van. The other is 38 years old, very sandy, five feet nine inches, gold chain, silver watch, claims to have been a conductor on the A. T. & S. F. Railway, and calls himself Ike Armstrong. They probably went East. The officers here claim to have notified United States Marshall Tidball and asked instructions, saying a conviction was certain, but received no reply.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Defaulting Idaho Postmaster—Conflict of Authority.

Victoria, June 19th.—I. N. Hibbs, the defaulting Idaho Postmaster, was lodged in Victoria goal to-day. His wife has gone back to her parents in Oregon. He takes the matter coolly. The money on his person, some $10,000, was sewed in the leg of his trousers.

Trouble has occurred at Farwell, the new town on the Columbia river, between the provincial and Dominion authorities. A Dominion Act prohibits the sale of liquor along the line of railway. The provincial Government licensed several parties, and sent a magistrate and constable to protect them. The Dominion Commissioner seized the stocks of liquors and locked up the venders. The provincial constable replevined the liquors and released the prisoners, and the Dominion official ran away to avoid arrest by virtue of a warrant issued by the provincial magistrate.

Admission to Bail Refused.

Victoria, June 19th.—The Supreme Court refused to admit Hibbs to bail, pending the arrival of evidence from the other side. His counsel are confident that he cannot be extradited.

OREGON.

Lively Saloon Row—Newspaper Anniversary.

Portland, June 19th.—A Corvallis special to the *News* says: In a fist fight between John Menzinger, a blacksmith, Nick Beason, a butcher, and Sid Moore, in McTimmons' saloon, this afternoon, McTimmons shot into the crowd four times. Beason received a shot in the stomach, Menzinger a shot in the face, James Taylor, a bystander, was shot through the thigh, and Deputy Sheriff Hinker, who was across the street, was hit in the breast be a spent ball.

The Portland *News* celebrated its anniversary this morning by issuing a large double sheet. Its success is regarded as phenomenal in Pacific northwestern journalism.

An Oleomargarine Vender Convicted—A Lecture—Ex-Senator Mitchell—Railroad Leased.

Portland, June 19th.—Wm. Dunbar was convicted to-day for keeping oleomargarine on his premises, without the proper stamp showing the nature of the article. This is the first conviction under the new law in Oregon against the sale of this stuff.

Dr. Horatio Stebbins, of San Francisco, lectured to-night to a large audience at the Unitarian Church on "Evolution and Involution." The lecture was well received and very able.

Ex-Senator Mitchell passed Jacksonville, Or., bound for Portland, to-night. He will arrive to-morrow. He is having a grand ovation.

The O. R. and N. lease to the Northern and Union Pacific has at last been consummated, and the people of Portland are rejoiced over it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for July (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston), presents a choice table of contents. Among the leading papers are these: "The New Portfolio," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "The Singular Case of Jeshurun Barker," by John Wilkinson; "The Two Elizabeths," by John G. Whittier; "Childhood in Mediæval Art," by Horace E. Scudder; "A Mexican Vacation Week," by Sylvester Baxter; "A Bit of Bird-Life," by Olive Miller; "China Speaks for Herself;" "Daniel De Foe and Thomas Shepard," by Edward E. Hale; "On Horseback," by Charles D. Warner; "Southwestern Kansas Seen With Eastern Eyes," by M. H. Leonard; "Garibaldi's Ideas," by W. L. Alden.

From Cassell & Co., New York and London, we have "The Magazine of Art" for July. It is rich in illustrations, and some of these are remarkably superior art works; as, for instance, the Goprall portrait of Handel, by Hudson; the Chandor portrait of Handel, by Thornhill; the Grafoni portrait of Handel; Schmidt's portrait of Handel, and also Zwicke's. The article on Cinque-Cento picture meadows, and that on current art, are especially attractive, and scarcely less so is the chapter on "A Painter of Children" (Knaus) and that on Courtois' painting, "The Burial of Atola."

A fine engraving of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, erected by Mrs. A. T. Stewart to the memory of her husband, appears as a frontispiece to "Leslie's Sunday Magazine" for July. An interior view is also given, with a lengthy description of the structure and facts connected with it. Also a cut of Bishop Littlejohn, who is to preside in it. The entire number is an interesting one. [Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York.

The "Sanitarian" for May (113 Fulton street, New York,) is just at hand. Readers will find in it articles upon "Contagions and Epidemics in America," by W. M. Beach, M. D.; "What Shall be Done with the Sewage," by Edward Orton, LL. D.; "Climatic Changes in Ohio," by R. H. Reed, M. D.; 'Warming and Ventilation," by D. R. Silver, M. D., etc.

"King's Dictionary of Boston," by Edwin M. Bacon, is an elaborate gazetteer for the city of Boston. It is a fat volume exhaustive of all the attractions of the Hub, and its literary and other institutions. "An Historical Introduction" is by Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, and several maps accompany the volume. Press of Moses King, Cambridge, Mass.

We have received from A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, published in the Harper's Franklin Square Library series, "Victor Hugo and His Time," by Alfred Barbour, profusely illustrated. Price 25 cents. Also, "A Week of Passion; or, The Dilemma of Mr. George Barton, the Younger," a novel by Edward Jenkins. Price 20 cents.

A new monthly paper, published at Washington, D. C., has just appeared, under the title of the *National Postal News*. It is designed to be an official record of information concerning postal matters, including new appointments, decisions, regulations, etc., and also contains much general information and literary matter.

The "Musical Herald" (Franklin square, Boston), contains in its June number, besides the usual departments, a showy instrumental piece entitled "Pleasures of Spring," by Fritz Spindle; a trio for female voices, "It Shall be Light," and "Darkness was in the Land," quartet with English version.

"Tom Dickson's Wooden Leg" is the title to a short, pithy story in the "Quiver" for July, written by Edward Garrett. Mary Onley also has a very pleasing story in this number, entitled "Taken at the Flood.'

The "Ladies' Floral Cabinet" for June is replete with suggestions concerning the selection and care of flowers; household and decorative notes, fashions of the seasons, etc. [22 Vesey street, New York.

Mothers desiring a magazine devoted to the care of infants and young children, will obtain a well-conducted one by addressing "Babyhood," 18 Spruce street, New York.

Letter From Newcastle.

Eds. Record-Union:—The busy days are coming for this section. To be convinced of this a person has only to take his stand upon any one of the platforms fronting the fruit-shipping establishments located here, and watch the receivers constantly unloading the wagons from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. each day. Peaches—Hale's Early—are quite plentiful just now. They are probably the best of the very early varieties, and find ready sale in the eastern markets. They ripen easily, are of good flavor and color, and are a moderately good shipper. A few pears have been received, plenty of apples and early plums.

The first full carload of fruit that has ever been shipped from Newcastle direct to the East was sent to-day by the Co-operative Fruit Company of this place. It went to Denver, and consisted of peaches, pears, plums, apricots and apples. Heretofore the fruit has always been shipped out on small orders, owing to the inability to secure enough fruit at one time to fill a car, beyond the regular everyday orders. Owing to the good crop of the present season, which exceeds in quantity that of any past year, shipments in carload lots are rendered possible. It is the intention to make frequent carload shipments hereafter, as they are convinced that they will be of great benefit to the producers in this vicinity.

Regarding the red plums sent you last week, and of which you made mention, they were raised on the ranch of W. A. Plantz, of Ophir, who has one tree, and which he believes to be the only one on the coast of this variety. Have you had any response to inquiry in the Record-Union about them? S.

Newcastle, Cal., June 18, 1885.

[No information has been received at this office that any one else has trees of this variety, and it is quite probable that Mr. Plantz has the only one in the State.—Eds. Record-Union.]

Red Mites or Red Spiders.—William Jackson, Walnut Grove, Cal.: The specimens you send are too much dried up for determination, but are species of red mite or red spider, and can be readily destroyed by using whale oil or soft soap, ten pounds; tobacco stems, two or three pounds; concentrated lye, one pound. Boil the tobacco stems in two or three gallons of water; dissolve the lye in one gallon of water, and by adding the soap this will make twenty gallons of solution. Spray the trees with it, and repeat if necessary. The solution will not injure foliage nor fruit.

Sacramento, June 18, 1885.

Eds. Record-Union: Will you please inform me, in order to decide a difference of opinion between parties, as to the exact day on which the Queen of England was crowned? B. A.

Reply: Queen Victoria, who was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819, succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837, and was crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838.

The improvement of Petaluma creek has thus far cost the Government $27,656 91.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

Slaughter in Prices!

We offer, commencing TO-DAY, the following lines of goods at these remarkably LOW PRICES:

Beautiful Crystal Glass Goblets, six for	50c
Ironstone China Handled Cups and Saucers, six for	50c
Ironstone China Dinner Plates, six for	40c
Steel-plated Teaspoons, six for	20c
Steel-plated Tablespoons, six for	30c
Knives and Forks (Cocoa Handle), twelve for	75c
Glass Crystal Sauce Plates, six for	25c
Five-bottle Table Caster for	$1 50
Creamer, Butter-dish, Sugar and Spoon-holder, all for	50c
Soup Plates (Ironstone China), six for	50c
Large Paris White Chamber	50c
Glass Pickle Dishes for	20c
Washbowl and Pitcher, all for	$1
Tin Pie Plates, three for	15c
Cream Pitchers for	15c
Glass Butter-dishes for	20c
Glass Water Pitchers for	50c
Beautiful Hammocks for	$1
Clothes-pins (per dozen)	5c
Dippers Pressed (very strong) for	15c
No. 7 Tea Kettles (Copper-bottom) for	90c
Mushbowls, three for	25c
Deep Yellow Bowls for	15c
Beautiful Hand-lamps for	25c
China Nest-eggs, two for	10c
The Splendid Egg-beater for	25c
Good-sized Meat Platters for	25c
Glass Syrup Pitchers for	25c
Splendid Brooms for	25c
Toothpicks, three boxes for	25c
Stable Lanterns for	65c
Crystal Glass Water Tumblers, six for	30c
Beautiful Tin Spittoons for	25c
Washboards (patent side) for	25c
Lamp Burners, a size for	15c
Lamp Chimneys, a size for	5c
Milk Skimmers for	10c
No. 1 Wash Tubs for	$1 25
Covered Dishes	65c
"Novelty" Clothes Wringers for	$4 50
"Eureka" Clothes Wringers for	$4 25
Four-bottle Glass Casters for	75c
Mouse-traps for	15c
50 Feet Clothes Lines for	20c
A No. 1 Ax and Handle for	$1 25
Large Butcher Knives for	25c
Three-quarter Three-ply Rubber Hose, per foot	7c
Fourteen-quart Water Pails for	60c
Heavy Copper-bottom No. 7 Wash Boilers for	$1 75
Two-quart Ice Cream Freezers for	$2 50
Fine Carpet Sweepers for	$2 25
Clothes Baskets for	$1
Diamond Glass Cutters for	25c

☞ The above are but a few of the many thousand BARGAINS to be found at our Stores. Buy only at L. L. LEWIS & CO.'S., the most complete House-furnishing Establishment west of the Rocky Mountains.

OUR NEW PRICE LIST NOW READY.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

502 and 504 J street, and 1009 Fifth street.

CHANGED DAILY FOR THE RED HOUSE.

TO-DAY OUR SATURDAY SALE

—OF—

Unusually Attractive and Desirable Bargains!

☞ SALE COMMENCING AT 8 A. M. ☜

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT!

One Case Light-color Sateen Calicoes, 4½ cents per yard.
Cases of Ginghams, at 5, 7 and 8½ cents per yard.
5-4 Bleached Pillow-case Muslin, 10 cents per yard.
50 Dozen Honeycomb Towels, 8½ cents apiece.
Summer Poplins (silk-mixed), 10 cents per yard.
Wool Lace Buntings (in many shades), 8 cents per yard.
Check Poplins, 12½ cents per yard.
Changeable Suitings and Brocades, 8 cents per yard.
Ladies' Heavy Fine Linen Dusters, $1.
Ladies' Mohair Poplin Dusters, with Japanese sleeves, 50 cents.
Black Flowered Lace Buntings, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.
Lace Buntings, 6 cents per yard.
One Piece Black Silk (white edge), 18 inches wide, 50 cents per yard.
Colored Trimming Satins, 25 cents per yard.
One Piece Brown Silk (white edge), 48 cents per yard.

FANCY GOODS!

Ladies' Plain and Striped Hose, 10 cents per pair.
Japanese Parasols, 5 cents each.
Alpaca Dress Braids, assorted shades in drab, 25 cents per dozen.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10 cents.
Silk Dress Buttons, 5 cents per dozen.
Fancy Metal Dress Buttons, 5 cents per dozen.
Ladies' and Misses' White and Cream Color Kid Gloves, 2 button (sizes, 5¾, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 6½), 9 cents per pair.
Ladies' Embroidered Mull Fichus, 10 cents each.
Ladies' Mull Ties, embroidered, 5 cents each.
Corsets, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, etc.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Gents' Fine White Jean Drawers, 25 cents per pair.
Gents' Fancy Silk Scarfs, 15 cents.
The newest thing in Satin Scarfs!—The "London Chess Club," 20 cents each.
Gents' White and Fancy Dress Bows, 5 cents each.
Gents' Puff Knot Scarfs, 20 cents.
Fancy Colored Percale and Seersucker Collars, 5 cents per dozen.
Paper Collars (sizes 12, 12½, 13, 13½ and 14), 2½ cents per box.
Handsome Silk-faced Web Suspenders, 25 cents per pair.
Men's Extra-heavy Canton Flannel Shirts and Drawers, 30 cents.
Men's Light-weight Canton Flannel Shirts and Drawers, 25 cents each.
Men's White Dress Shirts, 45 cents, 85 cents and $1 each.
Men's Scarlet Flannel Shirts, 50 cents each.
Men's Wool Scarlet and White Scotch-mixed Undershirts, 50 cents.
Brickmen and Lumbermen's Heavy Hide Mittens, 50 cents per pair.
Men's Blue Gingham Shirts (lace front), 40 cents each.

SHOE DEPARTMENT!

Ladies' Four-strap Sandals, $1 10 per pair.
Ladies' Three-strap Sandals, $1.
Odd Lots in Ladies' Kid and Goat Shoes.
Child's Calf, Button Shoes (sizes 7 and 8), 75 cents.
Men's Canvas Shoes, 98 cents per pair.
Men's Low-cut Shoes, cloth tops, $1 50.
Men's Low-cut Shoes, strap ties, $1 25.
Boys' Low-cut Calf Shoes (sizes 11 to 13), $1 per pair.
Ladies' and Gents' Four-button Oxford Shoes, 75 cents.
Gents' Black Prunella Boots (sizes 6 and 7), $1 per pair.
Gents' Black Prunella Low Shoes (elastic on side), 50 cents.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!

Men's Middlesex Navy Blue Flannel Suits, $9 95.
Men's Fine All-wool Light-weight and Color Suits, $10.
A Large Line of Men's Heavy Satinet Pants (slightly damaged in seam), $1 25.
Men's Fancy Plaid Cassimere Suits, $4 75.
Men's White Linen Duck Coats, $1 25.
Men's White Vests, 75 cents; worth $1 50.
Men's Grass Cloth Caps (black and colored), 5 cents each.
Men's Narrow Brim Straw Hats (large sizes), 5 cents each.

MANY LINES OF GOODS NOT IN THIS LIST WILL BE ON SALE AT THE SAME LOW PRICES.

Until further notice, our Store opens at 7:15 A. M.; closes at 8 P. M.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.