DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 12, 1886.

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 AGENCIES.

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NEWS OF THE MORNING.

EASTERN.—The Cabinet has been discussing the President's message.....John Sherman is said to be looking up his chances for the Presidential nomination.....Mormon emissaries are successfully working their game in Pennsylvania.....General Miles complains that his soldiers were supplied with worthless foot-gear during the campaign.....Receiver Sherwood, of California, is sustained by Secretary Lamar..... Official returns show that the New Hampshire and Colorado Republicans have elected their Governors and Legislatures. .....In New York yesterday 5,280 gallons of spurious so-called wine was condemned..... One woman was killed and 15 other persons injured by an explosion in Philadelphia.....An attempt was made yesterday to blow up a railroad train in Pennsylvania with dynamite.....The Chicago strike presents no new features.....Silver in New York, 101½c.

FOREIGN.—Disastrous floods have occurred in Italy.....A great coke fire raged in the Birmingham gas works last night. .....Paul Bert, French Minister to Anam, is dead.....Official notice has been sent to Waldemar of his election to the Bulgarian throne.....The Czar's choice for Bulgaria's ruler is Prince Nicholas.....Dr. Fisher, a noted African traveler, is dead.....It is reported that a participant in a prize fight in England yesterday was killed.....Silver in London, 46¾d.

PACIFIC COAST.—Joseph Dye is on trial in San Buenaventura for the murder of Herman Haines.....Patrick Cosgrove and Martin Heath have been arrested at San Mateo for burglary.....C. R. Arthur, a Sonoma pioneer, is dead.....Great indignation and sorrow is felt in San Francisco and elsewhere at the murder of Mamie Kelley. Louis Scott has been arrested at Lathrop for forgery.....The slayer of Mamie Kelley has been charged by the Coroner's jury with murder.....It is said that Cutting is actually gathering a filibustering gang in New Mexico to invade Mexico.

A GLANCE AT THE GENERAL RESULT.

The Republicans of the country have reason to rejoice, and reason to learn wisdom. Wherever they stood together in the recent election and made no coalition with other parties they succeeded or made the best showing for years. Thus in Michigan there was a fusion ticket against them, and it was backed by the Knights of Labor, but the Republican majority there exceeds any for several years, and in answer to the demand of Mr. Dickinson for a verdict of the people upon the Cleveland Administration, for whom this political boss made himself in that State especially prominent, the judgment of disapproval has been rendered.

In Pennsylvania the "labor" element—that is, those who assumed to voice the sentiment of the workingmen—made determined opposition to Mr. Scott, running on the Democratic ticket for Congress, and the Republicans joined hands with them in that effort. Scott was elected, however, and that in a strong Republican district. But while in this respect the lesson of rebuke to socialistic drift has been read, the State has given the Republican party such an indorsement that its emphasis cannot be mistaken. But we must not be understood as classing the labor element proper as socialistic. Those of the latter school have, in many parts, attached themselves to labor movements, and thereby done incalculable injury to the labor cause, and have succeeded in some respects in affixing the odium of their doctrines to movements that really have no part with them.

In Massachusetts, though the Knights of Labor put up a ticket and the Democrats indorsed their nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, he was able to run but 2,000 ahead of his ticket, and even the Prohibitionists ran far beyond the Knights' ticket. So it proved in Connecticut, where Griswold ran behind his ticket, and one Democratic and Labor Congressman ran ahead of his ticket only because of the triple division of the vote by the Prohibitionists.

The labor vote in Chicago appears not to have exceeded that of the Socialists of several years ago, proportionally to the population, while the Republican vote proves to have been nearly as large as the Democratic and labor vote aggregated. In 1879 the Socialists cast in the eighteen wards of Chicago 11,399 votes, in 1886 they cast 18,075.

In Minnesota, Ames was the Democratic-Labor-Farmers'-alliance nominee for Governor, and had been notorious for his coalition with the boycotting and coercion movement. But, strongly backed though he was, the Republicans beat him mercilessly, and his own city, Minneapolis, that had made him Mayor by 5,000 gave 1,000 majority against him last week. That a portion of the delegation to Congress is Democratic is due to local and not national issues.

The Democrats and Socialists made such a fight against Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, as has seldom been paralleled. Rusk stood boldly forward in favor of law and order, the bitter and uncompromising enemy of Socialism in every phase and however disguised. But the gallant Republican is elected by 25,000 plurality.

In Illinois the Socialists have elected one member of the Legislature, but the Republicans have elected thirty-two Senators and the Democrats eighteen, and the majority of the former is stronger than for several years, and 3,000 in excess of that of 1884.

Though opposed by a liquor element, a prohibition element, Socialism and the Democratic party, Ohio Republicans, by a firm shoulder to shoulder stand, have kept that State in the Republican column by a strong vote.

The Republicans have shaken the Democratic dry bones in Indiana so thoroughly that the Hoosier State may now be ranged in the Republican rank, and will at least be doubtful, with all the probabilities Republican. The Democrats carried the State in 1882 by a plurality of 10,684, and in 1884 by 6,432. This year they witness the defection of the State from the Democratic fold, and the election of seven Republican Representatives against powerful odds, such, for instance, as the adjustment of districts by the Democrats in a manner that was believed to insure them to the Democracy. Even in Louisiana we have the record of a Republican in the Second Congressional District casting 6,533 votes against 7,943 for his Democratic opponent.

In Nevada the Republicans have swept the State; in Iowa they have added 7,000 to the majority of 1885. In New Hampshire, though losing the Governor at the polls, they have won the Legislature handsomely, which will elect the Governor. Kansas has greatly increased her Republican vote. California Republicans, though sabered right and left by side-shows and betrayals, have practically maintained themselves, and denied the Democracy any victory that will avail them as a source of strength for 1888.

In Virginia the Republicans have made unexpected and gratifying gains, reducing the Democratic strength, and winning three members on the Congressional ticket.

That the next Congress will assume a new attitude toward the Administration is extremely probable. The Democratic majority in the House will be light, and there will be a small Labor delegation that may become a factor of great moment in close contests. But the heavy Democratic majority is certainly broken, and it is probable that if it comes to a vote by States, the Republicans will be able to cast 19 and possibly 20 votes.

In no Republican State save one has the Republican party lost a Congressman, while in Democratic States it has gained, until the net gain in the House foots up 30. So the party has every reason to be satisfied. The Democracy went into the fight of last week with the distinct understanding that the result would be taken as indicative of the form of the battle in 1888. It has come out loser, and the popular verdict is not only against the Administration, but also against Socialism.

THE canvassing of the returns now in progress demonstrates anew the fact that no matter how explicit the law may be, and however plainly printed and placed before the eyes of the election boards, there are many men appointed on such boards who will stupidly violate the law and disobey the instructions, though nothing whatever is to be gained thereby. For instance, it is printed on each large envelope pocket furnished to the judges of election, and on the tally sheets, just what is to be done with each. So plainly is all this put down that a mere child could not, it would seem, go wrong in the matter. Yet at Wilmington, Los Angeles county, the election board put all the tally lists into the ballot envelope pocket and sealed it up. As a result no inspection can be had of the complete returns of Los Angeles county, and the packet must be sent up to the Secretary of State and await his canvass, though the people are in feverish anxiety to know what the result of the election is. In scores of precincts it is found that clerks have written out the wrong totals. And this though every tally sheet is ruled, and laid off spaces numbered, so that with five tallies to each space all the clerk has to do is to multiply the number of the last filled space by five to ascertain the total tally. Again, not a few boards have failed to sign the returns as directed, though the blanks are so marked and the directions so made that the most limited intelligence, it would seem, could not misunderstand the instructions. It is one of the strange problems related to all elections, this blundering, and no one has ever yet satisfactorily accounted for it.

WHEN the oleomargarine law went into effect a week ago Monday last, the rush for licenses in New York astonished even those who thought themselves well informed concerning the magnitude of the business. The New York *Tribune* says that there were 3,000 retailers in that city selling oleomargarine on the day the law went into effect, and a very few only were frank enough to sell it for what it was—the greater number retailed it for the butter of milk. The licenses referred to were for manufacturing; less eagerness is manifest to take out and expose at the place of sale a permit to retail oleomargarine. It is evident that the manufacture of the article is not to be diminished much, if at all, by the new law. That indeed was not its aim, but simply to compel oleomargarine to sail under its own colors.

OHIO, the first State to adopt the parole system for reforming prisoners, has now gone a step further and is constructing an Intermediate Penitentiary. Here are to be confined the "first-term" and "light-sentence" criminals, and all who come for an indeterminate period of confinement. It is the first break in the West from the vicious system of confining in the same prison hardened offenders and neophytes in crime. The experience of all Wardens and Prison Directors is that to separate these classes is to benefit both and lessen the risk to society of the increase of the criminal element. For, to keep together the first offender and the hardened criminal, is to make the former a pupil of the latter, and finally to graduate him from prison as an adept in crime.

SAN FRANCISCO is agitated by another tragedy. A mere boy, full of beer and evidently possessed of little sense, pulled a pistol and shot to death a school girl of 13 years, because, as he alleges, she followed him and insisted that he should pose as her lover. It is all a sickening story and is full of lessons, as are most tragedies. But there is about the whole matter such an insane and wholly motiveless action that it is useless and vain to expect the assassin to be punished. He will be pronounced insane, sent to an asylum, presently discharged cured, and set on the highway once more to pistol more victims.

IT should be kept in view by all the "calculators" on the political outlook for 1888 that at the recent election the Republicans of the State of New York made a better showing of strength than at any time since 1881. But for the George diversion in New York city the Republicans would have carried the State, for while the vote was not full in the State outside of the city, in the metropolis it was exceedingly large.

THE Sobranje has played its part in the farce of electing the brother-in-law of the Czar to the Bulgarian throne. And now Waldemar is playing his coy part by pretending not to accept, and the Czar is acting his foxy role by pretending not to approve the choice.

A REAL CHESTNUT.—"That's a nice dog, little girl. What's his name?" "Uno, sir." "I know?" "No, sir. Ugo." "Eh? Why, how's that? I don't know, little dear. Why will you not tell me his name?" "Uno, sir" (sharply). "I know why you won't tell me? You're a silly little chit." (The old man strides off in anger.) "I guess he's not quite right, may be," muttered the child.—*Philadelphia Evening Call.*

Fred Winkleman, the boy murderer who attempted suicide in Salem, Or., twice last week, has been declared insane and committed to the insane asylum.

MANAGER Baltimore *Herald* cured his cough with half bottle Red Star Cough Cure.

PACIFIC COAST.

CUTTING AND HIS MEXICAN FILIBUSTERING SCHEME.

More Mormon Malefactors—Death of a Sonoma Pioneer—A San Jose Forger Caught.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

How "Booms" Are Started.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, November 11th.—The Templeton *Times*, starting at Templeton under the management of a journalist of thirty years' experience as an editor, and the location of the Templeton Institute at the same place, the latter laying the foundation for a college embracing the usual four classes, surprises the people of San Luis Obispo. Many of the best business men see a city in the near future of many thousand people, and a successful rival at that place.

Petaluma Items.

PETALUMA, November 11th.—All the first charges against J. S. Vandoren, the ex-bank Cashier, have been ignored, and he will have a hearing on four new charges tomorrow.

C. A. Arthur, one of the oldest and best-known pioneers of this county, was buried yesterday at Bloomfield. He died at Point Arena, on the 3d instant.

Rain fell this morning—.12 of an inch.

A Swingler Caught.

SAN JOSE, November 11th.—Lewis Scott, aged 22, was arrested by Sheriff Branham at Lathrop to-day on a charge of forgery alleged to have been committed by signing the indorsement of his uncle, W. W. Cowan, to a check of $33, which he cashed at the Farmers' Union store. The check was obtained by opening a letter addressed to his uncle, which he got out of the Post-office. Three weeks ago he passed a bogus check on the Bank of San Jose in a saloon, but subsequently made the amount good.

On Trial for Murder.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, November 11th.—The case of Joseph Dye, charged with the murder of Herman Haines, is on trial before the Superior Court of this county. District Attorney Orr and Shepherd & Blackstock are for the prosecution, and Hon. Stephen M. White, Henry Gage, W. T. Williams and J. M. Brooks for the defense. Eight jurors were secured yesterday. It is believed the panel will be completed to-day. About thirty witnesses for the prosecution and ten for the defense are in attendance. Much malignant feeling seems to prevail among the neighbors of Mr. Dye.

They Couldn't Get Far Away.

REDWOOD CITY, November 11th.—Patrick Cosgrove and Martin Heath, two companions, were arrested at San Mateo yesterday, charged with burglarizing the saloon of George Fisher the night before. A barrel of brandy was allowed to run out on the floor, and a number of bottles of other liquors were taken. Cosgrove and Heath were held to appear before the Superior Court.

A Sprinkle Up North.

REDDING, November 11th.—A light rain fell here at 4 o'clock this morning. No more rain all day, but the sky is cloudy and threatening.

NEW MEXICO.

Cutting's Alleged Brigands.

ALBUQUERQUE, November 11th.—Captain Edward Friend, of the El Paso Rifles, arrived here night before last, and opened a roll for recruits to join Cutting's filibustering expedition into Mexico. It is understood that 213 names have been placed on the list in this city, and more are promised. It is expected that an expedition will be thoroughly organized within a month, and the insurgents will rendezvous at El Paso, from which point they will invade the Mexican Republic. The Federal officials in this Territory are closely watching the movement, and will use every endeavor to prevent an invasion of a friendly neighboring republic. The men being enlisted for the expedition are well-known characters, desperate in the extreme, and capable of causing serious international trouble.

UTAH.

Mormon Arrests.

SALT LAKE, November 11th.—Henry W. Nesbitt and George C. Lambert, released from imprisonment to day, their terms for unlawful cohabitation having expired, evaded the payment of their fines and costs by taking the pauper oath.

Edward Schoenfield and Matthew Pickle were arrested to-day for unlawful cohabitation. Both waived examination, and were held in $1,500 and $1,000 bail respectively.

Wm. G. Smith, of Morgan, was arrested for unlawful cohabitation. He waived examination at Ogden, and was held in $1,500 bonds.

Andrew Cooley, arrested here yesterday, waived examination to-day, and gave $1,500 bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

Henry Gieschen has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

The Southern Pacific Company is building a passenger station at the corner of Valencia and Twenty-fifth streets.

J. J. Black has sued the California Electric Light Company for $25,000 damages for injuries received while in its employ.

Joseph Hussey, a chronic burglar, has been sentenced from Alameda county to the State Prison for five years. He has been there before.

There is a prospect of troublous times among the Irish-American Democrats, growing out of incidents which occurred during the recent election.

On Wednesday night a Scotchman named Peter McNab was found dead in his room at the American House, on the corner of Second and Natoma streets.

Pietro Demati, an Italian laborer, was working near a caldron of boiling asphaltum at the foot of Fifth street, Wednesday, when a sheet of flames burst from the furnace and burned his face and hands severely.

Quite a sensation was created in political circles on Wednesday by the rapidly-flying rumor that the name of James C. Flood, of bonanza fame, had been added to the already quite long list of aspirants to the office of United States Senator.

Experts have been examining the books of Charles W. Banks, the absconding Cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and find that his defalcations aggregate $20,000. There is still no clue to his whereabouts, though he is believed either to have gone to British Columbia or to have sailed by the City of Papeete, last Monday, for Tahiti.

There will be quite an exodus of railroad men from this city on Sunday next, and the Pacific coast will be fully represented at the Chicago meeting. There is very slight expectation among the railroad men that anything in particular will be effected by their attendance, for all express the greatest dissatisfaction with the result of the Ford meeting, from which so much was expected.

S. W. Rogers and J. T. Parsons, of New York, are here awaiting the release of the cracksman Jimmy Hope, whose term in San Quentin will soon expire, and as soon as he is released they will arrest him as an escaped convict from Auburn, he having given them the slip when he had a two and one-half years' sentence to serve for burglary. As soon as Hope is released he will be rearrested and sent to Auburn to serve out his term of sentence there.

Descent of the Umbrella.

It was not until the year 1800 that Americans began to make their own umbrellas. The word comes from the Latin umbra, which means a shade, but the name, most probably, was introduced into the English language from the Italian word ombrella. Parasols means "to ward off the sun," and another pretty name, not much used by Americans for a small parasol, is "parasolette." The umbrella, in oriental countries, is a very ancient and primitive symbol of royal authority. The "crown" is but the fut cap of northern races, adorned with gold and jewels. The umbrella traces its descent to the primeval ancestry of the tropical forest; the gigantic leaves of the palms are its prototype. But it is only in very recent times that the umbrella has been converted into the parapulie. Those of our readers who have read "Robinson Crusoe" remember how he made his umbrella and covered it with skins. Then there have been umbrellas covered with large feathers that would shed rain like a "duck's back," and umbrellas with coverings of oil cloth, of straw, of paper, or wooden stuffs, until now nearly all umbrellas are covered either with silk, alpaca or gingham.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ELECTION RESULTS.

The following additional returns from official count in the remaining counties were received by telegraph by the RECORD-UNION yesterday:

LASSEN COUNTY.

SUSANVILLE—The official count of Lassen county gives Swift 443, Bartlett 484, Wigginton 11, Russell 5, O'Donnell 21, Waterman 456, Tarpey 483, Moore 442, Hendricks 485, Denny 460, Dunn 481, Neff 455, Herold 473, Hart 449, Johnson 482, Reichert 439, Miller 481, Orr 423, Spencer 489, Hoitt 459, Moulder 482, Garter 445, Thompson 492, Abbott 463, Filcher 469, Patterson 459, Mcarland 462, Hamilton 436, Sullivan 48—Waters 481, Temple 501; for amendment 125, against 72.

FRESNO COUNTY.

FRESNO.—Following is the official count of Fresno county: Bartlett 1,740, Swift 1,101, Tarpey 1,867, Waterman 1,141, Hendricks 1,861, Moore 1,146, Dunn 1,861, Denny 1,350, Herold 1,802, Neff 1,205, Johnson 1,875, Hart 1,209, Moulder 1,821, Hoitt 1,396, Miller 1,840, Reichert 1,368, Spencer 1,829, Orr 1,184, Lynch 1,825, Vandever 1,391, Temple 2,282, Hamilton 1,062, Sullivan 1,670, Waters 1,795, Patterson 1,660, McFarland 1,273.

KERN COUNTY.

BAKERSFIELD.—The official vote of Kern county is as follows: Bartlett 795, Swift 493, Russell 10, Wigginton 46, O'Donnell 20, Tarpey 823, Waterman 496, Hendricks 816, Moore 498, Dunn 808, Denny 537, Herold 790, Neff 511, Johnson 814, Hart 507, Moulder 831, Hoitt 527, Miller 831, Reichert 526, Spencer 815, Orr 506, Sullivan 790, Waters 777, Temple 893, Patterson 576, McFarland 552, Hamilton 450, Lynch 827, Vandever 533, Foote 862, Rea 498.

THE COUNT.

The dispatches received yesterday concerning the election in this State do not materially change the outlook. Official returns have been received by the RECORD-UNION from all the counties except Alpine, Del Norte, Humboldt, San Diego, San Francisco, Siskiyou and Trinity. With these omitted, the count upon the principal State officers stands as follows:

Swift	78,199	Bartlett	80,018
Waterman	83,062	Tarpey	79,770
Moore	73,139	Hendricks	77,243
Denny	73,547	Dunn	74,082
Neff	71,983	Herold	72,370
Hart	74,540	Johnson	72,213
Reichert	77,065	Miller	71,617
Hoitt	73,945	Moulder	73,730
Orr	71,228	Spencer	72,293
Hamilton	65,281	Temple	86,157
Patterson	81,263	Sullivan	74,081
McFarland	76,796	Waters	71,775

The present appearances indicate that the Democrats will have without doubt a majority of ten on joint ballot in the Legislature.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The following special dispatch to the RECORD-UNION, received at a late hour last night, shows that Vandever (Rep.) is certainly elected to Congress from the Sixth District, over Lynch, Democratic nominee:

SAN DIEGO, November 11th—11:30 P. M.—No additional returns on Congressman for the Sixth District have been received. The vote stands: Vandever 1,329, Lynch 1,020. Vandever's plurality, 209. One of the precincts unreported is known to have given Vandever a plurality of 20, making a total known plurality for him of 329. The precincts not reported do not poll more than 175 votes, and ought to give a small Republican plurality. In any event, it is not believed Vandever's plurality can be reduced below 300—more likely to exceed these figures.

NATURE'S REMEDIES.

Reliefs for the Ailments to Which Humanity is Heir.

In a series of papers on "The Remedies of Nature," an eminent English physician comments upon past and present medical treatment; and though presumably it is the intention of these papers to convey important and timely information to the medical faculty, they furnish at the same time a hint to the patient at large which, if he be wise, he will hasten to avail himself of. Perhaps it is the author's intention that he should, for at one moment he seems to drop his voice to a whisper while admonishing the fraternity that they must stop dosing and drugging, and at another talks in stentorian tones over their heads, warning the public to look to nature rather than to art for relief from all the minor ailments to which humanity is heir. It may, perhaps, be a disappointment to them who have come to lean upon their medical adviser for advise and rely upon him for health, to learn that the effects of fresh air are more potent and enduring than artificial stimuli, and exercises more to be depended on than jalap, attenuations of aconite and belladonna, or even bread pills. He inveighs against the practice, now unhappily prevalent, of attacking the effects or outward signs of a disease, instead of the cause or seat of the malady—a practice which sometimes proceeds from ignorance, though it is often adopted to allay the fears of the patient.

"A swelling suddenly appears on a man's knee, whereat," says the author, "he flies in alarm to his physician. The latter sets himself diligently to work to remove the swelling, and, to the joy of his patient, succeeds."

This, he says, is like stopping the alarm bells which tell us that a fire is broken out. We should be attending to the fire and let the bells ring. The swelling on the man's knee might not, it seems, be a disorder in itself, but only the outward expression of a real trouble existing within—a warning given by nature, and perhaps an outlet, which, if encouraged rather than restrained, might do much to alleviate the disorder of which it is the expression.

He does not believe in giving drugs and medicines of any kind—he does not refer to simples—save in extreme cases, because their use puts an extra tax on the strength of the patient, who, after recovering from the original malady, must also recover from the effects of the foreign substances that have been taken into the body or injected under the skin.

A man, woman or child who will take a fair proportion of fresh air and exercise daily will not fail to be benefited in health. The effects of fresh air and exercise, when taken continually, would seem exaggerated if set down here—let those who may be interested inquire at the nearest gymnasium.

McClellan, the boxing-master at Wood's Gymnasium, in New York city, said recently to the writer: "The doctors couldn't do anything for Mr. —— (once a confirmed invalid). I took hold of him, made him box with me; a very little at first, increasing the amount of exercise as the weeks went by, until now he is quite recovered, goes to his office every day and walks up and down town in all weathers. He eats well and sleeps well—it all came along of the boxing."

This man used to be surrounded by bottles containing medicine like an apothecary's clerk in a compounding room. He took something out of one bottle when he got out of bed in the morning, and helped himself from others before and after each meal. The more medicine he took the feebler he appeared. One malady seemed only to pave the way for another, ache followed ache, what brought relief to one ailment added to the intensity of the other, and he soon found that thus to seek for health by way of the materia medica was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill on which it seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

It is not intended to cast a reflection upon those estimable and skillful physicians to be found to-day in almost every community, who are quick to recognize symptoms, adroit in lessening pain, and with whom the saving of life is a common incident. But many, perhaps it is safe to say most physicians, do little to encourage the ailing to rely upon their own exertions for relief, rather than upon medicines, which at best can afford but a temporary respite from suffering and disease.—*Scientific American.*

ANECDOTE OF HORACE GREELEY.—Mr. Greeley was a queer character and could be funny when he liked. He was one of the originators of the American Institute and naturally took a deep interest in its welfare. When the annual exhibition was in progress the *Tribune* columns were full of it. Sometimes Mr. Greeley took a back at it himself. Though a strict temperance man he one day astonished the staff by writing a paragraph on the wine exhibit, saying that it included port, sherry, claret, Cliquot, Mumm, Roederer and champagne. The staff was laughing over the old gentleman's blunder, when he came in and asked the cause. The slip of his pen being pointed out, Mr. Greeley remarked in his squeaky voice: "Wa'al, I'm about the only man on this paper who could make such a d—d foolish mistake as that." He was quite right there.—*The Journalist.*

It is said that the application of a bit of ice, or even cold water, to the lobe of the ear will stop hiccoughing.

Tepid milk and water clean oilcloth without soap.

POOR MAMIE KELLEY.

FURTHER FACTS CONCERNING HER BRUTAL MURDER.

Her Slayer's Slanders Refuted—Goldenson Already Indicted for His Terrible Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11th.—No event occuring in this city for many a year has so stirred the public as the brutal killing of the schoolgirl, Mamie Kelley, yesterday, by one Alexander Goldenson. The child—for she was little more than a child—was on her way home from school when the young fiend waylaid her on the public street and shot her down as if she had been a wild animal. The scene about the spot where she fell, when her schoolmates gathered about her lifeless body, cannot be described. It was pitiful in the extreme. There lay the innocent young victim on the sidewalk, with her school books scattered about where they fell from her arm, her life-blood trickling over their pages. The grief of her schoolmates was deep, and the men and women gathered there were loud in their expressions of horror at the dastardly crime and in denunciation of the young murderer. The murdered girl lived with her mother and grandmother, and was loved and respected by them, by her teacher, and all who knew her.

Despite the statements of her murderer to the contrary, everybody says the young girl bore an excellent character, her only failing being her childish attachment to the scamp who killed her.

[From the Evening Post.]

A large crowd gathered around the doors of the Morgue, and when the casket containing the corpse was taken from the dead-wagon a rush was made by the morbidly curious throng. The body was raised to the first floor of the Morgue building and there uncovered. As the Coroner turned her bleeding face upward, threats of lynching the murderer were made. Several of the men present shed tears, and hardly an onlooker but was visibly affected.

She was a decidedly pretty girl, quite dark. Her face, with the discolored eyeball nearly forced from its socket, was most ghastly. The blood from the wound had saturated her hair and clothing. Her school books and lunch-basket, and a pencil-case, all stained with blood, were with her. The crowd soon became so large that the Coroner was obliged to exclude those who had no other interest in seeing the remains than that inspired by curiosity from the Morgue. He expressed his intention of only keeping the body from the girl's home as long as required by the necessary legal formalities.

THE REAL MOTIVE OF THE MURDER.

There was great excitement and indignation in the neighborhood where the murdered girl had resided, and her relatives were utterly prostrated with grief. It seems that Mamie Kelley had lived with her grandmother for the past seven years at 22 Hayes street, her mother being a domestic in the employ of Julius Baum, the clothier, who recently failed. Goldenson, who claims to be an artist, resided in the adjoining house, over the cigar manufactory of his brother, Edward E. Goldenson. The friends of the girl say that the young murderer has long had the reputation in that neighborhood as a very fast young tough, who had no regard for the chastity of women, and considered them, one and all, legitimate prey. For some time past he has been very persistent in his advances toward the girl, and on every occasion of their meeting would attempt to be familiar with her. She always indignantly resented his actions and has several times in the presence of others berated him in good, round terms. It is not believed that he led the girl astray, and her friends all say that the killing was the result of his failure to succeed in his designs.

GOLDENSON'S LETTER—HIS CRIMINAL RECORD.

The letter which he wrote to her, telling her that he could not go with her any longer, has not been found yet. Goldenson has not said where it can be found. It was this letter which she told him, just before the shooting, was insulting, and he has probably taken care that it will not be brought to light.

In looking over the criminal record of the Police Court this morning, a *Post* reporter found the name Aleck Goldenson in many places. On July 27, 1884, that individual was convicted of misdemeanor drunk and of vagrancy. On August 7, 1884, he was brought before the magistrate for violating the 8-o'clock order. On June 23, 1885, he was convicted of battery upon Westley P. Bean, and was fined for the offense; and again May 27, 1886, he was examined for battery upon Gee King Wee, but the charge was dismissed. The charge of murder entered against him last night caps the climax of his unsavory career. His preliminary examination has been set for Thursday, November 18th, in Police Court No. 1.

GOLDENSON CHARGED WITH MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11th—10:30 P. M.—The Coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict in the case of Mamie Kelley, who was shot by Alexander Goldenson yesterday. The verdict is as follows: "We find that the deceased, Mary Elizabeth Kelley, a native of San Francisco, aged 14 years, came to her death on Wednesday afternoon, November 10th, at the corner of Polk street and Ash avenue, from a bullet wound of the brain, inflicted by one Alexander Goldenson. We further believe that said act was done with deliberation and malice aforethought, and without cause; and we do charge said Alexander Goldenson with cold-blooded murder."

GOLDENSON INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11th—Midnight.—The case of Alexander Goldenson, charged with the murder of Mamie Kelley, was placed before the Grand Jury to-day, and to-night an indictment was found against the accused, charging him with murder.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

Preparations are in progress for holding an indignation mass meeting at an early day to express the feeling of the community over the actions in the cases of the many murderers now confined in jail in this city, and particularly to express the public sentiment over this last atrocious case.

IMMIGRANT EXCURSIONS.

Fully Organized and Bringing Thousands to Central California.

[S. F. Alta.]

A few years ago some enterprising gentlemen in Chicago and Kansas City originated a regular excursion business to southern California. The excursionist purchased a coupon ticket book, which carrried him by rail, ferry and omnibus, boarded him and lodged him, on the round trip. Thousands of these travelers visited Los Angeles on coupons, and so in the East that enterprising and beautiful town came to be called "Coupon City."

The story of the beauties and fertility of southern California carried back by these excursionists has at last whetted public curiosity about the rest of the State. The news has run that a great citrus fair was held at Sacramento, and that the olive, lemon, lime and orange grow up in northern California, and the revelation has suggested that there is something to be seen and homes to be sought elsewhere than in the southern part of the State.

Out of this new knowledge has sprung a very comprehensive excursion enterprise, which proposes to disembark parties at Sacramento and treat that as a point whence to radiate their explorations. Regarded as a focal point of railway facilities, it commands the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Parties can from there go to Shasta, on one side of the Sacramento river, seeing the raisin vineyards of Yolo county, the plains of Colusa, the oak groves and wide-spreading meadows of Tehama, en route, and returning via Chico, on the east side of the Sacramento river, can see at Vina the largest vineyard in the world, and from Butte county south to Roseville Junction they will travel through countless acres of fine land, adapted to such a variety of products as to stagger belief.

In the other direction these parties will traverse the San Joaquin valley. They will see the wine and wheat fields of San Joaquin county, the fatness of Stanislaus, and in Merced and Fresno they will see how irrigation has supplemented the natural rainfall to secure fortunes for the owners of twenty-acre tracts of land. Diverging from the main line in Tulare county, they will find around Visalia the fixed and certain conditions of a delicious life; or going in the other direction to Hanford and Lemoore, they will see irrigation applied to the larger field crops and the resulting prosperity. In Kern county awaits the greatest surprise for the Eastern man, for there the spirit of enterprise has breathed upon an unmistakable desert. The rainfall is only four incher per annum. Hundreds of miles of canals and ditches have been built in this desert, and it is fertile beyond any story of the tropics. The soil leaves the plowshare as mellow as a curd; and, under the kisses of an unfailing sunshine, it becomes a perfect garden.

In the management of these excursions ten companies are already enlisted. The scheme took shape in the energies of Colonel Goodman, of the Southern Pacific, and Mr. Hitchcock, of the Union Pacific, with the hearty co-operation of our Immigration Associations. Now the people and the press must fall into line. If there be rivalry between southern California and the rest of the State, so much the better for the whole commonwealth. In that rivalry the upper part of the State will be taught a sincere respect for the tireless enterprise of the south.

All signs point to the coming of great prosperity to California, for it is the only part of this country in which for a reasonable price land can be had which supports a family splendidly and will assure it a competency on a small holding. We advise all of our Eastern readers who wish a delightful experience to join a winter excursion to Sacramento.

Paradise in Butte County.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I send you a few notes relative to a section of country lying in the central part of Butte county, known as Paradise. It comprises about a township of land, and is a kind of plateau sloping gently southward. Its elevation on the lower border is about 1,600 feet, and on the upper border about 2,000 feet. The country is mostly a forest of oak and pine. The surface, from north to south, is a regular incline; from east to west it is gently undulating by reason of small streams that rise from springs in the upper portion of the plateau, and flowing southward, empty into canyons at the southern border of the Paradise section. In the center of this portion of the country is the village of Paradise, containing two stores, a postoffice, houses of entertainment, a public hall, the upper story of which is used as a Good Templars' lodge-room, where two lodges meet every Sunday at different hours. There is also a fine new school-house here, having two departments, in both of which good schools are maintained.

At the last census, taken for school purposes, there were over ninety names on the roll. At our recent general election there were eighty-four votes cast in Paradise precinct; but a number of persons in the upper portion of this plateau voted at a precinct farther north. The water here is good, and the climate is all that any one could desire. The settlers have clearings of ten to one hundred acres, few having more than fifty acres cleared. The soil is a reddish loam, probably produced from the abrasion or decay of volcanic rock. No one has yet experimented sufficiently to ascertain what the soil is best adapted to, but there is one thing certain, it will grow trees and vines that produce fruit in perfection. Perhaps there are no better apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes and berries than may be produced here. It is not yet known whether the orange can be successfully cultivated here, but there is no doubt that the olive would be a success. Of course it requires some little capital to clear off the land and prepare it properly for trees and vines.

The village of Paradise is about twenty miles from Oroville, the county seat, and about twelve miles from Chico, the largest county town. Hitherto the distance from Paradise to Chico has been about the same as to Oroville, but by a new road, which is in process of construction, the distance will be only twelve miles. Any one desiring to take a look at this portion of country, will take the cars at Sacramento for Marysville, then change cars for Oroville, then take the stage for Paradise. Or, if you prefer it, you can go directly from Sacramento to Chico without changing cars, and then take a private conveyance to Paradise. By the Oroville route you will have an opportunity of seeing the foothill lands nearly all the way, and in Oroville and vicinity will be near the orange, the lemon and the olive growing in perfection, and bearing luscious fruits, together with other things of interest. Land can be had here from ten dollars upward per acre, according to the location, amount of clearing and improvements. B. RUSSELL.

Paradise, November 9, 1886.

Debt and Health.

A Western newspaper very reasonably affirms that one's condition of health or disease very often depends on his pecuniary state. To insure health, so far as human effort can control the matter, one should above all, be cheerful, contented and calm. You cannot be this, if you intentionally or unintentionally incur debt, for debt is embarrassing and painfully annoying. No person of the least pride or self-respect can possibly be comfortable if in debt. Debt is something that cannot always be avoided, although it never fails to produce in persons of principle an amount of mental worry that is absolutely distressing. Mental tension, pecuniary trouble, is one of the chief causes of insanity. Men struggle for a competency because they, especially those not far removed from poverty, fear poverty, not for themselves, but for others. A father will suffer more in the thought that his wife and daughter may be left penniless than he will if the family physician tells him that the wife has an incurable cancer and may die any moment, or that the daughter will be crippled for life. He prefers even this to the thought that she may be forced to manual labor. It is true that poverty in our artificial state of society involves all the miseries—hunger, overwork, humiliation and sickness—yet we can hardly understand why men should not choose them all rather than sickness and physical suffering. The man who commits suicide from pecuniary troubles is, nine times in ten, found to be one who is overworked, or who has raged secretly or openly at the apparent injustice involved in work that brings no return, or who, haunted by fear of poverty, has lived beyond his income, incurred annoying debts, and takes his life to escape the consequent misery and mental agony. Nothing overturns the mental balance so surely as a long-continued sense of injustice or long-continued debt, and nothing is so frequent a cause for suicide. Hope is said to spring eternal in the human breast; but in the matter of money-making, years of non-success kill hope and destroy mental vigor and bodily health. No other form of misery produces quite the same impression as financial wrong. To be a healthy man, learn to bear cheerfully the misfortune as well as the good fortune of life. Therefore, the mental requirements of the laws of health are cheerfulness, contentment and calmness, and that a man live within his income, however small.—*Phrenological Journal.*

On Tuesday night toward dark two boats from rival sailor boarding-houses, at Astoria, Or., went down toward the sea to board an incoming vessel. The water was very rough and the boats could not get alongside. The occupants of one boat noticed the other boat disappear. It contained Joe Baker and two other men named Johnson and Sweeney, and all three are supposed to have been drowned.

GENERAL NOTICES.

I have been a severe sufferer from Catarrh for the past fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs. About a year and a half ago I commenced using Ely's Cream Balm with most gratifying results, and am to day apparently cured. Z. C. WARREN, Rutland, Vt. d7-1yMWF

My daughter and myself, great sufferers from Catarrh, have been cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell restored and health greatly improved.—C. M. STAN