SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME ~~LIX.~~ 60 --NO. 155. SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1888. WHOLE NO. 11,653

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—AUGUST 22, 1888.

EIGHT * DAYS * LONGER!

And our Great Semi-Annual Clearing Sale will be a history of the past. While we are doing good to ourselves, in sending out piles of Summer Goods around Sacramento and all over the State, we are doing more good to the consumer, for in many instances it enables them to get goods at much less than cost. See what it costs now to dress a lady respectably:

Figured Lawn for Dress Pattern	$0 30
Buttons	0 05
One pair Hose, fancy stripe, fast colors	0 08½
One pair Shoes, good quality	1 00
Bonnet or Hat	0 65
Total	$2 08½

The above shows what it costs to dress to what it used to. We have lots of other styles for a small advance in price. Now, how about the men? Let us see, and figure up:

One pair Pants, stylish, all wool	$2 00
One Vest, silk and wool, with pearl buttons	0 52
One Coat, Seersucker	0 25
One pair fancy Socks	0 03
One pair silk-faced Suspenders	0 18
One pair Shoes	1 25
One Palm-leaf Hat, good	0 20
Total for a full Outfit	$4 43

September will soon be with us, and we expect at least a thousand Cases of Goods by the 5th. Last week we received:

Ten bales of all-wool BLANKETS from the Pioneer Woolen Mills.
Three cases all-wool TRICOTS.
Four cases all-wool LADIES' CLOTH.
Five bales of FLANNELS, in white, scarlet and navy blue.
Two cases Ladies' gray wool HOSE.
Two cases Men's scarlet wool, knit Undershirts and Drawers.

All of California product. These goods will require room to be displayed. We are going to make room by selling off all Summer Goods by the 1st. So let all be interested in your husband's or wife's welfare. Dress up for the State Fair. Have money to take you around, and by so doing, trade at the House that was first to introduce to you what is so well-known now as the ONE PRICE, and marking goods in plain figures. It is oftener imitated by many dealers, but seldom carried out.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,

AND 713 and 715 OAK AVENUE..... SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FRUITS, SEED, PRODUCE, ETC.

W. P. THOMAS, Pres't and Gen. Manager. | A. L. LUTHER, Secretary and Treas.

SACRAMENTO FRUIT AND PRODUCE COMPANY, COMMISSION Merchants, and Jobbers in Green and Dried Fruit, Produce and General Merchandise. Correspondence solicited.

120 and 122 J street, Sacramento, Cal.tf

S. GERSON & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

—WHOLESALE—

Fruit and Produce.

220 J Street,

SACRAMENTO.....CAL

W. H. WOOD & CO.

(Successors to LYON & CURTIS),

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE Dealers in California and Oregon Produce and Fruits. Potatoes, Beans, Apples, Oranges, etc., a specialty.

Nos. 117, 119 and 125.....J Street.

THE SACRAMENTO MARKET

CARRIES THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Fruit, Produce, Fish, Poultry, Game, etc., to be found in the city.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,

308, 310 and 312 K street, Sacramento.

Telephone 37. [tf] Postoffice Box 355.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in

Fruit and Produce.

308, 310 and 312 K st., Sacramento.

Telephone 37. Postoffice Box 335. tf

CALIFORNIA MARKET,

No. 712 K street.

Garbolt & Genis,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Butter, Domestic and Imported Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Fish, Fruit and General Produce. Orders delivered to any part of the city. Telephone No. 188. 1m

EUGENE J. GREGORY. FRANK GREGORY.

GREGORY BROS. CO.,

(Successors to GREGORY, BARNES & CO.),

Nos. 126 and 128 J Street.....Sacramento,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full Stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at Lowest Rates. tf

W. R. STRONG & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

DEALERS,

SACRAMENTO.....[1p].....CAL

WM. M. LYON. (Established 1860.) W. R. SHERMAN.

WM. M. LYON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE Dealers in Produce and Fruits, including Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Poultry,

121 and 123 J street, Sacramento.

San Francisco Office: 416 Front st. tf

FRESH FRUIT.

FOR CHOICE PEACHES, APRICOTS, APPLES, Blackberries, Plums, Prunes, Grapes, etc., also fine Family Groceries, go to

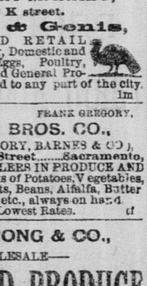
C. EHMANN'S,

1028 and 1030 J Street.....Sacramento.tf

800 HEAD

—OF—

Spanish Merino Rams,



GRADES AND THOROUGHBREDS, for sale at WHITNEY'S RANCH, near ROCKLIN, Placer County, Cal. Age, from one year old up. Will be sold at reduced prices. Address JOHN T. WHITNEY, Rocklin, Cal. 1plm*

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEEP COOL!

DRINK APOLLO TEA!

THE MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE. FREE to all. Don't fail to try it. Go to the GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA COMPANY, and try a glass of APOLLO TEA, icy cold. Free to all. The delicious flavor and great strength of this most excellent beverage commends it to all lovers of good Teas. Apollo Tea is most economical. Apollo Tea is very refreshing. Apollo Tea is absolutely pure. Apollo Tea is most delicious. Apollo Tea is by far the best. Apollo Tea is free to all.

A cordial invitation is cheerfully extended to all to come and drink a glass of pure Apollo Tea, ice cold. None genuine unless bearing our name upon every package.

If you want bargains in Teas, Coffees, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Glassware, Chinaware or Crockery, come and see us.

Whether you want to buy or not, look at our goods, and see what small prices we are asking. Look to your interest; make us a call; investigate our prices! Compare our goods, and you will be handsomely repaid for your trouble.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

$ 2 50 will buy you a box of Choice Tea, with a Breakfast Set of 18 pieces.
$ 4 00 will buy you a box of very fine Tea, with a Tea Set complete for six persons.
$ 5 00 will buy you a box of Tea, with a Tea Set, decorated and complete for twelve persons.
$ 5 50 will buy you a box of Extra Fine Tea, with a Chamber Set complete, of 10 pieces.
$10 00 will buy you a ten pound box of very superior Tea, with a complete Tea Set of 44 pieces, handsomely decorated, with gold bands

Make no mistake. Go to

Great American Importing Tea Co.,

617 J Street, Sacramento.

jy24-TuWS-1p

For Sore Eyes, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Piles, Felons, it is magical. 25 cts.

Life Renewer

Patented October 11, 1887.

A NEW INVENTION! LATEST AND BEST! IT CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE!

Dr. Pierce's Galvanic Chain Belt

is one of the Greatest Electro-Medical Appliances of the Age and contains vast improvements over all of the old style belts now in use. Electricity from this Belt can be instantly felt. It is a complete Body battery and will cure the following diseases when all other remedies fail:

Nervous Debility, Kidney Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Constipation, Disease of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Spinal Diseases, Impotency, Weakness of Sexual Organs, etc. ☞ Double Strength Electric Suspensory for men free with every Belt. ☞ For Price List and full information, call or send stamp for Pamphlet No. 2. Address:

Magnetic Elastic Truss Co.

704 SACRAMENTO STREET, San Francisco, Cal., or 304 NORTH SIXTH STREET, St. Louis, Mo.

Also for sale by J. H. WIDBER, (Druggist,) corner Third and Market Streets, San Francisco.

RUPTURE Positively Cured by "Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss." The only Genuine Electric Truss in the world. For particulars, send stamp to above address for Illustrated Pamphlet No. 2.

The best place in California to have your printing done is at Johnston & Co.'s, 400 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF WINE-MAKERS YESTERDAY.

Bad Blood Along the Mexican Boundary—Sonoma and Butte Fairs—Murder—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Important Questions Discussed by the Wine-makers.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21st.—A meeting of the Grape-growers' and Wine-makers' Association of California was held this forenoon in Irving Hall. In the absence of the President, I. G. de Turk called the meeting to order.

A communication was read from J. B. J. Portal in regard to the causes of depreciated prices in California grapes and wines, and to submit a plan of his own to keep up values. He said: "Our wines leave the grower at ruinous figures; the honest merchant that sells them pure gets but a small profit; it is, therefore, the retailer that gets the fat goose and makes the disaster. He must make from 200 to 500 per cent. profit, making the most ordinary beverage a luxury, which, in my opinion, is our first formidable enemy. I would propose for your consideration to double the consumption in this State first and then go farther East. This State consumes nearly 3,000,000 gallons annually; East, about 6,000,000 annually, we produce on an average about 15,000,000, making our over-production 6,000,000 annually, which is too much. Our hotels and restaurants, and boarding-houses hardly know what our California wine is, or if they keep any, they keep them at such figures that ordinary consumers do not use it at all, who are the very ones that will make real increase and consumption. Let a proper committee be selected and pay them well to canvass San Francisco. See that all the eating-houses have good, pure wines; grade them; sell to them low, with conditions that they shall retail them at such prices that the masses can have a half-bottle, ordinary, at a 25-cent meal, etc. Prove to the hotel-keeper that wine can be put on the table cheaper than tea, coffee or chocolate. Let another committee see that the retailers in turn do the same, and if they refuse to do so, open a co-operative store, and sell native wines at prices so that the masses can drink it, and that the grower can have for himself something to eat. Of course this costs money and takes time. We have both of them. It costs money to carry on any enterprise.'

M. M. Estee objected to the statement made in Mr. Portal's letter to the effect that 6,000,000 gallons were produced in this State. He ventured to say that in the entire State there were not 1,000,000 gallons of wine under the vintage of 1886.

J. H. Wheeler was of the opinion that the only way to reduce the over production was to dry the grapes. This reduction of the supply would have the effect of raising prices and by next year everything would be in a healthy state. As he had heard objections to the drying process, Mr. Wheeler said he would like to hear of any other schemes that might be available.

Mr. Estee related an instance which came to his notice while in the East recently. He went into a dealer's place, who advertised California wine for sale. He asked for some of the wine and was astonished to see the dealer draw it from a cask. It was California claret without a doubt, but of a miserable weak quality. The dealer informed Mr. Estee that he had no use for wine that he could not keep on tap. Now, everybody knows that a good quality of claret cannot be kept in this manner. While such wine was sold and in demand, the better qualities were going to suffer.

A gentleman from Sonoma announced himself in favor of Mr. Wheeler's idea of drying grapes to reduce the production. He said he was sure that as good wine could be made from dried grapes as from fresh ones.

Judge Stanley of Napa assured the meeting that the cause of the depreciation was the great quantity of bad wine on the market. In the East it was impossible to find any good California wine. The only really good California wine to be found there was sold under foreign labels.

G. de Turk took the liberty to address the meeting from the chair on the subject under discussion. He said that poor wine was the great stumbling block in this State, both to the consumer and grower. But what shall be done to this poor wine? he asked. Mr. de Turk thought he saw a solution of the problem. Drying the grapes was only a temporary relief. His plan was to gather up all this inferior wine and distill it into brandy. That which was unfit for distillation should be turned into the gutter. In this way an open field would be left for the better qualities of wines.

Charles Krug, of Napa, moved that a committee be appointed who shall prepare an address and a circular to the grape-growers and wine-makers, embodying a statement of the difficulties the wine industries are now laboring under, and advising them to dry all the over-production of grapes, distill all inferior wines now in their possession, and exhorting them to refrain from producing inferior qualities of wine in the future.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Another motion was made and carried, that the committee be instructed to call a general meeting of the Association when they have completed their plans of action, and submit such plans for the consideration of the Association.

LOS ANGELES.

Nominations Made by the Democratic County Convention.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

LOS ANGELES, August 21st.—The Democratic County Convention met in this city to-day, there being 289 delegates present. The morning session was consumed in preliminary organization. General John R. Matthews was elected temporary chairman and Ben Edelman Secretary.

At the afternoon session these officers were made permanent, and there was a big fight over the report of the Business Committee because the Sheriff's office, over which there was the biggest fight, was placed too low down on the list. The report was adopted, however, and nominations were made as follows: Superior Judges (long term), P. K. S. O'Melveny and J. S. Hutton; Superior Judge (short term), W. P. Kendrick; Clerk, H. S. Parcels; Auditor, F. H. S. White; Recorder, George Herman; Tax Collector, Orrin Bullis; District Attorney, J. R. Dupuy; Sheriff, T. E. Rowan (nominated by a stampede on the second ballot).

The Convention then adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow, there being a Treasurer, Public Administrator, Coroner, Surveyor, State Senator, two Assemblymen and township officers to be nominated.

SONOMA FAIR.

The Pavilion and Park Crowded—Yesterday's Races.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

PETALUMA, August 21st.—The exhibits are now all in place, and the Pavilion exceeds all former years in appearance. To-morrow the parade will be a mile long.

The crowd at the grand stand to witness the races was not as large as on former opening days. There were four races.

The first was running, five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds. Jack Pot won, Joe Hoge second, Little Phil last. Time, 1:03¾.

The second race, 2:30 class, trotting, Franklin won the first, second and fifth heats in 2:22½—2:22½—2:25¼. Elector won the third and fourth heats in 2:24½ and 2:25¼.

The third race, 2:23 class, trotting, brought out Thapsin, Alfred S. and Gus Wilkes. Alfred S. won. Time, 2:25.

THE BUTTE FAIR.

An Excellent Showing on the First Day of the Fair at Chico.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

CHICO, August 21st.—The ninth annual fair of the Third Agricultural District commenced to-day. The attendance is larger than for many years. The pavilion exhibits show well for the first day, and some of the finest fruit ever seen is on the tables. One foothill orchardist exhibits over a ton of fruit and vegetables, with strawberries growing, having lifted them with the soil adhering.

The stock grounds and driving park are very attractive, one of the features being a herd of polled Angus cattle from Sacramento. The number of fine horses is very large, and the gathering of sporting men has not been equalled here since Goldsmith Maid and Rarus trotted.

The races to-day were as follows: The first race, trotting, for two-year-old colts owned in the district, Annie E. won, Earl second. Time, 2:59½—2:30¼.

The second race, trotting, 3:00 class, was won by Blockade. Best time, 2:30.

In the special race Jim L. won the first heat in 2:32, Sunflower the second in 2:28, and Jim L. the third in 2:30. The race was then postponed.

The contract for the erection of the Park Hotel was let this afternoon to Swain & Hudson, of Marysville. The cost will be close on to $50,000.

ON THE BORDER.

Bad Feeling Still Existing Between Americans and Mexicans.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

EL PASO (Tex.), August 21st.—Senor Loaiza, Mexican Collector of Customs at Paso del Norte, has reluctantly rescinded the order made some time ago, that American teams should not be allowed to cross from one side of the Rio Grande to the other over the nearly dry bed of the river, but be compelled to cross the street bridge, with heavy toll to pay. Teams are now allowed to cross anywhere. While the order was enforced it created a great deal of indignation in El Paso, and one paper published here, the *Herald* gave vent to its anger in the following manner:

"Mexico and her people are going to keep on fooling with our people until they are served with a lesson. There ought to be fifteen or twenty large-sized cannon kept on this side of the river, and when the infernal officials on the other side attempt their tricks, to let the cannon belch forth hell and destruction in their midst. This would teach those stuck-up, cowardly fellows a lesson that would last them a lifetime."

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A Series of Incendiary Fires at Spokane Falls.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

SPOKANE FALLS, August 21st.—A fire in the residence of J. C. Odell this morning, during the absence of the family, destroyed the house and contents, valued at $10,000. It is thought to be of incendiary origin. The house was owned by J. J. Browne.

There have been fires in Spokane daily for over a week, and two, at least, are supposed to have been incendiary.

The O. R. and N. Extension.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

SPOKANE FALLS, August 21st.—The O. R. and N. road will reach Rockford, twenty-five miles from Spokane, in thirty days, and Spokane two months later, thus giving connection with the Union Pacific.

Wreck on the Northern Pacific.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

SPOKANE FALLS, August 21st.—All trains on the Northern Pacific are delayed ten hours through the wreck of twenty-two cars of tea. The train was ditched by a broken rail. No one was injured.

The Cœur d'Alene Right-of-Way.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

SPOKANE FALLS, August 21st.—The Cœur d'Alene Indians have agreed to leave to the Indian Bureau the question of the Oregon Railway and Navigation right-of-way through their reservation. That railway has filed a plat of the line through the reservation with the Interior Department.

BRITISH BLUFFERS.

A London Journal's Ire at the Defeat of the Fisheries Treaty.

LONDON, August 21st.—Commenting on the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the United States Senate the *Daily Chronicle* says: "This unworthy attempt to make party capital out of a question which might involve two great countries in a war is not likely to endear the Republican party to the majority of native-born Americans."

ARIZONA.

The Territory Interested in the Storage-Reservoir Question.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

PHŒNIX, August 21st.—Colonel George W. Lechner, late of the United States Geological Survey, and A. Leonard Meyer, Mayor of Phœnix, have been appointed delegates in the Interstate Deep-harbor and Water-storage Convention, which is to meet in Denver on August 28th. The subject of water-storage reservoirs is attracting particular interest in Arizona at present, and the day is not far distant when the millions of acres of now arid lands will be reclaimed and made productive by this means.

Two Houses Burned at Red Bluff.

RED BLUFF, August 21st.—A fire to-day at 11 o'clock destroyed two residences on Madison street, with the entire contents of one of them. Part of the furniture in the other was saved.

The houses belonged to Miss Mattie Moore, who is teaching school at the Champion Mill. The loss of the houses is about $1,000; insured for $600. The loss of furniture is about $500; no insurance.

Suspicious Registrations.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21st.—The usual number of citizens with doubtful qualifications are daily applying to the Registration Office and making affidavits which put them upon the register. Already the clerks in that office have filed away a number of affidavits for investigation, and the makers may be arrested at any moment for false registration. As heretofore, the trick is being worked under cover of false naturalization.

Mysterious Murder at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, August 21st.—Two men were observed early this morning talking. Suddenly a pistol-shot was heard and one of the two was shot in the abdomen. The man who is supposed to have done the shooting disappeared almost immediately. The names of both of the persons concerned could not be obtained, but the wounded man is Benjamin Weimar. There is much secrecy about the affair.

Stockton's "Cowboy" Battery.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

STOCKTON, August 21st.—Wehrle and Stallings, Stockton's new "Cowboy" battery, arrived to day. They will begin to-morrow, and Manager Moore will use them against the Haverlys next Sunday.

A Murderer Saves His Neck.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

SANTA ROSA, August 21st.—Joseph Frey, who was one of the two stage-robbers in the attempted arrest of whom Constable Abe Crigler of Cloverdale was killed, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree to-day and will be sentenced next Tuesday.

Tied by a Wire.

TRAVER, August 21st.—W. N. Nolan, of this place, was married on Sunday to a lady in Texas, the ceremony being performed by telegraph.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

Prices Obtained at the Auction Sales at Chicago Yesterday.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, August 21st.—Montgomery & Co. sold three carloads of California fruit at auction sale yesterday.

Oregon and California car, No. 986—Muscat grapes, crates, $2 35 to $2 40; half crates, $1 to $1 25; Malvoisie grapes, $1 85; Rose of Peru, crates, $1 65; half crates, 75 cents; Black Prince grapes, $1 75; clingstone peaches, 60c to $1; strawberry clings, $1 05; orange clings, $1 10; California clings, $1 20; Black Hamburg grapes, 75c.; clingstone peaches, $1 30.

Central Pacific car, No. 1,222—Muscats, crates, $1 70; half-crates, 80c. to $1 15; Rose of Peru, crates, $2; half-crates, 70c.; Black Princes, 75c; Winter Bartletts, $1 55 to $1 75; clingstones, 70c.; Crawford Freestones, $1 15; nectarines, $1 05 to $1 10.

Central Pacific car, No. 10,034—Muscats, crates, $1 75 to $2; half-crates, 90c to $1 30; Tokays, crates, $1 15; half-crates, 65c. to 75c; White Corneches, $2 15; Bartlett pears, $3 25; clingstone peaches, 75c.

HOME AFFAIRS.

SENSATIONAL OPIUM CONSPIRACY UNEARTHED.

Harrison and Thurman on Their Travels—McKinley's Tariff Lecture—Destructive Storms.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

IN THE SOUTH.

McKinley Talks to the Georgians on the Tariff Question.

ATLANTA (Ga.), August 21st.—A heavy rain-storm deterred many people from going to the Georgia Chautauqua to-day to hear Hon. William McKinley speak on the subject of protection. McKinley was introduced by Judge Van Epps. Following is a synopsis of McKinley's speech:

After acknowledging his thanks to the Piedmont Society for the courtesy and cordiality of the invitation, Mr. McKinley at once began by quoting from a speech delivered by Hon. J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia in the House of Representatives on May 18, 1878, as follows: "Therefore, as no higher duty which will bring the required revenue," etc. Mr. McKinley said that this definition of a revenue duty was a fair and frank one, and he accepted it. A revenue tariff, he went on to say, is such a one as will produce the largest revenue from the lowest duty. The lowest rate of duty will encourage importations, diminish home production and inevitably increase the revenue. It will of necessity check competition at home, and send our merchants abroad to buy. It affords no protection—not even incidental—for the very instant you discover that such a duty favors the home producer, that instant you discover that importations and revenue are checked, and that our producers are able to control the home market, or a part of it. According to that free trade maxim, "Where protection begins, revenue ends," and that the question of revenue is always controlling. A revenue tariff is inconsistent with protection. It is intended for a wholly different purpose. It loses its force and character as a genuine revenue when it becomes to any extent protective. It has but one object, and it can have but one effect—that of opening up our markets to foreign producers, thus impoverishing home production and enriching our foreign rivals.

The speaker then referred to England as being more nearly free trade than any other nation, and he then made a statement concerning that country's dutiable articles. Passing on, he said there was another theory of taxation, and it was the one which he believed essential to American development and national prosperity, though it was based upon exactly opposite principle. It permits all articles of foreign production—whether of field, factory or mine, except luxuries only, which we cannot produce—to enter our ports free and unburdened by Custom-house exactions. The duty is to be imposed upon the foreign competing product. That is, the product which, if brought into this country, would contend with the products of our own soil, our own labor and our own factories and in our own markets. Under this system, if the foreign producer would enter our market with a competing product, he must contribute something for the privilege which he is to enjoy, and this something, in the form of duties, goes into the Treasury, furnishes a revenue to the Government, and these duties operate to protect the joint product of labor and capital against like foreign products.

A thorough analysis of the protective side of the question here followed, in which quotations from Democratic and Republican sources abounded. Tariff legislation was followed up from the birth of the American Republic to the present time. The industries were paraded with words of comment and criticism. He closed his speech in the following words:

"Men of Georgia, upon this great industrial question there should be no North and no South. Every section has been intrusted with the interests of our country, our whole country. To others has been confided the care of other nations and other people. We will not interfere with them, and we bid them not to interfere with us. My fellow-citizens, in this conflict, influenced by patriotism, national interest and national pride, let us be Americans."

AMONG THE PEOPLE.

General Harrison's Journey from Indianapolis to Toledo.

PERU (Ind.), August 21st.—General Harrison and party left this morning for Toledo. The first demonstration of any kind along the route occurred at Kokomo, fifty-four miles from Indianapolis, where two hundred workmen and railroad employes had congregated, awaiting Harrison's arrival. They cheered the General and went to the rear platform and shook hands with him. The General made no address.

Just before the train arrived at Peru it stopped at the shops of the Lake Erie and Western Railway, and 100 or more workmen, in their aprons and with soiled hands, ran out to greet the General, who stepped down in their midst and shook hands during the brief stop.

At 10:30 the train pulled into Peru, where a crowd of nearly one thousand greeted the party. It was with a great deal of difficulty that the General made his way to the waiting-room of the depot, where he received the people. The party were compelled to wait here nearly an hour and a half, and after shaking hands all around, General Harrison sought the retirement of the railroad offices.

AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, August 21st.—General Harrison and party reached Toledo at 4:30 P. M. They were received by a local committee of reception and escorted to carriages. Two hundred veterans of the late war saluted and cheered as the General passed. The party moved through the principal streets to the residence of Mr. Cummings, whose guest the candidate and his wife will be.

A reception by General Harrison was held at eight o'clock this evening, and was attended by large numbers. Governor Foster was the speaker. Local clubs in uniform and bearing torches, numbering 600 in all, escorted the General to the meeting. Chairman Brown of the local committee introduced General Harrison, who then made a lengthy speech, which was enthusiastically received.

ON THE LAKE.

Judge Thurman and Party Leave Detroit for Port Huron.

DETROIT, August 21st.—Judge Thurman and party left Detroit for Port Huron on the steam yacht Pickett this afternoon amid the cheers of 300 people who were on the wharf. Hon. S. S. Cox, who was expected to speak at Port Huron, will be unable to do so at present, but speeches will be made by other Congressman who are in the party and speakers from various parts of Michigan. Three stands have been provided, and three meetings will be held at the same time.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Detectives Unearth a Gigantic Opium-Smuggling Ring.

CHICAGO, August 21st.—Another gigantic conspiracy has been brought to light here to-day. It is an opium smuggling scheme, the extent of which, at present writing, cannot be approximated, though if the statements made by the Government Agents are to be believed, many persons in all parts of the country are involved, and many arrests may be made to-night or to-morrow.

To-day the Treasury Agents arrested a man who registered at the Palmer House as E. W. Brown, of New York. In his room in a house on Wabash avenue, whither he had been traced from the hotel, was found a canvas-covered trunk and 125 pounds of opium.

For some time the Custom-house officials had been looking for a quantity of opium which was thought to have arrived in this city from New York, instead of from the Pacific coast, presumably to dodge the heavy duties imposed upon the drug. For a month a special agent has been in active search for the stuff, and about ten days ago a small quantity of the drug was seized at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The news of the arrest created quite a stir in the Treasury Department at Washington, and the wires were kept busy with orders and instructions to the Treasury Agents here.

Agent Tichenor has been sent from Washington here, and now has full charge of the case. He stated to-night that the prisoner was not from New York, but from San Francisco, and that he had been known under the aliases of C. H. Martin and C. H. Gardner.

FLOODS AND GALES.

Narrow Escape from Death of a Thousand Persons at Wheeling.

WHEELING, August 21st.—A storm, which in its disastrous effects rivals that of July 19th last, has been in progress here since 3 A. M., and shows no signs of abating. Wheeling creek, in the narrow valley east of Wheeling, is a foot higher than ever before, the roads being flooded from two to six feet deep, and the bridges destroyed. The valley is now one angry flood, and the damage can only be estimated by the wreckage that dashes through the city into the river.

At 3:40 a piece of the A. B. and O. wooden bridge struck the B. and O. bridge at Main and Sixteenth streets, which was destroyed in July and rebuilt, and it was carried away with the rapidity of a cannon-ball.

The stone bridge, 140 feet long, over Wheeling creek at Main street, fell with an awful crash. Over a thousand people had been on the bridge watching the rushing water but were warned in time to escape. The water, gas and natural-gas mains, sewers, telegraph and telephone wires, electric light and street car power conductors were carried down. The losses will reach $250,000.

DESTRUCTION ALONG THE GULF.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21st.—News from Morgan City is to the effect that dozens of houses are wholly or partly unroofed, and fully fifty buildings are off their foundations. The floating elevator, George Gilchrist, was destroyed.

Among the heaviest losers of property along the river are the coal dealers, whose total loss is $240,000.

The steamer Keokuk, at Baton Rouge, was wrecked, the loss reckoned at $20,000.

At Pass Christian trees were uprooted and houses blown down.

At Oaklawn eight cabins and sugar-houses were wrecked.

At Tom Schoffer's plantation only three houses were left standing.

At Franklin eighteen dwellings were unroofed.

In the Teche country the damage to cane will exceed one third of the crop.

The steamer Ward, from Truxillo, encountered the storm last night when within four miles of the Pass, and was driven seventy-five miles beyond Mobile Bay.

GREAT FRESHETS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), August 21st.—It has been raining incessantly since 11 o'clock last night. Since 8 o'clock this morning over three and one-half inches of rain have fallen, being the greatest fall in eighteen years. The same reports are coming in from all sections of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and western Virginia.

At Brownsvilla, Pa., the water in the Monongahela river is rising at the rate of three feet per hour. Great damage has already been done to the railroads leading from this city.

At Uniontown, Pa., 4½ inches of rain fell since early this morning. Red Stone creek is higher than ever before, and people living in the lower portion of the city are moving out of their houses.

To-night trains on the Southwest Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio stopped running.

BOSTON'S DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

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BOSTON, August 21st.—The rain-storm in this vicinity is almost unparalleled. Sewers are bursting in all quarters. Stony Brook is out of its banks, and three feet of water is reported in basements on State street.

Much damage has been caused in Bowdoin Square by bursted sewers. Hundreds of people were driven from their homes in Roxbury district by the Stony Creek overflow.

The damage will reach many thousands. Suburban railway tracks were washed away, and telegraph wires are down in all directions.

FATAL CYCLONE IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON (Del.), August 21st.—A cyclone passed across the State this afternoon about six miles below this city, cutting a path about 200 yards in width, leveling trees, orchards and buildings and doing damage estimated at $150,000. One person is reported killed.

In this city the buildings of Mayblow Bros.' Iron Works were wrecked in an instant. The huge timbers were tossed about as though they had been straws. Several workmen were killed by the flying timbers.

GREAT HAVOC IN MARYLAND.

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BALTIMORE, August 21st.—Dispatches from various points in southern Maryland give the particulars of a severe storm this afternoon. Numerous frame houses and barns were demolished. Two schooners were overturned, but no loss of life is reported.

Entire fruit orchards were destroyed and cornfields swept clean.

An immense water spout formed at the mouth of the bay, and was carried with terrific force across Pool's Island.

The full extent of the damage cannot be estimated.

DAMAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

SALEM (N. J.), August 21st.—A cyclone passed over this section this afternoon. Nearly all the buildings at the Salem Brick Works were swept away, and orchards and growing crops badly damaged.

FOUR INCHES OF RAIN IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 21st.—Rain fell all day, and was very heavy at times. The Everett Hotel and restaurant were deluged. The tide was so high the sewers could not discharge. The probable rainfall for the day was four inches.

Trotting at Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 21st.—This was the opening day of the Northwestern Breeders' Association trotting meeting. The track was fast and dusty.

The 2:34 class, purse $1,500, Prince won, Jennie Prague second, Godelia third, Brown fourth. Best time, 2:26¾.

The 2:21 class, purse $1,500, Longfellow Whip won, William S. second, First Call third, St. Elmo fourth. Best time, 2:22¼.

The two-year-old stake was won by Dora Corsack, Geo. Monday second, Capulet third. Best time, 2:44¼.

Off Day for the Californians.

SARATOGA, August 21st.—The track today was in excellent condition, but overhanging clouds, which threatened a downpour at any moment, kept a large number away from the track. Of the California horses running, Mollie's Last was the only prominent one, she running third. Baldwin started Grisette for the Beverwyck stakes, but Isaac Murphy, his principal jockey, had the mount on Kingston, who won, Grisette never being prominent.

The Monmouth Races.

MONMOUTH, August 21st.—The sensation of the day was the defeat of Sir Dixon for the Choice stakes by George Oyster; but the stable thought well of the latter, having scratched Raceland. In the fifth race Umpire finished first, but was disqualified for a foul, and no third horse was placed. Dan McCarty's colt, Sorrento, ran well in the race for the Select stakes, finishing third.

New York Not Afraid.

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NEW YORK, August 21st.—President Bayler of the Board of Health has informed Mayor Hewitt that he does not consider yellow fever at the South sufficiently menacing to warrant quarantining against Southern ports as yet, and has addressed him a formal note to that effect.

Death of a New York Merchant.

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NEW YORK, August 21st.—Gustave Schwab, senior partner of Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd steamships, and one of the most active merchants at this port, died this morning in this city.

Struck by a Hurricane.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21st.—A hurricane of terrific force struck the steamship British King off Great Banks, injuring six of her crew.

A Malt House Burned.

SOUTH RONDOUT (N. Y.), August 21st.—Neidlinger, Schmidt & Co.'s malt house was burned to-day. The loss is $100,000.

THE CAPITAL.

BAYARD'S TREATY KNOCKED OUT BY THE SENATE.

The Senate Preparing for the Coming Tariff Bill Fight—Forecasts of the Next House—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

A HELLISH BUSINESS.

Twenty Thousand Young Girls Annually Led to Lives of Shame.

WASHINGTON, August 21st.—Mrs. Charlotte Smith, President of the Women's National Industrial League of America, has secured the presentation in the House of a petition stating that during visits to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities, investigating the condition of the wage women for the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, she discovered syndicates composed of male and female agents known as brokers and intelligence office keepers, whose vocation was to look after pretty, fresh young girls who desire service in private families, hotels, etc., and by a system known to themselves, secure them for disreputable houses.

Women agents are even sent to Europe to pave the way for the accomplishment of their nefarious designs. An immense traffic is carried on. New York City furnishes 20,000 victims annually, whose average life is about five years. The petitioner is well aware that it is not the province of Congress to regulate or interfere with the domestic affairs of the various States, but is advised that it is within its power to pass laws for the better protection of immigrants landing on these shores.

PLEASURABLE ANTICIPATIONS.

How the Democrats Figure Out a Majority in the Next House.

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WASHINGTON, August 21st.—Estimates are being made by both parties as to the chances of changing the political complexion of various close Congressional districts. The Democrats figure out a majority for themselves in the next Congress to a little more than their majority in this House. They claim that they will gain one member in Missouri, two in Kentucky, two in Virginia, one in North Carolina, two (and perhaps three) in Illinois, one in Indiana, and one in California. They expect to lose one member in Tennessee, one in Minnesota, one in Ohio, two in Massachusetts, and possibly two in Connecticut. This would give them a gain of three. In New York they expect to hold about their present strength to make a gain of one. They rather calculated on losing one and gaining two members in that State. In Iowa, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and generally throughout the other States, they expect little if any change.

The Republicans, on the other hand, have every confidence of securing a majority of Congressmen in the next House.

STEWART'S EXPLANATION.

The Nevada Senator Replies to Newspaper Strictures.

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WASHINGTON, August 21st.—Stewart of Nevada made a personal explanation in the Senate this afternoon. The New York *Herald* charged that he had offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill in the interests of mining and timber thieves, which would despoil the public domain. The