MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Story of Their Capture Very Graphically Told.

Much Persuasion and a Little Force Were Used—Pointed Remarks Made by the Officers of the English Steamer Trent—"The Yankees Will Have to Pay Well for This."

There is a vast amount of highly interesting correspondence relating to the Union and Confederate navies not previously published in the first volume of the official records just issued by the Navy Department, says the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *News and Courier*. This work has been in course of preparation since last July, when Congress voted an appropriation to have the records compiled and printed in book form. The first volume covers the period from January 19, 1861, to December 31, 1862. Much difficulty was found in collecting the records, for, while the official reports of commanders of fleets and of vessels acting singly were on file in the Navy Department, it was found that the correspondence between flag officers and their subordinates was frequently missing. These papers have for the most part been obtained, and they were used copiously in the compilation of the work. The reports of the Union commanders are full and fairly complete.

The Confederate records are not equally complete, owing to the great difficulty in collecting them, and also to the fact that a large part of the archives of the Confederate Navy Department were burned at the close of the war. The book shows graphically the extraordinary expansion of the Union navy from a peace footing in 1861, when it was composed of small squadrons of ships widely separated.

IN DISTANT PARTS

Of the world, to the enormous war fleet of 1865, numbering over 600 vessels of all descriptions, which maintained an effective blockade on a coast line of over 3,000 miles. The papers relating to the creation of these fleets are of such importance that it has been thought best to compile them in separate series.

The first series embraces the orders, correspondence and reports of both Union and Confederate, relating to all navy operations on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. The second series will embrace the reports relating to the condition of the Union navy in 1861, before the commencement of hostilities; the construction and outfit of the Confederate navy, and returns of naval and military property captured by both navies.

The records will form the first complete naval history of the war based on official communications. Many of these dispatches give graphic accounts of pursuits, fights and escapes. The book is liberally illustrated with cuts of the famous ships of that day and privateers of both services. The two most interesting chapters are those devoted to the Trent affair and the operations of Semmes and the Alabama. The report of the Trent affair, made by Captain Wilkes, which is supplemented by reports of the officers engaged in arresting Confederate emissaries, together with all the correspondence that passed between the State Department and the British Foreign Office, is printed in full, and gives the first clear account of what actually occurred when the San Jacinto overtook the Trent, brought her to with a shot across her bow, and took Slidell and Mason prisoners. One of the officers taking a conspicuous part in the arrest was Lieutenant James A. Greer, recently retired from the navy as an Admiral.

CAPTAIN WILKES' REPORT

Tells what happened in the following words:

"On reaching Cienfuegos I learned that Messrs. Slidell and Mason had landed in Cuba and had reached Havana from Charleston. I took in some coal and left with all dispatch on the 26th of October to intercept the return of the Theodora, but on my arrival at Havana on the 31st I found she had departed on her return, and that Messrs. Slidell and Mason, with their Secretaries and families, were there, and would depart on the 7th of the month in the English steamer Trent for St. Thomas on their way to England.

"I made up my mind to fill up with coal and leave the port as soon as possible, and to wait at a suitable position on the route of the steamer to St. Thomas to intercept her and take them out. On the afternoon of the 2d I left Havana, in continuation of my cruise after the Sumpter on the north side of Cuba. The next day, when about to board a French brig, she ran into us on the starboard side of the main chains and carried away her bowsprit and foretopmast, and suffered other damage. After taking the ship in tow I proceeded to within sight of Havana, where we let her go. I then went over to Key West, in the hopes of finding the Powhattan or some other steamer to accompany me to the Bahama Channel, to make it impossible for the steamer in which Messrs. Slidell and Mason were to embark to escape either in the night or day. The Powhattan had left but the day before, and I was therefore disappointed and obliged to rely upon the vigilance of the officers and crew of this ship, and, proceeding next morning to the north side of the island of Cuba, communicated with Sagua la Grande on the 4th, hoping to receive a telegraphic communication from Mr. Shufelt, our Consul-General, giving me the time of the departure of the steamer.

THE TRENT SIGHTED.

"In this, also, I was disappointed, and ran to the eastward some ninety miles, where the old Bahama Channel contracts to the width of twelve miles, some 240 miles from Havana, and in sight of the Peredon Grande lighthouse. There we cruised until the morning of the 8th, awaiting the steamer, believing that if she left at the usual time she would pass us about noon of the 8th, and we could not possibly miss her. At 11:40 A. M. on the 8th her smoke was seen; at 12 our position was to the westward of the entrance into the narrowest part of the channel, and about nine miles northeast from the lighthouse, the nearest point of Cuba to us.

"We were all prepared for her, beat to quarters, and orders were given to Lieutenant D. M. Fairfax to have two boats manned and armed, to board her and make Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eutis and Macfarland prisoners and send them immediately aboard.

"The steamer approached and hoisted English colors. Our emblem was hoisted and a shell was fired across her bow; she maintained her speed and showed no disposition to heave to; then a shell was fired across her bow that brought her to. I hailed that I intended to send a boat on board, and Lieutenant Fairfax, with the second cutter of this ship, was dispatched. He met with some difficulty, and, remaining on board the steamer with a part of the boat's crew, sent her back to request more assistance. The Captain of the steamer having declined to show his papers and passenger list, force became necessary to search her. Lieutenant James A. Greer was at once dispatched in the third cutter, also

MANNED AND ARMED.

"Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis and Macfarland were recognized and told they were required to go on board this ship. This they objected to, until an overpowering force compelled them. Much persuasion was used and a little force, and at about 2 o'clock they were brought on board this ship and received by me. Two other boats were then sent to expedite the removal of their baggage and some stores, when the steamer, which proved to be the Trent, was suffered to proceed on her way to the eastward, and at 3:30 we bore away to the north and westward. The whole time employed was two hours and thirteen minutes.

"It was my determination to have taken possession of the Trent and send her to Key West as a prize for resisting the search and carrying these passengers, whose character and objects were well known to the Captain, but the reduced number of my officers and crew, and the large number of passengers on board bound for Europe, who would be put to great inconvenience, decided me to allow them to proceed.

"Finding the families of Messrs. Slidell and Eustis on board, I tendered them the offer of my cabin for their accomodation to accompany their husbands. This they declined, however, and proceeded in the Trent.

"Before closing this dispatch I would bring your attention to the notorious action of her Britannic majesty's subjects, the Consul-General of Cuba, and those on board the Trent, in doing everything to aid and abet the escape of these four persons, and endeavoring to

CONCEAL THEIR PERSONS

On board. No passports or papers of any description were in possession of them from the Federal Government, and for this and other reasons which will readily occur to you I made them my prisoners, and shall retain them on board here until I hear from you what disposition is to be made of them."

The report of Lieutenant Fairfax to Captain Wilkes recites in detail the difficulties he encountered in making Slidell and Mason prisoners. It is as follows:

"I went on board the Trent alone, leaving two officers in the boat, with orders to wait until it became necessary to show some force. I was shown up by the First Officer to the quarterdeck, where I met the Captain, and informed him who I was, asking him to see his passenger list. He declined letting me see it. I then told him that I had information of Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, Mr. Eustis and Mr. Macfarland having taken passage at Havana in the packet for St. Thomas, and would satisfy myself whether they were on board before allowing the steamer to proceed. Mr. Slidell, evidently hearing his name mentioned, came up to me, asking if I wanted to see him. Mr. Mason soon joined us, and then Mr. Eustis and Mr. Macfarland. When I made known the object of my visit the Captain of the Trent opposed anything like a search of his vessel, nor would he consent to show his papers or passenger list. The four gentlemen above mentioned protested also against my arresting and sending them to the United States steamer near by.

FORCE WAS USED.

"There was considerable noise among the passengers just about this time, and that led Mr. Houston and Mr. Grace to repair on board with some six or eight men, all armed. After several unsuccessful efforts to persuade Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell to go peacefully, I called to Mr. Houston and ordered him to return to the ship, with the information that the four gentlemen named in your order of the 8th were on board, and force must be used to take them out of the packet.

"About three minutes after there was still great excitement on the quarterdeck, which brought Mr. Grace with his armed party. I, however, deemed the presence of armed men unnecessary and only calculated to alarm the ladies present, and directed Mr. Grace to return to the lower deck, where he had been since coming on board. It must have been less than half an hour after I boarded the Trent when the second cutter, under Lieutenant Greer, came alongside (only two armed boats being used). He brought in the boat eight marines and four machinists, in addition to a crew of twelve men. When the marines and some armed men had been formed just outside the main deck cabin, where these four men had gone to pack up their baggage, I renewed my efforts to induce them to accompany me on board. Still refusing to accompany me unless force was applied, I called to my assistance four or five officers, and first taking hold of Mr. Mason's shoulder, with another officer on the other side, I went as far as the gangway of the steamer, and delivered him over to Lieutenant Greer to be placed in the boat.

"I then returned for Mr. Slidell, who insisted that I must apply considerable force to get him to go along with me. Calling in at least three officers, he also was

TAKEN IN CHARGE,

And handed over to Mr. Greer. Mr. Macfarland and Mr. Eustis, after protesting, went quietly into the boat. They had been permitted to collect their baggage, but were sent in advance of it under charge of Lieutenant Greer.

"I gave my personal attention to the luggage; saw it put in a boat and sent in charge of an officer to the San Jacinto. When Mr. Slidell was taken a prisoner a great deal of noise was made by some of the passengers, which caused Lieutenant Greer to send the marines into the cabin. They were immediately ordered to return to their former position outside. I carried out my purpose without using any force beyond what appeared necessary. The mail agent, who is a retired commander in the British service, seemed to have a great deal to say as to the propriety of my course, but I purposely avoided all official intercourse with him. When I was finally leaving the steamer he made some apology for his rude manner, and expressed personally his approval of the manner I had carried out my orders."

Lieutenant Greer, who was senior officer of the present navy until recently, when he retired from active service, in a report corroborates what Lieutenant Fairfax had to say, but adds the following comments, which are characteristic of him:

"When I first went on board with marines, and at intervals during my stay, the officers of the steamer made a great many irritating remarks to each other and the passengers, which were evidently intended for our benefit. Among other things said were: 'Did you ever hear of such an outrage?' 'Marines on board.' 'Why, this looks devilish like mutiny.' 'These Yankees will have to pay well for this.' 'This is the

BEST THING IN THE WORLD

For the South.' 'England will open the blockade.' 'We will have a good chance at them now.' 'Did you ever hear of such a piratical act?' 'Why, this is a perfect Bull Run.' 'They would not have dared to have done it if an English man-o'-war had been in sight.'

"The mail agent, a man in the uniform of a commander in the royal navy, was very indignant and talkative, and tried several times to get me into a discussion of the matter. I told him I was not there for that purpose. He was very bitter. He told me that the English squadron would raise the blockade in twenty days after the report of the outrage got home; that the Northerners might as well give it up now, etc. Most all of the officers of the vessel showed an undisguised hatred for the Northern people and a sympathy for the Confederates."

The San Jacinto then proceeded to Hampton Roads, and after taking aboard coal and reporting to the Navy Department, continued to Boston and handed over her prisoners to the commandant of Fort Warren. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, approves Colonel Wilkes' course in the following words:

"I congratulate you on your safe arrival, and especially do I congratulate you on the great public service you have rendered in the capture of the rebel emissaries. Messrs. Mason and Slidell have been conspicuous in the conspiracy to dissolve the Union, and it is well known that when seized by you they were on a mission hostile to the Government and the country. Your conduct in seizing these public enemies was marked by intelligence, ability, decision and firmness, and has the emphatic approval of this department. It is not necessary that I should in this communication, which is intended to be of congratulation to yourself, officers and crew, express an opinion on the course pursued in omitting to capture the vessel which had these public enemies on board, further than to say that the forbearance exercised in this instance must not be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for infractions of neutral obligations."

County Clerk's Fees.

The fees of the County Clerk for the month of July were $830 60. Sixty new cases were filed.

The wonderful Damascus blades that cut bars of iron in two were not superior to the Toledo blades made to-day.

Seneca was not a half-Christian philosopher, but a grasping money-lender and usurer, who died worth over $3,000,000.

HOW SACRAMENTO IS ADVERTISED.

What a Connecticut Paper Says of the City.

The Introduction of Electric Power From a Distance Is Arousing Wide Interest.

Recently A. W. Upson of this city sent copies of the local papers containing accounts of the introduction of electric power here, to his old home in Southington, Conn., and here is what the *Phœnix* of that place has to say of the new enterprise here, under the caption, "Electricity—Its Possibilities:"

"An event of uncommon interest recently occurred at Sacramento, Cal., where on the morning of the 13th instant at 4 o'clock, amidst the booming of 100 guns, the electricity at Folsom, a point twenty-three miles away, generated by water-power of the American River, with a capacity of 10,000 horsepower, was turned on proclaiming to the world the birth of practically a new city, and inaugurating a new era and an entire revolution in its manufacturing interests, which will place it among the first in the Union on this line.

"The principal point of interest to the general public furnished by the completion of this gigantic enterprise and the successful transmission of the enormous electrical power generated, is the fact that it is transmitted over so great a distance with so little percentage of loss of the power generated.

"Chief Engineer Blackwell of the General Electric Company, who came out especially from New York to superintend the installation of the power, speaks positively when he says that of the power created by the fall of the water at Folsom only 10 per cent. is lost in actual transmission to Sacramento, a distance of twenty-three miles, and another 10 per cent. in generating at the Folsom end.

"Thus it will be seen that 80 per cent. of the power created at Folsom is available at Sacramento. Albert Gallatin, the President of the company, says the tests have far exceeded their wildest anticipations, and predicts that they will be enabled to furnish any amount of power needed as cheaply as any place in the United States, making every allowance asked; for the fact seems to be established that currents of electricity can be transmitted long distances without any serious loss of power.

"Gauged by this first successful transmission of electric power over so long a distance, the transmission of electric power from Roaring Brook for manufacturing, lighting and general power purposes does not seem visionary, provided a sufficient water supply can be stored on the mountain to keep the generating machinery running throughout the dry season.

"This problem is one that can be solved by careful and honest estimates and surveys, and will be the base line of the formation of a Roaring Brook Power Company, if such a company is ever formed. Undoubtedly enough water flows through Roaring Brook each year to furnish double the power needed for lighting and power purposes. Can it be stored so as to be used when needed?

"If so, the successful carrying out of this enterprise may yet be the successful solution of the fuel problem so far as it refers to the generation of power, and may give our manufacturers the advantage coveted of being able to procure their power at cheaper rates than they are able to obtain through the consumption of coal."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Governor Budd returned to Stockton last night.

W. W. Foote, the San Francisco lawyer, was here yesterday.

C. J. Titus and wife left for a short visit to Castle Crag last night.

Lawyer Albert M. Johnson has returned from Santa Cruz.

Miss Winnie Devine has gone to spend her vacation in San Francisco.

Mrs. E. W. Hale and daughters have gone to Summit Soda Springs.

Mrs. J. C. Boyd and family are spending the summer at Pacific Grove.

J. N. Larkin, wife and daughter leave for Summit Soda Springs to-day.

Hon. Grove L. Johnson and wife and Miss Johnson have gone to Santa Cruz.

Mrs. Theiss and daughter, Amelia, have gone to the Siskiyou Mountains.

Rev. T. H. B. Andernson will leave on Monday for Highland Springs, in Lake County.

Dr. F. D. Tyrrell has removed from the Capital Hotel to his former residence, 617 N street.

Dr. Mealand's daughters, Misses Grace and Gertrude, have gone to Pacific Grove for a month.

Rev. Father Grace and Rev. Father Hines are resting under the shadow of Mount Shasta.

Mrs. M. Fisher will leave for San Francisco to-day on a six-weeks' visit to relatives and friends there.

A. W. Upson will leave in a few days to visit his old home, Southington, Conn., and will be gone about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. T. Pike and daughter went to San Francisco yesterday. Mrs. Pike and daughter will spend the month at Pacific Grove.

Mrs. Mary Guth, Miss Louise Guth and Mrs. J. F. Logue will depart to-day for a month's visit to Anderson Springs.

On Monday a party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Damm, Misses Eliza and Lista Wittenbrock, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Schwartz, Charles Flohr, County Clerk W. B. Hamilton, Oscar Hardy and others, will depart for Sierra Valley for a month's visit. They will stop at that delightful resort, Campbell's Springs.

A very pleasant surprise was given Mrs. H. W. Bragg at her residence, 704 Seventh street, a few evenings since. The occasion was her retirement from her office as M. of F. She was presented with an elegant piano lamp for her faithful services. The evening was spent with music and cards, after which ice-cream and cake were served. The following members were present: Mrs. E. Kelley, Mrs. E. M. Gray, Mrs. L. Tibbetts, Mrs. A. Cox, Mrs. S. Wolf, Mrs. A. Peterson, Mrs. A. Paulk, Mrs. M. Moore, Mrs. E. Morrell, Mrs. Swillings, Mrs. Bean, Mrs. A. Bayer, Mrs. H. Smedberg, Mrs. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. Katzenstein, Mr. and Mrs. F. Watterland, Colonel Guthrie and Mrs. G. Guthrie, L. Greiter, L. Pizer, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bragg.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Miss Kate Kane, Gus Dannelbaum, Miss Minnie Lindrew, Woodland; D. G. Holt, Rio Vista; F. H. Crawford, Kansas City; William N. Ketchum, Mrs. N. M. Simons, Miss Helen H. Hill, Chicago; H. D. Holloway, Philadelphia; A. W. Brown, George P. Theller, Ben Levy, L. W. Fischer and wife, W. T. Fitzgerald, Wade H. Foulkes, J. B. Crowley, Jerome E. Young, C. H. Gray, R. W. Rupe, A. C. Boldemann, Walter W. Castle and child, G. Hasch, I. Goodfriend, San Francisco.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transactions have been recorded since our last report:

Herman Goepel to Jacob Gruhler—East six inches of lot 2, J and K, and Tenth and Eleventh streets.

R. H. Pettit to Joseph Bremer—West twenty feet of the south eighty feet of lot 5, J and K, and Second and Third streets; $6,050.

Mary A. Mesick to W. J. Smith—North sixteen feet of the south half, and the south sixteen feet of the north half of lot 6, E and F, and Eighth and Ninth streets.

R. H. Pettit to Delphine D. Pettit—North forty feet of the south half, and the south ten feet of the north half of lot 4, N and O, and Sixth and Seventh streets.

J. J. Atkinson estate to F. L. and Elizabeth Atkinson, one-half each—Survey No. 571; also land in Yolo County, and also Ida Island in Sacramento County.

John Meyers et al. to Antonio King (certificate of sale)—South half of lot 1, U and V, and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; $45.

George C. Brewer to Albert B. Martin—South half of the north half of lot 8, E and F, and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets: $600.

Mrs. E. L. Rickard to Henry L. Rickard—South thirty feet of lot 4, E and F, and Tenth and Eleventh streets.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Expressions From Newspapers of the Interior on Various Topics.

[Woodland Democrat.]

There is a felicitous coincidence in the capture of a bandit and the hanging of a murderer on the same day. If California could keep that lick up for a few weeks she would soon clear herself of a reputation for lawlessness.

DOES IT PAY TO GROW GRAIN?

[Oroville Register.]

A gentleman showed us some figures yesterday on the cost and profits of grain, and while his may have been an exceptional case, yet the facts presented made a poor showing for barley. One hundred and sixty-two acres were planted, and the crop, when sold, brought $665. This was a trifle more than $4 an acre. The cash paid for harvesting was $281 75. This left $378 75 for plowing, planting and other expenses. As $2 an acre is a conservative estimate for the plowing, harrowing and seeding, without counting the cost of seed, it will be seen that only $54 25 remain from which must be paid seed, cost of hauling, taxes, wear and tear of team, and from what is left comes the profit of the farmer.

ITS FUNCTION.

[Kern County Echo.]

The recent drubbing given by Chief Justice Beatty to the Grand Jury was probably what caused Judge Sanderson, in impanelling a jury, to caution it against a too great use of its mouth. He virtually told the members that their duty was to find indictments, nothing less and nothing more; that criticisms or laudations were out of order. This is doubtless true in the strict letter of the law, but still the people generally are very well satisfied with the time-honored custom of having a more or less general "report" made by this body. Such report, in all decency, should of course be founded on facts and not on vague suspicions and rumors as in the San Francisco case.

CHINESE CONVERTS.

[Los Angeles Times.]

Rev. Dr. Donahoe of Pittsburg has come to the conclusion that all efforts to convert the Chinese from paganism are futile. He has arrived at this conclusion after years of study of the Chinese, and after prolonged missionary work among them. They go to Sunday-school and submit to be petted and made much of, but they cling tenaciously to their heathen ideas and laugh in their sleeves at the credulity of the good people who imagine they can convert them to Christianity. It has taken Rev. Dr. Donahoe a long time to discover a fact which is perfectly obvious to many others who have not made an exhaustive study of Chinese character. It will result in a great saving of money and labor when other well-meaning persons besides Rev. Dr. Donahoe shall have learned as much about the true inwardness of the heathen Chinese as he has learned.

COST OF MACADAMIZING.

[Santa Cruz Sentinel.]

There is an erroneous impression that the cost of macadamizing roads is enormous. We are satisfied that this impression is the cause of the apparent reluctance of the people of this county to take hold of the work of substituting solid highways for the present dirt roads. The cost of macadamizing is much less than the cost of any other kind of road, when durability and quality are taken into account.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Disappearance of Mrs. Gardner Believed to Have Been Solved.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Interesting developments just brought to light partly solve the case of Mrs. Anna M. Gardner, the missing Nebraska Christian Endeavorer.

The mystery surrounding the "Mrs. M. J. Brown" letter received by Mr. Gardner, telling him that "his wife had passed away," is cleared up, showing that the Mrs. Brown was none other than Mrs. Gardner. The mysterious letter in question was postmarked South Boston, and Miss Maud Ransom, who is employed as a clerk in a stationery store on Broadway, after seeing a picture of Mrs. Gardner, furnished the information that Mrs. Gardner was the Mrs. Brown who sent the letter to Nebraska.

Miss Ransom's story says that on the morning of July 15th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a woman dressed in mourning entered the store where she is employed. As she approached the counter and handed Miss Ransom a letter, the latter noticed that she carried her right hand wrapped in a black silk handkerchief, as though injured. The letter was written in lead-pencil, and the woman said she wanted to have it copied in ink. "She said," explained Miss Ransom, "that she was Mrs. Brown, and that Mrs. Gardner had died at her home. On account of her having been hurt she had her little son write the letter, but then thought as the writing was bad it would look better to have it rewritten in ink."

Miss Ransom wrote the letter, and signed it according to the copy: "Mrs. M. J. Brown."

Miss Ransom thought no more of the matter until she saw the picture of Mrs. Gardner. When shown the Mrs. Brown letter, which has been returned here, Miss Ransom identified the writing as her own, and this fact, in addition to her recognition of the picture, seems to fit to a certainty the authorship of the letter upon the woman announced as dead.

IOWA AND MISSOURI.

Prospect of a Settlement of the Boundary Dispute.

DES MOINES (Iowa), Aug. 1.—Governor Jackson returned to-day from his conference with Governor Stone of Missouri over the boundary dispute between the two States. They have agreed that a suit shall be brought by the State of Missouri against the State of Iowa in the United States Supreme Court demanding that the court name a commission to locate the line where it is in dispute. The result will be the appointment of a commission to make a survey of the disputed portion. The matter will go before the court in October, and inside of a year the matter will be settled.

Home-Made Mucilage.

A very convenient mucilage, says *Invention*, can be made out of onion juice by anyone who wishes to use it. A good-sized Spanish onion, after being boiled for a short time, will yield, on being pressed, quite a large quantity of very adhesive fluid. This is used exclusively in various trades for pasting paper on tin, or zinc, or even glass, and the tenacity with which it holds would surprise anyone on making the first attempt. It is a cheap and good mucilage and answers as well as the more costly cements.

The maelstrom is not a whirlpool which sucks ships down into the depths of the ocean. It is an eddy, which in fair weather can be crossed in safety by any vessel.

THE RECORDS CANNOT LEAVE HERE.

Those of the State Tax Equalizers Wanted in Oakland.

But Secretary Coglan Will Send a Certified Copy if That Will Suit the Oaklanders.

Secretary Coglan of the State Board of Equalization yesterday received the following dispatch from Oakland:

"Please accommodate all parties by coming yourself and bringing all minute-books from June 29th to date, inclusive. Court to-morrow, 9:30. Personal presence. Save postponement. Answer."

The dispatch was signed by Davis & Hill, attorneys in Oakland; H. P. Dalton, Assessor of Alameda County; Charles E. Snook, District Attorney; M. A. Whidden, Auditor, and E. G. Buswell.

On June 29th the Board of Equalization passed an order extending the time of various County Boards of Equalization. The Clerk was instructed that during the absence of the members of the board he could, on proper application, extend the time of a local board.

Recently Secretary Coglan received a dispatch from the Alameda County Board, asking for a ten days' extension in time to complete the assessment. This the Secretary said he did, and extended the time from June 15th to the 25th.

The Alameda County Board of Equalization during that period saw fit to disagree with Assessor Dalton's high rate of taxation, and reduced a number of his assessments on certain property in Alameda County.

E. G. Buswell, one of the signers of the dispatch requesting Secretary Coglan to go down to Oakland with his records, yesterday commenced proceedings to prevent the County Auditor from recognizing the changes made by the County Board of Equalization. Then the dispatch was sent to Coglan asking him to come down.

Yesterday afternoon Attorney-General Fitzgerald was asked by the board for an opinion as to whether the records of the board could be taken away. He was informed that the law explicitly provides that the State Board must be continually in session, and that it would be impossible to transact any business if the Secretary and records were absent.

He advised the board that during its session the records could not be taken away without interfering with the proceedings of the board and affecting unfavorably the interests of the State.

A telegram to that effect was sent to Oakland by Secretary Coglan, and if they want his testimony at the present time they will have to get his deposition here. He informed them that he would be only too glad to furnish them with a certified copy of the proceedings of the board if they so desired.

OHIO POPULISTS.

The State Convention Falls Into a Dispute at the very Opening Hour.

COLUMBUS (Ohio), Aug. 1.—The State Populist Convention fell into a dispute at the very beginning this morning. Chairman Hugo Preyer of Cleveland attempted to continue the old Central Committee of last year for another year. This was fiercely opposed, and brought the statement from Preyer that a scheme was on to get control of the party and sell it out. After a long discussion the matter was laid aside for discussion later on. The convention then selected the usual committees and took a recess to 2:30 P. M.

After recess the delegates appeared in better humor, and the old committee was retained, with a few necessary changes.

At midnight the Committee on Resolution agreed upon a platform. It indorses good roads, and has a non-interest-bearing bonds plank, favors the abolishment of national banks, asks a law making all contracts providing for payments in gold illegal, favors per diem pensions, demands the unlimited coinage of silver at the legal ratio, regardless of the policy of any other nation, and the issuance at once of sufficient greenbacks to make the volume of currency equal to $50 per capita.

Malagasy Cookery.

Cooking being an art, every race has a style of its own. The Malagasy, like the gentle Hindu, knows how to prepare his mess of rice. It is not boiled to a mash as in England, or as our potatoes are sometimes pulped, but, covered with a proper sufficiency of water, is carefully treated until the grains are swollen fit to burst and yet remain full, in fact, soft and rather mealy. The manioc root is an easier dish to prepare. It is sometimes served boiled, as yams and sweet potatoes, and again as a sort of cold porridge. Native coffee they understand how to make, and the aroma is excellent; but, tea, alas! you have to look to the brewing of that from start to finish if you desire a drinkable cup. Poultry and game are eaten fresh, and the cooks have a clever and withal cleanly trick of dipping the dead animals in boiling water, which enables them to pluck them easily and quickly. The preparation for trussing comes later. There is no lack of variety at a Malagasy table, but, all the same, you miss the wheaten flour bread, sugar and condiments when cloyed with rice, fowls, manioc and eggs. The stapel fuel is bunch grass, which, when dried, burns fiercely, and settles into a glowing ember that gives off a deal of heat. All the cooking is done on earthen hearths, and the roasting, boiling and baking in big iron pots. The grass being slightly aromatic, the odor is as agreeable as that of a hardwood fire.—London Daily Telebraph.

Why do flocks of wild ducks and geese form a triangle when they have to fly long distances? It is because they know in that form they can cleave the air most easily. The most courageous bird takes its position at the apex of the great triangle and when it becomes weary with the heavy task another takes its place.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made. 40 Years the Standard.

THE NONPAREIL.

"The Nonpareil"

New Veilings.

We have just received a line of the new Veilings that are now the rage in the East. Among them are White Chiffon Veilings with black chenille dots; Plain White Chiffon Veilings; new effects in Cream Sewing Silk Veilings, with small black dots; new Tuxedo Veilings in solid black and white with black dots.

New Valenciennes Lace.

Pretty Valenciennes Laces in white, butter color and black, with insertions to match, and Normandy Valenciennes Laces, in a variety of widths and styles, just at hand.

New Tailor-made Suits.

Yesterday morning's express from New York brought to us a number of New and Stylish Suits, which our buyer secured at prices much below their real worth. They are double-breasted and blazer styles, and come in navy, black, gray mixtures, tan mixtures and gray checks. We have marked them at temptingly low prices.

A Special Drive in Handkerchiefs.

We will place on our counters this morning:

100 dozen Ladies' Embroidered Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, that usually sell at 15c. To-day's price, 8c Each.

25 dozen Ladies' Scalloped Embroidered Handkerchiefs, that would be considered good value at 25c. To-day's price, 16⅔c Each.

WASSERMAN, DAVIS & CO.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS,
Corner Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento.

THE OXFORD SALOON,

607 K STREET,

HYAMS & WATERS, - - - - - Proprietors.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SERVING OVER OUR BAR PURE OLD

JOHN A. SUTTER BOURBON.

Rich, Mellow, Pleasant and Nice.

THE IDAN-HA NATURAL MINERAL WATER

ALWAYS ON ICE.

Come and see us and the genial face of CON HAILEY, the mixologist.

SPEAK!

Ye Old Settlers and Pioneer Miners.

"Proclaim to New Comers"

That the only Rubber Boots and Shoes which stood thirty years' test and still remain the best, are

WOONSOCKETS.

Our Pure Gum Sampson Boots are superior to crack, anti-crack or patented boots. Our Concentrated Duck Boots, guaranteed to be stouter than stout.

All leading dealers handle and recommend

WOONSOCKET BRAND.

NOW GOING ON.

The Grand Cut-Price Sale

—AT THE—

MECHANICAL CLOTHING STORE,

414 and 416 K Street.

Your Gain and My Loss.

H. MARKS, Prop.

The Weekly Union

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE RECORD-UNION.

Best Weekly Published on the Coast

Only $1 50 a Year.

C. H. KREBS & CO. Artists' Materials, Bronzes and Gold Paint . . . .

626 J STREET. For Decorative Purposes.

ACME ROOFING PAINT. This is a fire and waterproof paint for tin, iron and shingle roofs. Roofs painted any style or color.

A. BAKER & CO., - - 521-523 I Street.