with the great reformer in the days of his candidacy." The information was so startling that I could not conceal my incredulity, although it was plain that my informant, who is an honest gentleman, was in sober earnest and thoroughly believed the story, notwithstanding its admitted air of improbability. I called for details—how did he know? He then related how a friend of his from the far West, an active politician, but not an office-holder or office-seeker, and a strong Grant supporter, happened to be in New-York quite recently, where he was entertained by Bristow at a dinner at Delmonico's. At dinner he met Henderson and others of Bristow's intimate friends and old-time adherents. Over the good cheer they avowed their preferences, and the Westerner found himself by himself, a Grant man among enthusiastic Blaine men.

BOURBON BALLADS—No. 45.

As sung by one of the Confederate Democracy's candidates for office.

Alas! good times are bound to be my ruin!
That people are so prosperous is strange;
If crops were poor, and there was nothing doin',
They might elect me in the hope of change.
Hard times are over. Discontent is ended.
It breaks the heart and blights the hope within me
To see Resumption triumph, harvests splendid,
And Providence undoubtedly agin me!

Along at first I fondly used to cherish
The hope that cotton would be killed by drought;
That hapless corn fields, rust assailed, would perish,
And grass dry up, and rice be flooded out.
But, woe is our folks! Not a crop is blighted!
My dearest hopes are shrivelled up within me;
Republicans are certainly delighted,
And Providence appears to be agin me!

Along at first how joyously I reckoned
That grasshoppers would gobble up the wheat!
They used to lay some fifty eggs a second
Which hatched into some fifty months to eat;
But now they all are gone—and I'm a goner!
The schemes of glory nursed are dead within me;
Before me yawn disaster and dishonor,
And Providence appears to be agin me!

The blithe potato-bug—alas! where *is* he?
And where his picnic in the blooming field?
No longer his melodious jaws are busy,
Or acres radiant with his striped shield.
Potato-bugs are reasons Democratic,
And when they 're gone Hope perishes within me;
Their absence now affords a proof emphatic
That Providence intends to work agin me.

If crops were smitten by the locusts' orgies,
And mobs were clamoring their mad intents,
And laborers stood idle at their forges,
And dollars were worth only sixty cents,
Then could I point around me at the ruin,
And say, as joy and hope revived within me,
"See what the rule of Radicals is doin'!"—
But Providence is awfully agin me!

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

It was pleasant to see Messrs. Birch, Backus and Wambold again in their familiar places, surrounded by the merry companions of their innocent and seemingly everlasting sport. The audience was a large one which saw them last night at the Opera House of the San Francisco Minstrels—reopened on this occasion for the new season—and it greeted them with almost affectionate applause, and derived from their performances an enjoyment alike pleasant to see, to feel and to record. In the character of these performances there is no new trait to be specified; in the detail of them there was no striking novelty. This latter attribute, indeed, is scarcely expected. It is enough that the songs be melodious, the colloquies grotesque, the antics facetious, the sable farces full of negro character, animal spirits, and the romance of plantation life. Every reasonable anticipation was amply fulfilled by the bright and varied programme with which the minstrels began their season. One of its amusing features was a skit at Mr. Rowe's new play, in which Mr. Backus presided over "Woolfert's Roast." Mr. Wambold's presence gave the greater satisfaction, since it dispelled apprehensions lately excited by rumor of his serious illness.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

HARD TIMES IN ENGLAND.

REDUCING WAGES—MORE EMIGRANTS.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 1, 1879.

The earthenware and china manufacturers of Staffordshire have resolved on a reduction of wages of employés, which will affect over 50,000 workmen. This reduction is partly attributed to the American protective duties. The employers desire to return to the scale of wages paid in 1871, and it is expected that the men will submit to the reduction.

The colliery proprietors at the Burnley coal-fields gave notice on Saturday last of a reduction in the price of coal, and a reduction of 5 per cent in the wages of colliers.

Another party of farmers, numbering about twenty, left Liverpool for America on Saturday last.

Thomas W. Booker & Company's sheet-iron and tin-plate works, near Cardiff, which have been in constant operation since 1740, were closed on Saturday last by an order of the official liquidator of the West of England and South Wales District Bank. The 1,500 workmen employed there were paid off. These villages had grown up around the works, the 6,000 inhabitants in which were working people and their families. All these are now destitute.

The fustian weavers at Oldham, numbering 3,000, resumed work to-day at the reduction in their wages, and it is expected that the spinners will follow suit.

The farmers who sailed in the steamer Ohio on Saturday were bound for the Western States. The Ohio also took eighteen Durham and Northumberland miners for Pittsburg, Penn., and Lancaster, Ohio.

TWO NOTED BOAT RACES.

KEMSIER AND SMITH THE WINNERS.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 1, 1879.

The match between Joseph Kempster, of Sunderland, and J. M. Feeley, of Barrow-in-Furness, for $1,000 over the Tyne championship course to-day, was won easily by Kemster by twenty lengths.

SMITH BEATS ROSS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1.—The boat race between Smith and Wallace Ross was rowed this afternoon. Smith attained the turn nine minutes from the start, twenty-five seconds in advance of Ross. He held the lead all the way down, and finished a length and a half ahead. The time was twenty minutes forty-five seconds.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 1, 1879.

The question as to the appointment of a Bishop to the vacant See of Amiens, which caused considerable discussion between the Vatican and the French Government, has been settled by the Vatican consenting to the appointment of M. Guilbert, at present Bishop of Gap, who recently caused a sensation by declaring that the church and the Republic could live on good terms with each other. He will be succeeded at Gap by M. Roche, another Liberal.

GERMAN-AUSTRIANS AGITATING.

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 1, 1879.

A caucus of the German Constitutional party at Linz, at which sixty deputies were present, unanimously passed a resolution expressing apprehensions for the safety of the Constitution, and the interests of the German-Austrians in view of the political situation created by the elections. The resolution advocates the maintenance of religious liberty, free institutions and a reduction of expenditure, especially on the army.

MORE GOLD COMING.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 1, 1879.

The Financier this morning says it is understood that £176,141 worth of bar gold (equal to $854,283), due from the East, will go to meet the American demand. One hundred thousand pounds ($485,000) brought by the steamer Para last week has already been disposed of for America. One hundred and eighty thousand pounds ($873,000) are due here from the East on the 28 inst. As these amounts are all that are now in transit from the East, the whole of whatever demand may arise from the United States will fall on the stock held by the Bank of England, unless remittances from France come to our aid.

CONCEDING THE GREEK CLAIMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Sept. 1, 1879.

At the sitting of the Turco-Greek Frontier Commission on Saturday, the Turks accepted, with important reservations, the protocols of the Treaty of Berlin as the basis for negotiations.

ANOTHER EAST INDIAN WAR PROBABLE.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 1, 1879.

A Calcutta telegram to *The Times* says the Viceroy of India doubtless will demand, and perhaps has already demanded, the prompt withdrawal of the outrageous claim of the King of Burmah to the Karenree territory, and if necessary will enforce the demand by war. The best hope of avoiding hostilities lies in the probability that King Theebaw's claim is only one of his drunken freaks. The correspondent of *The Times* at Rangoon says: "The general opinion is that King Theebaw will avoid giving *casus belli*."

THE NEW REVOLT IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—The Government has received information from Jamaica that the insurgent chiefs Maceo and Calixto Garcia still remain there hence the rumors that these chiefs are at the head of the insurrectionary movements in the jurisdictions of Holguin and Santiago de Cuba are untrue. The brother of Maceo is at the head of the insurgents in Santiago de Cuba, who number a little over 100 men. The chief of the Holguin party is unknown. It is positively asserted that these insurgent bands are of small importance. All political parties severely condemn the movement.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAYS COMBINING.

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—A special London telegram to *The Globe* says Colonel Grey has succeeded Mr. Childers as president of the Great Western Railway Company. He has written a letter on behalf of the Board, accepting the proposal of the Grand Trunk to appoint Sir Edward Watkin as arbitrator, and to consult him with reference to the most practicable mode of effecting a joint-purse arrangement with the least possible delay. General satisfaction is felt that the Great Western Board has at last yielded. The Dominion Government has given its assent to the joint-purse arrangement.

THE A B C OF FINANCE.

XIII.

HOW MORE MONEY CUTS DOWN WAGES.

The idea that cheap money brings high wages deceives many laborers. Sharp experience should have taught them, long ago, to look behind the number to the real value of the dollars paid. It is not in "flush times," as bank records prove, that labor adds most to its savings. It is not at such times that strikes are rare and laborers contented. Labor never really prospers, except when the cost of living is low, and but little changed from month to month. Then only can workmen get wages enough to meet their needs, and to leave them something besides for a rainy day. Then only do care and thrift prevail. For the workers, there is inevitable mischief in all sharp changes. The cost of living alters suddenly, but wages change slowly. Sudden changes for the better breed habits of extravagance, as surely as warm, moist weather starts weeds in a neglected garden. With sudden changes for the worse, labor is pinched, and strikes, in which it loses both time and savings, at once become frequent. How can labor thrive, under the violent changes which cheap money surely brings? As well expect landsmen at sea to have quiet stomachs during a storm.

Would $1,000 a day in Confederate notes be high wages? Of course not, for the paper would buy nothing. Wages do not mean bits of paper, but bread and meat, clothing and rent. Capitalists can put away doubtful dollars in a safe, and wait in the hope that they may become good. But laborers have to use their dollars at once in buying, and if they buy little, wages are low, no matter how many bits of paper called dollars may be paid. High wages, in the true sense, mean wages that will buy a large supply of the necessaries of life. But men who want cheap money want it on purpose to make high prices, General Ewing for lands, coal and iron, and Solon Chase for steers and hogs, beef, pork, grain and vegetables. That is, they want to cut down the wages of workingmen. Mr. Chase finds fault because, from cattle such as his, workingmen get steaks at 20 cents a pound, and wants to go back to cheap money, so that they may have to pay 40 cents. With other things to match, that would reduce their wages just one-half.

But can they get no increase? After a time, but even then never enough to escape loss. This is no theory. Experience has been teaching the lesson for seventeen years, that cheap money always puts up prices more than wages, and thus makes wages really smaller. Official reports of the Labor Bureau of Massachusetts, of the Hon. D. A. Wells when United States Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and of the Bureau of Statistics on Labor in Europe and America, give the facts in a vast body. They prove, in brief, that wages rose 60 per cent with inflation from 1860 to 1867, but retail prices rose 90 per cent. After brief contraction, the inflation continued until the crash in 1873, though the paper dollar became more valuable with Republican victories and the rising credit of the nation. But in 1872 wages were 36½ per cent higher than in 1860, while retail prices were nearly 97 per cent higher. Now we have returned to the hard-money basis. But wages are 24½ per cent higher than in 1860, while retail prices are only 14½ per cent higher. The meaning of these figures is this: If the wages paid in 1860 would buy 10,000 pounds of articles embracing all the necessaries of life, in proportion as ordinarily used, then the wages of 1867 would buy only 8,421 pounds, in like proportion, and the wages of 1872 would buy only 6,880 pounds, while the wages of 1879 would buy 10,865 pounds. That is, the workingmen could buy *one-eighth less*, in quantities of things needed, with the "higher" wages of 1867, and nearly *one-third loss* with the "higher" wages of 1872, than with the wages of 1860. But they can now buy, with "lower" wages, over *one-twelfth more* than they could buy with the wages of 1860. In these few figures is given the meat of many elaborate official reports. Cheap money actually cut down the wages of workingmen one-sixth by 1867, and one-third by 1872. No wonder the panic came! And yet some workingmen hope that cheap money will give them "higher wages again." Hard money has really raised the pay of workingmen, in the quantities of supplies which wages will buy, more than one-third since 1872. No wonder the hope and energy of labor are now reviving. Yet there are some who want more money and less bread.

This cutting down of wages by cheap money, it is well to see, is largely because of the wider gap which cheap money makes between retail and wholesale prices. According to the records of *The Journal of Commerce*, which embrace wholesale prices of about sixty chief articles of commerce, the sum required at different times to buy like quantities of them all would have been $100, May 1, 1860; $189, May 1, 1867; $138, May 1, 1872, and $81, November 1, 1878. But the retail prices, as gathered from the reports above named, compare thus:

	1860.	1867.	1872.	1878.
Wholesale.....	$100	$189	$138 00	$81 00
Retail.....	100	190	196 88	114 50

Though the cost of articles fell 27 per cent, from 1867 to 1872, the cost to the buyers at retail actually increased. This illustrates the extreme difficulty of getting any reduction in retail prices, as long as cheap money is still used, and habits of inflation prevail. But wholesale prices have declined 41 per cent since 1872, and retail prices have also declined 41 per cent. In time, the use of good money will bring back retail nearer to wholesale prices, and force retail dealers to abate the extra charges which, during seventeen years of cheap money, they learned to make for their defence. That it is no easy thing, retail buyers well know. It is as if a dealer had become so used to putting sand in the sugar and water in the whiskey that he could not break the habit. But all who buy chiefly at retail may well think whether they will again permit cheap money to give excuse for a return to that habit—for another inflation of retail prices.

There is no land on earth in which labor ought to prosper more surely and steadily than in this. Yet for many years labor has been tossed in the air, again and again, falling each time with a rude shock, as hazing students toss a victim. At times, high pay has prompted much waste and extravagance. At times, skilled workmen by the thousand have gone back to England in search of a better living. We stand on solid ground at last. Labor is now well employed. In Massachusetts, according to the Labor Bureau, out of 585,000 male and female laborers, only 23,000 are out of work—less than 4 in 100. Probably the proportion was never smaller, even in the most prosperous times. Nor is there any other time known, in which the wages of workers would have bought as much of things needed for the support of a family as their wages have bought since October last. Men who could live on their wages in 1872 can now live equally well, and save one-third of their earnings. Now, too, the dollar in bank means a dollar. It is not liable to lose part of its value at any moment, as it was so long. It is worth twice as much now as it was in 1867. It will buy at retail as much as $1 73 bought in 1872. All this a return to honest money has done for the laborer already. Would it not be amazing folly if we should insist upon going back to the wages and prices of cheap-dollar times?

THE MURDERERS OF CHISOLM.

SCOOBA, Miss., Sept. 1.—The September term of the Circuit Court of Kemper County opened at De Kalb, the county seat, to-day. Judge Hamm, an able and impartial Judge, presided. The State docket is set for to-morrow, when the trial of the cases of the State against Henry J. Gully, Virgil Gully, Houston Gully and Slocumb Gully, indicted for the murder of W. W. Chisolm, Miss Cheunilla Chisolm and J. P. G Imore on the 29th of April, 1877, will begin. The prosecution will be conducted by the District-Attorney, Thomas S. Ford, assisted by Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, ex-Attorney-General Morris, of Vicksburg, and ex-Chancellor Ware, of Jackson, Miss. Over 500 persons, mostly whites, are in attendance. While there is no excitement, great interest is felt in the trial. W. H. Gully, one of the defendants, has died since he was indicted.

A WILD STEER IN MADISON-SQUARE

A wild Texan steer made its way in some manner yesterday afternoon from an East-Side slaughter-house across town to Madison-square. There it was seen by Officer Philips, of the Broadway Squad, fleeing in terror before a crowd of hooting boys who pelted it with stones. It ran through the Park, down Twenty-second-st., upsetting two or three persons on the way, but without doing any great harm. Kate Wollerston, a young woman of No. 263 Greenwich-st., was tossed on its horns in the Park, and was slightly injured. Down Twenty-second-st. the animal ran, and was finally driven into the gas-house on the river side, and there shot by Officer Phillips and killed.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OPENING FOR THE SEASON.

INCREASED ATTENDANCE OVER LAST YEAR—CROWDED HALLS AT THE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL—SUPERINTENDENT KIDDLE'S RESIGNATION.

The streets were alive with children carrying books and satchels before school hours yesterday morning, and the radiant faces of the little ones showed plainly enough that they were as happy to get back to their books and school companionship in September, as they were to get away from them in June. Grown people passing on the street could not fail to notice the troops of school children. Many policemen were made happy by the recurrence of one of their happiest duties, that of keeping an eye out for the safety of school children while they are traversing and crossing the crowded streets. The tall, fatherly-looking policeman of the Broadway Squad who may be seen any day at Twelfth-st. and Broadway, again greeted his little friends, who daily cross to and from the girls' school in East Twelfth-st., which was crowded yesterday. Yesterday, more than ever, the school girl ruled the street.

Perhaps the most interesting sight was obtainable at the Normal School, where President William Wood, of the Board of Education, was present to enjoy the scene. Between fifteen and sixteen hundred girls were on hand to begin the arduous duties of another year. Fifteen hundred are all the school can conveniently accommodate. President Wood said, yesterday, that the Board was reluctant to build on to the present structure to accommodate the growing demand for admission, and rather than do so would probably resort to a prescriptive plan. They tried one such plan, however, some time ago when they raised the standard of admission from 70 to 80 per cent. This only served to stimulate study, for on the very next year there was an increase of young women who clamored at the doors for admission. The next plan to keep down the crowd of pupils, it is hinted, will be a medical examination as to the physical health and strength of the applicant. President Wood said that such an examination is required in England, and that where it is desirable to limit the number who are given access to a special training designed for public uses, such as teaching, the physical health and strength of the candidate are proper matters of consideration in determining qualification. It seemed very remarkable that this large school should have been organized for work so quickly. The pupils will be at their routine duties to-day. President Hunter, of the Normal College, returned from his vacation several days ago and arranged the details of the work in advance. As soon as the young ladies assembled they were divided into eight senior classes, that are graduated next June, nine junior classes, having two years' work before them, and thirteen introductory classes, who are the new recruits. President Wood estimated that, at least, a thousand children were in the training school connected with the Normal school. Parents were probably as glad to see and feel that school had really begun as the children. The pleasure will be longer lived with them. Fathers and mothers as a rule show much respect for school rules and duties, and have their children ready for the opening day. But the maximum figure of attendance will not be reached perhaps under four weeks. Last year the average attendance was about 120,000, not including the 10,000 and upwards who attend the corporate schools. It is believed that when the full returns have been made to the superintendent, an increase will be found of 5 per cent over the attendance of last year. There are 305 public school-houses in New-York, only 14 of which are north of the Harlem River. This vast system, including the nautical school and corporate schools, will have this year to feed upon an appropriation of $3,400,000. Provision has been made for an anticipated increase of attendance.

Of the 3,275 teachers, very few faces were missed by the pupils. Two lady principals have taken marriage vows, and offer this as their excuse for remaining permanently away from school. They belonged to Primary School No. 17 and Grammar School No. 38. There has been one death, that of Gillespie Miller, principal of Grammar School No. 54.

Just now the foremost topic of conversation at the Board of Education Building concerns Henry Kiddle, Superintendent of Public Schools. His book, entitled "Spiritual Communications," published last Spring, called out such protests against his retention as School Superintendent, that Mr. Kiddle sent in his resignation, to take effect September 1. Whether or not the people wanted him to go out of office, it has been apparent in the last few weeks that a movement of considerable strength was on foot to keep him in his place. It is claimed that Mr. Kiddle is willing to stay, and a gentleman who frequently consults with him said yesterday that if Mr. Kiddle were kept in his place, and allowed to work away peacefully, there would probably be no more "spiritual communications." He wasn't authorized to say as much, he said, but nevertheless believed that such would be the case. Two or three of the principal men in the Board office, below the rank of commissioner, believe that Mr. Kiddle has strength enough in the Board to remain. Ex-Mayor Wickham is said to be the most active in supporting Mr. Kiddle, and it is their plan to prevent the election of a successor, which will allow Mr. Kiddle to hold over till the natural expiration of his two years's term in December, 1880. The salary which he draws as School Superintendent is $5,500, which Mr. Kiddle's friends admit is rather more than "spirits" ambitious of writing for living mortals, can afford to pay for an amusement. Hosea Perkins said yesterday at the office of the Board that petitions were circulating in all of the public schools, and would receive the signatures of a large majority of the teachers who would thereby express to the Board their desire that Mr. Kiddle should remain in office. Mr. Perkins also said that the Catholic members of the Board, Thaddeus Moriarity, Eugene Kelly and Edward C. Donnelly, favored Mr. Kiddle, and it was confidently believed that the Superintendent had a majority. Those who disproved of his book and yet favor his retention are said to do so on account of his tried abilities as an executive officer and the alleged difficulty of finding a suitable successor.

President Wood favored the retirement of Mr. Kiddle immediately after the surprising publication last Spring and holds the same views now. He said yesterday that any man who would publish such a book, however competent he might be as an officer, was unfit for the position of School Superintendent. This officer in his duties of examining and licensing teachers and of reporting on school government and discipline, text-books, etc., was of far more importance to the school system than to the Commissioners themselves. There had been cases where young ladies, who had not been able pass at the Normal School where Latin is required, had come to the office of the Board and, on examination, received licenses to teach. Some who had received licenses in that way had been appointed to positions in the schools, while some who held licenses by virtue of their having been graduated at the Normal School, had been rejected. Of the three candidates for the position of Superintendent, Jared S. Babcock, Principal of the Evening High School, First Assistant-Superintendent Harrison and Mr. Smart, recently of Ohio, Mr. Wood said he most favored the election of Mr. Babcock.

Before 9 o'clock yesterday throngs of children were to be seen upon the streets of Brooklyn wending their way to school, as they had not done before in two months. New pupils were attended in many instances by their parents, and the sessions of the day were largely taken up in registering names and assigning pupils and classes according to advancement. The numbers in attendance showed that all the accommodations at the present disposal of the Board of Education will be fully used. At the Central Grammar School in Court-st., Brooklyn, 140 pupils attended, and were greeted by the principal and one of the trustees, John Y. Culyer. Of the 311 scholars, who graduated in June from the various Grammar schools in the city, 270 then expressed the intention of pursuing their studies here, and a large proportion of them are expected to begin study this week.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

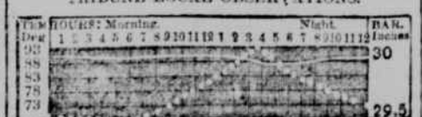
GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1879.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, followed by occasional rains, nearly stationary temperature and stationary or higher barometer, with winds mostly from southwest to northwest.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather, followed by rain, southwesterly winds generally shifting to easterly, lower temperature, rising, followed by falling barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in the day by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines are divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations in the mercury during those hours. The broken or dotted line represents the variations in temperature.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Sept. 2, 1 a. m.—During the clear and partly cloudy weather yesterday the movement in the barometer was irregular. The average temperature was 4½° higher than on Sunday, the mercury ranging between 68° and 93°. The amount of moisture in the air has been increased.

Fair and partly cloudy weather, and slightly lower temperature, with chances of rain late in the day, may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

FIVE STATE TICKETS IN THE FIELD.

ALL THE STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED TO-MORROW—THE QUESTION OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO BE VOTED ON.

The election in California this year will be an unusually important one. It will be the first under the new Constitution, which was adopted last May by over 11,000 majority, and will be held to-morrow. An entirely new set of State, city and county officers, a new Legislature, four members of Congress, seven Supreme Court Judges, four members of the Board of Equalization, and three Railroad Commissioners will be elected. The people will also vote for or against Chinese immigration. The five State tickets now in the field are given below, with other facts relating to the election.

THE CANDIDATES.

Each ticket cast at the California election to-morrow will contain not less than forty-two names. The Governor and other State officers then elected will hold office for four years. The Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court will hold office for twelve years. The six Associate-Justices will be classified by lot after election, so that two will serve for four years, two for eight years and two for twelve years. Those elected in subsequent years will hold office for twelve years. Forty Senators will be elected for three years and eighty Assemblymen for one year. In 1880, and biennially thereafter, the Assemblymen will be elected for terms of two years. After 1882, the Senators will be elected for terms of four years; in that year one-half the Senators will be elected for two years and one-half for four years. Five State tickets are now in the field, but many of the candidates appear on two or more of the tickets. The New Constitution party, being simply a State party, has made no Congressional nominations, but in some instances local organizations have expressed a preference for the nominees of the Democrats or Workingmen. Several changes have been made in all the tickets, except those nominated by the Republicans and Prohibitionists, since the conventions were held. The tickets as they now stand are given below:

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
For Governor.....	George C. Perkins.	Hugh J. Glenn.
Lieut.-Governor.....	John Mansfield.	Levi Chase.
Secretary.....	Daniel M. Burns.	Wiley J. Tinnin.
Controller.....	Daniel M. Kenfield	*Wm. R. C. Brown.
Treasurer.....	John Weil.	A. G. Escandon.
Attorney-Gene'al..	Augustus L. Hart.	*Joseph Hamilton.
Surveyor-General..	Jas. W. Shanklin.	*William Minis.
Supt. Pub. Ins.....	Frd'k M. Campbell	Henry C. Gesford.
Chief-Justice.....	†Aug. L. Rhodes.	Robt F. Morrison.
Associate Justices..	A. P. Catlin.	H. W. McKinstry.
	Isaac S. Belcher.	Jas. D. Thornton.
	Jarred F. Richards.	Thomas P. Stoney
	James E. Hale.	John R. Sharpstein
	Milton H. Myrick.	Erskine M. Ross.
	E. D. Wheeler.	Samuel B. McKee.
Supreme Ct Clerk	Frank W. Gross.	David B. Woolf.
XLVIth Cong's—	I. *Horace Davis.	Charles A. Sumner
	II. *Horace F. Page.	Thomas J. Clunie.
	III. Joseph McKenna.	Charles P. Berry.
	IV. Rom'ldo Pacheco.	Wallace Leach.
Equalizat'n B'd—	I. J. L. King.	A. C. Bradford.
	II. M. M. Drew.	Charles H. Randall
	III. Warren Dutton.	Caleb E. Wilcoxon
	IV. James A. Clayton.	Tyler D. Heiskell.
Railroad Com'rs—	I. Joseph S. Cone.	Geo. J. Carpenter.
	II. Timothy G. Phelps.	George W. Thomas
	III. Chas. H. Phillips.	George Stoneman.
	Workingmen's Party.	*New Constitution Party.*
For Governor.....	Wm. F. White.	Hugh J. Glenn.
Lieut.-Governor....	W. R. Andrus	D. C. Reed.
Secretary.....	A. A. Smith.	Lauren E. Crane.
Controller.....	Hugh L. Jones.	Hugh M. Larue.
Treasurer.....	L. B. Franks.	Cyrus Jones.
Attorney-General..	Charles W. Cross.	David S. Terry.
Surveyor-General..	H. J. Stevenson.	Flavius J. Clark.
Supt. Pub. Ins.....	S. N. Burch.	Aug. L. Shaw.
Chief-Justice.....	Robt. L. Morrison.	Nathaniel Bennett.
Associate Justices..	H. W. McKinstry.	Alex. Campbell.
	S. M. Buck.	Caleb Dorsey.
	G. E. Williams.	John H. McKune.
	*J. R. Sharpstein.	Charles A. Tuttle.
	Erskine M. Ross.	John C. Burch.
	Samuel B. McKee.	Calhoun Benham
Supreme Ct Clerk..	O. F. Thornton.	Edwin F. Smith.
XLVIth Cong's—	I. Cutlus Barbour.	.....
	II.	.....
	III. C. P. Berry.	.....
	IV. James J. Ayres	.....
Equalizat'n B'd—	I. Wm. G. Hoogland.	A. C. Bradford.
	II. W. R. G. Keller.	W. R. G. Keller
	III. J. P. Kavanaugh.	John M. Kelley.
	IV. O. T. Clubb.	Tyler D. Heiskell.
Railroad Com'rs—	I. Henry Larkin.	Henry Larkin.
	II. C. J. Beerstecher.	Samuel Sonne.
	III. Geo. Stoneman.	Geo. Stoneman.
	Prohibition.	
For Governor.....		A. G. Clark.
Lieut.-Governor.....		George Brannell.
Secretary.....		S. Shadle.
Controller.....		M. C. Winchester.
Treasurer.....		W. O. Clark.
Attorney-General.....		Charles W. Cross.
Surveyor-General.....		Jas. W. Shanklin.
Supt. Pub. Ins.....		S. N. Burch.
Chief-Justice.....		†Augustus L. Rhodes.
Associate Justices..		J. D. Thornton.
		Thos. P. Stoney.
		James E. Hale.
		Milton H. Myrick.
		C. A. Tuttle.
		Samuel B. McKee.
Supreme Ct Clerk..		O. B. Woolf.
Equalizat'n B'd—		A. C. Bradford.
		Wm. M. Crutcher.
	III.	John M. Kelly.
	IV.	J. A. Clayton.
Railroad Com.—	I.	G. J. Carpenter.
	II.	T. Guy Paelps.
	III.	George Stoneman.

*Renominated. †Associate-Justice at present. ‡Elected to XLVth Congress by a small majority, but unseated in favor of Peter D. Wigginton (Dem.)

The official tickets of the Republican, Democratic, Workingmen's and New Constitution parties bear the words, "Against Chinese Immigration." The Workingmen held the first convention, and reélected Kearney as President of the party, although a strong movement, under the lead of *The Chronicle* and the men who were organizing the New Constitution party, had been made to defeat him and to place the control of the party in the hands of a State Committee. During the struggle Kearney called the new party the "Honorable Bilks," and the "Plug-hat Brigade," and by these names it is best known. The Workingmen's candidate for Governor is an Irishman from Pennsylvania. The New Constitution party Convention was next held, and nominated Dr. Glenn, a Democrat and a native of Virginia, for Governor. He is the largest wheat grower on the coast, and owns large tracts of land in California, Nevada and Oregon. He is also the employer of a large number of Chinese laborers. The Democratic Convention was next in order, and nominated Dr. Glenn, who has accepted both nominations. To the Democrats he says that he has always been a Democrat, and that his administration, if he is elected, will be Democratic. Oddly enough, the New Constitution platform severely denounces the Democrats, and Dr. Glenn's straddling feat has not been a brilliant success. The Republicans have nominated George C. Perkins, a San Francisco business man, who is at the head of the Pacific Coast Navigation Company.

In the Congressional Districts the Republicans have renominated Messrs. Page and Davis, and again placed in the field Mr. McKenna, who was a candidate a few years ago, and Mr. Pacheco, who was robustly deprived of the seat to which he was elected in 1876. The nominations of the candidates on the other tickets are confined to the State. The New Constitution candidate for Attorney-General, David S. Terry, is the man who killed Senator Broderick in 1859. He was then Chief-Justice of the State, and a fierce champion for the rights of slavery. Broderick was forced into a duel with Terry, and by trickery the latter escaped from the formalities of a trial for murder. During the war he commanded a brigade in the Confederate Army. Since the war he has lived quietly in California. He was very active in organizing the "Honorable Bilks."

THE PLATFORMS.

The most striking features of the several platforms adopted in California are given below:

REPUBLICAN.

The attempt by the Democratic majorities in Congress to repeal the laws for the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box is in keeping with the history of the party, whose crimes against the ballot in New-York City led to enactment of these laws. The firm and united opposition of the Republicans and of the President to this new revolt against the Nation should be sustained by all patriotic and law-abiding people. The new Constitution will be sustained by the Republican party in loyalty. The Republican party will foster, protect and promote the development and growth of all the industries of the State. The vested rights of all parties shall be scrupulously respected and protected. Justice demands that the present rates of freights and fares upon all lines of railroad in this State which have received State or National aid be reduced at least 25 per cent.

DEMOCRATIC.

Any attempt of the General Government to interfere with the elections in the States is dangerous to the liberties of the people, and destructive to the sacredness of the elective franchise, and therefore we condemn, as unconstitutional and subversive of freedom of the ballot, the odious laws of Republican origin and adoption by which Federal supervisors of elections and deputy-marshals are empowered to interfere with the registration of voters at the polls, and United States troops are stationed at the polling-places to intimidate or disfranchise citizens, native and naturalized. The Democrats of California denounce the repeated abuses of the veto by Rutherford B. Hayes, and approve the conduct of the Democrats in Congress for their firm adherence to the just determination to repeal the laws by which the rights of voters are interfered with. The Democracy of California are united and devoted in support of and obedience to the new Constitution. The Democrats were the first to proclaim antagonism to Chinese immigration and Coolie cheap labor. The passage of the Thurman Pacific Railroad bill is approved. The railroad and other transportation corporations of California should be subject to State regulation of rates for passage and freight, in order that a material reduction shall be made. Mining is entitled to the fostering care and protection of the State Government.

WORKINGMEN'S.

We utterly repudiate all spirit of Communism or agrarianism. Vested rights in property must be respected, but land monopoly must be prohibited. Money, mortgages and bonds must be taxed. Any official who shall violate the pledges given to secure his election should be punished as a felon. The contract system of labor of criminals should be abolished. All labor on public works shall be performed by the day, at ruling rates, and eight hours must constitute a day's work. A system of compulsory education for children between the ages of eight and fourteen years must be adopted; education free in public schools, and all books paid for by the State. We will, when in our power, establish in connection therewith departments for industrial education. Foreigners ineligible to citizenship shall not be licensed to peddle goods or commodities of any character throughout the State of California. Interest on money should not exceed 6 per cent per annum.

The President and Vice-President of the United States, and United States Senators, shall be elected by direct vote of the people, and no man should be elected to the office of President or Vice-President of the United States for two consecutive terms. The National Bank law should be repealed, and all moneys issued by the United States be a full legal-tender for all debts, public or private. Congress ought to pass fares and freight bills, to prohibit unjust discriminations and other abuses in management of the overland routes. Charges for freights and fares on railroads and for the use of water, gas, etc., must be so regulated that there shall be no discrimination between persons and places, and that capital actually in railroad, water and gas rights should yield no greater income than capital invested in farming and other productive industries.

The Legislature must pass laws to carry into effect the police power of the State, in order to prevent the importation of Chinese, and Congress should abrogate all treaties that come in conflict with the 19th Article of the new Constitution. Judicial officers or candidates for judicial positions shall take no active part in party politics. Stock gambling must be prohibited, and stock stealing must be regulated. Corporations must discharge their Chinese or go out of business. Laws must be passed to purge the communities of the presence of Chinese and to prevent their acquiring any further foothold among us. The present rate of taxation is unreasonable, and must be reduced at least one-half. The man who owns the labor must be given as perfect a lien on the thing produced or improved thereby as the man who owns the capital is given on his investment. Justice is too dear. The courts are inaccessible to poor men and men of limited means, by reason of the cost bills exacted from them. We demand a reduction of these expenses.

NEW CONSTITUTION PARTY.

The New Constitution party cannot have, and is not intended to have, any influence whatever on the National politics of any individual. In a republic, where the people are the source of all political power, and where avenues of wealth and promotion are open and free to all alike, there is not and cannot be any room for agrarianism, socialism or communism. Everything that can be done shall be done to make the Chinese cease coming, and to cause those now here to speedily depart. The State and County Central Committees are directed to print upon their tickets the words "against Chinese immigration." Our principles are embodied in the new Constitution, and it is for them alone we are contending. The rates of freight and fares of those railroad companies in California which have received Government aid should be reduced one-third. The party pledges itself that it will stand firm as the miner's friend.

RECENT VOTES IN THE STATE.

Last May the new Constitution was adopted by a majority of over 11,000 in a total vote of 145,000. A summary of votes in other years is given below:

	Rep.	Dem.	Total.	Maj.
1872—President..	54,020	40,718	*95,788	12,252 R.
1875—Governor...	31,322	61,369	†92,583	435 D.
1876—President...	79,269	76,464	‡155,777	2,761 R.
1876—Congress...	81,023	74,228	155,251	6,795 R.

*Including 1,050 O'Conor (straight Dem.) votes. †Including 29,752 Ind votes. ‡Including 44 Greenback votes.

In the last Legislature the Democrats had a majority of 16 in the Senate and 28 in the House.

SUMMER LEISURE

NOTES FROM CONEY ISLAND.

The arrivals at Coney Island yesterday, the first day of the Fall, were more numerous than is the usual case on Monday. The mercury also was above the usual point, and indicated 80° in the shade. But a sign of the approach of the season of storms was noticed by all interested, in the opening of the United States Life-Saving Station No. 37, which stands about a quarter of a mile east of the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

A new sensation is promised the visitors at the Island to-day in the sight of a man dropping from the top of a pole e