Daily Los Angeles Herald.

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Los Angeles Herald.

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Morning Telegrams.

Passengers Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The following are the passengers by the steamer Senator, which sailed today at 9 A. M.:

A Santer, Geo Brown,
A H Clayton, M Maxwell,
R E Drake, J Cullen,
J J Salaberri & wife, J T Stewart
J C Hodgen & wife, Jas Miner,
E Lewis, Mrs W W Bowers,
Miss Penway & fm'ly, R Simcser,
Mrs Reed, C C Handler,
W L Chandler.

Passengers Going South.

MOJAVE, Nov. 16.—Mrs Bassett and two children, T M Cunningham, Michael Cahill, B C Scott, R H Fleming, C B Fritch, Samuel Edwards.

Mine Assessments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16th.—Modoc has levied an assessment of 50 cents; Caledonia has levied the same.

Arrested for Stealing Stewart's Body.

NEW YORK, November 16th.—Four men have been arrested on suspicion of stealing Stewart's body.

The Bible in New Haven Public Schools.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), Nov. 16.—By a vote of seven to one the New Haven Board of Education decided last night to keep the old uniform plan of religious exercises in public schools. The liturgy proposed by a committee of clergymen is thereby disposed of. One Catholic out of two members voted with the majority.

The Pacific Case in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16th.—In the Supreme Court to-day argument was continued in the Utah case. Biddle, the prisoner's counsel, contended that the Federal Government has no right to interfere with the purely domestic relations of the inhabitants of a State or Territory; that it is not a custodian of the morals of a country and can no more rightfully prescribe certain forms of marriage than it can instruct parents in their duties and relations to their children. Bigamy, he urged, or polygamy, is not an offense under the common law. It is an artificial crime created by legislative enactment, and involving, when practiced as a religious duty, no moral guilt. He denied the right of Congress to make it a crime, and closed with an appeal to the Court to mete out justice to the prisoner, however obscure he might be as an individual and however austerely they might personally regard the marital relations into which he had entered.

Campana's Walk.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 16.—At 10:30 o'clock to-day Campana's score was 529 miles, but the track being short 572 feet in a mile, the pedestrian had still 55 miles and thirteen hours to make a record for O'Leary to beat, viz, 521 miles.

Will Call Sheridan to Account.

[CHICAGO] Ill., November 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Secretary Schurz will probably call upon General Sheridan, through the Secretary of War, for an explanation of the severe charges made against the management of the Indian Bureau. Gen. Sheridan seems, in fact, to have made a slip in his report relative to the removal of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands from the Missouri River. This Gen. Sheridan severely condemns as in the interest of traders and speculators. It happens that the removal was made against the wish and protest of the Interior Department, by the direct order of the President, at the request of the Indians themselves, who threatened hostilities unless permitted to remove to the reservation of their own selection. The removal was made upon the recommendation and under the direction of Gen. Crook, one of the army officers who has been most successful in his conduct of Indian affairs. Secretary Schurz in his forthcoming report will have a special paper on the Cheyenne outbreak in which it will be maintained that the Indians were not only well fed in their agency, but left it well supplied with subsistence.

The German Prosecutions.

BERLIN, Nov. 16th.—One hundred and two Socialists, twenty-six newspapers and twenty-eight books have been suppressed since the prorogation of the Socialist law.

[illegible] taken to increase the army in time of war by 6 battalions.

The Afghans Massing.

TRIESTE, Nov. 16th.—The Afghans are rapidly massing in the hills commanding the Khyznee and Jamrud roads.

A writer in *Land and Water* describes an exasperating donkey he kept from braying by a weight suspended to his tail; for it seems it always must lift that when braying.

THE LATE COLONEL RICHARD REALF.

A Romantic Career.

[From the Philadelphia Star.]

The poem entitled "Indirection," which we print in another column, was written by Colonel Richard Realf, a strangely-gifted character, who, as a telegraph dispatch informs us, committed suicide at the Windsor House, Oakland, Cal., on Monday night, the 28th of October, by taking morphine. The suicide is attributed to ill-health and domestic difficulties. Colonel Realf had arrived in Oakland from his former home at Pittsburg a few months since, and was for some time connected with a mining company.

Few readers remember that less than 20 years since the name of Colonel Realf figured largely in connection with Capt. John Brown's enterprise against Harper's Ferry, he having been the Secretary of State in the "government" formed by that singular adventurer. Very few particulars of Colonel Realf's romantic career are authentically known. He was a native of England, born about 1820, and in some mysterious way connected with Lady Byron, whose protege he was. He had had military experience in the British service, was a man of good education and fine literary talent, especially in the direction of poetry.

He resided for many years at Brighton, England, and published at London in 1852 a volume of poems entitled, "Guesses at the Beautiful," of which favorable notices may be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that year (vol. 2, pp. 386, 442.) Soon afterward he came to the United States, resided a while in the Eastern cities, partly occupied with literature and journalism, and was in Kansas during the border warfare. There he was introduced in the fall of 1857, along with L. F. Parsons and R. J. Hinton, to Captain Brown by John E. Cook, and took part in the famous campaigns on the Missouri border. He accompanied Captain Brown to Canada, and was present at the famous convention at Chatham, May 8, 1858, when the "constitution" was adopted.

He participated in the attack on Harper's Ferry, in October, 1859, but succeeded in escaping capture and sharing the fate of his chief. He is understood to have been engaged in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, but certainly did not make any conspicuous figure therein. After the war he led a precarious life in the Eastern States, residing chiefly at Pittsburg. In a spirit of kindly remembrance he once related to a friend this part of his career:

At the age of fifteen or thereabouts I began to write verses—"lisping in numbers, for the numbers came." When some sixteen years old I hired out as "boy of all-work" to a master mechanic in the neighborhood, grooming his horse, taking care of his garden, and generally discharging whatever menial services were allotted to me. When about seventeen I grew very weary of the gross character of my surroundings. I did not live at home, but at my "Master's," who was a drunkard and a brutal man. With the consent of my parents, I paid a visit to my elder sister, then living in the family of a physician at Brighton, Sussex, as a domestic servant. The wife of this gentleman, a lady of literary tastes, manifested a great liking for me, and at her invitation I became her amanuensis. Two or three weeks after I entered on this new life her husband died. Shortly thereafter an eminent physician, who had paid special attention to the then new science of Phrenology, visited Brighton for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures on that subject before the Brighton Scientific Association, of which he was an honorary member. He was the guest of my benefactress, and became interested in me. One day he borrowed from me, ostensibly for the purpose of more careful reading, a number of my crude adventures in verse. The next morning I learned to my astonishment that in his lecture of the preceding evening he had read some of them in illustrating the organ of ideality. Brighton, the fashionable watering place of England, was then in the height of the "society" season, and among his auditors were many whose names were famous in literature and science. A great many people came to see me thereupon, among them Lady Byron and her daughter Ada. Rogers, the poet, sent for me, being too old and infirm to come himself. Mrs. Jameson, Miss Mitford, Miss Martineau, Lady Jane Peel and others also began to pet me. I had shown the possession of some slight imitative talent as a moulder of images in clay, and Gibson, the sculptor, thought there was the making of a creative artist in me. Among themselves they determined to publish a collection of my verses, and this was done in 1852, under the title of "Guesses at the Beautiful," the editor, Charles de la Pryme, Fellow of Trinity College, being a nephew of Thackeray.

[From the World.]

Last winter the writer noticed in one of the city papers an item stating that a woman named Realf, in Harlem, had given birth to triplets, and that she was sadly in need of assistance. On inquiring that she was his wife, he was immediately to seek her out, and found it true as he had supposed. Realf was absent from the city, and when he returned was hurt at the publicity given to his private affairs, for he shrank from notoriety of any kind. His condition was, however, very bad. He was out of health, his eyes having failed him; his wife was sick; there was an infant family on his hands, and his means were exhausted. The readiest means of relief were adopted. He was admitted to the Ophthalmic Hospital on Twenty-third street, his wife was sent to the hospital on Ward's Island, and the triplets were put in an infants' hospital on Staten Island.

Realf recovered rapidly, for he was yearning for an opportunity to make his way out of the misfortunes that had overwhelmed him. He professed to fear the unsexed fury which was constantly pursuing him, and declared that the only possibility of escape lay in a removal to the Pacific Coast. There an old friend and fellow countryman, Col. Hinton, was in position to help him to employment. The only source out of which funds could be gathered was the sale of his poems, and there is something pitiable in the terms at which he offered to dispose of them. In his letters to his friend in May last he said:

I am weighted with burdens that almost kill—that may kill soon.

Sometimes I fear that I am losing my grip on myself.

Do you know of anybody in the city who would give me one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars cash down for the sole right and title of proprietorship in all I may have written? * * *

I never thought to have breathed these privacies to any living man, but I am in agony of apprehension and dread concerning the immediate future of my family unless I can somehow manage to sell my poor verses for the sum I have named. I would sell them for a ticket to San Francisco and one hundred dollars, gladly. * * *

His friend undertook the collection of the poems with a view to their sale. He had many of them preserved in his own scrap-book, but when the poet was asked to furnish copies of the others it was found that he had nothing but a roll of newspaper extracts in his pocket, some of which were worn away in spots, leaving strange gaps among the lines. These were carefully arranged and pasted, and all were then committed to Realf with the design of having him supply the deficiencies, which, in places, covered whole stanzas. In the meanwhile a pass to San Francisco had been procured, and he set out in good hope.

He met with disappointment on his arrival, but finally secured a position, and for a time wrote regularly and transmitted money to his wife, who had so far recovered as to be able to leave the hospital. She had not heard from her husband recently, however, and was unaware yesterday of his suicide. There is reason to suppose that he met with a fall not long since, which may have so far disabled him as to overthrow the last pillars of his fortitude. If so, he has doubtless left something to explain his final surrender in the battle of life. Those who knew Richard Realf best are disposed to believe that his death was not designed, but was the result of an overdose of medicine which he was accustomed to take to deaden pain.

Mr. Gladstone on Spiritualism.

The following is the full text of the correspondence which has recently taken place between Mr. Gladstone, M. P., and Mr. J. T. Markley, on the true and false issues of spiritualism:

"3, PARK TERRACE, HORSHAM, SUSSEX, Oct. 12, 1878.

"*Dear Sir:*—Not knowing whether you ever see *The Spiritualist* newspaper, I venture to send you a copy. The fact that I am not myself—with my present limited experience—a believer in the *preternatural* interpretation of the phenomena, and also that the so-called 'Spiritualism' includes members of all the religious communions, clears me of the repulsive motive of a sectarian effort to 'convert' an intellect so grand as yours. I merely bring before your notice a subject unavoidably spread with a whispering eloquence, and of which secular journals take no account. Its importance is nevertheless deeply-rooted and world-wide. The attestation of its facts by highly moral and intellectually eminent witnesses in all nations, and among all ranks of society, seems to favor the idea that none of the Biblical miracles are more rationally established by sincere cumulative evidence, and that, therefore, the most anxious of all questions is now answered by psychological preachments. Unfortunately, when so-called 'medi-umship' exhausts itself with phenomenal outflow, and adds he spurious to the genuine article, a momentous subject stands in naked disgrace; refined and thoughtful Christians shrink back from honest investigation; and a grossly materialistic age naturally becomes extra-fluent with scornful laughter. I, for one, am perplexed amid the evident confusion. Only such front-rank minds as yours can grasp the truth of the bewildering situation.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, J. T. MARKLEY.

"W. E. Gladstone, Esq."

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

"LONDON, October 16.

"*Dear Sir:*—I thank you for the paper, which I shall be glad to examine.

"I do not share or approve, the temper of simple contempt with which so many view the phenomena. It is a question in the first place, of evidence; it then follows to explain, as far as we can, such facts as may have been established. My own immediate duties prevent my active intervention; and I remain in what may be called contented reserve, without fear either that imposture will rule or that truth can be mischievous.

"I remain, sir, yours faithfully,

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"Mr. J. T. Markley."

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Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp and a full reply, after examination will be given you free.

Pensions.

All OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and SAILORS wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension. Many now receiving pensions are entitled to an INCREASE. Send stamp, and information will be furnished free.

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San Francisco and Los Angeles Express Line.
November Schedule.

STEAMERS	Coming South: Leave San Francisco.	Coming South: Arrive San Pedro.	Going North: Leave San Pedro.	Going North: Arrive San Francisco
Ancon	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
Orizaba	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 5	" 7
Ancon	" 6	" 8	" 10	" 12
Orizaba	" 11	" 13	" 15	" 17
Ancon	" 16	" 18	" 20	" 22
Orizaba	" 21	" 23	" 25	" 27
Ancon	" 26	" 28	" 30	Dec. 2
Orizaba	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	" 7

Both steamships call at Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) and Santa Barbara; also, on down trip, at Anaheim Landing for freight only.
Passengers for San Francisco take the train for Wilmington that leaves Los Angeles at 3 o'clock P. M., Los Angeles time.

Los Angeles and San Diego
THE STEAMERS
Ancon and Orizaba
Leave San Pedro for San Diego Oct. 29, Nov. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, and Dec. 3.
Passengers take the train that leaves Los Angeles for Wilmington at 10.50 A. M., Los Angeles time.

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To San Diego	8 00	6 00

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Los Angeles, Yuma, San Diego and Wilmington Divisions.
Important Change of Time
On and after Monday, Dec. 17th, 1877, and until further notice, trains will run every day as follows:

LEAVE LOS ANGELES:

For—		Arrive.
Wilmington	10:35 A. M.	11:55 A. M.
San Francisco	1:15 P. M.	12:40 P. M.
" Accom'dation	10:35 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Yuma	2:25 P. M.	7:00 A. M.
Wilmington	3:30 "	4:55 P. M.
Santa Ana	4:00 "	6:10 "

On and after Sunday Nov. 10th, 1878, until further notice, on days of sailing of P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamers from Wilmington for San Francisco, the afternoon train to Wilmington will leave Los Angeles at 2:45 o'clock, instead of 3:30 as heretofore.

TOWARD LOS ANGELES:

Leave—		Arrive.
Yuma	6:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M.
Santa Ana	6:30 A. M.	8:50 "
Wilmington	7:45 "	9:10 "
Wilmington	1:00 P. M.	2:20 P. M.
San Francisco	4:00 "	1:55 "
" Accom'dation	4:30 "	11:55 A. M.

Trains run daily to Yuma, connecting with steamers for Aubrey, Ehrenberg and intermediate landings on the Colorado about three times per month. Sleeping cars will be run daily.
Trains will be run by San Francisco time.
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LOS ANGELES & INDEPENDENCE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1st, 1878, trains will run daily on this road as follows:

Leave S P Depot L Angl's	Arrive S P Depot L. Angel's	Leave S. Mnica	Arrive in S. Mnica
9 30 A.M.	10:40 A. M.	7.40 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
4.20 P.M.	5:25 P. M.	2:25 P.M.	5:20 P.M.

On Sundays only, regular train will leave Santa Monica at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Los Angeles at 5:20 P. M.; returning, leave Los Angeles at 5:40 P. M., arriving at Santa Monica at 6:40 P. M.
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LITERARY.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

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Masonic Notice.
Los Angeles Lodge No. [illegible] F. & A. M.—The stated meetings of this Lodge are held on the first MONDAY of each month at 7:30 P. M. Members of Temple Lodge, No. 202, and all Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited.
By order of the W. M.
CHAS. SMITH, Secretary.

Los Angeles Chapter No. 29, R. A. M.:
Stated convocations on the first MONDAY of each month at 7½ P. M. at Masonic Hall. Sojourning companions in good standing cordially invited. By order of
S. C. FOY, H. P.
SAM. PRAGER, Secretary.

Los Angeles Council No. 11, Royal and Select Masters, F. & A. M.,
Holds its stated assemblies on the Monday of each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 P. M. Sojourning Companions in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Th. Ill.
R. G. CUNNINGHAM, Recorder.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.
Cœur De Lion Commandery No. 9, K. T.:
Holds its stated conclaves at the Temple in Masonic Hall, on the 2d Tuesday THURSDAY of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sojourning Knights Templars in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of the
E. C.
J. C. LITTLEFIELD, Recorder.

Los Angeles Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F.
Regular meeting held every WEDNESDAY EVENING at each week at 7½ o'clock. Sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited.
J. W. BARD, N. G.
A. FRANK, R. S.

Orange Grove Encampment, No. 31, I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS on the Second and Fourth TUESDAYS of each month, at 7½ P. M. Sojourning Patriarchs in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
C. C. LIPS, C. P.
B. MARXSEN, Scribe.

Knights of Pythias.
OLIVE LODGE, No. [illegible] meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, at the Castle Hall, Downey Block. All sojourning Knights in good standing are cordially invited.
I. A. DUNSMOOR, C. C.
C. E. MILES, K. of R. S.

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REGULAR MEETINGS of this Company will take place on the first Wednesday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. By order,
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