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NEWS OF THE WORLD.

A Crank Makes an Assault on Cleveland.

H. B. CLAFLIN DESERTS BLAINE.

The Republican Candidate Waves the Bloody Shirt in Indiana—A Texas Desperado Escapes. A Disastrous Fire.

[*Special to the Herald by Associated Press.*]

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The city was thrown into great excitement this morning by the report that Governor Cleveland had been assaulted while on his way from the Executive Mansion to the Capital. Some reports had it that he had been assassinated, and others that he had been fatally wounded. The reports spread with marvellous rapidity, and soon hundreds thronged the Capital and sought out the Governor's room to inquire as to the foundation for the rumors, and the condition of the Governor. As is usually the case, there was a slight foundation for the rumors upon which a superstructure of fiction had been built on passing from mouth to month. Stripped of all embellishments the facts are substantially as follows:

As Governor Clevelandwas going from the Executive mansion to the Capital, about 9 o'clock this morning, he was assaulted in front of the Medical College by Samuel Boone, of Elmira, who struck at the Governor with his right hand. The blow was warded off, and the man repeated the blows several times without hitting the Governor's face. He then darted toward a pile of cobblestones, but was intercepted by Dr. Houghton before he obtained the missile. Boone returned to attack the Governor again, when Houghton seized and held him, and the Governor deliberately resumed his walk. Boone was released and went quietly with his boarding house on Lansesser street, where he was arrested shortly afterwards. Dr. Houghton overtook the Governor and conversed briefly with him about the assault. The Governor proceeded to the Capitol and went to work, alluding only casually to the matter to the attendants of office. In the police court Boone pleaded not guilty, and asked two days to prepare his case, as he wanted to telegraph Judge Boardman Smith, of the Supreme Court, to defend him. The case was put down for Wednesday afternoon. Boone has been seeking a pardon for his brother in law, Byron B. Fairbanks, sentenced to two years at Auburn for shooting into a crowd assembled near his house on Hallow'een and seriously wounding a boy. Boone and wife called on the Governor at Elmira during his recent visit to the State Fair and asked for a pardon for Fairbanks. The Governor said he would look into it when he returned to Albany. He mentioned the matter to District Attorney Stanchfield, who expressed himself as strongly opposed to granting a pardon, as he did not think there were any grounds for clemency.

About a week or ten days after Cleveland returned, he (Boone) turned up. The Governor said he had not reached the case yet. Boone made some threatening remarks and retired. Boone followed the Governor back and forth to the Executive Mansion that day and declared he would not leave until he granted the pardon. Finally he disappeared. Last Monday he reappeared. Mrs. Boone went into the executive chamber while her husband remained in the ante-room. She became excited and violent in her language and the Governor's attendants say suddenly struck at Cleveland, who seized her arm before the blow came, and requested the woman to be seated and be calm. He rose and she sat down and then screaming, fell to the floor in violent hysterics. Two orderlies then removed her across the street to a house where she was treated. She has been hysterical most of the time since. Boone states that when he heard his wife scream he rushed into the executive chamber and found the Governor just letting go of her. He was put aside by the orderlies, who removed the woman. He claimed that the treatment of his wife was so severe that she is in a dying condition and overcome by his feelings he attacked the Governor. A reporter of the Albany *Journal*, who called at the house where Mrs. Boone is, saw her and the bruises on her arm where it is alleged the Governor seized her, were shown him. The attendants said she was in a comatose condition and apparently dying.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Boone, who assaulted the Governor unsuccessfully, solicited for his brother-in-law, who is confined in Auburn prison for shooting a man in Chenung county a year ago. Boone met the Governor as he was walking over Eagle street from the Executive mansion to the Capitol, about 9 o'clock this morning, and struck at him, at the same time uttering an oath. Governor Cleveland threw up his hands and warded off the blow. Several persons near by who saw the affair ran after the man and captured him. Governor Cleveland at once proceeded to the Executive Chamber. Boone came here about two weeks ago to press his application and the Governor said to him that he would take up the papers at his earliest convenience and would decide it as soon as possible. His impression was that the prosecuting officers of the country were unfavorable to the pardon, and if so, he would not grant it unless they saw fit from further reflections to modify their statements as no pardons were granted in opposition to local authorities. Boone, at this demanded an immediate answer, "yes, or no," and said to Cleveland, if the District Attorney had reported against pardon, he would slap his face, and if not he would come back and slap the Governor's face. In a few days Boone telegraphed the Governor that the District Attorney had saved him a face slapping by acknowledging that Cleveland's statement was true. Last week, one morning, Boone and his wife appeared at the Executive Chambers, and the Governor granted them an audience. The woman was in a state of great nervous excitement and attempted to strike the Governor. He caught her by the wrist "My dear woman, you are beside yourself: sit down and let us talk this matter over reasonably." At that she flung herself on the floor and screamed and shouted until she was removed from the building. Boone and wife have remained here ever since. Boone has followed the Governor back and forth from his house to the capitol. He has uttered all manner of threats to shoot Cleveland, etc., and was regarded as a crank; his wife has had several fits of hysteria and the attending physician urged Boone to take her home, but he has refused. Boone is in jail and will be examined as to his sanity Wednesday.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

This evening the excitement over the assault on Governor Cleveland had largely abated. The condition of Mrs. Boone, who has been suffering from hysteria since her interview with the Governor a week ago, to-day is not dangerous. The statement that she was injured by the Governor during the interview is entirely untrue. When he told her he could not pardon her brother without investigation, and that the case must take its course, she attempted to strike him in the face. He seized her by the wrists and said: "Why, you poor, foolish woman, why don't you behave yourself?" Mrs. Boone was then led out into the anteroom, where she fell upon the floor in a fit. She is not injured further than sustaining some bruises inflicted on herself during her struggle. Fairbanks, for whom Mrs. Boone sought a pardon, appears also to be a crank. The Governor to-day received a dispatch from the Warden of the Auburn prison, stating that Fairbanks had been pronounced insane by medical experts and transferred to the insane department.

OIL.

It Takes a Rise and Catches the Bears.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20.—A more surprising turn of affairs than that in the oil market to-day has not been seen for months. The trade looked for a further decline in prices and fully expected the opening to be below 60. Instead of breaking, however, prices advanced eleven cents amid the most intense excitement. The sudden advance caught the shorts badly and two failures occurred on the Petroleum Exchange. The most important was E. B. Thompson, for whose account 250,000 barrels were bought in under the rule. D. K. Foster failed for 25,000 barrels. The market opened at 60¾, and on heavy buying, caused by the report that the Standard had called in all the oil which they had been buying for two weeks, and went immediately to 65¾. From this there was a decline of a cent, but prices rallied again under the bull raid and jumped to 71¾. The scene following has seldom been witnessed at the Exchange in this city. Brokers shouted themselves hoarse and trampled on each other in frantic endeavors either to buy or cover. Crowds flocked to the Exchange and the lobby was packed. After reaching 71¾ the market fell off to 68½, and closed at 69¾. Transactions were estimated at ten million barrels of oil.

Courtright Escapes.

GALVESTON, Oct. 20.—An Austin special says the arrest and escape of Jim Courtright at Fort Worth excites the greatest interest here. In an interview to-day Gov. Ireland emphatically denied that he ever promised to withhold a requisition for Courtright. The Governor declares he told the Attorney General that if the papers came regular on their face he would issue a warrant. Adjutant General King was ordered yesterday to go to Fort Worth and see that the writ was enforced, and, if necessary, to use the entire military force of the State. When the Governor learned of Courtright's escape to-day he telegraphed to General King to investigate the manner of the escape and discover whether the State Rangers having Courtright in charge, are in the least degree responsible for his escape.

A Duke in Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The *Post* Washington special says: The venerable Duke Gwinn has appeared unannounced in Washington. He does not state the purpose of his visit, but it is believed he is the agent in the United States of De Lesseps, and is here to contract any private negotations which may have been commenced in the interest of the Nicaragua Company.

Blaine vs. the Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—In the United States Court to-day the attorney for the defense in the libel suit of Blaine vs. the Indianapolis *Sentinel* Company had a writ of subpoena in chancery issued for personal service on Blaine to-morrow, ordering him to appear in Court on December 23d next, and answer the interrogatories filed with the *Sentinel's* last bill of discovery in the case.

BLAINE.

He is Interrupted by Loud Shouts For Cleveland.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 20.—About 2:30 the train arrived at Fort Wayne. There was a large crowd at the depot and all along the route to the Aveline House, to which Blaine was driven. The streets in front of the hotel and Court House Square opposite, and all the adjacents streets were filled with a dense mass of people. When Blaine appeared on the balcony he was loudly cheered, but from one portion of the crowd, including a number of men wearing tall white hats, there came cheers for Cleveland, and when Blaine attempted to speak he was interrupted by shouts, yells and cheers for Cleveland coming from the same quarter. Therefore he declined to speak from the balcony, and reentering the hotel he left it again by a side door and in company with Chairman New and Hon. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, was driven up Calhoun street to a point opposite Library Hall. The great body of the crowd followed him, and here, standing upon the driver's seat, he made a speech, as follows:

"CITIZENS OF INDIANA:—The October elections in Ohio and West Virginia have put a new phase on the national contest, or rather they have reproduced the old phase. [Good.] The Democratic party, as of old, consider they now have the South solid again. They believe that they will surely get 153 electoral votes from the sixteen Southern States; and then they expect, or they hope, or they claim, that they may secure New York and Indiana. (Never! never!) It is their dream that with New York and Indiana added to the Solid South, they will seize the Government of the nation. (They can't do it! never!) I do not believe that the farmers, business men, manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, and last of all, and most of all, I do not believe that the soldiers of Indiana can be put to that use. [Great cheering, and cries of "never! never!"] I do not believe that the men who added lustre and renown to your state through four years of bloody war can be used to call in the administration of the government, men who have organized the great rebellion. [No, no, never.] In the Senate of the United States, the Democratic party have 37 members, of which number 32 come from the South. Of their strength in the House of Representatives a majority of Representatives comes from the South and now the intention, with an absolutely solidified electoral vote from the South added to the votes of the two States, I have named, to seize the government of the Union. That means a great deal. It means that as the South furnishes three-fourths of the Democratic strength it will be given the lead and control of the nation in the event of a Democratic triumph. It means that the great financial and industrial system of this country shall be placed under the direction of the South; that our currency, our banks, our tariff, our internal revenue laws—in short, that our whole system upon which the business of the country depends, shall be placed under the control of that section. It means that the Constitutional amendments to which they are so bitterly opposed shall be enforced only so far as they may believe in them; that the national credit is guaranteed in the 14th amendment; that the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the Union as guaranteed in the same amendment shall be under their control, and what that control might mean can be measured by the bitterness with which those amendments were received by the Democrats of the South. There is no measure of banking of tariff, of finance, of public credit, of pensions, not one line of administration upon which the government is conducted to-day to which the Democrats of the south are not recorded as hostile and to give them control would mean a change the like of which has not been known in modern times. It would be as if the dead Stuarts were recalled to the throne of England, as if the Bourbons should be revived to administer the government of the French republic, as though the Florentine Dukes should be called back and empowered to govern the great kingdom of Italy. [Good, and cheers.] Such a triumph would be a fearful misfortune to the South itself. Under the wise administration of the Government by the Republican party it has been steadily and rapidly gaining for the past ten years in all elements of material prosperity. It has added gorgeously to its wealth since the close of the war and has shared fully in the general advance of the country. To call that section now to the rulership of the nation would disturb its own social and political economy; would rekindle smouldering passions, and under the peculiar leadership to which it would be subjected it would organize an administration of resentment, of reprisal, of revenge, and no greater misfortune than that could come to the nation or the South. It would come as a reaction against the progress of liberal principles in that section of progress I am reproached by some excellent people for appearing before these multitudes of my countrymen upon the ground that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the office for which I am named (No, no, no, no). I don't feel it to be so. There is not a courtier in Europe so proud but that he is glad to uncover his head in the presence of his sovereign so I uncover in the presence of the only earthly sovereignty I acknowledge and bow with pride to the free people of America. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

After Mr. Blaine Mr. McKinley was called for and made a brief speech, which was enthusiastically applauded. Blaine was then driven to the residence of the Hon. Jesse L. Williams. Here he will spend the night. After tea the clergymen of this city called upon him in a body. To-morrow he will go to Indianapolis, making several stops on the way.

Logan in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 20.—General Logan was introduced to a large audience by Col. D. B. Henderson. He confined his remarks almost exclusively to the tariff. After thanking the citizens of Iowa for the reception tendered him, he entered into a discussion of the issues of the day and the records of two parties were briefly sketched. Gen. Logan gave several illustrations, showing the practical effect of the tariff. He claimed that under the free trade policy, before American manufactories were established to compete with England, the American people were compelled to pay such prices as England chose to put upon her goods, and it was only when the tariff was imposed that prices were lowered by home competition. General Logan dwelt upon what he called the magnificent record of James G. Blaine, and claimed that this country should select him as a man of honesty and patriotism and of statesmanship. At the conclusion of his speech he was given three cheers.

At four o'clock the General was driven to the Julien House and at five o'clock a delegation of five hundred veterans called upon him. The General addressed them briefly from the portico of the hotel, after which they filed through the hallway and shook him by the hand. In the evening a torchlight procession, which numbered about six hundred, with several bands of music, paraded the principal streets of the city.

A Disastrous Fire.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The most disastrous fire that ever visited northern New York broke out in Carthage at 11 o'clock this morning and burned all the afternoon. The fire began from ashes thrown from Russell's tannery, which set fire to Eaton's planing mills. The flames spread rapidly to the Ross furniture manufactory and Tarr's tub factory and crossed over to East Carthage, catching upon Gulot's planing mill, totally destroying the factories and buildings on Sylber and Pringle's islands. The flames spread to all the houses on Spring street, Mechanics' street and Church street. The new opera house, Peck's hotel, Disiple's Church and the Academy and the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches on Main street were burned and many residences on School street. Upper James street and Chulon street were also burned.

The east side of Main street is all in ruins. The flames spread so rapidly that the firemen could not keep up with them. At 6:30 they seemed to be nearly under control and it was hoped to save the business blocks of the village. It is estimated that two hundred houses were destroyed and that the loss will reach $100,000. There are not sufficient dwellings left in the town to shelter the inhabitants. Carthage was extensively engaged in manufacturing and all its industries are in ruins.

A Dream Realized.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 20.—This morning when Rice Orbin came down to break fast at his parents home in Bedford, he exclaimed in frightened tones, "I had a terrible dream last night, I dreamed I shot a man while out hunting last Thursday. His relatives laughed at the matter, but young Orbin insisted upon going to the scene of the shooting and finally persuaded his brother-in-law, named Jones to accompany him. Arriving at the spot five miles from home in a dense thicket of laurel was found the body of Jacob Klink, with a bullet hole through his brain. Orbin and companion horrified, returned to town and notified Justice Campbell, who is to hold an inquest to-morrow. Orbin's story is regarded with some degree of incredulity. The general opinion being that he shot him accidentally and was afraid to confess. Both men bear good reputations.

Butler in New York.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Seven thousand persons heard General Butler make his speech to-night. R. S. Holbrook, of the Vulcan Iron Works, introduced the General. In speaking of lawlessness and murder in the south the General excited thunders of applause when he said: "If you'll elect me President I will either go into my seat or into my coffin and I will either stop these murders of the north and south or I'll have a few first class funerals to keep me busy." Of the Parsons' story the General said: "He styles himself General Parsons. He may possibly have been a sutler in the Confederate army. He did not like me then and he does not like me now, and he is trying to get even with me by telling lies."

The Universal Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The International Meridian Conference adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the universal day is to be a mean solar day, and is to begin for all the world at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian, coinciding with the beginning of the civil day and date of that meridian, and is to be counted from zero up to 24 hours.

Resolved, That the Conference express hope that as soon as may be practicable astronomical and nautical days will be arranged everywhere to begin at mean midnight.

A Coach Stopped.

HELENA, M. T., Oct. 20.—The coach between Jefferson City and Boulder was held up. The object was to rescue two horse thieves supposed to be on the coach. Parties are in pursuit.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

English Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its weekly review of the English corn trade, says: The weather for the past week was fine and warmer. English wheat was in little demand, except for fine parcels. The sales for the week were 73,412 quarters, at 32s 4d, against 65,388 quarters, at 42s 6d, for the corresponding week of last year. Trade in foreign wheat was completely demoralized. Waterside stocks and a visible supply. Increasing business off coast unchanged. Five arrivals: three cargoes sold, three withdrawn, one remained; sixteen cargoes now due. Flour, neglected. Maize, scarce and firm. Barley, very dull. Old oats, 3s 6d dearer. New foreign oats, weaker.

Stocks Selling.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The *Post's* financial article says: The market opened with an avalanche of selling orders, many presumably from out of town holders of stocks, who became alarmed at the aspect of the market Saturday afternoon. Local speculation on the bear side also attacked the market with great vigor, they being operators of a more powerful class than have heretofore been in the market, and there was a general decline in prices. There is no reason to doubt there was stock sold by large holders, especially in less speculative stocks, like Illinois Central, Rock Island & Burlington, all of which showed an important decline.

The Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Governments, firm. Railways firm. Stocks opened with an avalanche of selling orders. There was a general decline, which by 11:20 ranged ½ to 2½; but by noon the greater portion of the decline was recovered, and a half a dozen prominent stocks were ¼ to 2 over closing Saturday. In the last half hour there was less activity but a firm tone and general advance of ½ to 1, followed by partial reaction, though this was about recovered before the close, which was strong.

Government Bonds and Railway Shares.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Threes, 100; 4s, 125¾; 4s, 20; Pacific, 95s 2s; American, 91¾; Canadian Pacific, 49¾; Canada Southern, 50¼; Central Pacific, 38¾; Denver & Rio Grande, 9¼; Kansas & Texas, 16¾; Northern Pacific, 15¼; preferred, 42¾; North Western, —; New York Central, 99¾; Oregon Navigation, 48; Transcontinental, 12½; Improvement, 14; Pacific Mail, 52½; Pusina, 98; Texas Pacific, 19¾; Union Pacific, 59¾; United States, —; Wells Fargo, —; Western Union, 59¾.

The Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Wheat weak, dull; seller, $1.26½; buyer, $1.29¾@$1.30; buyer, season, $1.37½@$1.38½. Barley, strong, lively; seller, $1.01½@$1.02½; seller, season, 97½; buyer, $1.05¾@$1.06; buyer, season, $1.10¾@$1.11½.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Wheat sold in London Saturday lower than at any time this month, and in this market at a lower figure than has been known since the civil war, with serious questioning whether bed rock has even now been reached."

LIVERPOOL, October 18.—Weather cooler. Wheat, downward tendency.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Wheat firmer; 72¾ Oct.; 74 Nov. Barley dull.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Belle Isle, 55; Best and Belcher, $1.50; Choller, $2.35; Crown Point, $1.35; Gould and Curry, $1.10; Grand Prize, 25c; Hale & Norgross, $3.25; Mexican, 80c; Navajo, $1.90; Ophir, $800; Potosi, $1.25; Savage, $1.30; Sierra Nevada, $1.00; Union Consolidated, $900; Yellow Jacket, $1.85.

The Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Money, 1¼@3; closed 1½@2; prime paper, 5@6; exchange bills, unchanged; 81½; demand, 84¾.

A Merchant Prince Deserts Blaine.

Special to the HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—A New York special says: Horace B. Claflin, a Merchant Prince, says: "I have decided that under no circumstances will I vote for Mr. Blaine. My reasons for deserting the ship at this time are obvious. I am as yet undecided as to which candidate I shall give my support. I am entirely out of politics, and prefer to remain so. I am sure that Cleveland's prospects are improving daily, and little doubt is expressed in business circles as to his election."

Bowman's Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The Bank of California will, it is now stated, lose between $25,000 and $30,000. A brother of Horace Davis, and who is an invalid, residing at the Hague, had all his property in Bowman's hands. It is thought all this has been swept away. The President and Cashier of the Oakland Bank of Savings to-day made the following official statement over their signatures: "As no definite statement of the indebtedness of A. W. Bowman has yet been made by the assignee, and as exaggerated rumors are in circulation, the Oakland Bank of Savings feel justified in stating that the failure of said Bowman does not affect the bank or its business, and that the entire indebtedness of said Bowman to this bank does not exceed $42,500, which is amply secured." A telephone message from Piedmont this evening says that Bowman is in about the same condition that he has been in for the last few days. He is still under police surveillance.

Passengers South and East.

MERCED, Oct. 20.—Following is a list of the south-bound passengers passing here this evening:

E B Billings, wife and daughter, San Jose; G K Porter, wife and daughters, S Hugh, F H Lucke, G M Smith, Los Angeles; C R Kipp, Pasadena; F L Town, U S A; Henry L Vanfinkle, J A Gorden, F B Ebins and wife, G Ludy, Mrs W D Summers, Rev J M Buckler, N P Dalton, Geo Westes, S Molyneaux, H H Lyman, San Francisco; S S Schiller, San Diego; C Jones and daughter, Mrs L D Mackiesick and daughter, St Louis; M Zubelas and wife, Milwaukee; Mrs F C Williams, Sacramento; J P Cool, Edinburg; F F Liech, New York; Henry Dalton, London.

Highwayman Arrested—A Merchant Attached.

STOCKTON, Oct. 20.—On Saturday last the highwayman who robbed the Sonoma stage near Copperapolis, on Friday, was arrested near the Calaveras Big Trees by Sheriff Thorn, of Calaveras, and Constable Epperson, of Molton. The robber is a young man, who has been engaged in making shakes in the mountains, where he was caught. He was taken to San Andreas for trial.

A Stockton special says: E. Hickman, a dry goods and carpet merchant of this city, has been attached by San Francisco creditors for $24,000. His liabilities are $80,000.

Death of an Old Californian.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Martin Murphy, an old and widely known Californian, died this morning at about 3 o'clock at his residence in Suisun. During the past three years Mr. Murphy's health was constantly failing, and his demise was not wholly unexpected. Mr. Murphy came overland to California in 1844 with his father and wife and family. Mr. Murphy left a large estate, which is estimated to be worth at least three million dollars, consisting largely of lands and cattle and lying in four counties, viz., Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and San Francisco. He was seventy-eight years old.

Directors Released from Liability

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—At a meeting of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company's stockholders to-day, a resolution was adopted releasing the Directors from all liability on account of the $35,000 defalcation of the late Secretary, Percy Jacobus. The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: J. C. McKenzie; C. A. McKenzie, Gustav Frank, P. N. Lilienthal, Wm. Fries.

Arrested for Libel—Cook Coming.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20.—Dr. J. Falkman, editor of the *Staats Zeitung* was arrested to-day on a charge of criminal libel preferred by G. Sohncke, Pacific coast traveling correspondent of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, whom he published as a bilk. Falkman gave bonds and was released.

Rev. Joseph Cook is expected to arrive in Portland and will deliver three lectures here on November 6th, 7th and 8th.

Real Estate Attached.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Eugene Kelly & Co., Bankers of New York, have, through their Attorneys attached a large lot of real estate in this city, owned by Reuben Richardson of New York, given by him as security for two promissary notes amounting to one hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

Request to Bergh's Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—A *Bulletin* New York Special says: "Carrie Welton, whose death upon Long's Peak attracted so much attention recently, has left her fortune of between $200,000 and $250,000 to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals."

Candidates.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 20.—The legislative nominees of this county are as follows: Republican—Eighteenth District, F. D. Ryan; Nineteenth, Charles T. Jones; Twentieth, Dwight Hollister. Democrats—Eighteenth, H. M. Larue; Nineteenth, E. G. Blessing; Twentieth, Gillis Doty.

Big Registration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The registration figures for this city and county show an unprecedented record. Returns are not all in yet, but the indications are that the total registrations will exceed 51,000 as against 43,500 in 1880.

Residence Burglarized.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 20.—The residence of J. R. Hodson, of this city, was burglarized of watches, diamonds and jewelry, this evening, valued at $1300.

Nominated for Mayor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—At a citizens' meeting at the Academy of Music to-night, Wm. R. Grace, the predecessor of Mayor Edson, was nominated for Mayor. The speakers included Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, and William A. Cole, of the Irish-American Association.

English Affairs.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Queen's speech, which will be read at the opening of Parliament, has received the sanction of the Council at Balmoral. It is brief, and refers to no home measure except the Franchise bill. A vague allusion is made to the settlement of the Egyptian questions, the Nile expedition and South African affairs. The Conservatives will hold a meeting on Wednesday to prepare a line of opposition. Lord Randolph Churchill advocates the continued obstruction to the Franchise bill. The High Commissioner of Canada has obtained the assurance of Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Earl Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, that England will confirm the commercial treaty between the Dominion and Spain. If this treaty is concluded, negotiations will be commenced to include Cuba and Porto Rico in the terms of the treaty.

Tichborne Claimant Released.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Tichborne claimant was secretly brought up to Pentonville prison on last night. He was discharged this morning quite unexpectedly to himself. His time had still three days to run.

A Stage Robbery.

ERESCOTT, A. T., Oct. 20.—The Black Cañon stage was stopped by two highwaymen last night about ten o'clock, near Bumble Bee station. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box was taken but the passengers and mail were not disturbed.

Chinese Defeated With Great Loss

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Gen. Briere De Lisle telegraphs from Hai Hong under the date of to-day that large masses of the enemies appeared in the Red river region on the 13th inst. and made an attact on Tuyen Keoan, but they were defeated with great loss. No French were killed and the wounded are doing well.

Hotel Burned.

BERNE, Oct. 20.—The Grand Hotel at Lauterbrunner was burned to-day. Damage, $1,000,000.

A Fire in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Oct. 20.—The German Theatre and twenty-six shops were destroyed by fire here. The damage is estimated at 300,000 roubles.

Blaine's Movements.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Blaine telegraphs to the Illinois Republican State Committee that he will leave Springfield immediately after speaking there on Friday evening, by an extra train for Chicago, stopping a half hour at Bloomington, and that on Saturday morning he must make a running trip to Milwaukee, coming back to Chicago in the evening in time for the grand demonstration that is preparing for him there. He will probably leave here for New York Saturday night.

Death of Kelly's Friend.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols died at his residence, 417 West 21st street, this evening, after an illness that began in July last. Nichols was Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and one of John Kelly's most trusted friends.

Suicide of a Murderer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Charles J. Downe, a member of the Board of Trade, who murdered his brother William H., on Sept. 5th, committed suicide by hanging in his cell in jail to-night.

Cleveland to Review the National Guard.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—In response to an invitation, Gov. Cleveland and staff will review the National Guard in New York Tuesday next.

Railway Received.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—The Canadian Pacific railway management took over from contractors to-day a portion of the line from Sudbury.

Brooklyn's Registration.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—To-day was the last day of registration in Brooklyn. The number registered was 29,664, making a total registration of 124,623, against 106,254 last year and 114,099 in 1880.

Piano Selling.

"You see," said the piano man to his new help, as he touched up an old three dollar stool with a little boiled oil and kerosene till it looked like a brand new seven dollar article, "every one who comes here to buy or hire a piano knows more or less about the machine—principally less—and it's the duty of a good salesman to guide them, so to speak."

"I understand that," said the new man. "Oh, you do, do you?" said the boss, as he rubbed his brush over a scratch; "how would you go to work with a strong looking woman in a turned silk dress and cleaned kid gloves, who wanted to hire a new $700 piano for the month, and not pay for sending it home?"

"Why, I'd just tell her it could not be done, and let her walk out as soon as she could; that's all," said the new man, with a look of supreme indifference on his face.

"You are like all the rest of 'em," said the boss, dolefully, as he picked up a $300 imitation Grand to make a sound like a $700 Chickering; "all you lack is

PATIENCE AND JUDGEMENT,

And about ten years' experience to be a good piano salesman. Now, you just listen to me, and I'll tell you more in a second about piano selling than you know in a lifetime."

"Spiel," said the new man, as he composed himself to rest on a piano stool the boss had just picked out to send to a Tehama street residence.

"There you go," said the boss; "don't you know that's a ten dollar stool?"

"Well, what if it is?"

"What if it is?" screamed the boss, breaking a wire in the excitement of the moment; "do you suppose that ten dollar stool will stand sifting on? Now, listen to me, and I'll teach you some points about the piano business. You see, every woman knows all about a piano. If she don't, some other woman else does, or thinks she does, and is sure to tell her. There's a cool hundred dollars profit to us on a $300 piano, if we get it; but we don't; there's the trouble. We

HAVE TO DRIVE

Just the same as if we were politicians. A lady comes into the store and says she wants to buy a piano. After trying every instrument in the place, or having us try them, and getting all the prices, she says: 'I'll not make up my mind to-day. I'll get my daughter's music teacher, who knows all about pianos, to come down and try them.' Next day along comes the music teacher, with a card which she says is from the Conservatory of Music at Milan. Oh, yes, they are all from Milan. Why, I've had cards enough of old Milaners here to fill the conservatory, let alone leave room for teachers and pupils. Says the teacher, after I've got over the paralyzing effects of the card, 'I'll be down to-morrow with Mrs. so-and-so to pick out a piano. Of course, I expect the usual commission.' 'Yes, ma'am,' says I; 'ten per cent.,' and away she goes. Next day the buyer and the music teacher come and pick out a piano. The music teacher does some heavy standing around, tries every one opened and gives her opinion as wise as an owl. Of course, she can't tell the difference between a good piano and a poor one."

"Of course not," echoed the new man.

WHEREIN LIES THE DIFFERENCE.

"Nor you, either, I don't believe," snapped the boss, with a mean look in his eyes. "And why can't you? 'Cause no one but a maker or a tuner can. A good tuner will get the same sound out of a $200 piano as any one can out of the best Steinway piano. That is, he will in a piece of moderate size. You can't tell anything about a piano by playing it, only whether it's in tune or not. And the more you know about playing the less you are likely to know about pianos. Yes, sir; a cheap piano will sound as well as a good one. But how long will it last? That's the question. That's where the music teacher is fooled. She'll nose around inside and look at the hammers hobbling up and down, poke her parasol at the wires and run her fingers over the keys, and that's all she know's about it. When she's got through wasting your time she'll advise the lady to buy the one nearest the lady's price, quarrel with me about getting a music stool thrown in, and that's all. We have to give her 10 per cent. for doing that, and, besides, she'll

WANT A COMMISSION

On every bit of music the lady buys."

"Suppose you did not give up, would not the customer buy anyhow?" asked the new man.

"You are a nice one, you are," said the boss, with a look of goldenness. "Buy; suppose she did buy, and pay too? It'll be a nice thing to have on your mind, wouldn't it—to have a mad music teacher a-hovering over your piano day and night, for years, and making the lady and her friends all weary of it. Fancy having a sweet thing in a gingham dress saying in one of your best customers: 'Mr. Bland did not treat you right about that piano, ma'am. I am sorry to say that its tone is so bad that dear Ethel's ear is hurt by it. I'll tell you what I know, the lady'ull want you to take it back. If you don't you are a cheat, and she'll not only take her trade away, but she'll rule you among her friends. You are a smart one, you are, to talk about quarreling with a music teacher. Why, I'd sooner give 'em

HALF THE PROFITS."

"I see, sir," said the new man, humbly.

"That's all simple," continued the boss; "but the fine art comes in with a tough customer. One that wants three half-dollars for a dollar. You have got to play that kind mighty low down or some one else will catch their trade. A cheap, showy piano is the kind of thing to catch them; but you want to hold it back and seem very reluctant to sell it. Wait till they've found fault with the price and have tried nearly every instrument in the place and then bring out your best bower, so to speak; but be sure and put it on the market with care. Ask a very stiff price first. Hint that you don't care to sell it at all, but rather than see a hated rival take trade from your store you would part with anything. If she takes the hint she will try to beat you down a quarter or so. Meet her gradually, fight for every dollar; and mind you, the second she does say yes, grab for the coin, for fear she might change her mind."

"You can rely on that," said the new man.

THE RENTING BUSINESS.

"Now, about the hiring business," continued the boss. "Here is the best part of our trade, but it needs care. A new piano, when it first goes out for hire, is worth $5 a month. One that has been used some time is only worth $3. But there are tricks, thank God!" ejaculated the boss, as he fled a label bearing the name J. G. Fair on the leg of an old, broken-down square piano, big enough for a campaign rostrum.

"Now, here's an old jingler that's paid for itself five times over, and brought us in enough for carriage to buy a new wagon. It's a beauty—a bonanza I always call it. Fair got back from North Beach only yesterday. I'll have it varnished by noon, and out at the Mission before the end of the week. When a party comes for a piano that I can see don't know much, I trot out fair. Beautiful instrument; first prize at the Centennial."

A PRIZE BEAUTY.

"Looks as if it might have won a prize 100 years back," laughed the hired man.

"Yes, sir; a beauty," continued the boss, frowning at the interruption. "Could not rent it under any circumstances only it was sold and the lady's daughter wanted an upright, and in moving the back leg of the piano got scratched. One of the wealthiest ladies in San Francisco, too, that bought it. Of course, I could not say who. That would be unprofessional; and besides," said the boss, with a grin, "the c ain't no need to tell 'em when the name's on the label as large as life."

"There's a smart one, but I don't think its right for him to be deacon of a church," said the new man, as the boss went out to stand off a solicitor for subscriptions in aid of a consumptive cornet player.—[San Francisco Post.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The tenor of Communications appearing in this column is not necessarily endorsed by the editor of the HERALD. The writer who desires to be heard in it should always accompany his screed with his full name, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.]

The Pestiferous Insects.

EDITOR HERALD: In yesterday's issue of the HERALD a letter appears from one John M. Fennerty, of Washington, D. C., in which he claims to have invented a new device for destroying insects injurious to trees, fruits, &c. I wish to inform the public that many such inventions have been made, the majority of which have proved worthless and of no value. Most of the remedies recommended contain acids and chemicals, so strong that the tree and fruit is greatly injured in applying them. Most of these acids and chemicals are very strong, and yet are not insecticides, whereby the tree and fruit are injured and the insect not killed. To accomplish this object, two things are necessary. To make an insecticide that is of any use it must be strong enough to kill the insect in any state, particularly the egg in the egg case, and not injure the fruit; and it must be cheap. After years of practical experience with all kinds of so called insecticides, I have now discovered a remedy which is the only safe, effectual and practical insecticide yet made. The cost is two cents per gallon of water ready for application, and can be had from either the Los Angeles Soap Company or of E. C. Niedt & Co.

Supt. Fruit Growers' Association.

San Gabriel, Oct. 18, 1884.

Raisins, Grapes and Olives.

News from the shores of the gulf of Corinth, the region of production and export of the currant or Corinth raisins shows that the weather had been at the time of gathering the grapes so anomalously unfavorable that the crop will have been reduced to less than one-half; that is to say, the drying for raisins was interrupted by continuous rains and, as is natural, the raisin crop was damaged to an unusual degree. Of course the rain-damaged raisins are at once available for fermenting purposes, and therefore the loss is not a total one, as purchasers from France will not be wanting; but the loss in raisins will be severe and must influence the raisin market from large grapes to a considerable degree. An Athens correspondent estimates the difference of the output of Corinthian raisins, usually on an average for a value of nearly 80,000,000 francs, at about two-thirds less. From Corfu, the reports about wine, deep-tinted heavy reds, calculate the crop at one-third. Heat and hail in July caused the loss of grapes. Equally discouraging accounts come from the Island of Corfu as to the olive crop.—[S. F. Merchant.

Mr. Blaine's fame as a statesman pales before his glory as an inventor.—[Newark News.

NEW TO-DAY.

Man takes
Green tea;
Head aches,
"Oh, me!"