THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY..........SEPTEMBER 13, 1882

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, September 12, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Hight of barom.	Ther.	Direction of wind, velocity	Character of wind force.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia....	29.98	60	S. W.	Light..	.03	Clear
Portland....	30.03	63	S. 8	Fresh	.....	Clear
Roseburg...	30.08	6	N.	Light..	.....	Fair
Red Bluff...						
Mendocino..	29.99	62	N. 20	Brisk..	.....	Clear
Sacramento.	29.86	78	S. W.	Light..	.....	Clear
S. Francisco.	29.92	60	W. 16	Fresh..	.....	Clear
Visalia.....						
Los Angeles.	29.93	64	W.	......	.....	Clear
San Diego..	29.93	68	W.	......	.....	Foggy

Maximum temperature, 90; minimum, 62

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 120¾ for 4s of 1907; 113⅝ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 85@4 89; silver bars, 113⅜.

Silver in London, 51⅜d; consols, 99 9-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 102½; 4s, 122; 4½s, 115⅝.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91½@92 cents.

The past week has been a sort of clearing-up time in the Stock Boards at San Francisco. The market yesterday was fairly active, but the prices were not very satisfactory to holders. There was, however, but little change from Monday.

The Mint investigation at Carson, Nev., closed yesterday. None of the charges were sustained.

C. Ruiz, in dismounting from a horse at Santa Barbara yesterday, was caught in a rope and dragged about a hundred yards, receiving injuries from which he died.

A man named Sumner was run over at Fresno by a lumber wagon and killed.

The burnt portion of Fresno is rapidly building up.

A dispatch from Fayetteville, Ark., reports a terrible state of lawlessness in that portion of the State.

Two brothers on Staten Island, N. Y., were yesterday robbed of $14,000 in money and bonds by burglars.

Jas. A. Arnett was fatally shot at Lewiston, Ill., yesterday, by his son.

Louisville, Ky., yesterday celebrated the completion of several railroads.

Bronco Sam, a colored rancher, shot his bride, a squaw, and then himself, at Laramie City. Cause, jealousy.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Missouri-Pacific passenger train in Indian Territory, and the conductor was shot.

The city of Milwaukee, Wis., is short of funds, on account of the mismanagement of former officials.

The Court-house at Clarion, Pa., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The New Hampshire Republican State Convention met at Concord yesterday, and nominated S. W. Hale on the fourth ballot.

Thurlow Weed, the veteran journalist, is very ill.

A State Labor Convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday, to decide whether a labor ticket should be put in the field.

At Edwardsville, Ill., Monday night, Fred. Theiss, in protecting some ladies from drunken roughs, killed H. H. Daniels.

Further reports of the great storm in the East and South are at hand.

A fire at Denver, Col., yesterday, caused a loss of $225,000.

An aged man named Richardson was run over by a train yesterday at Scott's Station, Yolo county, and killed.

The Indian cavalry horses in Egypt are suffering from glanders.

The Richmond (Va.) Banking and Insurance Company has suspended business.

Judge Hoffman decided at San Francisco yesterday that Chinese sailors who shipped at that port before the restriction law went into effect, and returned there direct, should be allowed to land.

David Van Slan, 6 years old, was run over by a team and killed at San Francisco yesterday.

At Santa Barbara yesterday James Hill was sentenced to ten years in the Folsom prison for shooting a man.

A fire in the mail-room of the steamship Alaska at New York yesterday destroyed several sacks of Australian mail matter.

At Manila, Monday, 115 deaths occurred from cholera, and 125 in the provinces.

Mrs. Garfield paid $50,000 in cash for a residence in Cleveland yesterday.

M. W. Culbertson has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Kentucky District.

A five-year-old boy was fatally scalded in a tub of hot water near Seattle, W. T., Sunday, dying yesterday.

The South Carolina Republican State Convention met yesterday at Columbia.

Brum has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania District.

The Democrats of the Third New Jersey Congressional District have renominated Ross.

Finigan, member of Parliament for Ennis, Ireland, is dead.

A forward movement of the British army in Egypt took place this morning, and stirring news may be expected soon.

Interesting dispatches will be found this morning upon the fourth page.

PRESIDENT LA RUE'S ADDRESS.

We print this morning the opening address delivered last night by the President of the State Agricultural Society. It is a very thoughtful and interesting speech, and contains many very good suggestions and important ideas. Mr. La Rue, it will be seen, is convinced that the wheat harvest this year will not be more than half a crop. Recent estimates have conveyed the idea that it would be larger than at first supposed, but Mr. La Rue, whose sources of information are particularly trustworthy, is probably right. There are some things in his address which call for more extended consideration than we are prepared to give them this morning, but the attention of our readers may well be directed to his remarks upon the advantages of establishing a seed-farm, upon the future of fruit-growing in the State, and upon diversified farming and the improvement of grades of cereals. There are many other interesting questions discussed or glanced at in the address, which shows throughout that Mr. La Rue is not only a practical farmer but a sound thinker and an original one.

DEMAGOGIC PROPOSITIONS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* is trying to persuade its readers that the proposition placed in the Republican platform which advocates making railroad contracts criminal offenses, can be put into the shape of valid legislation. There are too many lawyers who the moment they enter politics become the most shameless demagogues. There were many in the Republican Convention who were willing to admit that this and other planks in the platform were ridiculous, yet who nevertheless approved these planks by their votes. The anti-contract plank is rank rubbish, as every lawyer knows, and no law founded upon it would be worth the paper it was written upon. But knavish journals like the *Chronicle* think this a "good enough "Morgan" to gull the voters and so they impudently ... ward the stupid pr...

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

A number of San Francisco merchants recently addressed a letter to Mr. Page, asking him what he had done, or was prepared to do, for the revival of the shipping interest. To this letter Mr. Page has replied, and while what he says is certainly in no way encouraging, it does not lie in the mouths of those who support the Republican fiscal policy to find fault with his position. Of course he is obliged to admit that as yet nothing has been done for the restoration of the American shipping interest. Several bills proposing radical changes in the laws have been introduced, he says, and some of them have been reported on favorably in committee. It is to be noted that of the bills which he thus refers to not one is calculated to exercise an appreciable effect upon the situation, however; while he is careful not to say that the really important measures proposed, namely, those to admit free of duty the materials for ship-building, and to admit foreign-built ships free of duty, have been favorably considered. In fact Mr. Page is exceedingly cautious and non-committal on the whole question. Thus he observes that "The question of free ships, in my judg-"ment, enters largely into the question to "be considered. Many people believe "that one of the causes which have driven "our flag from the seas has been because "the law placed a heavy tax upon foreign-"built ships, and that a repeal of that law "should be had, that we might enjoy the "blessings of free ships. Others claim "that the material out of which ships are "constructed should be admitted free of "duty. These questions are very grave, "and much too serious to be decided with-"out careful consideration."

Further on Mr. Page assures his correspondents that "anything that can be "done to restore the American flag to its "once prominent place in the foreign trade "will receive his very hearty co-operation "and very best endeavor." So far this is a satisfactory assurance, but it is not a little surprising that the merchants who addressed the inquiries to Mr. Page, and who are for the most part presumably Republicans themselves, should have seen in his course on this question ground for complaint. We do not agree at all with the policy which the Republican party has for many years followed in this connection, but it seems to us quite clear that the party which has demanded, approved, and sustained that policy, cannot in justice or consistency find fault with its Representatives for doing the same thing. So far as the American shipping interests are concerned, the positions of Mr. Page are emphatically the dominant Republican positions. A few journals have differed from the majority of the party on this question, and, like the Chicago *Tribune* and the RECORD-UNION, have condemned its fiscal attitude while supporting its general course. But such journals would not consider it fair to censure members of Congress who, elected by Republican majorities, have merely been carrying out the wishes of their constituents in upholding the long series of laws which are responsible in the main for the decline of our merchant marine.

The San Francisco merchants, however, do not appear to have an adequate conception of the issue they have undertaken to discuss. If we understand them, they are in favor of some scheme of subsidies to American lines of ships. This, however, is not and never can be a remedy for the decadence of the shipping interest. It is indeed of a piece with the policy which at present takes forty per cent. of all the earnings of our producers, wherewith to bolster up a comparatively insignificant number of manufacturers. But it cannot give us back our foreign trade, for easily demonstrated reasons. A prime cause of the loss of our foreign trade is the prohibitory operation of the tariff upon return cargoes from countries which can only pay for our goods with raw material. We have lost all the South American trade through this one difficulty, and, therefore, until the tariff is modified so as to permit of the importation of foreign raw material, no amount of subsidies can help the case. Again, it must be realized that the days of wooden ships are over, and that if we are ever to become a great maritime power again we must build iron and steel ships. To do that successfully we must be able to do it as cheaply as England, and this also must be impossible so long as Protection is in full force.

David A. Welles, in his lately-published work entitled "Our Merchant Marine," has examined this subject with exhaustive minuteness, and has shown why and how the shipping trade of the world has been lost to us. In conclusion he recommends a series of measures which he proves to be necessary to the rehabilitation of this interest. These are, briefly, as follows: (1) The repeal of the navigation laws. (2) The removal of duties from the materials for ship-building. (2) The enfranchisement of ships from local taxation. This is demanded to put them on a level with those of other countries. (4) The abolition of compulsory pilotage. (5) The repeal of the tonnage tax. (6) The reduction of all expenses connected with the hiring or discharge of seamen, consular charges, and the like, to the level of those imposed by other nations. (8) Reform of the tariff, and with this reform, says Mr. Wells, "the natural resources of our country and "the intelligence of our people are such, "that, with the reduction of the burden "of taxes and prices consequent on low "rates of duty, we shall regain in the next "twenty years more than we have lost in "the last twenty, and become the first "maritime nation of the world."

These are practical suggestions, founded upon a very full knowledge of the subject. The question, however, is whether our friends, the San Francisco merchants, are willing to indorse them. Judging from what we know of the economic comprehension of the class, and from the illustrations of mercantile breadth of view they have on various occasions displayed, we should say they would probably not approve the conclusions of Mr. Welles. It is more than likely that their idea of reviving the moribund merchant service consists in some notable scheme for large subsidies to be paid by Congress for putting on lines of steamers to the Fiji Islands or elsewhere. A mercantile community which has without protest or remonstrance allowed San Francisco to become a byword and reproach all over the world for the extortionate character of its port charges, and its persistent disposition to plunder every foreign vessel that crosses its bar, cannot be relied upon to formulate intelli...ced views concerning the ...hipping interest. If, ... merchants have ...he fallacy ...ed so

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Men Run Over and Killed—County Nominations—Arrest for Arson—Boy Dragged to Death by a Horse—Ten Years for Shooting a Man—Fatal Scalding of a Child—Fine Horses Poisoned—The Carson Mint Investigation—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The South Pacific Coast Railroad Accident—A Fireman's Awful Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12th.—Following are additional details of the accident which occurred last evening at Alameda: The locomotive was overturned and the cars piled on top of each other. The fireman, Dan. Driscoll, died a horrible death. When the locomotive capsized he was held to the ground by an iron bar across his breast, and one foot was caught by another. He was fully conscious at the time of his death. He was held fast and the tide was rising rapidly. It was evident that he would be drowned in a short time. Six men were on hand and labored to save him. They wrapped sheets about his body and exerted their combined strength to pull him from his position. He cried piteously that they were killing him. They tried again and again, with the same result. A levee was built about his head to keep down the rising tide. Buckets were brought and by faithful bailing it was attempted to keep the water from reaching his head. He was lying under the cab and a hole was cut through the cab through which he could put his head. They raised his head above the water as much as possible. He remained thus two hours, but at last the levee broke, and the men who were bailing out the water found that they could do no more. They held his head above the water, which rose slowly about his body. The men found they must make a final effort. Then his head was lowered and they all caught hold and pulled desperately. It was in vain. They could not move him. They raised his head again. The water rose slowly but surely. It reached his chin. A friend held his hand over the drowned man's mouth. The water rose to his nostrils. Nothing more could be done and he was drowned.

The Money Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12th.—Money is in good supply at all the local banks, and rates are unchanged. There is rather a better tone to exchange. Silver is dull, though the supply is not large. We quote call loans on first-class security at 4@6 per cent., and the extremes for commercial loans are 7@9 per cent. Mortgage paper is taken by the savings banks at 6@9 per cent., and the borrower relieved of all obligations for taxes to the extent of the lien on his property. Drafts on New York sell at 5@10c premium per $100; telegrams on do, 10@15c per $100; London exchange, 49⅜d for bank bills, and 49⅝d for commercial; refined silver, 11¼@11¾ per cent discount; Mexican dollars, 91½@92c apiece, nominal.

Another Chinese Decision—Boy Run Over and Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12th.—In the habeas corpus case of Cum Chang, a sailor on the steamer Australia, Judge Hoffman today decided that as petitioner shipped at this port before the law went into effect, and returned here direct, he should be allowed to land. This will allow all the Chinese sailors on the Australia to come ashore.

This afternoon David Van Slan, 6 years of age, was run over by a team near the corner of Harrison and Third streets, and killed.

Protesting Presidents.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12th.—The Republican Ward Club Presidents met this afternoon, and adopted resolutions protesting against the appointment of delegates to the Municipal Convention by the County Committee.

The Hooper Trial—Findings of the Council.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12th. — The Congregational Council has presented the findings of their investigations in the case of Rev. John F. Hooper, of Sacramento, formerly of Martinez. The Council was called by the Congregational Church of Stockton. The principal charge against Mr. Hooper was that while he was engaged to marry Mrs. Eva Bessell, of Martinez, he deliberately determined and assiduously endeavored to win the hand of another lady; that he was engaged to Mrs. Bessell for nearly a year; that while ardently pressing his suit with the second lady, he never signified to Mrs. Bessell his purpose of severing such engagement. It was claimed that Mr. Hooper, in the matter of the engagement, showed a lack of good faith and truth unbecoming a Christian minister. The Council, among other findings, state that Mr. Hooper had been overtaken in serious faults, and it was incumbent on the Council to point out these faults plainly, and to censure them as wholly at variance with Christian purity and truth.

Heavy Fog—The Stranded Ship—Unanimous Opposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12th.—A fog hung over the bay so heavy to-day that the ferry boats made trips only every hour. Several collisions came near occurring with vessels moored about the bay.

It is said the owners of the ship Dublin, which stranded some days ago near the Cliff House, are unable to sell the vessel for even the small sum of $50. The prospect of saving anything from the wreck is almost hopeless.

At meetings to-night by the various local Republican clubs, the sentiment was almost unanimous in opposing the action of the Republican County Committee in regard to the Municipal Convention.

The Prohibitionists—Republican County Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12th.—There was to-night a meeting of the committee appointed by the Prohibition Convention held in July, at which it was decided to call a State Prohibition Convention to convene in this city on the 28th inst. The committee state that the emergency anticipated and provided for has arisen, and hence the call.

A meeting was held to-night by the Republican County Committee in regard to the coming Municipal Convention. A resolution was adopted that sixty of the delegates to the Republican Municipal Convention are to be appointed by the County Committee, and these sixty are to appoint fifty-nine more, and the Presidents of the eighteen Clubs shall also be delegates, making in all 137 delegates.

Suit for Damages—Insolvency Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12th.—The suit of William Taylor and wife, to recover $10,000 damages from the Geary-street Railroad Company for personal injuries sustained, is now on trial before Judge Evans.

In the insolvency case of A J. Plate & Co., N. Curry was elected assignee, with bonds fixed at $60,000.

An Old Man Killed by a Train.

WOODLAND, September 12th.—Yesterday evening an aged man by the name of Richardson, a stone mason, attempted to cross the railroad track at Scott's station, in this county, directly in front of an approaching train, when he slipped and fell across the track, the engine running over his body, mangling it horribly and producing instant death. The deceased was about 70 years of age.

Arrest for Arson.

NAPA, September 12th.—On last Thursday morning a fire at Terrace Springs, near this city, destroyed a small pavilion, which was worth about $300 and was insured for $700. Circumstances tended to show that the place was set on fire by G. A. Schulte, the owner, who now lives in San Francisco. The morning of the fire he was seen on the road between Napa and Vallejo, and since the fire he has assigned his policy to the insurance company. A warrant has been issued for his arrest for arson.

Ten Years at Folsom—Nomination for the Assembly.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, September 12th.—Superior Judge Hatch, of Santa Barbara, opened Court here yesterday, Judge McMurtry being sick. James Hill was sentenced this morning to the Folsom Prison for ten years, for shooting a man with intent to murder.

C. H. Ivins has been nominated by the Democratic Committee for the Assembly, in place of P. H. Dunn, who declined.

Dragged to Death.

SANTA BARBARA, September 12th.—Claudario Ruiz, aged 12 years, in attempting to dismount from a horse yesterday afternoon, got his foot caught in a rope hanging from the saddle. He was dragged about 100 yards over two sidewalks, and was horribly crushed and mangled. He lingered until this afternoon in an unconscious condition, when death came to his relief.

Run Over and Killed—Rebuilding the Burnt District.

FRESNO, September 12th.—A man named Sumner, a new arrival in this State, was killed a few days ago near Sweet's mill, on the south side of King's river, by a wagon loaded with lumber running over him. He was driving the team and fell from the wagon.

S. C. Peck has been awarded the contract for rebuilding the Ogle Hotel, at $18,700. The burnt district is being rebuilt rapidly with substantial brick buildings.

Nevada County Republicans.

NEVADA, September 12th.—The Republican County Convention, which met here to-day, made the following nominations: Senator, Hon. Wm. George, of Grass Valley; Assemblymen, J. L. Lewison, of Truckee; ... Walrath, of Nevada, and Wheeler, of ... York; Sheriff, Thomas Meins; Treas... G. V. Schmittourg; Clerk, F. G. ... Recorder, J. A. Rapp; Assessor, ...vens, Jr.; District Attorney, E. W. ... Superintendent of Schools, A. J. ...rveyor, J. G. Hartwell; Public ...r, J. Stotlar; Coroner, W. C. ... legislative ticket is a strong ... most of the other nomina-

...ounty Republicans.

...eptember 10th (via Reno, ...—The Republican County ...e yesterday, and after in-...epublican platform, nom-... S. Strong; Clerk, W. ... Dr. Z. N. Spalding; ... District Attorney, R. ...t of Public Instruc-... Delegates to Joint ... Convention, J. D. ...d J. T. Master.

...ominations.

...September 12th.—The ...tion met here to-day and ...lowing ticket: For joint ...eynolds; Assembly, A. R. ...r, J. F. Treat; Sheriff, G. F. Wesson; Assessor, William Terry; Clerk, John Hoey; District Attorney, W. Lewis; Superintendent of Schools, C. R. Beal; Coroner, W. A. Kelly.

NEVADA.

Mint Investigation Closed.

CARSON, September 12th.—The Mint investigation closed here to-day. The action of C. N. Harris, attorney for the complainants, in withdrawing from the case, left Dr. Eckfeldt no other course to pursue except to take the testimony of such witnesses as would appear. About two dozen were examined on behalf of the defense, who demanded a hearing. None of the charges were maintained, and nearly every allegation made by the complainants was disproved by the records of the Department.

OREGON.

Held to Answer.

PORTLAND, September 19th.—Long and Bingham, charged with the murder of the former's wife at Salem, Sunday, had a preliminary examination to-day, and were bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Jacksonville Affray—Escape from Jail—The Senatorial Fight.

PORTLAND, September 12th.—The shooting affray at Jacksonville Sunday night between Colwell and Hanna resulted from a previous quarrel between Colwell and Tom Curley. Hanna made a remark favorable to Curley, when Colwell fired, the shot entering just below the right eye, ranged downward, and is lodged in the back of the neck. The most cowardly part of the affair was that another man, Charles Dodson, a stranger, rushed in and cut Hanna's throat after he had fallen to the ground. Hanna's chances of life are somewhat better to-night. Both assailants are in jail.

Dan MacMillan, a desperado in the County Jail for drugging and robbing a man, made his escape to-night. The police are on his track, but he had not been recaptured at midnight.

The situation in the Senatorial fight is unchanged. The Mitchell men have hardly recovered from yesterday's j.l. Mitchell went to Salem to-day to personally conduct the contest.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Valuable Horses Poisoned.

WALLA WALLA, September 12th.—Two valuable horses belonging to John Singleton, an old settler here, died on Sunday night under suspicious circumstances. An analysis of their stomachs having been made, strychnine in quantities sufficient to kill was found. Great indignation prevails among the citizens over the cowardly rascal who administered the poison. The animals were valued at $600.

Child Fatally Scalded.

SEATTLE, September 12th.—On Sunday evening last the five and a half-year-old son of Mr. Racine, living on Salmon Bay, six or seven miles from this city, fell backwards into a tub of hot water, and was so badly scalded that he died from the effects to-day.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

Returns from Maine—A Splendid Republican Victory.

PORTLAND, September 12th.—Returns for the Legislature show net Republican gains of six Senators and fourteen Representatives, giving the Republicans a majority on joint ballot.

NEW YORK, September 12th.—The *Herald* says of Maine: Enough is told to show that the Greenbackers, who long have corrupted politics and common sense in the State, have gone back to their original folds. The principal result to the nation of the election will probably be that Maine will no longer have two Congressmen who will muddle public business to the best of their ability by measuring the general interest by the Greenbackers' standard. Another result is the suggestion that Maine does not need to be Republican in order to remain away from the polls on a rainy day.

PORTLAND, September 12th.—Two hundred and nine towns give Robie 46,429, Plaisted 38,685, Chase 653, Vinton 192, scattering 162—against, in 1880, Davis 47,025, Plaisted 44,598, Joy 104, Nye 222, scattering 64. Robie's plurality 7,744, against 2,432 in 1880—a Republican gain of 5,312. The towns to be heard from gave in 1880 Davis 26,519, Plaisted 29,177, Joy 20, Nye 187, scattering 8. If the Republicans gain those towns in the same ratio as the vote received, the total vote will stand: Robie 72,683, Plaisted 63,924, scattering 1,561. Robie's plurality will be 8,759. Of the scattering votes, Solon Chase, straight Greenbacker, should have about 1,000, and Vinton, independent Republican, about 300. The Republican Congressmen are all four elected by nearly the same plurality—a gain of two Congressmen, or a net gain of one, allowing for one lost by the new apportionment. The Congressional returns are very meager, but all show that the vote has been but little cut. They were all elected on the general ticket, instead of by districts. Reed and Dingley will have a few more votes than Robie. Boutelle and Milliken fall off about 1 per cent. from the Governor's vote.

PORTLAND, September 12th.—The *Daily Advertiser* makes a careful estimate of the Legislature as follows: Senate—Republicans 28, Fusion 3. House—Republicans 87, Fusion 64.

LEWISTON, September 12th.—The *Journal* has returns from 291 towns, which give Robie 61,495, Plaisted 51,863. Robie's plurality, 9,632. Senator Frye has received congratulations from President Arthur, ex-Secretary Blaine, Senator Hale and others, upon the victory.

Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, September 12th.—The State Health Officer reports to the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service that not any yellow fever exists outside the lower cordon; and he and the Governor are of the opinion that the upper cordon, from Corpus Christi to Laredo, 160 miles, can safely be abandoned within a few days. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury will direct this to be abandoned in two or three days, and will order strengthened the lower cordon on the arroyo, thirty miles from Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE (Tex.), September 12th.—Forty-seven cases were reported to-day and one death. A quarantine was created against Matamoras to-day.

PENSACOLA (Fla.) September 12th.—Twenty new cases and three deaths were reported to-day.

The American Turf.

CONEY ISLAND, September 12th.—The first race to-day, three-quarters of a mile, Bootblack won, Saunterer second, Fillette third. Time, 1:19¼. The second race, one mile, Jim McGowan won, Amazon second, Norton third. Time, 1:18¾.

The second race, one mile, Marathon won, Sir Hugh second, Long Taw third. Time, 1:51. The third race, one mile, for two-year-olds, Lucky B. won, Empress Breeze (the favorite) third. Time, 1:48. Just before the start the winner sold at $90 in pools of $130. The fourth race, mile-and-a-half, Duchess of Norfolk won, Carley B. (the favorite) second, Wedding Day third. Time, 2:42¾. The fifth race, a steeplechase over the inside course, Bernardine won, Revenge second, Woodcock third. Time, 5:02. Smooth-water refused the water jump.

Nominated for Congress.

CAMPBELLSBURG (Ky.), September 12th.—The Republicans of the Ninth District have nominated M. W. Culbertson for Congress.

POTTSVILLE (Pa.), September 12th.—Chas. N. Brum has been nominated for Congress by the Thirteenth District Republican Convention.

FREEHOLD (N. J.), September 12th.—The Democrats of the Third Congressional District have renominated Niles Ross.

MIDDLETON (N. Y.), September 12th—The Greenbackers of the Fourteenth District nominated George Prium for Congress.

Destroyed by Fire.

DENVER, (Col.), September 12th. — The Crescent mills and elevator were burned this morning. Estimated loss, $225,000; fully insured. They were the largest in the State and full of grain. The fire originated from a spark from a lime kiln across the street, which was burned early in the evening.

CLARION (Pa.), September 12th. — The Court-house here was burned to-day. Loss, $30,000.

FOREIGN.

The Egyptian War.

KASSASSIN, September 12th.—Gen. Wolseley, by personal reconnoissance to-day, got a clear idea of the enemy's position. A battle is now expected.

The Indian cavalry horses are suffering from glanders.

Owing to the fall of the freshwater canal the launches are unable to proceed.

ISMAILIA, September 12th.—Boats have gone up the fresh-water canal, through the Kassassin lock, to blow up the dams constructed by the enemy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 12th.—The Grand Council was summoned yesterday to discuss the relations between Turkey and England, and decided that the military convention must clearly indicate the landing place of the Turkish troops in Egypt.

KASSASSIN, September 12th—5:30 P. M.—General orders have been issued for a forward movement of the whole army. The tents and baggage will be transported by railroad to the nearest point of the British encampment. No bugles will be sounded after sunset. The Royal West Kent Regiment, the Nineteenth Hussars and two companies of engineers remain to guard the camp.

KASSASSIN, September 12th—10:50 P. M.—The British tents were struck at 6:15 P. M., and the army is now bivouacking at a point two miles beyond here, along the line facing Arabi Pasha's front. Our most advanced line is about four miles from the Egyptian front. A forward march will begin shortly after midnight, so the force may reach fighting distance at early dawn. General Wolseley will attempt to get around Arabi's flank, and destroy the railway in his rear communicating with Zagazig.

KASSASSIN, September 13th—2 A. M.—The British are now marching on Tel el-Kebir. The attack will probably begin at daylight. The British troops have three days' rations. Transports have been ordered to follow the army along the north bank of the canal.

SPECIAL MENTION.

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR WORTH EXAMINATION.

Displays at Pavilion and at Park—Remarks on Especially Worthy Entries—Etc.

Marble Works Display.

In the line of work in marble Aitken & Fish, of this city, have some excellent samples cut at their establishment. Of these is a cottage monument of mottled blue Vermont marble; another, a "Praying Samuel;" a third, a fine column monument of Italian marble, about twelve feet in hight, surmounted with a dove, the entire workmanship of which is excellent and of a high order. These, however, are excelled, in the line of fine workmanship, by four tablets from the same establishment, which present real art in marble. These tablets are of different designs; upon one is a sheaf of wheat, bound with ivy, and upon the others bouquets of flowers and wreaths, which are so faithfully wrought and true to nature as to appear to stand out in natural growth. They display a class of work which would confer honor upon a sculptor. Visitors at the fair should not fail to see them. This firm also display samples of slate mantels, in which they are dealers, and the Buckhout hot-air grate, which is, perhaps, unequaled, and of which they are sole owners.

The only Mower Made on this Coast.

The Judson Manufacturing Company, whose office is at 402 Front street, San Francisco, have on exhibition at Agricultural Park the Victor Mowing Machine, the first and only mower made on this coast. Those who have thoroughly tested the Victor claim that it is the best mower ever offered to the farmers of this coast. It has great strength and durability, yet is very simple in construction. Its compound draft attachment renders it entirely free from side draft. The finger-bar is always in line and admits of the knives working in any position, thus obviating danger of breaking the bar by raising it to pass obstructions when in gear. It has a strong pitman and revolving gun-metal boxes, instead of babbitt. It will cut a circle either way, being geared from both wheels. It can be run backwards without injury to any of its parts. The manufacturers ask no favors on account of its being a home production. If it does not, under all circumstances, prove equal to, and in cutting heavy alfalfa or grain, the superior of any mower ever used, it may be returned to the agent of whom it was purchased and the money refunded. A farmer who had used one remarked to a reporter yesterday: "I have used one of the Victor mowers during the past season, and consider it the best machine ever made. It is by one-third the lightest draft machine I ever used, and I have run mowing machines for the past twenty years. There is no side draft whatever, and it is a very easy machine to operate. My boy, who is only 10 years old, cut over sixty acres during this season of burr clover, wheat and wild oats mixed, that cut over four tons to the acre. Success to the Victor."

A Notable Display.

We yesterday invited special attention to what is admitted to be the finest display of home work in the Pavilion—that of W. F. Peterson, confectioner, of Sacramento. There are more costly articles on exhibition—those demanding more extensive capital in the production, but none that call for so great an exercise of art skill, and so much of good taste, and that of a very high artistic character. In proof of this we now call attention to the figures in the chief and central piece in Peterson's attractive exhibit. There it will be seen that the confectioner follows a vocation that calls for rare art skill. There can be no question that Peterson's display of fine goods is fully equal to the best that is imported from Europe and the East, and frequently surpasses them. But of what Mr. Peterson's exhibit most strongly gives point to, is the evident fact that he manufactures for the trade in successful competition with the manufacturers of rival markets. His trade is the record of a remarkable success, and it is due not only to the fact that his goods are of such superior quality, but also to the fact that his location; the saving in point of time in all shipments north, east, and to transmontane country; the saving in the freight difference between this point and San Francisco; the saving in dockage and cartage, and the low rate at which business expenses rule in Sacramento; that all these enable him to offer advantages to the country dealer that the manufacturer nowhere else can, and that the importer cannot equal with his fine French candies. The reason is clearly apparent. Peterson has just as skilled European workmen as remain in Europe; he can afford to pay the higher rate of wages to save long transportation and heavy freights and insurance, and above all, to have his goods made just as the demands of the trade exact. But he nevertheless imports from Europe and the East, and keeps all the best brands of confectionery of foreign make; and not only the costly goods, but, if the buyer desires, Peterson can supply all the range of cheap goods. But it is on his own manufacture that he prides himself most. In all that he can guarantee purity. It is true that some of the trade care little for that, so long as they can sell the adulterated article; but in the long run such dealers will find that their true interest dwells in the pure article, and that the consumer, who is just as sharp as the maker and seller in the great general average, will find out where the adulterated articles are sold, and where the pure and harmless can be had. But, not to longer dwell, let no one pass by the brilliant exhibit of Mr. Peterson in the small upper hall. It costs nothing to see it, and Peterson never yet was so busy that he would not find time to reply to courteous inquiries concerning his interesting business, or to point out to a wholesale buyer the advantages that the Sacramento market offers.

A Splendid Exhibit.

In the small upper hall Henry Fisher, the well-known wholesale and retail confectioner of Sacramento, has his department, where all his exhibits of confectionery are placed in order on shelves and counters and in fine glass cases. That it attracts the attention and awakens the admiration of all who enter the hall, is to say the simple truth. That it is worthy of all admiration is also but the truth. To say that it will bear the most critical examination is to affirm a fact. Mr. Fisher's display presents beautiful and chaste designs, worked out in prominent figure pieces, a marvelous temple in set pieces, emblems in number, etc., by workmen of the highest skill. These will be referred to more at length in a future note. To the unsurpassed display of home-made, pure and wholesome candies; to the samples of Eastern and European importations, there should be given much attention. Mr. Fisher very safely challenges any rival market or manufacturer to excell him in the product of fine and pure candies, either in quality, or variety, or purity. He is a large jobber, and has been for years. His store-rooms and factory are the largest on the coast, outside of San Francisco, and his trade extends to every limit where Sacramento finds a market.

A Dazzling Palace.

Perhaps nothing in the entire Pavilion may be truthfully said to attract so much unbroken attention and warm admiration as the display made by our fellow-townsmen, Scott & Muir, whose gas-fitting and plumbing establishment is located on J street, near Third. Their display occupies a space of about twelve feet square in the eastern apartment of the upper hall, and at night affords such a dazzling flood of light and attraction as to be the pivotal center for visitors, and to almost blockade that part of the building. The space occupied is inclosed by a black rail, and the raised platform is neatly carpeted. A most unique and skillfully made framework of gas-pipe of various sizes, about twelve feet in hight and rectangular in form, extends over the space for the purpose of hanging in working order the innumerable variety of chandeliers, brackets, etc., displayed. The skillful method in which this framework is erected, with brackets from the main pieces representing branches of trees, and other artistic designs, exhibits the high degree of skilled workmanship for which this firm is well known. From the framework, which is finished in jet, depend, in rich contrast and effect, the fine array and variety of gilt and gilt and enameled chandeliers, with fine etched globes in endless colors, which, when all the burners are lighted, presents a most dazzling and wierd effect. This attractive display is still further intensified in its pleasing effect by two large mirrors being so placed, one at each end of the exhibit, with three large chandeliers between—the globes of which are red, white and blue, respectively—that in looking into one glass the reflection in the other produces the appearance of a vast room of the richest and most exquisite hangings, and extending as far as the eye can see. The display is a credit to its exhibitors and a pleasure to all visitors.

A Rare Collection.

Every man owes something to the community in which he resides. Evidently Messrs. W. A. & C. S. Houghton act upon that axiom. They are the leading wholesale and retail booksellers, importers and dealers in fine stationery and the world of books in all interior California. Their beautiful store-rooms in Sacramento constitute a most tempting resort to the lover of rare and rich articles of the stationer's trade, and of books—books of whom Bulwer Lytton exclaimed:—

> "Hark, the world so loud,
> And they, the movers of the world, so still."

They believe this, we say, because they have generously contributed to the State's annual exposition a perfect little gem of a collection from their vast stock. While it only samples a given department of their vast business, it is that which represents the richest, rarest and most artistic ... to the trade. Their display is at th... small upper hall. It forms a s... four fine cases. In one is ... plush and Russia leather ... in that line ever bef... Here, too, are bea... boxes, etc ... them in this ... lege to at... richest ... ever ... hinder... call es... case, wit... ble idea; poets, wi... In th... paper ... most ... signs ... Here ... tio...

and richest are in demand. It will be noted that the beautiful paper in this case is all hand-painted—thus the exhibit rises to the rank of high art. In another case are to be seen beautiful boxes of stationery. These boxes or cases are in plush, satin, etc., and constitute, when the stationery is used out, collar, glove, jewel and handkerchief boxes. Some elegant albums are also to be seen in the Houghtons' collection, which, as a whole, is one of the choicest shown here. It does credit to the firm making it, and who are known throughout the interior through the medium of a widespread jobbing and retail trade.

The Oliver Chilled Plows and the Casaday Gang and Sulky Plow.

In the department of agricultural implements and machinery at the Park, the display of the Oliver chilled plows and of the Casaday gang and sulky plows is noteworthy. These implements on exhibition are as finely finished as the most costly piano, and at once suggest to the observer the couplet,

"Too good for use, for earth too dear."

Their quality, however, has become so well and thoroughly established that the touches of fine art employed upon them is worthily bestowed. The Casaday gang or sulky plow is like nothing that has preceded it. Its inventor early discovered that many of the most serious defects of the sulky plow arose from the use of a single part, and that a part that does no work—the bar, or landside. After repeated but vain attempts to modify the defects arising from the use of this part, he at last hit on the happy expediency of doing away with it entirely. The working parts of a Casaday sulky plow (the sulky and gang are alike in principle) are simply a moldboard and share. To take the place and perform the duty of the cast-off landside, the furrow wheel of the carriage is inclined inward at the bottom upon an angle of about 30°, its rim revolving in the corner formed by the side and bottom of the furrow. This is all there is of Mr. Casaday's invention; but the results arising from this bold stroke are surprising. How to overcome or reduce the grinding friction of the landside on the side and bottom of the furrow has been the stumbling-block of all sulky plow-makers.

Many profess in theory to carry the weight and side pressure producing this friction on the wheels. In practice they fail to do it.

It requires no hair-splitting argument to show that the "Casaday" carries the weight of plow, frame, earth and driver on its wheels. It must do it; there is nothing but the wheels to put this weight and pressure on; the plow proper having neither side nor bottom to rest on, nothing touches the side or bottom of the furrow but the edge of the share.

Again, it needs no argument to prove that a given weight can be rolled over the ground on wheels with much less power than it can be dragged; or that the weight and side-pressure of lifting and turning a furrow can be overcome with less labor if put on wheels running on lubricated axle spindles, than if rested on a bar of metal dragging and grinding against the side and bottom of a furrow; therefore it is obvious that the friction has been greatly reduced and the draft proportionately lightened by changing the side pressure from the landside to the wheel.

At first designed to lighten draft only, it was soon found that the removal of the landside relieved the sulky plow of other serious defects, and gave to the "Casaday" a number of valuable working features. Among them may be mentioned first that the plow guides itself. By this is meant that once adjusted to the work, as long as the furrow horse walks in the furrow, it will turn whatever width it is set for, no more nor less, and keep doing it until it is changed to take more or less land, whether there is a driver on the seat or not. The reason is apparent. Having no landside to resist it, the pressure on the moldboard causes the plow to draw into land. If there was nothing to stop this tendency it would continue to pull sideways. This is what occurs when starting at the end of a furrow if the inclined wheel is away from the landside corner. As soon as the weight of the earth comes on the moldboard the plow draws towards "land," and continues to do so until the furrow wheel meets the angle of the furrow. There it rests, the side pressure on the plow holding it snugly in place, and the plow moves straight ahead, turning whatever ground there is between the edge of the moldboard and the furrow wheel, the result being that the plow turns furrows of the same width from one end of the field to the other. It will turn square corners with the plow in the ground. The landside being out of the way, the plow comes round on the pivot formed by the edge of the share with so little strain that the tongue for the gang is made with a joint which allows the wheel horses to come square around, thus saving a great deal of time at the corner. The Casaday is easier handled than the landside sulky. There being no landside pressure against the side of the furrow to overcome, it lifts with remarkable ease. Owing to the facility with which it turns corners, lifting is seldom necessary, but when required a slight pressure on the lever throws the plow out. It will plow rough, uneven ground at a uniform depth. Having no heel to rest on, the plow follows the wheels down into a hollow or dead-furrow, and plows it out at full depth—a feature not found in any other plow, hand or sulky. Where the landside sulky will cut through a knoll at twice the required depth, and miss the little hollow beyond entirely, the Casaday goes over the same ground, cutting out the slice as deep in the one place as in the other.

Another entirely new and valuable feature in the "Casaday" is the adjustable moldboard. The forward head of the standard is pivoted under the beam, the rear head slotted crosswise; by loosening the bolts the plow can be turned on the pivot sideways, giving the heel more or less boldness, as the character of the work requires. With the same plow the operator can give the furrow a sharp pitching movement, or a slow easy roll. In short, he can adjust the plow so it will do its work as he himself thinks it should be done—an advantage every practical farmer will appreciate.

Increased wear of shares is another of the strong points of the Casaday. By the aid of a slotted joint connecting the tongue and beam, the driver adjusts the bottom suction of the share to the required pitch in any kind of work, from the lightest to the hardest, and can correct any tendency of the plow to run too deep or too shallow. While the share is new and sharp, or the ground is in easy plowing condition, the bottom suction can be reduced; as the share becomes dull or the ground hard, the suction may be increased gradually. This feature being under the control of the plowman, he need give the plow only the degree of suction required. This gives the share greater durability by preventing the quick rounding up of the edge resulting from too much suction, or from the plow running on its nose; while on the other hand it enables the plowman to obtain the required pitch in hard ground, which will pull the plow in the moment the lever is opened. The absence of a landside, by relieving the plow from strains or twists, prolongs the life of frame and plow.

The above are some of the claims put forth for this implement by its manufacturers, of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, and if they are based on facts, it must be apparent to every thinking farmer that the Casaday plow is destined to mark a new era in the history of plow making. To those who are acquainted with the position they occupy as the leading manufacturers of hand-plows in the world, we need scarcely say that self-interest alone would deter them from endangering their reputation they enjoy as plow makers by wild assertions which they could not support in the field. They are the manufacturers of the world-wide celebrated Oliver Chilled Hand Plow, which ten years ago was an uncertain experiment, derided and laughed at by plow-makers and regarded with suspicion and distrust by farmers. To-day it is in use on half a million farms. Over five hundred men, three-quarters of a million dollars in money, and acres of buildings and machinery are constantly engaged in its production; its name has become a household word among the farmers of twenty States, and its superiority is acknowledged by a number of weak imitations of its shape and material fathered by the same plow-makers who one short decade back sneeringly pronounced it "a fraud and a humbug." In durability, lightness of draft, ease of management, range and quality of work, economy in repairs and all that goes to make up a perfect "general-purpose" plow it retains the same degree of superiority which has made it "the most successful plow of the age." No farmer or person interested will fail to see for himself the various kinds on exhibition and draw his own conclusions.

Imported Fowls.

R. G. Head, of Napa, has on exhibition at Agricultural Park, some of the finest fowls in the State. Mr. Head for many years has been engaged in importing and breeding poultry. His exhibit consists of eight coops, containing the following fowls: Three bright Brahmas, large and healthy specimens; three light Brahmas; fourteen Langshaws, large and fine birds, and the best of that class that have ever been on exhibition in this city; two coops of black Leghorns, all imported and fine specimens; one pair of large and beautiful bronze turkeys; two coops of Plymouth rock chickens; two coops of Pekin ducks, and one of Rouen ducks. Mr. Head will sell any or all of his exhibit, and supply those who wish imported fowls from his place in Napa.

Premium Fowls.

T. D. Morris, of Sonoma, has on exhibition at Agricultural Park by far one of the largest exhibits of imported fowls that has ever been entered by one exhibitor at a State Fair in California. Mr. Morris is largely engaged in viticulture in Sonoma county, but for the past score of years has devoted much of his attention to the importation and breed-

Fruit Dryer now in actual operation at the Park, is attracting much and favorable attention. Its perfect simplicity of principle and success in work is regarded by all who have seen it as marvelous. The inventor invites all fruit growers to investigate for themselves its claims to precedence over all others in its special work. All the delicacy of flavor of the fruit is retained by this dryer, and in the most desirable and natural color. The work is so perfectly done, as practically being demonstrated upon the grounds, that the fruit within a few hours after being placed in the dryer in its green state can be packed for market or kept for any period without danger from moths or pests of any kind.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hebrew New Year, 5643 A. M.—Services will be held at the Synagogue, Sixth street, between J and K, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 6:30 o'clock, and THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Rev. Dr. J. Bloch, Rabbi, officiating. s13-

Valley Council, No. 60, I. O. C. F.—Officers and members will meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Encampment Hall, Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth and K streets, at 8 o'clock. Members of Capitol Council and sojourning members are cordially invited. CHAS. T. JONES, C. C.
ROBT. T. DEVLIN, R. S. [B. C.] s13-1t

INFORMATION WANTED—JULIUS BUSCH, late of Weaverville, Trinity county, California, is urgently requested to communicate with his wife, MRS. ANNA M. BUSCH, Weaverville, Cal. s13-3t

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUDDER. Apply to Natoma Water and Mining Company, Folsom. s13-3t

BLACKSMITH SHOP TO RENT.—The shop on Fifth street, between K and L, formerly occupied by R. N. Johnson, can be rented cheap by a steady man. A good business. Most of the rent taken in shoeing. Inquire of LONGTON & MAY, Fifth and K streets. s13-1w

CARD OF THANKS.

THE ASSOCIATIONS OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS and Native Sons of the Golden West desire to express their sincere thanks for the free service of cars and many courtesies rendered to said Societies by R. S. Carey & Son, proprietors of the City Street Railway, on the occasion of the celebration of Admission Day on Saturday at East Park; also to Mrs. Charles E. Pinkham, Miss Fannie Campbell, Mrs. Ada Carter, Mrs. O. P. Sheete, Messrs. Barrett, Sheets, Fritz and Carroll, vocalists, and Miss Gertie Gerrish, instrumentalist, for the highly appreciated music furnished by them on said occasion. s13-1t

CROCKER ART GALLERY.

MRS. CROCKER HAVING KINDLY OFFERED the **Howard Benevolent Association** the benefit of an Exhibition of her admirable collection of Paintings, the Gallery will be open to the public on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, September 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Entrance on O street. Admission, 50 cents; use of catalogue, 10 cents. s13-4t

GENERAL NOTICES.

CANDIDATES.

For State Senator.

GROVE L. JOHNSON,

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR State Senator.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Sacramento, State of California.—In the matter of the Estate of JAS. A. MOORE, deceased. Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made. It appearing to the said Court, by the petition this day presented and filed by SARAH E. MOORE, the Administratrix of the Estate of JAMES A. MOORE, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real estate, to pay the incumbrances thereon. It is therefore ordered by the said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Court on Monday, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court-room of said Court, at the city of Sacramento, in the county of Sacramento, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administratrix to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

S. C. DENSON,
Judge of Superior Court.

Dated September 11, 1882.
L. S. TAYLOR, Attorney for Petitioner.
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AMUSEMENTS.

AUCTIONS.