THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 6, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 103⅝ for 4s of 1907; 103 for 5s of 1881; 106⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 84½; silver bars, 113¼; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52¼; consols, 97 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106½; 4s, 106⅝; 4½s, 110½.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; trade dollars, 95 buying, 96½ selling; Mexican dollars, 96 buying, 96½ selling.

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s 8d to 11s 8d for average California white, and 12s 6d to 11s 10d for club.

MINING stocks opened somewhat irregular in San Francisco yesterday morning. Sierra Nevada and Union Consolidated both fell $1 behind Saturday's score at their best. Mexican also dropped $1. Best & Belcher advanced $1 50, Alpha $1 and Alta $2. The second session did not generally bring out such good prices as the early informal call.

SAMUEL HOFFMAN died suddenly in Marysville Sunday night.

THE death of Jonathan Reed, an old Oregon pioneer, is announced.

FIRE at Glenella, Or.; also, at South Carver, Mass.

THE shipments of treasure from Portland, Or., by Wells, Fargo & Co. during 1879 amounted to $3,551,507.

JAMES L. JONES committed suicide at Goldendale, Or., and Spencer Hill did likewise at Albany, in the same State.

THE news of the outrages committed by the Utes upon their female captives is confirmed.

FOUR persons perished in a fire yesterday at New York, and five others were badly injured.

KING JOHN of Abyssinia, according to Gordon Pasha, is in an unenviable position.

THE fall of the floors of a building at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday, caused a loss of about $20,000.

THE business in the province of Upper Silesia is so severe that people are selling their children for food.

THE funeral of Count Joannes took place yesterday in New York from "The Little Church Around the Corner."

DURING 1879 specie was imported into New York to the amount of $84,260,495.

BURIED treasure is being unearthed in Ventura county.

THE new California Supreme Court organized at San Francisco yesterday.

THREE men were killed and two others fatally injured at Newark, N. J., yesterday, by an explosion in a celluloid manufactory.

AT a conference of Mormons in Salt Lake Sunday, the Saints were unusually defiant in their language.

JOE COBURN was fatally shot last evening by Wm. Woolsey, at Fountain City, D. T.

A RIOT occurred at Galway, Ireland, Friday.

GREAT damage is being done in France by inundations.

TWELVE Utes, including Ouray and Jack, arrived at Del Monte, Col., yesterday, on their way East.

THE death of Backasson de Montaleivel, who was Minister of the Interior under Louis Philippe, is announced from Paris.

A VAST amount of property has been destroyed in Ontario by inundations.

BY the explosion of a steamboat boiler in Florida yesterday two men were killed and a third mortally injured.

THE report of Pierola's Dictatorship in Peru is confirmed.

IN an altercation at Portland, Or., a man named Humphrey was stabbed several times by another named Vincent.

NINE prisoners escaped from jail at Columbus, O., yesterday.

WASH WILLIAMS (colored) was killed at Brownsville, Tenn., yesterday, while resisting arrest.

A ROLLING MILL was wrecked and several employes injured yesterday, at Locust Point, Md., by the explosion of a boiler.

GARCELON'S PERPLEXITY.

It seems that Governor Garcelon is perplexed by the result of his appeal to the Supreme Court. Evidently he did not anticipate any such overwhelming avalanche of judicial reproof as he has now been buried under, and though it is plain that he has no desire to retrace his steps, it has become almost impossible for him to do anything else. It is possible that he may be relieved by the refusal of the sham members to accept their certificates, though we shall be a good deal surprised if the case is terminated in that way. How he can turn round and refuse to be guided by the decision of the Court, after he had asked its opinion, is not apparent, though in a case of this kind the political mind sometimes fairly swarms expedients. That anything but unmixed harm can come to the Democratic party from further pursuance of the conspiracy is, however, not a question concerning which any doubt can be entertained. Garcelon and his Council at present stand convicted of the most wanton, illegal and flagitious tampering with the franchise. All their pettifogging excuses and defenses are scattered to the winds, and they occupy the position of barefaced usurpers and Constitution-breakers. The Republicans need not hesitate to let them go on with the dirty business despite the opinion of the Supreme Court, for in doing so they would only be digging the grave of their party. In fact, it is from the Democracy that the most energetic remonstrance and protest against the continuance of the conspiracy ought to proceed, for it is, very literally, their funeral.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly organized yesterday without delay or difficulty, Mr. Cowdery, of San Francisco, the Republican nominee, being elected Speaker on the first ballot. Mr. Cowdery, not being unprepared for the honor conferred upon him, delivered a somewhat extended speech on taking the chair, reviewing rapidly the salient points in the work of the session, and calling attention to the most serious questions demanding settlement. The organization having been effected by the Republicans, who also command a full working majority in the Senate, the responsibility for the legislation of the session must necessarily devolve upon that party, and members should begin to govern themselves by this consideration as early as possible. The new Speaker has a high reputation for ability and alertness, and he is likely to need all his parliamentary knowledge, since the Assembly is composed almost wholly of inexperienced legislators, who, of course, cannot be expected to be familiar with the practice of such bodies at first. It is probably best for the public interests that the responsibility for whatever is done should be undivided, but it would certainly be better for the Republicans in the Assembly if they had a majority upon which they could rely more confidently upon all important occasions, for, though, as it is, they are sure to be held responsible, it is by no means so certain that they can always do as they please.

IS KEARNEY A CIPHER?

There seems to be some doubt existing as to whether Kearney is a cipher or not. A San Francisco paper which has ceased to be his special organ, and which, therefore, no longer publishes his speeches, announces that the agitator is regarded with contempt at New York. On the other hand the Associated Press agency thinks it worth while to record his movements, and to report some at least of his utterances. It is certain that Kearney has for some time ceased to attract much attention in California, but it is not so certain that he is equally uninteresting to the people at the East. They have a breed of demagogues of their own there, it is true, but nothing approaching our Denis in ferocity of expression and lamb-like meekness of action has ever been seen in that region. They ought to make much of him, for they will assuredly never look upon his like again.

A NEW YORK VIEW OF THE CALIFORNIA SITUATION.

Such practical results of the new Constitution as have come under the notice of people outside of the State have not thus far led them to take a high view of the merits of the instrument, and it may be worth while for the Legislature which has just assembled to know what is thought at the East of the organic law which is about to be enforced. In an article entitled "California Capital on the Wing," the New York *Commercial Bulletin* handles the California situation in the following way:

"The merchants, bankers and business "men of California, and for that matter, "of the whole Pacific coast, are just now "in anything but an amiable mood. "Things are not going well with them. "Capital and capitalists, who have for "years past been identified with the "material interests of all that sec-"tion, have transferred, or are about to "transfer themselves to Chicago, "New York and the Eastern States. "Even the bonanza kings are 'sell-"ing out' and following the proces-"sion. The effect of the movement, it is "unnecessary to say, subtracts just so "much from the working capital of the "State; at a time, too, when capital was "never so urgently needed to develop the "mining, agricultural and manufacturing "wealth of the State. The result is a "partial paralysis of business enterprise, "and a distrust of the future; and all "this, too, at a time when the rest of the "country is enjoying a measurable degree "of recovered prosperity." The *Bulletin* then proceeds to inquire how this untoward state of things has come about, and says: "The answer is, that capital will "not expose itself to the harassing and "unjust conditions imposed upon it by "the hoodlum Constitution, which goes "into full effect on the 1st of January." It thinks this perfectly natural, and indeed inevitable under the circumstances, and predicts that this emigration of capital "will continue until the harsher pro-"visions of the Constitution are modified "or repealed." The *Bulletin* then observes that "Capital and Communism never "worked well together, and they never "will. The sooner our countrymen in "California comprehend the fact, and ad-"just their legislation in harmony with it, "the sooner they will work their way out "of the slough of despond into which they "have permitted themselves by sheer in-"difference to the bad influences around "them to be precipitated." It is clear that "there is but one way out of the "trouble, and that is to undo the suicidal "legislation that is mainly responsible "for it."

These comments are so far based on facts that no Californian possessing a competent familiarity with the existing condition of things will venture to question their appositeness. It is undeniable that the new Constitution has had the most seriously damaging effects upon public confidence, enterprise and business. No one made any money last year in this State, and most men lost money. That the general depression was directly attributable to the fears which the communistic and hostile measures embodied in the Constitution excited, is certain. That these fears can be removed without in some way mitigating the evils which the Constitution entails, cannot be believed. There are those who think it advisable to pretend a certain reverence for the Constitution, merely because it has been adopted, and who talk as though the fact of its adoption had in some mysterious way purged it of all mischievous properties. But the truth is that its adoption was the most disastrous blunder ever committed by a community, and that to pretend it is not now what it has always been is to abandon the only means of relief from its pernicious propositions. If the Legislature now in session is to go on and carry into full effect the crude and injurious measures outlined in the organic law, the people had better make up their minds that their last state will be worse than their first, and they must prepare to witness such an emigration of capital before next summer as will leave the State bare and poverty-stricken. Politicians, therefore, will do well to reflect upon the implications of their course this winter. They must realize that it is not, as usual, a mere question of the political consequences of this or that measure which is involved, but a question of the material well-being of the whole community. No people can hope to prosper under such a regime as the new Constitution proposes. The mere apprehension of that regime has already driven millions of capital out of the State, has compelled banks to go into liquidation, has brought ruin upon manufacturing enterprises, has prevented investment, and has paralyzed the natural and healthy growth of the whole region. Now there can be no prosperity for politicians or any one else in the absence of a flourishing commerce and unchecked productive industry, and moreover if the work of this session is followed by bad results the unthinking are very apt to charge their tribulations upon the present Legislature, instead of upon the framers of the Constitution.

What has happened already, however, ought to serve as a guide for the future. It is evident that the tendency of last year's legislation has been to scare capital out of the State. It is certain that laws which drive out capital must be bad laws. It is idle to expect that foreign capital can be had to replace that which has been lost, or that the people who remain here are any likelier than those who have left to find advantageous employment for their money. A state of things which discourages investments must be an unhealthy state of things, and unhealthy not merely for the capitalist, but for every class down to the field hand. A brand has been set upon California before all the world. It has been proclaimed that in this State a deliberate effort has been made to punish successful industry, to confiscate capital, to tax enterprise and thrift out of existence. No State, whatever its natural resources, can long survive so suicidal a policy. Such laws are in the nature of throttling bandages fastened about its throat, and they will kill it beyond resurrection if they are not loosened or removed. This is the problem before the Legislature. It has the destiny of the State in its hands. Whether this shall be a prosperous or a disastrous year depends far more upon its action than upon the amount of the rainfall or the area sown in wheat. There are thousands of enterprising and substantial men, whose business transactions, habits and affiliations attach them deeply to California, who are watching the Legislature anxiously, and who, despite their predilections, will follow the retiring movement of capital if nothing is done to counteract the fatuous programme of the framers of the Constitution. It is not therefore a juncture where honest and public-spirited men can afford to play the part of trimmers. No such concessions to demagogism, ignorance and communism can earn rewards capable of compensating for the deadly injury to the community certain to result from such palterings with the general interest. The situation is no doubt difficult. It is no easy matter to avoid the pit-falls which the Constitution abounds with, or to modify its harsh and mischievous features so as to deprive them of virulence. But, however arduous the undertaking, it is the only way by which the worst evils that ever befell a young and growing State can be averted, and this consideration ought to nerve legislators for the work before them.

THE UTE OUTRAGES.

The disclosure of the fact that the Utes outraged the female members of the Meeker family seems to account for the reluctance of the chief criminals to surrender themselves, and renders it somewhat surprising that the Commissioners should have entertained any hopes of such a surrender. The Indians no doubt anticipated the kind of sentiment which the knowledge of what they had done would evolve, and they believed that it was hardly worth while to surrender for the sake of being put to death. After all the talking that has been had over the matter it seems now that the army will have to settle it, and that if the hostile Utes are to be punished they must first be conquered.

A LAST WORD.

The San Francisco *Merchant* continues to accuse the RECORD-UNION of plagiarizing an article from its columns. We have already denied the soft impeachment in a mild way, and to the impudent and stupid pertinacity of the *Merchant* we shall now reply no further than by declaring that its statement in the premises is a flat falsehood.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE UTE INDIAN SITUATION.

Twelve of the Tribe, including Ouray and Jack, on Their Way East.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE AT NEW YORK.

Fearful Explosion in a Celluloid Manufactory at Newark, N. J.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Present Outlook in Regard to the Political Affair in Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The Unenviable Condition of King John of Abyssinia.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Ute Horror—The Terrible News Confirmed.

CHICAGO, January 5th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Ex-Governor Hunt, of Colorado, last night received a dispatch confirmatory of the story, already darkly hinted at, that the females captured by the Utes were outraged by their Indian captors. Governor Hunt said the reception of the dispatch made him sick at heart. He did not make it public last night because he did not want to antagonize the policy of Mr. Schurz. He said: "The publication of a story of that kind here would at once arouse a sentiment as hostile to the savages as that which exists in the State of Colorado. I do not believe it will be safe even to bring these wretches to Washington. If a relative of mine had suffered this unnamable indignity at the hands of one of these Indians I would shoot him down in the streets of this city."

ADVICE OF COMMISSIONER ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, January 5th. — Secretary Schurz to-day received the following:

ALAMOSA (Col.), January 4th. — Adams arrived last night. He advises that all the Indians be taken to Washington immediately on their arrival here.

HATCH, Commissioner.

UTES EN ROUTE EAST.

DENVER (Col.), January 5th.—A dispatch from Del Monte states that twelve Utes and an escort, on their way east, arrived at that point this afternoon, and will to-morrow reach Alamosa, the terminus of the railroad. They are objects of much curiosity, especially Ouray and Jack. All preserve a dogged silence, and receive the homage of the public crowds with stolidity and defiance.

The Situation in Maine.

AUGUSTA, January 5th.—About one-half of the members have arrived. The Republicans assert that they will have possession of both branches of the Legislature by Thursday night.

CONTEST GIVEN UP.

CHICAGO, January 5th. — The *Journal's* Washington special says: The *Post* to-day gives up the contest in Maine in behalf of the Democratic party, and advises complete submission. In speaking of the answers given by the Supreme Court to the questions propounded by Governor Garcelon, the *Post* says: The Governor would not have asked for this advice with a purpose to reject it. He can accept it not only without any reproach to his course hitherto, but in consistent pursuance of that course, and that he will obey the law in its changed interpretation. It is doubtful, however, whether it will be competent for the Governor and Council to resume the canvas and count in the persons who were counted out, but public opinion will demand that the Legislature shall perform the work of revision and make the composition of each house conform to the requirements of the principles or theories enunciated by the Judges at Bangor.

PILLSBURY WON'T HAVE IT.

AUGUSTA, January 5th.—Pillsbury is out in the *Standard* denouncing the opinion of the Court as partisan, and urging the counted-in members to stand up for their rights and not to be bulldozed.

THE OUTLOOK AT AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, January 5th.—The Governor and Council held no sessions for business to-day, but have been in consultation in regard to the course to be pursued. The guard is still maintained at the State House, with some 200 men in a room. Opposite the agricultural rooms there are sixty stand of arms stacked ready for immediate use. The eye of the guard is kept upon all entering, passing through or leaving the building. Although every train is bearing crowds into the city, there has been perfect order. The Mayor has 200 extra policemen on duty. Neither side has absolutely determined on a course which is not subject to radical amendment. This much may be said, however, that the Fusionists deem it all-important that they should have a quorum, and are resorting to all possible means to bring about the result. This afternoon a deputy was dispatched across the country to Farmington to endeavor to persuade Mr. Voter, who has publicly refused to accept a certificate, to attend the session to-morrow. Mr. Sprout, of Portland, in his own behalf and that of his colleague, will ask of the Governor and Council certificates as members of the Legislature under the decision of the Judges. Captain Goss, of Bath, and the Republican members-elect from five disfranchised cities, will ask for the same right. They claim that whatever may be done with the towns one of the cities is clear and unmistakable. Every Republican deprived of his seat is either here or will be here, and at the present moment but five Fusionists can be counted on who will stay away.

THE LATEST FROM THE PINE TREE STATE.

AUGUSTA, January 5th.—It is reported that telegrams have been received in large numbers from Democrats beyond the State urging submission to the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Major-General Chamberlain came to the city last evening, being summoned by the Governor.

Legislative caucuses will be held to-morrow evening.

The Republicans will probably nominate James A. Locke, of Cumberland, for President of the Senate, and George E. Weeks, of Augusta, for Speaker of the House. The Fusionists' prominent candidate for President is James R. Talbott, of Washington, and for Speaker Thomas M. Plaisted, of Lincoln.

The Republican members held a meeting for consultation this evening which was largely attended, and the feeling was confidently expressed that the verdict of the Court had made them masters of the situation, and that a sufficient number of those certificated but not elected will refuse to act to prevent a quorum assembling until the rightful members are admitted to their seats. A committee was appointed for a future line of action, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Order of Business, just appointed, are hereby instructed to call upon Governor Garcelon at the earliest practical moment, to insist that the armed men and munitions of war now in the State House shall be promptly removed, in order that a free Legislature of a free people may meet, as they always have met in the State of Maine, under the protection of law and not under the intimidation of force.

A petition will be presented to the Governor and Council to-morrow by the Portland Representatives-elect setting forth that they have not been summoned to attend the session of the Legislature.

Fire in New York—Loss of Life—Shocking Disaster.

NEW YORK, January 5th.—A fire broke out this morning in the basement of Turner Hotel, East Fourth street, occupied by Wm. Winkle as a ball-room, and when the flames were extinguished Wm. Geif, aged 10 years, Louis Schmidt, 30 years, Henry Gerweiler, 25 years, Teresa Erhard, 25 years, were found on the top floor dead. Winkle and his wife were badly burned and sent to the hospital. Annie Bauer received internal injuries by jumping from the fourth-story window, and was badly burned about the hands and face. The damage to the building and stock is about $12,000. The progress of the fire was so rapid that it was hardly five minutes after the first engine company arrived before the entire inside of the premises seemed to be alive with flame, the tongues of which ran up the wood-work with a speed which put to naught the first efforts of the firemen. The premises Nos. 66 and 68 were occupied by Turner Hall proper, and in the upper stories of No. 64 Wm. Winkle, the proprietor, resided with his family and several other parties. As soon as the firemen could reach the roof they cut holes in it and broke in a skylight, but the fire had already done its fearful work on the several victims. Surrounded as they were by the flames, and cut off from all access to safety below by the burning staircase, several persons sustained severe injuries by leaping from the highest stories in the building. One man, while crying frantically for aid to the firemen beneath, was all the while pushing a woman, who seemed to be resisting, from the fourth-story window. She finally leaped, and struck the ground on her feet with a sickening crash, breaking both legs and arms and almost crushing her to death. Of twelve or fifteen persons sleeping in No. 64, four were burned to death and five were injured. The little boy was burned to a crisp. The others were either dead when taken from the burning building or died before they reached the station-house. The actual cause of the fire is unknown. An examination showed a mass of debris in and around the winding stairway which emerged from the basement. Looking aloft from the lower hall showed that the flames had every possible advantage, and must have shot up from the burning basement staircase. All the persons known to have been in the building are accounted for. Crowds of people, mostly of German extraction, were around the burning building the entire forenoon.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—THE VICTIMS.

NEW YORK, January 5th.—Teresa Erhard never left her room. She was found burned to death. Her features were blackened almost beyond recognition.

Annie Bauer sprang from a window rather than die in the fire, and was found in the yard on the west side of the building. She was horribly burned, and with the injuries caused by her fall cannot live.

Rose, the last of the servants, sprang out also, and striking an arbor in the yard of No. 64 East Fourth street in her descent, broke both legs, both arms and received internal injuries.

William Geib, 10 years, was taken out on the roof of an adjoining building, and died before he could be placed in the ambulance.

William Winkle, 40 years, the lessee of the hall, was severely burned about the hands, face and arms.

Josephine Winkle, 40 years, wife of the lessee, face terribly disfigured with burns and body badly blistered; little chance of recovery.

Margaret Geib, aged 30, sister of Mrs. Winkle; face and feet severely burned.

There were no fire escapes attached to the building. It was not until the thumping of firemen's axes on the boards and tin over their heads echoed through the house that the men and women underneath were roused to learn their danger. Streams of water were now directed into the building, and the firemen's work began to tell; but their attention was demanded in another quarter. From elevated portions of the central part of the building shrieks of agony and shouts for help were heard, and the firemen cut through roof and sides till they gained an entrance to the garret, filled with smoke and charred by the flames that led up from rafter to rafter. Here in the rooms on the east side had slept George Muller, Ernest and Herman Ruhlhouse, Meyer and Henry Gerweiler and Louis Schmidt, waiters.

In the west side bed-rooms were Teresa Erhard, Annie Bauer and Rose, servant girls.

The floor was a sea of flames, in which the terrified men and women ran wildly about, gasping for air and shouting for help.

George Muller, Ernest and Herman Ruhlhouse made their way to the front and reached the roof more than half suffocated and burned here and there.

Louis Meyer sprang from a window into the yard below of No. 19 Third street, a distance of sixty feet or more, and was picked up nearly dead.

Louis Schmidt was found after the firemen ventured in, crouching in a corner, whence he had been unable to escape, dead and burned to a crisp.

Henry Gerweiler, unable to follow his more fortunate comrades to the front, jumped from a window into the yard of the Third-street House, and died from the effects of his leap.

Fearful Explosion—Three Men Killed and Two Others Fatally Injured.

NEWARK (N. J.), January 5th.—A fearful explosion took place this morning in the converting-room of the Celluloid Manufacturing Company, by which three men were instantly killed and two others so burned that they cannot survive.

The workmen were in their accustomed places, when from some unknown cause a mass of celluloid, which is a highly inflammable material, suddenly exploded, destroying the one-story brick building with all its contents. Wm. Fenter, aged 15 years, was killed, and his body when found in the ruins presented a ghastly spectacle. Under his body were the disfigured remains of Fred Styles, of Roselle, so charred that they were scarcely recognizable. John Yates, residence unknown, was also killed. Spencer Atwood died in ten minutes from concussion of the brain. Elmer Bogart and Fred. Price were fearfully burned and taken to the hospital. There is no hope of their recovery. Stephen W. Wade was severely but not dangerously injured. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $10,000; insured. The manager of the celluloid works says the explosion probably occurred from gas at a machine run by Fred. Styles, who was killed. The machine was used for mixing and grinding materials.

NEWARK, January 5th.—There it still another victim who cannot recover—Mr. Bloom, he having inhaled the flame.

Shooting Affray in the Black Hills.

DEADWOOD (D. T.), January 5th.—A man named Joe Coburn, aged about 25 years, lately employed in constructing the military telegraph line, entered the restaurant of Wm. Woolsey, at Fountain City, a few miles from Deadwood, this evening, and renewed an old quarrel by refusing to pay a bill. Coburn drew a revolver first but Woolsey fired, the ball entering Coburn's breast. He lies in a dying condition. It is believed that his home is in Michigan. Woolsey is under arrest.

Grant in the South.

CHICAGO, January 5th.—An *Inter-Ocean* Washington special says: Advices from South Carolina represent General Grant as having said to several citizens that he was agreeably surprised by his reception in the South, and spoke especially of the cordiality with which he had been received by ex-Confederates. It seems his little speech to ex-Confederates in California had gone before him, and very many through the Carolinas and Georgia took occasion to thank him for the liberal sentiments of his San Francisco speech. At Little Station, in Edgefield, South Carolina, as we learn from a letter received here, quite a crowd gathered around the rear car. Grant was on the platform carrying on a general conversation with the crowd upon unimportant subjects. Suddenly a burly Carolinian yelled out: "General, you are going to be our next President, are you not?" "Oh, no; I am not now in politics." Grant made inquiry of many Carolinians as to the condition of the Democratic party, and especially if there were indications of a split. It is reported that old rock-ribbed Democrats are entirely satisfied here on that question by stating that the Democracy of South Carolina was firmer than the eternal mountains.

ST. LOUIS, January 5th.—The statement that Secretary Schurz has obtained a controlling interest in the *Westlicke Post* of this city attracts considerable attention, because of the supposed indication afforded that the Secretary intends to remain a permanent factor in Missouri politics, and as also indicating St. Louis as the probable headquarters of the anti-Grant wing of the Republican party. There is an organized group here, headed by ex-Senator Henderson, opposed to Grant openly, and it is surmised that with the *Post* under Schurz absolute control, an effort will be made to combine the German-Republican influence with that of this group of politicians to control the Missouri delegation to the National Convention.

The Chinese Mission—John F. Swift Recommended to Succeed Minister Seward—The Mining Debris Question.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.—In view of the floating, but tolerably well-defined, rumors that Geo. F. Seward will shortly retire from the position of Minister to China, and wishing to take time by the forelock in regard to a matter of so much importance for the Pacific coast, Senator Booth and Representatives Davis, Page and Pacheco called upon President Hayes to-day, and jointly recommended that in the event of a vacancy it be filled by the appointment of John F. Swift, of San Francisco. They informed the President that Mr. Swift had not made any request for this recommendation, and that in fact they did not know whether he would accept the position if offered to him, but they voluntarily unanimously recommended his appointment as Minister to China, because they knew him to be able and upright, and because they believed, in common with all the people of the Pacific slope, that a Pacific coast man could conduct the diplomatic business connected with the Chinese question more understandingly than any Eastern man. They further assured the President that while Mr. Swift's appointment would be gratifying to the people of California and her neighboring States, it could not be considered objectionable by any one; but, by reason of his acknowledge high character, would afford a guarantee that any matter of negotiation intrusted to his charge by the National Administration would be treated both ably and fairly. The President listened attentively to these representations, and seemed to be impressed by them. He didn't say whether or not the expectations of Seward's early retirement are well founded, but after asking various questions, he promised to give the recommendations of the California delegation careful consideration, and thus the interview terminated.

Representative Page is preparing and will introduce in the House the first opportunity, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a Commission of army engineers to make a thorough examination of California rivers and report as to the effects of mining operations upon their navigation and upon agricultural lands along their borders, and also to report what remedy should be adopted for the admitted injuries of these kinds, and what action, if any, should be taken upon the debris question by the Federal Government.

Kearney on Parnell and Other Matters.

NEW YORK, January 5th.—Kearney visited Parnell last night, and subsequently said to a reporter: "I'm with him, heart and soul and body and blood. I believe he is an honest young man, and an earnest one, and I want to see the like of him, here and in Ireland, get out and declare themselves against every devilish kind of tyranny and every blackhearted pretense of doing right. These fellows that come into the world with silver spoons in their mouths and loll about on pillows all the days of their lives, without knowing what it is to strain a muscle, and then take to crunching with their heels men of body and heart that make the land, these fellows need to be boosted out, and people that can and will do the right thing should go to the front. Every man who has a head big enough to hope to make his way in the world, and who has arms stout enough to back it up, ought not to be laid out under the sole of a puppyish, donkeyish master. He ought to have a chance of doing whatever is in him, and have something to show for his lifetime. What can a man do in Ireland, no matter how he strives? No home to aim for himself; no land to call his own; the very grave he is thrown into is the property of a sluggish, dandyfied brute that breeds and thrives on his misfortunes. Bah! I am with Parnell, and he is no man who will not give him God's speed."

The Utah Governorship.

NEW YORK, January 5th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The President will probably decide early this week whether he will reappoint Governor Emery, of Utah, or send some one else in his place. The Legislature of Utah Territory meets in its regular biennial session on the 11th of this month, and if Emery is to be Governor of Utah for four years longer, he ought to be back and at his post at that time. Emery's administration was satisfactory to the Grant, and has been so to the present Administration.

NEW YORK, January 5th.—A *Tribune* Washington special says: Governor Emery brings with him a complete answer to the assertion that the Gentiles lack confidence in him, and that he lacks courage to act fearlessly and promptly in an emergency. In letters and petitions which he will present to the President, at least nine-tenths of the Gentile citizens of Utah of any prominence or influence, and representatives of a much larger proportion of Gentile capital invested there, have signed petitions, or have written letters to the President asking for his retention.

Crooked Penitentiary Agent.

RICHMOND (Va.), January 5th.—An investigation into the accounts of N. C. Taliaferro, the retiring General Agent and Storekeeper of the Penitentiary, brought to light a shortage of $15,000 to $20,000. Taliaferro acknowledges the shortage, but says it will be made good by his sureties. He says he does not know how to account for it, except from the fact that he was engaged in a commission business as well as being agent of the Penitentiary, and that the affairs of both concerns became mixed.

Fall of an Overloaded Floor.

SYRACUSE, January 5th.—The fifth floor of one section of the Greenway Brewery Company's immense building gave way this morning, and in its fall carried down all the other floors. A man on the upper floor and also one on the lower floor were injured, but not seriously. Seven hundred bushels of corn and wheat, 170 bales of hops, about 5,000 bushels of Canada malt and 2,000 bushels of malt dust was precipitated into Onondaga creek, and much was washed away. The loss is about $20,000. The upper floor had heretofore carried double the weight which broke it down.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 5th.—Through passengers on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 9th, are: Mrs. Holmes and child, San Diego; George A. Crocker and wife, Watertoo, Ill.; S. F. Gashwiler, San Francisco; Eugene Hartley, Columbus, O.; Henry W. Montgomery, Baltimore; Randall McCarthy, Washington; James H. Conners, Albany, N. Y.; Alex. Cramer, Philadelphia; Albert Croxton, Milwaukee.

Twenty-one through emigrants left on Saturday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento January 11th, and eight last night, to arrive January 12th.

The "Legal Tender Case"—Motion Denied.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.—Chief Justice Waite announced this afternoon the decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the motion recently made by Senator Edmunds to advance the case of Augustus D. Juillard against Thomas S. Greenman, generally known as "the legal tender case," which now stands No. 779 on the calendar. The motion was denied. The Chief Justice said the Court would refuse to grant all motions to advance cases involving important constitutional questions so long as they could not be heard before a full bench.

Startling Discovery at St. Louis.

CHICAGO, January 5th.—A St. Louis dispatch says: Near the relay depot at East St. Louis, where there are marshes and ditches almost without number, the police think they have discovered evidence which establishes the existence of a gang of murderers, and to a certain extent solves the mystery surrounding the disappearance of several well-known men. Judge Mayo, of Olney, was last seen at this place on board of an outgoing train, and since that time no less than a dozen other travelers have vanished in the same remarkable manner in the vicinity. The theory of the detectives is that passengers landing from night trains on the platform were knocked senseless or killed, robbed and buried in the swamp at leisure. A thorough investigation will be made.

Bank Cashier Arrested.

SARATOGA, January 5th.—Stephen H. Richards, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, which failed December 13, 1878, was arrested this afternoon, charged with embezzling the funds of the bank; also with perjury in swearing to the reports to the Controller of the Currency. He gave bail.

Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.—A decision was made by the Supreme Court to-day in the case of Cyprian Clamorgan, of Missouri, who claims, under an old Spanish grant, land variously estimated in extent as 94,000 to 1,800,000 acres. The decision is that Clamorgan's claim cannot be sustained.

Speakership of the New York Assembly.

ALBANY, January 5th.—The Republican Assembly caucus has unanimously nominated General Geo. H. Sharpe for Speaker. The Democratic Assembly caucus nominated John Sharley for Speaker.

Adoption Postponed.

NEW YORK, January 5th.—As it has been found inexpedient to inaugurate the central system at the Produce Exchange, the Board of Managers this morning resolved to recommend the postponement of the adoption of the system until such time as the necessary national and State legislation can be obtained to put it in force, and the principal commercial exchanges agree upon a time for its simultaneous adoption.]

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, January 5th.—Silver bars, 113½; coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling; money, 6; Governments quiet; stocks closed firm; Quicksilver, 20; Pacific Mail, 36⅝; Mariposa, 2½; Wells, Fargo, 104½; New York Central, 129⅛; Erie; 42⅜; Panama, 17; Union Pacific, 82½; bonds, 108½; Central Pacific, 108½; Sutro, 4; Leadville, 3¾; Caribou, 4⅛.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

PENSACOLA, January 5th. — The steamer Fisher, a mail boat between Pensacola and Freeport, exploded to-day, killing Captain Watson and one other, and mortally scalding the engineer.

Penalty Paid.

RICHMOND, December 5th.—Information is received from Amherst Court-house of the lynching of a negro named Columbus Miles last Saturday, on a charge of outraging a white woman. Forty armed citizens took him from the Sheriff and hanged him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Afghanistan Advices.

LONDON, January 5th.—The *Times* says: In the eyes of the Afghan people Abdul Rhaman Khan, the pretender to the throne of Afghanistan, counts for little; but in Turkistan, from Balks to Badakshan, his influence is considerable. He could doubtless collect a considerable force there, and probably establish his authority temporarily in Afghan Turkistan. The first step has already been taken in such an enterprise by the success of his wife's near relative, Mir Baba, who has ousted Shere Ali's nominee from Faizabad, and is now the de facto ruler of Badakshan. It is morally certain that Abdul Rhaman will join with him. In this fact lies Abdul Rhaman's importance, and his value in Russia depends upon the same circumstance. More than that, the man who can without foreign aid firmly establish his power in any one portion of Afghanistan is the one who must be taken into serious account, for his influence must be considerable in other portions of the State. He might even aspire to play the part of a national champion. With Abdul Rhaman in possession of Balk and his close ally Enslollea at Faizabad, there would be little peace of mind for any Chief of Cabul, even though he should be under the shadow of British protection.

A dispatch from Candahar says: The leader of the Herat troops escaped, after their defeat, to Gorian, near the Persian frontier, where he is collecting a force to attack the Cabulese, who are virtually besieged in Herat. The country people attack them whenever they venture out in small parties. Fifty troopers who had gone out foraging were all killed by villagers.

Affairs in Abyssinia and Egypt.

CAIRO, January 5th.—At the interview with the Khedive of Egypt, mentioned on the 3d instant, Gordon Pasha said the King of Abyssinia hated and was hated by all who came in contact with him. Abyssinia, he said, was surrounded on all sides by discontented tribes and rulers. To the eastward, King Menelick, of Shoa, was sullenly opposing King John, but was afraid to show overt hostility. To the south, Rasadall was in almost open rebellion, and in other quarters six or more chiefs were in actual revolt. Placed in this position, Abyssinia could not attack Egypt. If the Khedive would supply the malcontent tribes with arms, the second son of the late King Theodore would soon be placed on his father's throne. King John now regretted his exorbitant demands. Gordon Pasha stated that he should soon quit Egypt for good, and declared that it would be advantageous for the country that a ruler really interested in its welfare should directly control the affairs himself.

The report that Ismael Yabub Pasha has been appointed Governor-General of Soudon is untrue. The administration of that province will probably be divided into three branches, as before. The slave trade in Soudon has entirely ceased.

Disturbance in Galway, Ireland.

DUBLIN, January 5th.—A very serious affray occurred on Friday between the Constabulary and Galway peasants, during which the police fired upon the people, but nobody was injured. Galway county is in a very disturbed condition. Two hundred extra policemen have been drafted there.

The French Flood.

PARIS, January 5th.—The stone bridge of the Invalides has been destroyed by flooding, wreckage and ice. Considerable damage has been done in the provinces around Nancy. Four hundred and fifty villagers were driven from their homes.

PARIS, January 5th.—Enormous quantities of wreckage are coming along the Seine. Many swimming-baths and a number of barges have been crushed to atoms.

Inundation in Ontario.

GOODRICH, January 5th.—The heavy rains of the past few days caused the Maitland river to overflow, destroying a vast amount of mills and other property.

The English Crop Failure.

LONDON, January 5th.—The *Mark Lane Express'* annual crop returns from 441 correspondents, representing every county in England, fully confirm the worst accounts regarding the serious failure of the crops.

Relief Refused.

TORONTO, January 5th.—The citizens voted —2,179 to 232—against a grant of $10,000 for relief for Ireland.

A Sad Affair.

HALIFAX, January 5th.—On Saturday night Robert Fraser retired in his usual health. His wife, on awaking yesterday morning, found him lying dead beside her. The shock had such an effect on her that she died this morning.

The Peruvian Dictatorship.

NEW YORK, January 5th.—A prominent house in the Peruvian trade to-day received a dispatch from Lima confirming the report of Pierola's dictatorship, and briefly asserting that the effect has been to render the army more confident and the general feeling more hopeful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The famine in the province of Silesia is very severe. The people are selling their children for food.

The Jenks Manufacturing Company's braid mill at South Carver, Mass., was burned to-day. Loss, $60,000 to $70,000; insurance, $40,000.

The funeral of Count Joannes took place yesterday in New York from "the Little Church Around the Corner," the expenses being borne by Lester Wallack and Theodore Moss. Avenia Fairbanks, the Count's pupil, her father and mother, were the chief mourners.

The specie importations at New York for the week ending on the 2d were $407,997. The weekly returns make a total of $84,260,495 for the entire year 1879, against $19,150,972 officially reported for 1878. Taking into account the specie imported and the products of the mines, there is in the country probably fully $120,000,000 more coin than a year ago.