RECORD-UNION.

.....JANUARY 12, 1880.

...o office of the Daily RECORD-UNION ...ON is at 208 Montgomery street.

...EWS OF THE MORNING.

...w York Saturday Government bonds were ...at 104 for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; ...r 4½s; sterling, $4 82½@4 85; silver bars, silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

...ER in London Saturday, 52¾; consols, ...6; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106½; 4s, 4½s, 110½.

...N San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; ...rade dollars, 95 buying; 96½ selling; Mexican dol-96 buying, 96½ selling.

Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 10s ...is 6d for average California white, and 11s 10d for club.

...stocks were in good demand in San Saturday morning, and prices were ...icularly for the north-end stocks. ...rose $1 50, Union Consolidated $4, ...lcher $1 37½, and other Comstock ...cents to 75 cents. Belcher was ...,000 shares changing hands at ...

...illed at Phœnix, A. T., Saturrest.

...route to Washington passed ...day.

...ublisher, died at New York ...

...spoke at the Greenback Con-...ington, Friday.

...ion of the National Greenback Labor ...eld in Chicago June 9th.

...dressed a meeting in New York Fri-...alf of the sufferers in Ireland.

...l attempt was made in New York ...b the grave of Count Jonnes.

...a meeting in Philadelphia Sat-...

...e in London Saturday to as-...the Halton Garden Italian ...progress among the miners ...re, France.

...nant General Skobeloff, Rus-...tor General of Cavalry, is announced.

...YED laborers at Cork, Ireland, plundered ...ad shops Saturday.

...Galway, Ireland, process-serving is be-...resisted.

...AM BUDD, the eminent London physi-...d.

...illages in Austria have been inundated.

...ge of General Garibaldi has been an-...

...cine, Wis.

...nawha valley, W. Va., the miners are in ...ndering upon insurrection.

BLAINE pronounces the charges that he was implicated in the bribery cases in Maine as unqualified calumny.

THE laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple was celebrated Saturday at Oakland.

BISMARCK is said to be lying at the point of death.

THE beautiful weather on the Pacific coast yesterday enabled the people to obtain a good view of the eclipse.

THE Ward Presidents of San Francisco have refused to demand the resignation of Wm. F. White as Commissioner to condemn Lake Merced.

T. B. SCRUGGS committed suicide in San Francisco yesterday.

THE St. Louis shoemakers demand an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages.

THE Mississippi Democrats are still unable to select a successor to Senator Bruce.

WALLACE R. WHITE, charged with bribery in the Maine business, emphatically denies the whole story.

MUCH sickness prevails among the British troops in Afghanistan, principally pneumonia.

THE Ute delegation arrived at Washington yesterday.

A CHANGE in the Russian police system is proposed at St. Petersburg.

THE only unofficial newspaper in all Russia has been suppressed.

A SERIOUS explosion of powder occurred yesterday at Weston, Ind.

SINCE the 8th instant the fighting between the Albanians and Montenegrins has been incessant.

IN the Assembly, on Saturday, the first bill of the session was passed—an Act repealing the so-called "Rogers Act," in regard to Water Commissioners. There was a long debate, but only one vote against the bill.

THE WALKING WOMEN.

...x-days' walking-match of women ...o an end last night. It was won by ...r creature who appeared fitter for a ...al than a triumph, and every one of ...women who had entered earnestly into ...contest was completely worn out. ...se walking-matches are amusing for ...spectators, but they are likely to be ...strous to the women who engage in ...n. Even strong men have often been ...pled for life by the prolonged strain ...ident to such struggles, but men are ...itted by nature to endure infinitely more ...sustained labor of this kind than women. There are physiological facts which make ...t perfectly certain that no woman can undertake a long walking-match without running the risk of complete physical collapse, and permanent and hopeless disablement. They must make their account with laying the foundation for diseases which will render their lives wretched as long as they endure, and which, if they are young, will prevent them from fulfilling the functions to which their sex is ordained. Whether it is worth while for the chance of winning a few hundred dollars to encounter such dangers, is for the women themselves to determine; but at least they ought to know that they are putting their health and their capacity for enjoying life, at stake. We confess, moreover, that the degree of pleasure derived from witnessing one of these matches seems dubious to us. For in the painful and laborious progress of the competitors, in their pitiful, crippled steps, and drawn and haggard faces, and dull, monotonous persistence, there are few elements of the agreeable. There is only one possible way of regarding them after a little, and that is the way in which one regards horse races. It is a trial of endurance, and the creatures engaged in it can only be pitted against one another in a cruel way. In fact, the amusement is distinctly brutalizing to the spectators, and injurious to the performers, and while it is no doubt useless to expect that it will be abandoned until the pedestrian craze dies out, it is open to rational people to hope that the craze may die out speedily.

BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.

The latest reports concerning the state of Bismarck's health are alarming. It is stated that his life is in imminent danger, and the fact that all the members of his family have been summoned in haste to Varzin, seems to confirm this statement. The strain that has been laid upon Bismarck for many years has been very great, and though he possessed an iron constitution, his enormous appetite for work, and the terrible responsibility devolved upon him, must have impaired his vital resources. His death at this juncture would be most unfortunate, both for Germany and Europe. It would almost certainly stimulate to increased activity every element and influence he has kept in check. The situation as regards both Russia and France, would at once become critical. Socialism would rear its head anew. The enemies of the Empire, who are many, would be encouraged to attack the foundations of the still imperfectly cemented structure. There is no man in Germany capable of filling Bismarck's place. Without him the Emperor would be a cipher. He could not die at a worse time than the present, in short, and yet it is clear that even at the best he cannot live long, and that the clouds are gathering more darkly over Europe every year. The great standing armies of the continent are sufficient to necessitate war, and it will come, on a more colossal scale than ever, before long.

THE INCREASE IN RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

Those whose only purpose is to create prejudice against the railroads of this State have hastened to utilize the advance in freight rates which took effect on the 1st instant, and have represented the measure as being simply a manifestation of greed on the part of the corporations. The truth, however, is that this advance has been necessitated by the hostile legislation directed against the railroads, and that the public may thank the demagogues and anti-railroad bigots for it. It is necessary that the actual facts in the case should be made known, for it is only thus that the people can be brought to realize the mischievous and suicidal character of the legislation established by the new Constitution. Section 20, Article XII., of that instrument provides that "whenever a railroad corporation shall, for the "purpose of competing with any "common carrier, lower its rates "for transportation of passengers or freights "from one point to another, such reduced "rates shall not be again raised or increased from such standard without the "consent of the governmental authority "in which shall be vested the power to "regulate fares and freights." Under this provision it would have been necessary for the railroads to accept for all time whatever rates the sharpest temporary competition might have compelled them to take on the 1st of January. It frequently happens when transportation is free from legislative fetters that the natural course of business warrants the fixing of competitive rates at a standard which it would be ruinous to establish as a permanence. As, however, the Constitution decreed that whatever competitive rates were in force on the 1st of January should continue to be the standard indefinitely, and as in many cases this would have obliged the roads to do business at a loss, or would have prevented them from reaping in the future the legitimate profits arising from increase of traffic, they had no alternative but to protect themselves against injury by putting all their rates at a figure which afforded a reasonable return. Be it observed that the Constitution takes the power of fixing their own rates entirely out of their hands, after January the first. From that time forward they are debarred from raising the rates anywhere between competitive points, and it is perfectly apparent that though the Constitution gives the Railroad Commissioners the power to authorize the raising of rates, the corporations cannot rely in any way upon this, since the Commissioners are practically estopped by the very nature of their functions and by their relations to the people, from consenting to such measures. The framers of the new Constitution undertook to supersede the owners and managers of the railroads in the control of those properties. They interfered in the most arbitrary and autocratic manner with the natural course of business operations, and the recent increase in freights is one of the first consequences of their policy. There can be no question that freight rates would have continued to be governed by those natural laws which tend constantly toward the reduction of such charges, had not this and other ill-advised assaults been made upon the transportation business.

It is unfortunately the case that few people are accustomed to trace cause and effect with any care or thoroughness. If they did there would have been no disposition in any quarter to regard the Constitutional provisions concerning railroads with approval, nor would the recent validation of the Thurman Act by the Supreme Court have been viewed in any other light than as a calamity to the people of California. For that Act compels the Central Pacific Company to take from its earnings $1,250,000 a year for the payment of a debt which is not due for twenty years. Now the Thurman Act is a direct and heavy impost upon the company, and forces a large reduction of its available funds. A railroad has but one source of revenue, and that is the public. When, therefore, the Central Pacific is compelled thus to pay its debts before they are due, it is driven to increase its charges, to the end that it may be enabled to earn the money extorted from it in defiance of the express provisions of the contract between the company and the United States. If that contract had been honorably maintained by the Government, it is certain that the natural growth of commerce would have enabled the company to meet its obligations at their maturity without in the meantime putting any pressure upon its customers. But as the case stands it is perfectly clear that the extra money must be earned, and experience proves that it cannot be earned without increasing the rates of transportation. The railroad is here between two fires. Congress compels it to pay $1,250,000 a year into a sinking fund; and California demands that it shall reduce instead of raising its rates of freight and fare. Evidently the company cannot serve two masters, and as evidently it must obey Congress, whose action has received the indorsement of the Court of last resort. The Supreme Court decision on the Thurman Act had the effect of removing the Central Pacific from the jurisdiction of the State. This important fact we have already shown at length, and now the first practical results of the usurpation are beginning to make themselves felt. When the Court decided that the company must pay this money, it really decided that the people of California must pay the greater part of it. It is vain for this public to imagine that it can traverse the decrees of Congress and the rulings of the Supreme Court. The Thurman Act must be obeyed, and in order to obey it the desire of California for still further reductions in transportation rates must be ignored.

Between the new Constitution and the Thurman Act, the recent increase of freights has been forced upon the railroads of this State. As regards the Central Pacific there is no reason to believe that State jurisdiction will prove effectual to compel any reduction in rates, for, as we have shown, Congress has usurped the sovereignty over that road completely. As regards the branch lines which are not affected by Congressional interference, the present indication is that shippers will have to take their choice between paying increased rates between competitive points, or resorting to other modes of carriage. For it ought to be plain to all by this time that the new Constitution has destroyed competition. It has prohibited railroads from competing with river or ocean carriage. Sections 20 and 21, Article XII., have this effect. The railroads cannot help themselves. They must be content with way business, unless shippers are willing to pay the higher rates which have become unavoidable, in consideration of the saving in time. It is both ridiculous and useless to denounce the railroads for the increase of rates, however. They are acting under coercion, and not at all to please themselves. What is now happening is merely a new illustration of what always happens when ignorant, malignant and perverse people undertake to regulate matters which they do not understand, and especially when they undertake to blead interests which derive all their revenues from the people. We do not know that there are any present means of relief. If Congress repealed the Thurman Act, and if the people of California amended the Constitution by striking out the mischievous clauses which seek to regulate commercial transactions in arbitrary ways, it would no doubt be possible for the corporations to return to their normal habits, and to consult the interests of their customers, as all sensible business men invariably do when let alone. As these remedies are not easily applied, however, the probability is that the public will have to learn the lesson now set before them, at disagreeable length, and that they will have ample opportunity to form a correct estimate of the trustworthiness and wisdom of the demagogues and blatherskites who brought these embarrassments about.

THE MAINE METAMORPHOSIS.

While the eyes of the country have been fixed upon Maine, that staid and sober State has undergone a metamorphosis. It has within a few days lost its long-cherished republican form of government, and has fallen under a military dictatorship. At this moment it has neither a Governor nor a Legislature, but General Chamberlain, the commander of the State militia, has read himself into commission as acting Governor, and the State is practically in his hands. This shows how easy it is for a State to take all the steps which lead to Mexicanization when once the first step has been taken. Governor Garcelon overthrew republican institutions when he and his Council undertook to disfranchise the people and to put in office a Legislature which had not been elected. From the moment that outrage was perpetrated everything else in the direction of anarchy became possible. There were no longer any checks or balances. The governmental machine was broken, and such parts of it as continued to act only made the confusion worse confounded. At present nobody knows how the muddle will end. The attempts of the Fusionists to cast suspicion of bribery upon Blaine are puerile. It is no doubt possible that some fool may have attempted to use improper methods, but it is perfectly clear that nobody but a fool would have thought of paying Fusionists to resign, when they were making the Republican game by carrying out their programme. Of course the talk of bribery is a weak invention of the enemy to divert attention from the untenability of the Fusion position. But citizens of the republic everywhere must be anxious, not that the Republicans should succeed through force or by illegitimate ways, but that they should gain their ends lawfully and constitutionally. If they cannot do that, it matters little whether they or their opponents hold the fort, for the defeat and disgrace of republican government will in that event be complete. It is to be hoped that the present military dictatorship will quietly give place to more orthodox arrangements, for just now the resemblance between Maine and Louisiana is so disagreeably close that the spectator has to rub his eyes before he can distinguish between them. And when such things were done in Louisiana everybody at the North observed that this was due to defective civilization.

EXPRESSION

Of the Pacific Coast Press on Current Topics.

WELLS.—The Carson *Tribune* calls upon Congressman Daggett to secure, if possible, a part of the proposed appropriation for artesian wells for Nevada.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—The Virginia *Enterprise* complains bitterly that the country has done nothing for Nevada—built no public buildings, save only the Mint; no artesian wells on the desert; no reclamation of lands.

JOYFUL.—Thus the Los Angeles *Express:* Business will resume its wonted activity; money will be easy and plentiful; the farmer and stockman will thrive, and from their prosperity all other pursuits will receive a healthy impulse.

DIVIDE.—The Colton *Semi-Tropic* cries loudly for a division of the State, and says the southern part of the State has been snubbed long enough. It insists that Southern California has been trampled upon and called bad names.

THE HOPE.—The San Mateo *Gazette* says of the Legislature: Let us sincerely hope that this new body of men will have wisdom to do the great work before them, and that their legislation will be wholesome, liberal, just and conservative.

WISE LEGISLATION.—Los Angeles *Herald:* It is well, while the adoption of the new Constitution is being celebrated with pealing cannon, to bear in mind the fact that much good and wise legislation is needed to make our new organic law an unmixed blessing.

NO RIGHT.—The Trinity *Journal* says: No Republican who supports the *Chronicle* has any right to complain at the National Committee for supporting Gorham. We believe in Republicans running the Republican machine, and not bolters or renegades.

EXTRA SESSION.—Already it is reported that an extra session of the Legislature will be needed. It seems quite certain that the legislation necessary to bring the new Constitution into effect, to interpret its obscure provisions and to reconcile its contradictions, cannot be perfected in one hundred days.—[San Jose Mercury.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—We would really like to see some man of sense come forward with reasonable reasons why women should not vote. It would be refreshing. Will any man have the impudence to say that his mother, wife or sister is not as intelligent as he is? Will he dare to say that she is not (as a rule) much more honest, more moral, more decent in every way than he is? Will he say that she would vote for a drunkard, a gambler or a debauchee, as he does? Will he pretend that she is not as much interested in good laws, administered by clean men, as a man is?—[Ventura Free Press.

THE CLARKSVILLE GUN CLUB.—This new club at Clarksville, El Dorado county, had a practice glass-ball shoot on the 4th, and send, through G. S. Tong, the score to the RECORD-UNION. The practice was at ten balls. It shows a good record for short practice, and it is evident it would not do to stand in front of the Clarksville boys' guns. F. Wright, 8; G. Carsten, 6; A. Morrison, 8; G. Zentgraff, 6; A. Johnson, 4; E. Wright, 5; R. Barton, 1; Ch. Lyons, 9; T. Carston, 7; W. Fitch, 1; F. Barton, 6.

COMPLETE REPORTS.—The SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION publishes a complete shorthand report of the proceedings of the Legislature—the only newspaper which does so. Persons who want to keep their eye on the doings and sayings of the law-givers can most conveniently and cheaply do so by taking the paper named, which also has the Associated Press dispatches, and editorials which discuss with ability every question of the day.—[Napa Register.

THERE have been more cures of seminal weakness, nervous debility and paralysis made by the wonderful English remedy, Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative, than by all other remedies combined. Why will you suffer? Send to A. E. Mintie, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, for the Restorative, and be cured. Price, $3 per bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Try a bottle.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Minister Kasson and the Chotteau Commercial Treaty.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

The Senatorial Fight in Mississippi Still Undecided.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Sickness Among the British Troops in Afghanistan

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Capital Notes, from our Own Correspondent.

THE CHOTTEAU COMMERCIAL TREATY PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.—Among the letters on file in the State Department which will be included in the forthcoming annual volume of "Diplomatic Correspondence," is one from Minister Kasson, in which, under date of Vienna, May 3, 1879, he writes to Secretary Evarts an account of a long conversation between himself and the French Embassador to Austria, Monsieur de Bort, concerning the questions involved in the Chotteau Commercial Treaty project. The conversation was unofficial but, Kasson's high standing and long experience as a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives gives uncommon value to his expressed opinions on this subject, and as the Chotteau scheme distinctively threatens the California wine-producing business, an abstract of the conversation will be found very interesting for the Pacific coast. Minister Kasson reports that Monsieur De Bort opened the conversation by inquiries respecting the success of the voluntary French effort, still continuing, to secure a commercial treaty between the United States and France, by which mutual special tariff concessions should be secured. Kasson then continues: "Supposing at the time that it was a chance topic of conversation, I spoke fully of what I believed to be the sentiments of my countrymen and of my personal opinions on the subject, but in no way attempted to express the opinion of my Government; nor did I at first imagine that he must be expressing the views or displaying the arguments of his own; but the information which I have since received renders it probable that he was sounding my opinions with a view to ascertain (officially) the chances, so far as my declaration would indicate them, of including the United States within the sphere of the system of tariffs by a bargain. It seems proper, therefore, that I should communicate to you a summary of the conversation, as it was conducted in the French language. I will only give the general purport. Referring, as I believed, to the Chotteau proposition, he inquired touching the probable issue of that scheme to establish a special tariff exclusively applicable to the commerce between the two countries. I answered bluntly that it would not succeed. In the course of the interview he elicited from me the following reasons for that opinion: First, that it had been a traditional policy of my country to treat all nations with equal fairness, giving preference to none, applying the 'most favored nation' rule, and levying duties upon merchandise itself, not upon the place of its production; second, that it had long been the dominant policy in the United States to keep the legislative discretion unbound, and free to change commercial duties according to the interior circumstances of the country; third, that the United States, at the beginning, were largely dependent for manufactures upon foreign countries, and desired to be delivered from this dependence by producing at home all of the articles of competition to which our soil, climate and conditions were adaptable, and to this end had protected incipient industries by tariffs, in the hope that with a limited protection they would later grow strong enough for independence—a result which had already in various manufactures been attained—and for this object, also, they kept themselves free from conflicting engagements to other nations; fourth, that a most important and permanent object of the tariff policy of the United States was the revenue to be derived as largely as possible from luxuries; and in this respect, also, they preferred to be free from embarrassing engagement. Naturally he objected to a protective system, that it tended to increase the cost to the consumer, to which I also naturally replied that while that seemed to be its first effect, we observed its ultimate to be that successful home manufacture produced domestic rivalry and competition, which fully replaced for the consumer the lost benefit of foreign competition, of which Bessemer steel had furnished a remarkable example. He also objected to our high duties on wines and silks. I answered that these were regarded as luxuries, which should contribute largely to the revenue. I added that the consumption of French wines was not so much affected by the duty as he might believe, inasmuch as they were chiefly drank by the wealthier people, who would have them equally with or without the duty. Toward the close of our conversation he spoke of the possibility of France (he may have included other countries) imposing high duties on our breadstuffs, provision, etc., in compensation (or retaliation) for the high American duties on French importations. To this I announced that if France imposed duties, not for the interest of her own people, but against the interest of another people, that would be initiative of a war of tariff, which might be carried to any extent. That was always possible, and its result was not before seen. Its first manifest effect, however, would be to enhance the cost of the necessaries of life to Frenchmen themselves. The general tenor of the views I expressed to him, founded upon our tariff history, was that it would too much hamper our freedom of action in respect to both revenue and protection, and too much involve us in difficulties with our friendly nations should we establish with one of them an exceptional treaty, granting exceptional tariff favors." In concluding his dispatch Minister Kasson expresses the belief that efforts are likely to be made in some parts of Europe to apply a retaliatory tariff, with a view to drive us into the system of special commercial treaties, but he adds: "It is our good fortune to produce and export leading staples which Europe must have to sustain her own industries, and she cannot carry very far a system of taxing the raw fibers of her own prosperity or the bread and meat on which her workmen live."

KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION.

Representative Berry will to-morrow introduce a bill to abolish the Klamath Indian reservation in California. The bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to cause the whole of the reservation to be surveyed and opened up immediately for disposal under the homestead, pre-emption and mining laws. Actual settlers are to be allowed to date back their application for homestead and pre-emption to their respective periods of occupancy, but their claims must be made to conform to the Government rectangular surveys, and be limited by all other requirements of the existing law.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS,

Who has been seriously ill for about a fortnight with a complication of pneumonia and malarial symptoms, is now improving, and his physicians say his recovery is only a question of judicious treatment and continued good nursing. Mental strain, caused by overwork in connection with some important cases before the Supreme Court, great aggravated his illness.

Full Text of Fernando Wood's Funding Bill.

Following is the full text of the funding bill which Representative Fernando Wood will introduce into the House to-morrow, and move to have it referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 per centum per annum, which may hereafter become redeemable, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange, directly at par, bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, except as otherwise provided in Section 5 of this act, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after 50 years from the date of their issue; but in all other respects, like those authorized by the Act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and the Acts amendatory thereto, for any bonds of the United States outstanding and uncalled, bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 per centum per annum, and in any such exchange the interest may be allowed on bonds so redeemed for a period of not less than one month nor more than three months, and whenever any of the bonds so redeemed, bearing interest at 5 or 6 per centum per annum, the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to holders, in lieu of the interest provided for above, the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of their maturity interest on three and one-half per centum bonds for a like period; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed into an authority to increase the public debt.

Section 2. Authority to issue bonds to the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act is hereby granted.

Section 3. Said Secretary is hereby directed to invest the money in the Treasury from time to time, in excess of twenty five per cent. of the outstanding legal tender notes in the purchase of maturing six and five per cent. bonds from the lowest bidder, after due public advertisement, at the rate of not less than $10,000,000 in each month, until the whole of said excess over twenty-five per cent. shall be invested; provided, however, that said five per cent. and six per cent bonds can be bought at a price at which they will yield not less than three and one quarter per cent. interest for their unexpired term; but no more than $10,000,000 par value of said maturing bonds shall be purchased in any one month; and all bonds so purchased shall cease to bear interest, and shall be cancelled.

Section 4. The Act approved February 26, 1870, authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit, is hereby amended so as to continue and limit the amount of certificates to be used to $50,000,000 to be outstanding at any one time, and fixing the rate of interest to be allowed thereon at one-half of one per cent per annum for one year, after which the interest shall cease, and said certificates shall be convertible, at the option of the holders, when presented in sums of $50, or the multiple thereof, into coupon or registered bonds authorized by this Act; and whenever any of said certificates shall be converted into bonds, the same shall be cancelled and destroyed. The Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue certificates in the place of those so converted, up to the limit of $50,000,000, until the aggregate amount of bonds authorized by this Act, and of said certificates combined then outstanding, shall equal the amount of bonds hereby authorized. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to form a combination by which to procure said certificates of deposit authorized under this Act, for the purposes of sale to others, or for acting as agents of others, and any person so offending shall be liable to conviction, to be fined $1,000, or imprisonment not to exceed one year. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make suitable regulations in compliance with this Act, providing that the expense for disposing of the certificates and bonds authorized to be issued shall not exceed one-quarter of one per centum.

Section 5. From and after the passage of this Act the only bonds receivable as security for National Bank circulation shall be the bonds herein authorized.

Section 6. This Act shall be known as "The Funding Act of 1880," and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Annual Report of the National Board of Health.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.—The annual report of the National Board of Health, containing an account of the operations of the past year, will probably be transmitted to Congress to-morrow. It is the opinion of the Board that if during the past winter, at all points where fever has prevailed during the past summer, care be taken to obtain thorough ventilation and exposure to the cold of all houses and inclosed spaces, and all bedding, clothing etc., and if local sanitarianism be vigorously and properly carried out, there will be little danger of an epidemic of yellow fever next year from the causes now existing in the country. It is believed that inspection stations for steamboats should be established on the Mississippi river at New Orleans, Vicksburg, just below Memphis, and Cairo, at which all boats should be examined by competent inspectors and a certificate as to the sanitary condition of the boat given. The cost of establishing these stations is estimated at $35,000. The expenditures of the Board from the date of organization to December 31st, 1879, were $154,000. The estimate for defraying the future expenses of the Board was submitted as follows: January 1st, 1880, to June 30th, 1880, $284,330; from July 1st, 1880, to June 30th, 1881, $202,060. It is also advised that an appropriation of about $10,000 be made to hold in reserve for the emergency of the recurrence of such expenditures as those of 1879, and to be used solely for the purpose of inland quarantine in case of such an outbreak.

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.—The following postal changes for the Pacific coast were made last week: Offices established—Elirio, San Diego county, Cal., W. W. Vansdarle, Postmaster; Wilson, Trinity county, Cal., Oscar F. Hinton, Postmaster; Baury, Lander county, Nev., Edward L. Bailey, Postmaster; Leichville, Wilmin county, W. T., Wm. Morand, Postmaster; Waldron, San Juan county, W. T., George Dingman, Postmaster; Morehouse, Umatilla county, Or., Thomas L. Morehouse, Postmaster. Offices discontinued—Bethanay, San Joaquin county, Cal.; San Pasqual, San Diego county, Cal.; Highland Springs, Lake county, Cal. Postmasters appointed—Mrs. Emma M. Norwood, Belmont, Nye county, Nev.; Gallatin A. Taylor, Oakland, Douglas county, Or.; Thomas J. Hasford, Carrollton, Cowlitz county, W. T.; Mrs. McFairschield, Fort Simcoe, Yakima county, W. T.; Henry S. Hunter, Lyon, Whitman county, W. T.

The Utes in Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.—The Ute delegation arrived this morning. They were met at the depot by two employes of the Indian Bureau, who escorted them to their quarters at the Tremont House and have kept a strict watch upon them. During the day the hotel has been besieged by crowds of curious people, anxious to see the Indians; but all were disappointed, as the officials of the Interior Department had given strict orders that they should not be allowed to talk to anyone previous to the council at the Department. They remained in their rooms all day. Secretary Schurz stated this evening that he had not yet decided upon the programme to be followed in their examination, as he is waiting the arrival of General Adams, who is expected to-morrow.

Irish Relief Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 11th.—A large meeting of citizens, under the auspices of the Irish Nationalists of this city, was held this afternoon, at which it was decided to extend an invitation to Parnell to visit this city, and a committee, consisting of T. A. Hendricks, Governor Williams and other prominent citizens, was appointed for that purpose.

Movement for an Increase of Wages.

ST. LOUIS, January 11th.—Representatives from the boot and shoe factories held a meeting this afternoon and adopted a resolution demanding an advance of ten per cent. in wages, to go into effect January 15th. It was announced that the new schedule had been agreed to in three factories, and that others were considering the proposition favorably. The belief is that the advance will be obtained without a strike.

The Mississippi Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.—Representative Money received a telegram to-day relating to a joint caucus of Democratic members of the Mississippi Legislature, held at Jackson last evening, for the purpose of nominating a successor to Senator Bruce. Six ballots were taken, resulting in no choice, and the caucus adjourned till Monday evening. The sixth ballot resulted: Barksdale 52, Waltham 38, Singleton 36, scattering 5.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 11th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 15th: O. W. Merriman and wife, Mrs. L. Zimmerman, San Francisco; J. H. Warded, Indianapolis; Mrs. George Tilton, Miss Annie Tilton, Chicago; Arthur Conant, Cincinnati; Wm. Waterman, New Orleans; *J. L. McFadden, Milwaukee; Adam P. Jennings, Philadelphia.

Explosion of Powder.

EVANSVILLE (Ind.), January 11th.—A keg of powder exploded in the forecastle of the Idlewild at Weston this morning, blowing her forecastle and her larboard hull to the water's edge, badly injuring nine of the crew. The boat is helpless at Weston. There were two other kegs near the one exploded, but they were uninjured.

Fatally Stabbed.

CINCINNATI, January 11th.—A *Gazette* special says that while Wm. Milliken and Henry Crane, of Belleville, Ind., were fighting about a dog yesterday afternoon, Elwood Milliken came to the assistance of his father and fatally stabbed Crane. He escaped without arrest.

The Ex-President of Peru.

NEW YORK, January 12th—A. M.—Ex-President Prado, of Peru, is still staying at his hotel awaiting further news from Lima. Prado is assiduously employing his present leisure in the study of the English language. He is also looking into the workings of our Government and our methods of administration. He is apparently in excellent spirits, and seems to await the turn of affairs in Peru with cheerful confidence and perfect equanimity, his greatest solicitude being the success of his country's flag.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russian Police System—Unfounded Report—Newspaper Suppressed.

LONDON, January 11th.—A Berlin dispatch says that the entire staff of the Governor-General of European Russia has been summoned to St. Petersburg to discuss the question of a reorganization of the police system. The Czar is profoundly dissatisfied with the present force.

The Moscow *Gazette* now says that the statement which it published that Count Schouvaloff was likely to be appointed Minister of the Interior, with the Department of Police in his Ministry, is without foundation.

The *Journal of Siberia*, the only unofficial newspaper in all Siberia, has been suppressed indefinitely, the Censor not having been informed of the names of its contributors.

French Consulships in America.

PARIS, January 11th.—An article in the *Republique Francaise* demands that a reasonable increase be made in the number of French Consulships in America, and that diplomatic relations with Mexico be re-established, in order to save France from loss in these markets in which she had hitherto held the first rank.

The Fighting Between the Albanians and Montenegrins—Duel in Hungary.

LONDON, January 11th.—A Vienna dispatch says: The fighting between the Albanians and Montenegrins has been incessant since the 8th inst., both sides receiving reinforcements. Prince Nikita will shortly go to the seat of war.

A Pesth dispatch reports that a duel has been fought by Baron Maythenyo and Herr Ver Hovay, a member of Parliament and editor of a Hungarian political paper, in which the latter was mortally wounded by a pistol ball.

The New Spanish Loan.

MADRID, January 11th.—The Minister of Colonies proposes to ask that a new loan be offered to foreign financiers, the proceeds to be used to repay the Spanish Colonial Bank for the funds advanced to defray the expenses of putting down the insurrection in Cuba.

Official Denial.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 11th.—An official denial is given to the statement published by the Moscow *Gazette*, that the police had discovered the hiding place which the Nihilists used as a depository for revolutionary proceedings.

Sickness Among the British Troops.

LONDON, January 11th.—A Cabul dispatch states that owing to the cold weather and exposure there is much sickness among the British troops. There are 180 cases of pneumonia.

Mutineers Punished.

LONDON, January 11th.—The mutinous crew of the British ship Cape Verde, before reported as having been arrested at Queenstown, have been sentenced, one to 16, one to 12, one to eight weeks, and the others to lesser terms of imprisonment.

Germany and Russia.

LONDON, January 11th.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says that he can state as a fact that in spite of all quieting assurances circulated from St. Petersburg, the ill feeling between Germany and Russia continues, and the struggle between the two Chancellors is still proceeding.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—We note small shipments of about 500 bbls to Honolulu. We quote the various brands as follows: Best City Extras are jobbing at $6 62½; Bakers' Extra, $5 87½@6 12½; Superfine, $4 25@4 50; interior Extra, $5 62½@6; interior Superfine, $4@4 25; Oregon Extra, $5@5 62½; choice do, $5 50@6; Oregon Superfine, $3 75@4; Walla Walla Extra, $5 62½@6 ₱ bbl. Purchasers of round lots can obtain concessions on the above rates.

WHEAT—The close of the week was marked by considerable activity. Buyers are coming to the front, and if holders are at all anxious to realize they will doubtless have the opportunity next week. For a lot of 1,000 tons choice club $2 was bid, with $2 05 asked. Sales made on 'Change to-day embrace 200 ctls good milling, $1 97½; 1,000 do do, $1 97½; 1,071 do fair do, in two lots, $1 87½; 1,000 do shipping, $1 90½; 500 do off-grade, $1 60. A small lot of 200 ctls sold for cracked Wheat at $2 07½. We quote No. 1 at $2@2 05; No. 2, $1 92½@1 97½ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—About 1,300 ctls was sent to Honolulu to-day. We note sales of 1,600 sks choice bay brewing, for home trade, at 95c; 1,200 do do, for shipment overland, 92½c; 600 do do, 95c. Brewing is quotable at 82½@97½c; feed, 65@75c for coast and 77½@80c ₱ ctl for bay; Chevalier, $1 60@1 70 for choice bay and $1@1 20 for coast.

OATS—We quote Humboldt at $1 15@1 37½; coast, $1@1 25; Oregon and Washington Territory, $1 20@1 37½; Surprise, $1 40@1 60 ₱ ctl.

HAY—Sales of 350 bls common stock, $7; 441 do fair out, $8 25. Cargo lots on the wharf range from $8 to $12 ₱ ton.

HOPS—Quotable at 22½@82½c ₱ ℔ for large lots, with 37½c asked for small parcels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Fresh California Butter is quotable at 25@28c for good to choice; inferior to ordinary, 17@21c, inside rate for mixed lots from country stores; California firkin, 18@21c; pickled roll, 22@23c. Cheese is plenty at 14@15c for California, while Eastern is quoted at from 16@18c.

WOOL—Quotations are nominal, as follows: Humboldt free, 32@33c; slightly burry and seedy, 21@24c; very burry and seedy, 18@20c; San Joaquin and southern, 15@18c for burry and seedy and 18@21c for free; Oregon Lambs, 31@33c ₱ ℔.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, January 10th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is steady and Wheat is quiet, latter $1 45@1 53.

WOOL—Steady.

BOSTON, January 11th.

The Wool market during the past week was firm, and the demand from manufacturers good. There was a large number of buyers in the market, but transactions were restricted by the firmness and indifference of holders. Full prices continue to rule. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, XX and XXX and above, were made at 49@55c; Michigan XX and No. 1, 47@53c; Wisconsin X, 48c; New Hampshire and Illinois fleeces, 45@55c; delaine and combing, coarse, fine and medium, 47@55c; Georgia, 44@47c; Kentucky, 43@45c; Territory, 20@40c; Texas, 25@35c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 27@40c; super and X, pulled, 45@46c; scoured, 41@75c; spring California, 32@42c; fall do, 22@37c; tub washed, 52@c. Total sales of a week, 2,611,800 lbs, of which 1,427,800 lbs were domestic.

CHICAGO, January 10th.

WHEAT—$1 30½ for January.
BACON—$6 90 for short rib sides.
PORK—$13 62½ for February.
LARD—$7 75 for February.

*LIVERPOOL, January 10th.

WHEAT—California, 10s 8d@11s 6d for average, and 11s 5d@11s 10d for club.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Recorded January 10th.

James L. English to Eliza M. E. Hartley; January 3d—Undivided half of lot Seven in the block between R, S, Eleventh and Twelfth streets; also undivided half of lot Seven in the block between L, M, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; also undivided half of lot Three in the block between K, L, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and the block between P, Q, Tenth and Eleventh street; $41.

E. C. C. Hutchinson to Harvey Curtiss—North half and the West half of the South half Section Three, Township Ten North, Range Four East; 473 acres.

Leland Stanford to Patrick Dugan—December 29th, 1878; lot beginning at Southwest corner of a lot which lies East of Thirty-first street and South of it street; thence South on line with Thirty-first street 169 feet; thence at right angles East 514 feet 5 inches to Southeast corner of Dugan's six-acre tract; thence West 514 feet to beginning.

AN INDIAN BURGLAR.—Justice G.