THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY. .....FEBRUARY 3, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 105 for 4s of 1907; 103 for 5s of 1881; 107¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83½@4 85½; silver bars, 113¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52½; consols, 98 3-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 107¾; 4½s, 111.

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 @10s 11d for average California white, and 10s 10d to 11s 3d for club.

THE Caledonia Mining Company have levied an assessment of 50 cents per share.

MINING STOCKS opened very quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices were lower and weak in nearly every line. Union Consolidated opened at $44, but fell to $40 before the close of the regular call. There was an average decline of $1 in Belcher, Utah, Sierra Nevada, Potosi, Mexican and Overman.

IN a quarrel at Marysville Sunday night between two Chinamen, one shot and killed the other.

PIERRE ERNEST BERSOT, the French scientist and author, is dead.

PRINCESS LOUISE arrived at Halifax yesterday.

THE death of Sir Dominic John Corregan, the eminent Dublin physician, is announced.

AT Easton, Mass., Sunday, John D. Gardiner and wife were burned to death.

THE French budget for 1881 estimates the expenditures for the year at 2,773,391,473 francs.

THE independence of Roumania has been recognized by Holland and Greece.

SUNDAY night at Bodie William Withrew shot and fatally wounded Charles Slade.

A CHINAMAN was murdered by one of his countrymen Sunday night in San Francisco.

FRESH cases of small-pox were discovered on board the quarantine vessels at San Francisco yesterday.

SEVERAL firemen were injured in New York yesterday while proceeding to a fire.

THE first arrival at New York of colored people leaving the South reached that city yesterday.

FIRE at Wapping, Eng.; also at St. John, N. B.

LINDA YOUNG was burned to death at Middletown, N Y., yesterday, and her mother was also fatally injured.

JACK CARLTON, chief of scouts with Howard's command in the Nez Perces war, was accidentally killed Saturday near Walla Walla, W. T.

A TERRIBLE tragedy is reported from Jackson, Amador county, which resulted in the death of two men.

DURING January the public debt of the United States was decreased $11,014,263.

BARNEY FITZGERALD, who fatally shot Thomas Laswell at Reno, Nev., on Sunday, has been captured and jailed.

PARNELL delivered an address last evening in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington.

AT Chicopee, Mass., 700 to 800 cotton operatives have struck, owing to dissatisfaction in regard to their wages.

THE total coinage of the United States Mints during January was $9,576,500.

A HEAVY snow-fall occurred yesterday at Richmond, Va.

A NARROW escape from a disastrous panic in a theater occurred at Cincinnati last night.

ANOTHER report is telegraphed that Tilden is soon to be married.

THE State Senate yesterday went through the entire order of business.

IN the Assembly a large number of bills were read at length and other business transacted.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

In the Senate yesterday a debate arose upon a bill to appropriate money for the use of the State Normal School at San Jose, and in the course of it several members expressed themselves as opposed to the maintenance of that institution, chiefly on the ground that the young men and women who were taught there do not, as a rule, follow the profession of teaching subsequently. We have no doubt that the Normal School has been far less efficient than it might have been in the past, but it does not follow that it would be wise to abolish it. If such a line of reasoning were followed we fear that the arguments in favor of abolishing Legislatures would sometimes be quite insurmountable. The chief use of the Normal School is as a nucleus. We need a general educational reform, but it is impossible that we should obtain it unless we can provide for the scientific preparation of a teacher class. If, as has been proposed, a Chair of Education is added to the Faculty of the State University, this Chair would find its natural complement in the Normal School. To introduce better methods of teaching we must have better trained teachers, and to train them there must be some special institution. What therefore is needed is not the abolition of the Normal School, but its reorganization. It has fallen into discredit through the comparative failure of the educational methods employed in the public schools. To remedy this the methods must be revised and improved. The great success of the Quincy School system was caused by the peculiar efficiency of the Superintendent fortunately secured by the Board. It should be the function of a rightly-conducted Normal School to prepare such teachers, and to send them out fully equipped for their work. It is complained that many young men and women who pass through the Normal School do not take to teaching. But it must be realized that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that it is unreasonable to expect any enthusiasm for the profession of teaching so long as the local Boards of Education are contending which shall make the boldest record for parsimony in educational matters. We cut down the salaries of teachers to the wages of a day laborer, or even lower, and then wonder how it is that bright young men and women are not attracted to the work, and do not devote themselves to it. It will have to be realized that education is a science; that it cannot be intrusted to untrained intelligence without the sacrifice of efficiency; that the best results cannot be obtained from any system unless inducements are offered to brains to engage in the work; that, in short, we must pay teachers well, or make up our minds to do without good teaching. Under a reformed system the Normal School ought to be a very useful institution, and until it can be seen what it is capable of it should be supported.

PARNELL'S VERACITY.

It looks as though Parnell had been caught in a serious misrepresentation. In his speeches at the East he has asserted that the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland had been appropriated solely to the benefit of tenants who had paid their rent, and that all assistance had been refused to the others. But the Mansion House Fund Committee now declare positively that there is not a word of truth in this statement, and in support of their averment they publish letters from the Roman Catholic bishops and priests of the distressed districts, expressing indignation and astonishment at the charge, and stating that the funds have been devoted to the relief of distress wherever it appeared, with absolute impartiality. In the face of this positive and comprehensive denial of his accusation it would seem necessary for Parnell to make a retraction. It is not likely that his unsupported assertion will be accepted in preference to the official declaration of the committee and the emphatic confirmation of that declaration by the bishops and priests; and by persisting in a story which appears to have no better backing than partisan malice he will certainly not strengthen himself in the confidence of the American people.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF PROGRESS.

Within the memory of men not yet middle-aged, the name of Thomas Paine was, to the majority, a synonym for depravity. To read his works was to deliver oneself over to the Prince of the powers of the Air. To defend his doctrine was to brand oneself as a reprobate and a blasphemer. The man who openly avowed belief in him was shrunk from and avoided by all self-respecting people. If ever he was mentioned in a pulpit it was in terms of emphatic loathing and aversion. Whoever wrote of him in the public prints echoed the calumnious fables which the fertile invention of theological bigotry had coined. Nothing was too bad to say of him. No contamination was thought half so deadly as that which was entailed by familiarity with his theological works. A few years only have passed since the state of public opinion we have described was prevalent, but those few years have been prolific of intellectual changes. What progress has been made in the direction of enfranchisement and liberalism is shown in the fact that last Sunday, in San Francisco, the Rev. Dr. Stebbins preached a commemorative sermon on Thomas Paine, in which he boldly and uncompromisingly condemned the uncharitable judgment formerly passed upon that author, and declared that he had been "maligned most atrociously, "through religious prejudice," and that "the common religious opinions published "with regard to Thomas Paine were not "worth a straw." Dr. Stebbins was of opinion that "The Age of Reason" was a somewhat crude book, but that it certainly was not what it had been represented by its opponents. Paine, he observed "was "a Theist or Deist, and not a Christian in "the ordinary sense of that word. The "drift of the book was to attack the doc-"trine of a supernatural revelation, and "especially the doctrine of miracles and "supernatural interferences. It was not "atheistic. He believed in a God "and in a general Providence. He "believed in virtue and goodness and hu-"manity, and he believed in immortality." The truth in regard to Paine is that he has long been left behind, and is to-day altogether too conservative to suit the most progressive grades of modern thought.. Whoever will read carefully the article on "Pessimism" in the current issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, or the recently published essays of the late Professor Kingdon Clifford, or even so professedly theological a work as the "Bible for Learners," or any of the writings of Kuenen and his school, or the work entitled "Supernatural Relig-"ion," or W. R. Greg's "Creed of Christ-"endom," or the works of Strauss and Renan, must realize that the ideas of Thomas Paine were merely tentative and timid when compared with the iconoclastic doctrines of the present time.

It is no wonder therefore that the more liberal among modern theologians should be disposed to review the judgment of the last generation on Paine, and should weigh more fairly his economic and patriotic writings, and lay less stress upon the heterodoxy of his religious views. As what bigots call an atheist, Paine has long since lost all title to prominence. Whereas he was at the beginning of the century in advance of the age, he is now far behind it. The positions which he held under protest, and with no assurance, have been established so firmly by modern scholarship that it is no longer thought worth while to assail them, and the current of free thought has rolled on past his landmarks so far that they seem to-day to be little more than buoys floating in the open sea. Dr. Stebbins is correct in his criticism of "The Age of Reason." It is unquestionably an immature work. But nevertheless it is a work which contained the seeds of modern criticism, and so far as it went it was within instead of being beyond the truth. Tom Paine is not a bugbear any longer, because he has been outgrown. The very churches concede to-day almost as much as he claimed, and whether they concede it or not, the people accept it. The "Age of Reason" was a far less aggressive and destructive book than the "Bible for Learners," yet the latter is written by distinguished theologians, and is published professedly in the interest of religion. The supernatural, miracles, everything that involves superstition, is there frankly abandoned, and the Bible is presented as neither more nor less than a collection of entirely human records and religious writings, embracing much that is merely the error of ignorant ages, and nothing which is not capable, so far as it deserves acceptation, of a common-sense and natural interpretation. When such a literature proceeds from theologians themselves, it is evidently time to rehabilitate Tom Paine. The truth is that the world moves, and that in nothing is this movement so clearly exhibited as in the changes which less than a generation has wrought in the attitude of civilized communities regarding religion.

THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCES.

The news of an intended increase of the German army has been quickly followed by intelligence that Russia is about to imitate the example set her. It will be in order for France to fall into line shortly, and no doubt Italy will bring up the rear. It looks as though Bismarck realized the embarrassments certain to result from this competition, for the proposal made through the *Cologne Gazette*, his organ, that England should take a positive and even menacing position in the event of a Russo-French alliance, seems to indicate a desire to find some outside means of solving the problem of enormous military establishments. It is becoming apparent that the maintenance of these great armies must of itself bring about war, after a certain point is reached. Disarmament seems the only rational cure for the existing dangers, but disarmament must be general or it cannot be thought of, and the question arises, which of the Continental Powers is willing to trust the others, and next, which of them is prepared to trust its own people? The second consideration is not less important than the first. European Governments, outside of England, fear the democratic-socialistic movement quite as much as foreign aggression, and none of them could be sure of being able to cope with that movement if standing armies were abolished. They perceive that a time might come when the people, realizing their own strength, would not only refuse to go to war for ideas, but would demand also that the government should be made popular. Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, all have this to fear among other things, and this is the meaning of the recent statement about Bismarck's endeavor to secure an accord among all the Continental Powers, for the suppression of Socialism. Under that generic head are conveniently included all tendencies towards democracy. It is the democratic spirit which alarms the representatives of autocracy and bureaucracy, and it is that spirit which they are now desirous of destroying by combination. It will be difficult to obtain the consent of France to this scheme, for her rulers know that Bismarck is not in a position to make war at this time, with Russia menacing his flank, and Italy doubtful. If France refuses to do what is demanded of her, the accord cannot be obtained, and in that event the Emperors may conclude that foreign war is preferable to domestic revolution. The chief obstacle in the way of peace to-day is the Democratic Phantom, and unless that can be exorcised it is scarcely possible that any proposal looking to disarmament will come to anything.

EXTRAVAGANT BILLS.

We do not think a Legislature has ever before met in California so prolific in extravagant propositions as the present session has been. As there is enough intelligence in the body to prevent the enactment of most of these preposterous measures it might be thought that but little harm was done by their introduction. There is, however, a great waste of time; and time costs the State money. And it almost invariably happens that when one of these foolish bills comes up for action there are three or four benighted members who insist on arguing diffusely in support of it, and who cannot or will not see the utter imbecility of the proposition. Bills which run counter to the United States Constitution and the laws and treaties made under it, are introduced daily. Bills which are impracticable and ridiculous on their face, such as the one which the Assembly disposed of yesterday, providing for the enforced redemption of political pledges by candidates, are not less frequent, and are defended as laboriously. Day after day have been literally wasted in the discussion of these futile measures, and this wanton waste of time has been submitted to, notwithstanding the fact that all the real work of the session remains to be done. If this happens with impossible legislation of the most frivolous character, what are we to expect when really important measures are brought forward? If days are squandered upon trifles, will weeks be needed for the discussion of weighty questions? Certainly the outlook is not promising.

BURIED ALIVE.

A case is reported from Ottawa of the premature burial of a small-pox patient. Fortunately the mistake was discovered in time, but such escapes are probably rare. There is reason to believe that premature burials are really much more frequent than is generally supposed, the fact being that the vital functions may be suspended in such a way that no ordinary test will discover the least sign of life. The authenticated instances of recovery in cases of this kind almost all relate to various conditions of what is called trance. In most continental countries custom or law prescribes exceedingly hurried interments, and when these are enforced the risk of premature burial is necessarily increased. Some years ago elaborate preparations were made in one of the German cemeteries to guard against this danger by keeping the bodies until the signs of decomposition appeared, and by surrounding them with a system of signals certain to reveal the slightest movement. No results were obtained by this experiment, so far as we are aware, but this negative testimony cannot be held to invalidate the theory that premature burials may and do occur; because the evidence for their occurrence is indisputable. The horrors of such casualties are so great that the greatest precaution ought invariably to be taken against too hasty interments, and in this country the body is usually kept long enough to render the fact of death certain, though in some parts of Europe funerals do not take place until six or seven days after death.

IF NOT GRANT, THEN WHO?

EDS. RECORD-UNION: A few months ago a large majority of Republicans were undoubtedly in favor of General Grant as their next nominee for the Presidency. I believe such to be the fact to-day. I believe that if the matter could be left to the natural choice of the people he would be the nominee of the coming National Convention. But politicians and newspapers in the interest of various other candidates are exceedingly busy in trying to talk and write him out of the way. No active work has been done for Grant; but a great deal has been done against him. Now it is important to consider this question: If Grant will not be the Republican candidate, who will be? In California Mr. Blaine is certainly very popular—though it is doubtful if he be more so than Grant. But if Grant be out of the way can Blaine be nominated? From present indications it is doubtful if he can carry the delegation of either Ohio, New York, or Pennsylvania. Is there not danger therefore, that in the absence of Grant as a candidate, the Convention may again be compelled to compromise upon some second-rate man who will excite no enthusiasm in the campaign. Looking for strength to all sections of our great country, I believe that General Grant is by far the strongest candidate who can with any certainty be nominated. I think that nearly all Republicans in California will admit that, next to Blaine at least, he would be the most popular candidate yet named for the Pacific States. But, as it may be impossible to nominate Blaine, it is impolitic to join the present newspaper crusade against Grant, merely to build up some other candidate, known or unknown. Grant will not be nominated unless at the time of the Convention it shall appear that he is clearly the choice of the party. His friends only ask that such choice may be fairly and freely expressed, without too much adverse manipulation.

REPUBLICAN.

ROAD MATTERS.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: After carefully reading the letter from our worthy fellow-citizen now traveling through the Western States and to Washington, I was somewhat surprised to drop upon "the roads again." I did not expect to receive such a shot from the Isleton smooth-bore; but I did fear that Pixley might write me up in the *Argonaut* for dragging his mule into print on so slight an occasion. I did not intend to hurt the feelings of the Isleton correspondent in my communication of the 7th inst. In drawing the comparison between the man and the mule, I endeavored to select the most respectable and intelligent mule on the Pacific coast, the father of which is no less a donkey than Mark Twain's patron saint. Neither did I intend to accuse him of rushing into print about the impassable condition of roads, but it got into the paper that way, and I beg pardon for the annoyance it has given him in that respect. What I most desire to know is how to get the two hundred and fifty dollars mentioned in his first communication, all of which he has entirely overlooked in his last. The law, as I understand it, limits the amount to one hundred dollars. If "A. T." wishes to see a reduction of taxes I would advise him to seek it in some other quarter. As to the road poll tax, I heartily agree with him that it is an impracticable tax. No other county in the State, to my kowledge, collects a four dollar road poll tax. A road overseer who has the interest of the traveling public at heart can keep the roads in better condition with a two dollar cash road tax than he can with the four dollar road tax, when the parties are allowed to commute in work to the amount of their road poll tax.

C. R. M., Road District No. 31.

Freeport, January 28, 1880.

Miss Emma Thursby learned an entire opera, once upon a time, but she found that she lacked dramatic power, and concluded to remain a concert-singer.

A "Frog Opera," libretto by Charles J. Miller, with selected music, has made a fair success in Baltimore.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Continued Proceedings in the Case of Senator Ingalls.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Narrow Escape from a Disastrous Panic at Cincinnati.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Arrival of Princess Louise in Safety at Halifax.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at the National Capital.

(Special to the RECORD-UNION.)

WASHINGTON, February 2d.—John M. Morton's nomination was not taken up during the Executive session to-day, but will probably be reached for action to-morrow.

Pacheco to-day introduced a bill providing for the creation of a new customs collection district, to consist of all that portion of California lying south of Point Conception, with Wilmington as its port of entry.

Davis to-day introduced a bill to grant an American register to the bark Annie Johnson, owned by A. Crawford & Co., of San Francisco. The hull of this vessel formed part of the old British ship Adah Iredale, which, being burned at sea, was found a floating wreck, towed into Tahiti and rebuilt there by American mechanics taken to Tahiti for that purpose from San Francisco.

Davis had ready for presentation to-day, under the call of States, the following interesting resolution, but as the call this afternoon was stopped with the introduction of bills, he will offer it to-morrow for passage, if he can obtain unanimous consent to present it for that purpose, and otherwise will have it referred to a committee:

WHEREAS, Throughout the greater portion of the United States west of the 100th meridian, the climatic conditions and nature of the soil are so different from those of the Atlantic States as to require a very different system of agriculture; and whereas, the good or ill success of certain crops or certain varieties of stock in the Eastern States gives no criterion of their value to the Pacific coast; and whereas, the Agricultural Department, as heretofore administered, and the agricultural reports, as heretofore published, have been devoted almost exclusively to the wants of the region east of the 100th meridian; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be directed to inquire into the most feasible method of extending the benefits of the Agricultural Department over that portion of the United States west of the 100th meridian, either by experimental stations, by closer connection with State Boards of Agriculture, or by a special bureau in said Department, devoted to the district above named, and allotting a portion of the annual agricultural report to information furnished by this Bureau, and that said committee be directed to report to this House the result of their inquiry.

United States Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, February 2d.—A decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court this afternoon, in the case of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company vs. The Canyon City and San Juan Railway Company, upon a petition for a writ of mandamus. The writ was asked for by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, upon the ground that the United States Circuit Court for the District of Colorado had disregarded the mandate of this Court in its decision of the points at issue at its last term. This Court, however, denies the petition for a mandamus, upon the ground that as to the substantial matters complained of by the Denver Company, the Circuit Court was at liberty to exercise its judicial discretion, and that in such cases the remedy for errors committed was by appeal, and not by mandamus. This Court, however, declines to express any opinion as to whether the decrees of July, 1879, and January, 1880, contain errors to the prejudice of either party, but as the rights of the Denver Company will cease under the provisions of an Act of Congress in 1882 as to the portion of its road then finished, this Court considers it its duty to afford the parties an early final determination of their controversy upon its merits. It therefore announces that upon the perfection of the appeal, and upon filing a transcript, it will hear a motion to advance the cause for consideration at the present term. Justices Field, Bradley and Sawyer dissented from the opinion of the Court, but as the cause will soon come up for a final hearing, they refrained from expressing an opinion as to the details of the litigation.

The Ingalls Investigation—What Governor Pitkin Says.

NEW YORK, February 2d.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Because the House Committee on Indian Affairs conducted the investigation with closed door, the press reports are often imperfect and untrue. Pitkin claims his testimony has been garbled. He testified that Indians have frequently driven miners from the North and Middle Parks, and he gave a list of murders and outrages committed by the White River Indians during the past few years, furnishing the committee with the names of the victims of Indian atrocity and the date of the aggravated outrages upon settlers and the destruction of their property. In conversation with a *Times* corespondent, Pitkin represented that the condition of affairs in the vicinity of Los Pinos, where the White River Utes are now encamped, is very serious, and that the settlements are kept in a state of constant apprehension by hostile demonstrations of Indians.

Pitkin to-day received petitions signed by many people residing at Ouray, Dallas and Uncompahgre Park, in which attention is directed to their condition and an urgent appeal made for assistance and military protection. The troubles of last fall prevented freighters from taking the usual winter supplies to Ouray county, and the fear of Indians still deters them. The result is that the people in that section are actually suffering for the necessaries of life. In another petition received to-day by Pitkin from Portland, a mining camp in Ouray county, the writer appeals in behalf of himself and family and the inhabitants of Uncompahgre Park for protection against the Utes. "Our lives and property," the petitioner declares, "are at the mercy of the savages."

Mormon Land-Grabbing.

NEW YORK, February 2d.—The *Times* comments as follows on certain Utah affairs: A curious phase of the Mormon difficulty is presented in an alleged scheme by which all of the arable land of the Territory is monopolized by Mormons to the exclusion of all other persons. Every person familiar with Utah regions has noticed that the Mormons plant a "city" wherever they plant a colony. These so-called cities are used to take up vast tracts of land under the laws of the United States, though the "cities" are merely shams. Thus one of these fraudulent communities with a big name attached to it, though only a hamlet in the sagebrush, with 600 inhabitants, claims and receives from the Government a tract of land containing four square miles. As "cities" of this type are spreading all over Utah, it happens that a great land monopoly is created for the benefit of the followers of the Mormon hierarchy. It is contrary to sound policy to allow monopolies of this sort to exist, whether Mormons or Gentiles share in their benefit.

Decisions Reversed.

(Special to the RECORD-UNION.)

WASHINGTON, February 2d.—The Secretary of the Interior has reversed the decision of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of Pierrepont Orton vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, involving title to lands at Visalia, California, and also in the case of John Phillips against the same company. A patent for the lands in controversy was issued to the railroad company. The decision of the Acting Commissioner was in favor of Orton and Phillips, but the Secretary has refused to recommend that the patent be nullified.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, February 2d.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento February 6th: S. Roshland, S. Hannak, San Francisco; A. Booth, Chicago; A. Chesebrough, Oakland; Miss Lillie Burck, France; J. B. Hamilton, Toronto; M. J. Cummings, Cincinnati; W. R. Dwyer, St. Louis; Alfred Cullerton, New Orleans; Samuel W. Market, Kansas City.

Thirty through emigrants left on Sunday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento February 8th, and 24 last night, to arrive February 9th.

Alleged Election Frauds to be Inquired into.

WASHINGTON, February 2d.—Senators Wallace, McDonald, Garland, Hoar and Blaine will go to New York Thursday, to take testimony as a sub-committee of the Senate select committee—appointed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the late elections. It is understood that this renewed inquiry will be directed towards the operations of Chief Supervisor John I. Davenport.

Proposed Health Measure.

WASHINGTON, February 2d.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Harris to increase the efficiency of the National Board of Health. It provides that the Board shall report to the President whenever any place in the United States is considered by it to be dangerously infected, and after the official publication of such report by the President the bill prohibits the transportation of goods or persons from such place into a State other than that within which such place is located. The prohibition continues until the President proclaims the place no longer dangerously infected.

The Colored Exodus Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, February 2d.—Senator Voorhees, of the Exodus Committee, examined several witnesses to-day. B. K. Morris, a real estate agent of Indianapolis, testified that to his belief there is abundant room and ample opportunity for industrial employment in that State for a large number of colored people.

Thomas Willis, a Republican from Indianapolis, answered squarely to Voorhees' questions that they wanted negro men, not women and children, and they were wanted to vote for the Republicans and lay out the Democrats. They wanted 20,000, and would scatter them around in the close counties. He thought these views were generally concurred in by the Indiana Republicans. He thought it was right to give these negroes a fair chance in Indiana, which they could not get North Carolina. All the negroes who went to the rural districts have found work. He knew of no organization to secure immigration.

Nearly a Disastrous Panic.

CINCINNATI, February 2d.—To-night at the Grand Opera House, during the performance of "La Sonnambula" by the Mapleson Opera Company, a decided smell and appearance of smoke, issuing from a closet under the stairway near the main entrance, came near causing a disastrous panic. Campani and Marimon, with the chorus, were on the stage. As the smoke became distinctly apparent, people in that part of the house rose en masse and began a hasty exit. The singers kept their senses and continued with the opera. Cries of "Sit down," and hisses, aided by the energetic action of the ushers and others, succeeded in staying the frightened ones. Meantime the smoke, which came from the furnace, was shut off, and the opera went on, though a few left the house.

The Ingalls Investigation.

WASHINGTON, February 2d.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a called meeting this morning, to take additional testimony in the Ingalls case. Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, testified, and contradicted the statement of both Aldrich and Price, given at Topeka, who testified that Pomeroy had loaned Barton, who was a Senatorial candidate, $6,000, to carry on his canvass. He also contradicted the statement of Aldrich that he (Pomeroy) had furnished money to pay Martin, a member of the Kansas Legislature from Kingman county, for his vote against Ingalls.

Furniture Factories Burned.

NEW YORK, February 2d.—The furniture factory of George C. Flint & Co., 154 and 156 West Nineteenth street, was burned to-night. Loss, $100,000; partially insured. The workmen in the employ of the firm have been on a strike for the past two months, and made threats which it is believed some of them carried out by firing the premises.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2d.—John Abbott's furniture factory was burned to-night. Loss, $60,000; no insurance. Also the Keystone flour mill. Loss, $20,000; insured for $2,000.

The New Mutiple Telegraph System.

HARTFORD (Conn.), February 2d.—Parties in this city have become owners of the new mutiple telegraph system, invented by a Frenchman, which it is claimed as far outstrips the quadruplex system as that does the ordinary methods. It has been on private trial here, and to-day William H. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould were here making investigations as to its merits.

The Next Presidency.

CHICAGO, February 2d.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: Senator Cameron's information is to the effect that a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation are for Grant, with Blaine as second choice.

Strike of Cotton Operatives.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) February 2d.—Between 700 and 800 hands, mostly young men and women, have struck at the Dwigh cotton mills at Chicopee, because their pay had been raised unequally.

Better Late than Never.

SCRANTON (Pa.), February 2d.—It is reported here that Samuel J. Tilden, is to be married to Miss Fanny Ranck, of Lewisburg, Pa., this week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New Revolutionary Proclamation of Russian Students.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 2d.—A new revolutionary proclamation is circulated by the students of the high schools. The students draw a terrible picture of their condition, and declare that they will fight the great Moloch called the Russian Government to the end, even though the best of them perish. The proclamation is considered important, as showing the formation of a new party against the Government.

Religious Persecution in Russia—A Long Imprisonment.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 2d.—A letter to the *Golos* from Tusdal, in the province of Vladimir, reports that an Archbishop and two Bishops of Faith, or old believers, are confined in the fortress there, on account of their creed. The Archbishop has been there 26 years, and the Bishops 22 and 17 years, respectively. The *Golos*, in a leader on the subject, supposes that they had been forgotten by the authorities.

The Only Way.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 2d.—Although the police seized many copies of *The Will of the People* in the house where Deutsch shot himself, the same issue of the paper had already been circulated in St. Petersburg. It contains a programme of the Executive Committee, stating that the only way to gain the reforms they seek is to overthrow the Government by forcible revolution or conspiracy.

The French Budget.

PARIS, February 2d.—The budget scheme for 1881, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, puts the expenditures at 2,773,391,473 francs, and as the existing taxes produced 2,777,193,903 francs last year, there is a surplus at once available for the remission of taxation, which remission will be on alcoholic drinks.

A Graceful Act.

PARIS, February 2d.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Gambetta, after reading a letter addressed to Paul de Cassagnac announcing the death of his father, expressed, in the name of the Chamber, and regardless of party feeling, his regret at the death of such a distinguished man.

Nearing Home.

BERLIN, February 2d.—The Czarina arrived to-day, and proceeded on her journey to St. Petersburg.

The Proposed Increase of the German Army.

BERLIN, February 2d.—The great reserve with which a majority of the French press received the news of the bill before the Bundsrath for an increase of the German army has caused great satisfaction here. The German press, likewise, in discussing the bill, has with the greatest care avoided any inimical tone against France.

Italy and Austria.

VIENNA, February 2d.—A correspondent at Rome of the *Politische Correspondenz* says: "The Italian Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the Prefects of the Provinces bordering on Austria pointing out the great importance the Government attaches to the cultivation of friendly relations with Austria, and instructing them to keep a vigilant eye on the itinerant political agitators and emigrants from Treste, Trent and elsewhere, and to repress vigorously any excesses such persons may commit."

ROME, February 2d.—The *Diretto* publishes a ministerial communication, denying certain statements contained in Vienna dispatches. The document says: It is untrue that a Power friendly to Austria has made a communication to the Cabinet of Rome in regard to the pretended hostilities of Italy towards Austria. It is untrue that the Cabinet of Rome has alleged as an extenuating circumstance that in the public opinion of Italy there existed an anti-Austrian current; it is untrue that the consequences of a possible war against Austria have ever been laid before the eyes of the Italian Government, and it is untrue that in the Oriental question Italy has acted as alter ego of Russia.

The Situation at Cabul.

LONDON, February 2d.—A dispatch from Cabul says: "Our position here is so much stronger than two months ago that any fresh movement on our part may take a different direction from that of the past. We can now watch the course of events and regulate our action by the circumstances of the moment."

Roumania's Independence.

BUCHAREST, February 2d.—The *Moniteur* official announces that Holland and Greece have recognized the independence of Roumania.

An Internecine War in Afghanistan.

LONDON, February 2d.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Candahar, after mentioning the disastrous results of the strife between the Ghilzais and Hazaras without the British lines, adds that similar tales of internecine war come from the direction of Farah. Representatives sent by Ayoub Khan to Farah have been defeated by Ibrahim Khan, of Chaknalar, who is putting the country under contribution. Ayoub Khan is reported to have sent two regiments, 6 guns and 200 horse against Ibrahim Khan. Other accounts, however, say that these troops of Ayoub Khan have refused to march to Cabul.

Arrival of Princess Louise at Halifax.

HALIFAX, February 2d.—The steamer Sarmatian, with Princess Louise on board, is reported off the harbor.

HALIFAX, February 2d.—The Princess landed at 12:45. She was accompanied by the Governor-General and guards of honor. Salutes were fired from the fort, and the crowds of people on the wharf cheered lustily. The Princess was received by the various dignitaries with a hearty display. The vice regal party at once entered Governor Archibald's sleigh and drove to the Government House. The Sarmatian experienced boisterous weather throughout the whole passage, and the vessel's progress was retarded by incessant westerly gales. The Princess suffered much, but is now recovering.

Collections Ordered.

ST. JOHN (N. B.), February 2d.—Bishop Sweeny directs that collections be taken up in the Catholic churches of his diocese on Sunday next, in aid of the distressed Irish. The money will be sent to Bishop Elfin.

The Interoceanic Canal.

PANAMA, January 23d.—De Lesseps has eight working parties of over 130 men surveying the Isthmus for the Interoceanic Canal. As the parties are contiguous to the railway and telegraph, their provisioning and supply, as well as their general direction from Panama or Aspinwall, is easily managed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Berlin dispatch says that Count de St. Ballier started for Paris Sunday.

Pierre Ernest Bersot, the French scientist and author, is dead.

Sir Dominic John Corregan, the eminent physician of Dublin, member of Parliament from 1870 to 1874, and Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, is dead.

At Easton, Mass., early Sunday, John D. Gardiner and wife were burned to death, and their house destroyed.

The Russian police having proved so very inefficient in their prolonged struggle with the Nihilists, a large number of German police have been summoned from the Baltic provinces of the Empire.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Jackson Ferguson, to be Superintendent of the Census District of Nevada; Deforest Porter, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; John Cook, to be Indian Agent at the Rosebud Agency; Milo Boynton, to be Agent at the Moquis Pueblo Agency, Arizona.

The Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad was sold yesterday at Cincinnati, under an order of the United States Circuit Court. George Hoadley, of Cincinnati; Henry Bates, of Indianapolis, and George T. Bliss, of New York, the Purchasing Committee for the bondholders, bid it in for $2,500,000.

In the case of Adjutant Baronoff, sentenced by Court-martial to be dismissed the Russian naval service for insulting language in reference to the Minister of Marine, the Czar has ordered that he be placed on half pay instead of being dismissed. It is probable that he will receive the command of one of the Russian cruisers in the Pacific coast.

The Secretary of the Treasury has increased the bullion fund of the Denver Mint $120,000, and authorized the purchase of silver by the Assayer in charge in lots of less than 10,000 ounces.

A Long Branch, N. J., dispatch says that the trotting mare Midnight, owned by John and Charles Wheeler, died yesterday from blood poisoning.

At Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, Linda Young was burned to death while lighting a fire in the high school. Her mother, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was probably fatally burned.

The debt statement issued at Washington yesterday shows the decrease of the debt for January to be $11,014,263.

Sam E. Clare of St. Louis bought the race track in that city at auction yesterday; price, $17,000.

The next New York Republican State Convention will be the smallest in many years, the representation being based on the vote for Cornell. New York county alone loses seven delegates. Erie is the only county which gains, and it only gains one. The Convention will consist of 410 members, against 450 usually.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says: It has snowed here since 3 P. M., and is now several inches deep.

Montenegro has ordered 4,000,000 cartridges from an Austrian manufacturer, a portion of which have been already delivered.

The total coinage of the Mints during January were $9,576,500, of which $2,450,000 was in silver dollars.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin publishes a letter saying that the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in refusing to attend the Mansion House dinner, descended from the position of a representative of the Queen to that of a representative of a party.

While proceeding to a fire in New York yesterday truck No. 5 capsized and several firemen were injured.

About twenty colored persons, including four women and three infants, arrived at New York yesterday, the first arrival in that section of a colored party leaving the South.

Rev. Edward Cowley yesterday entered a plea of not guilty to twenty-five indictments charging him with starving and ill-treating children in the New York Shepherd's Fold. The trial is set for Monday next. Cowley was sent back to prison.

The warehouses of the British and foreign steam wharf at Wapping, Eng., were burned yesterday. The damage is stated at $20,000.

The war in freight rates between the Pacific Mail Company and the consolidated railroads is attributed to Jim Keene, who was left out of the railroad directory. Keene holds largely of Pacific Mail stock.

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.—Dr. Bucknill, in his recent work on "Habitual Drunkenness," says: "Of late years the upper class of English has become sober, and its growing opinion stamps drunkenness more and more as a disgrace; and that some small proportion of its members are left behind in the shameful indulgence of the old vice is certainly not a matter of national concern. But they will ruin themselves! No doubt, and why should they not? Their possessions will be better placed in sober hands, and their undeserved social position will be yielded to the advance of more worthy candidates. But they will kill themselves! And this also is more likely than lamentable, especially if they leave no offspring to inherit the curse of their qualities. It would be a national, nay, a world-wide blessing, if alcohol were really the active poison which it is so often represented to be, that men who indulge in it might die off quickly. The French have somewhat improved upon pure spirit in this direction by the invention of absinthe, which causes epilepsy, and Americans, with their vile compounds of raw whisky taken into empty stomachs, are far ahead of ourselves. An American drunkard who sticks to his work has a much better prospect of finishing it within a reasonably short time than the Englishman."

THE wedding breakfast is an institution with which American readers of British novels are well acquainted. But perhaps it is not so generally understood here that the wedding breakfast is a festive necessity; that it is an institution created by the English law, which requires that marriages shall be solemnized between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 M. Mr. Blenerhassett, in the House of Commons, has given notice of a bill to repeal this law, and to allow marriages to be celebrated in the evening. This will abolish the wedding breakfast, with its early drinking and dissipation, and its forced hilarity, to say nothing of the sacrifice of a whole day on the part of the guests which it involves, and the impossibility of getting rid of a feeling of scandalous, daylight tipsiness. People can now be married there at a post-meridian hour by taking out a special license, which involves the payment of a good round sum to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This arbitrarily limited privilege, it is held, should be the free possession of the English people. There is also some talk of celebrating marriages in drawing-rooms after the American fashion.

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