THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY. .....FEBRUARY 6, 1880.

THE San Francisco office of the Daily RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION is at 208 Montgomery street.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 105 for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 108½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85½; silver bars, 113¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52 8-16; consols, 98 5-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¼; 4s, 108½; 4½s, 111¼.

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 9d for average California white, and 10s 8d to 11s 1d for club.

THE Savage Mining Company have levied an assessment of 50 cents, Dudley one of 25 cents, and Hillside one of 30 cents per share.

THERE was a steadier feeling in the San Francisco mining share market yesterday morning, and a partial reaction from the lowest prices of Wednesday. The best rate for Union Consolidated, however, was $37 against $40 Wednesday. Belle Isle dropped to 75 cents Wednesday evening, and Bodie fell back to $9, after selling at $12.

THE College of Propaganda at Rome gives 7,000 lire for the relief of the Irish.

THE steamer State of Alabama is aground in the river Clyde, near Glasgow.

REAR-ADMIRAL BATSCH, of the German navy, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

CARDINAL JACOBINI, Papal Nuncio at Vienna, is to take the place of Cardinal Nina as Papal Secretary of State.

A TERRIBLE famine prevails in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan.

BULLION in the Bank of England decreased £15,000 the past week.

ADOLPH BORIE, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died yesterday at Philadelphia.

By the burning of a Chinese wash-house in San Francisco yesterday ten persons lost their lives.

THE British Parliament was opened yesterday by the Queen in person.

THE Court-house of Dallas county, Texas, was burned Tuesday, together with many valuable papers.

PRINCESS LOUISE and party arrived at Toronto yesterday.

THE number of men available for military duty in the United States is stated by the Secretary of War to be 6,516,758.

FIRE at Biddeford, Me.; also at Victoria, B. C.

THE State Prison of Kentucky is reported by an investigating committee to be in a shameful condition.

JOHN SNODGRASS was accidentally killed Tuesday near Walla Walla, W. T., by the upsetting of a buggy.

AT Weston, W. T., Tuesday, William Ellis was stabbed by A. B. Mackay.

W. C. BABCOCK was found dead in his bed yesterday at Chico.

THE funeral of E. T. Reilly, at Chico yesterday, was the largest that ever took place in that section.

JUDGE HUNTINGTON, formerly of the Court of Claims, died yesterday at Hartford, Conn.

THE funeral of the wife of Congressman Berry was largely attended yesterday from the family residence near Nicolaus, Sutter county.

ELEVEN warrants have been issued and four arrests made at Lucan, Ontario, in connection with the Donnelly massacre.

NEAR Columbia, S. C., Tuesday night, a man, woman and six children were burned to death.

SPECIE in the Bank of France increased 5,662,000 francs the past week.

REV. J. N. GALLAGHER was yesterday consecrated Bishop of Louisiana at New Orleans.

FURTHER particulars are given this morning of the recent railway calamity in France.

THE nomination of John M. Morton as Internal Revenue Collector for the San Francisco District was yesterday rejected by the Senate by a vote of 42 to 10.

THE Treasury Department yesterday purchased 375,000 ounces of silver for the Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans Mints.

IN the Senate yesterday all the business was finished at noon. Many bills were introduced, and a large number passed.

THE Assembly held a night session last night, and succeeded in disposing of a large number of bills.

THE THEATER PROPOSITION.

We yesterday printed two letters on this matter; one from an advocate of the purchase and reconstruction of the old theater, and the other from an opponent of that scheme. The arguments of the second correspondent appears to us to possess the more weight. The reasons for building an entirely new theater are in fact unanswerable. The old building is so weak and dilapidated that it would not be safe unless it was practically rebuilt, and even then its location is such that it could never be made dry and warm and safe as to egress. We are decidedly of opinion that whatever is done in this connection should be done with the object of securing a new theater which should be a credit to the city. We do not believe that it is practicable to make a satisfactory theater out of the old one with any expenditure, and we believe that if this was attempted the result will prove the unwisdom of endeavoring to meet new conditions by patching up an old and tumble-down structure, which has not only been completely outgrown by the city, but which is handicapped by radical and incurable defects both of construction and situation. It is much better to abandon all half-way propositions, and ascertain what can be effected toward obtaining a new, handsome, well-appointed and perfectly safe theater. Such a building is certain to repay those who invest in it, indirectly as well as directly. It is as much a practical requirement in a trading center as are clean and spacious streets, good lighting, sewers and drains, water works, roomy and well-arranged stores, good hotels, or any of the many desiderata which distinguish progressive and enterprising communities from dull and sluggish ones.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

The famine in Ireland is assuming formidable dimensions, and the local means of relief appear to be quite inadequate. The whole world is therefore called upon for aid, and everywhere thus far the response has been prompt and generous. The reports which reach us are unaccountably deficient in information of what the English Government is doing for the relief of the sufferers. Either it is exhibiting an astonishing apathy, or its relief measures have not been adequately reported. It is difficult to believe that if, as is alleged, three hundred thousand people are in actual and imminent danger of death from starvation, no sufficient steps have been taken by the authorities, who must possess the fullest information, to prevent so frightful an outcome. The reports, however, seem to indicate that a comparatively small sum has been contributed by the Government, nor does it appear certain that Parliament is to be asked for special appropriations. The wealth of England ought clearly to be drawn upon without stint at such a juncture. The pride of the country ought to revolt from the idea of leaving the famishing Irish to the chance relief of foreign generosity. Parliament ought to rise to the emergency the first day of the session, and take such measures that no matter what it cost, no single life in Ireland should be lost through starvation. It would be a lasting disgrace and infamy upon the English name if at such a crisis any considerations whatever were allowed to interfere with the one imperative and unmistakable duty of the hour—the prompt and effective relief of suffering Ireland.

Sir George Tucker Campbell has said: "A knowledge of short-hand is a capital in itself, on which any youth who possesses it may confidently rely for support. I do not know any branch of knowledge which so surely leads to remunerative and respectable employment."

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention have resulted in putting General Grant formally in candidature for the Presidency. Whether his prospects have been strengthened or weakened by this event is, however, a question demanding careful consideration. The theory of the Grant "boom" has been from the first, that the people demanded the nomination of the General, and that the professional politicians had nothing to do with it. The outcome of the Pennsylvania Convention, however, must be regarded as destroying that theory completely. Grant is here made to appear, not as the unanimous choice of a popular movement, but as the special candidate of the Cameron clique. The familiar political manipulations have to be resorted to in order to secure the instructions of the Chicago delegates for him, and it is only after a sharp contest and by a small majority that his backers finally succeed in their object. Clearly this is not at all the kind of proceeding the original theory of the Grant "boom" demanded, and it seems questionable whether Grant himself could afford to accept such an introduction to the campaign as fulfilling the conditions under which alone it has been alleged that he would accept the nomination. Certainly the triumph of his supporters at Harrisburg is not that pronounced and unmistakeable kind of victory which marks a man out as the Presidential choice of his party, and which, coming at the beginning of a campaign, inspires succeeding Conventions with enthusiasm and leads on, through a series of hearty indorsements, to the ratification of the National Convention. The Cameron party were able to instruct delegates to Chicago, but they were not able to give their action the significance which, according to their programme, it ought to have had. Blaine developed formidable strength, and his friends stood by him so firmly as to force upon the public the conviction that politicians at least by no means regard the nomination of Grant as being demanded by the majority of the Republican party. The vote—133 ayes to 113 noes—on the motion to instruct the delegates, showed a working majority for Grant, but not the kind of majority called for in his interest by the circumstances. The practical result of this test of strength, in fact, seems to be little more than a demonstration that in Pennsylvania the Grant men are able to outvote the Blaine men. It does not indicate the existence of any widespread belief in the popularity of Grant as a Presidential candidate.

The most important effect of this test, however, is to take Grant out of the category of essentially popular candidates, and to put him in the ordinary category of politicians' candidates. It will be perceived instantly that if after this he should receive the nomination, he could be said to have owed it, not to his strength with the people, but to the manipulations of the Cameronians. Had the Harrisburg Convention given him anything approaching an unanimous indorsement, the case would have been very different; but the third term question was brought up in the Convention, debates upon it were had, resolutions condemning it were offered, and a strong and well-marked opposition was developed. It can therefore no longer be alleged that General Grant is singled out by any peculiar phenomena for the nomination. The popular enthusiasm idea melts away before the practical test of strength, and the question of availability comes to the front with enhanced urgency. It is apparent that no data of a positive or encouraging kind have been afforded for estimates as to Grant's strength at the polls, for the capture of a State Convention will not be accepted as furnishing any trustworthy guidance in this respect. What has been shown, however, is that other candidates are resolved to contest the nomination, and that one at least of them already possesses enough strength to make it clear that the result of the Chicago Convention is by no means a foregone conclusion. It is possible that this first step in the Presidential race may be regarded by General Grant himself as an indication that the representations made to him by his friends have been over-colored, and that there is too little certainty in the enterprise to warrant its further prosecution. We have, of course, no means of knowing what General Grant is likely to think of the matter, but it certainly must appear to dispassionate observers that for him to enter upon a third-term candidature, and then to fail in securing the nomination, would be a disaster and a humiliation not lightly to be encountered. The doubt which the strength of the opposition revealed must engender, of the policy of presenting him to the people as a candidate, is a question which the leaders of the Republican Party are now called upon to consider with due seriousness, moreover.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

In the attempts which are being made to procure legislation more or less hostile to foreign insurance companies, it does not seem easy to detect any element of defensible public policy. The fundamental requirement of safe insurance is wide distribution of risks. The security of insurers can be guaranteed in no other way. It is, therefore, not for the interest of the public that local insurance companies should carry any very considerable proportion of State risks. If they do, and if an extensive fire occurs,, the probability is that the local companies will be bankrupt precisely at the juncture when their services are most needed. If all the inhabitants of a town were mutually to insure one another, it would be the same, in the event of a general conflagration, as if none of them had been insured. This is the drawback under which local insurance companies always labor, and because this is so it is the interest of the State to encourage the establishment of foreign agencies, and thus to secure such a distribution of risks as will insure the prompt settlement of all losses, no matter how heavy they may be. Nor are arguments as to the amount which foreign insurance companies take from the State at all relevant to the issue. Whatever it costs to insure in foreign companies is an indispensable outlay, and it is so because it is impossible to obtain the same measure of security in home companies. The business of insurance against fire and marine losses is not one which can be placed in the category of those "native industries" which it has so long been the fashion to demand "protection" for. Protection can only be afforded them by withdrawing it from the property of the community, and that is a proposition which even the most confirmed disciple of the late Henry C Carey would shrink from advocating. There is no advantage to the public in the aggrandizement of local insurance companies, but on the contrary such aggrandizement may involve a distinct increase of danger and a distinct diminution of security for the risks underwritten by such corporations. It is not, therefore, a question of fair play or equity so much as it is a question of public policy that is involved, and the unmistakable direction of that policy is towards the removal of all hindrances to the free competition of foreign companies.

Any legislation tending to drive these foreign companies out of business would deprive the public of protection, and in the end would injure the local companies quite as much as the rest of the community. Attempts to force foreign companies to invest a certain proportion of their capital in this State are open to similar objections. A wise policy requires that the assets of insurance companies should be far removed from their risks, so that both should never be liable to the same casualties. But such a law as is proposed would presumably result in the investment of large sums of insurance capital in San Francisco, and this would result in weakening all the companies carrying San Francisco risks. It is much better for insurers that the capital upon which they must depend for the payment of losses should be invested outside of the State. Nothing can be gained by the opposite policy, while it is obviously full of danger. Again, it must be realized that comparatively little home capital is invested in local companies, while the foreign capital represented is very large, as we recently showed. The home companies also are even now carrying risks which, if we compare them with those borne by the foreign corporations, are out of all proportion to their capital, and any increase of their hazards would therefore tend to make them less secure. For the adequate protection of the public insurance ought to be as free as possible, and whatever legislation is had should be directed rather to encouraging the opening of new foreign agencies than towards the hampering of those already here. Members of the Legislature will do well to remember that in this cause they hold briefs for the people, and that they cannot be justified in exposing the community to unnecessary risks for the purpose of bolstering up local insurance companies, whose demands on this head are by no means compatible with a due regard for the public welfare.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

The New York *Herald*, or James Gordon Bennett, its proprietor, heads a subscription for the Irish famine relief with the splendid gift of one hundred thousand dollars. No doubt this is a capital advertisement, but when all is said that can be said on that score, the fact remains that it is very much more than an advertisement. If wealthy men and firms were in the habit of bringing themselves into notoriety by such benefactions as this, it would be better for civilization generally. Mr. Bennett has deserved the thanks and admiration of all men by his noble liberality on this occasion, and the recipients of his money will be none the less relieved because the donation also serves to give fame to a journal which long since ceased to need any adventitious aids to prosperity.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

From our San Francisco exchanges of February 5th.]

Sub-Treasurer Sherman to-day redeemed $22,000 in subsidiary silver.

The Tax-Collector's report for January shows a total of taxes collected of $293,295 82.

Duties paid at the Custom House yesterday were $14,644 43; making a total of $57,961 90 for the month.

The wreck of the pilot-boat Confidence has been found inside Fort Point, in about thirty-five fathoms of water. The job of raising her is thought to be impracticable.

There are 586 patients in the Almshouse, and including the employes, there are 609 persons in the buildings. The institution was intended to accommodate 525 inmates.

The British Consulate, No. 319 California street, was broken into on Tuesday night by thieves, who overhauled trunks and boxes containing valuable papers, but succeeded in getting away with nothing beyond a box of cigars and a pair of new boots.

To-morrow the Delegates from the various Woman's Christian Temperance Unions throughout the State will meet in Grand Central Hall. At the morning session several papers on temperance will be read, and in the evening addresses will be delivered by workers in the cause of temperance.

The interest in the revival work at Metropolitan Temple is increasing. The place could not nearly accommodate the people who sought admission last night to hear the new revival preacher and singer. One of the peculiar features of their method is the singing, which frequently and unexpectedly breaks in upon the sermon.

The Mayor and Auditor went into the Treasurer's office this morning and asked to count the money on hand. Without delay the officers proceeded to the task, and will finish some time to-night. It is estimated that the sum of $2,600,000 is on hand. The process of counting consists of handling the gold and silver pieces and then weighing each to ascertain if the weight is correct.

LASSEN NEWS.—A correspondent writing from Susanville, under date of February 1st, says:

Last Tuesday we had a fall of some two inches of snow which improved the sleighing, which was fast disappearing; and although not first-rate in the valley, it is splendid in town. Since the fall of snow the weather has been clear and intensely cold, the thermometer in the morning ranging from six above to four below zero. The middle of the days are sunshiny and endurable; but, as soon as the sun sets, the air becomes cold. This is having the effect to kill large numbers of cattle, which are dying in different portions of the county. If the cold spell continues much longer the loss of stock will be very large, as there are many cattle in the county who have no home but the hills, and for which their owners never provide a pound of hay.

There are some hopes that diphtheria is disappearing, there being no cases in town just now, and but few in the valley. A son of Captain C. A. Merrill, some 3 years of age, died from that disease yesterday, at Belfast, some 12 miles from here.

Since the 1st day of January the hunters have had excellent sport hunting "gomorkins," which are in large numbers within a few miles of town. Those that have seen the animals say they are as large as a deer, same color, same sprightly habits, and it would be very hard to distinguish their flesh from venison. While out hunting these animals last Thursday, Wm. D. Minchler had his feet frozen quite seriously.

Prospecting in Diamond mountain is being prosecuted vigorously. Three tunnels are being run on different claims, and it is said that small veins or "feeders" have been passed through, in which both gold and silver can be seen with the naked eye. Owners are very sanguine that when the main ledge is reached there will be rich developments of mineral.

The telegraph line is still down from here to Taylorsville.

THE newest camel's-hair shawls are darker in color, showing no magenta and but little white. Valley of Cashmere shawls, which are among the finest imported, are designed in small figures and subdued colors. Shawls with India borders show open centers of plain scarlet or black. A coarser grade of shawls, and also a popular one, is represented in India patterns by the Decca shawls in chain stitch. Chudda shawls come in gray, scarlet, blue, white and all desirable plain colors. Striped India shawls, both long and square, are sold at prices below those of last season.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Rejection by the Senate of the Appointment of Morton.

PASSENGERS PASSING OMAHA.

Comments Upon the Action of the Pennsylvania Republicans.

DEATH OF EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY BORIE.

Shocking Condition of the Kentucky State Prison.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Further in Regard to the Donnelly Massacre in Ontario.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Comments Upon the Action of the Pennsylvania Republicans.

CHICAGO, February 4th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is known here that Don Cameron was more interested in the Harrisburg Convention than in any other political event of his life. When the Leeds-McManes delegation was here, McManes was not in favor of instructing for Grant, and during an interview at Cameron's house the latter was greatly excited, and walked up and down the floor in a great state of mind, declaring that if he failed at Harrisburg it would be his political destruction. It was no longer Grant, Blaine or Sherman—it was himself. Appeals were listened to, and McManes succumbed. The point is uppermost that all Cameron's hard work only saved defeat by six votes, as a change of that number would have been fatal to Grant. The victory is by no means a cause of rejoicing here.

CHICAGO, February 5th.—The *Tribune* editorially, after showing that it was a scramble and not a victory for Grant, says: The Pennsylvania delegation therefore stands instructed to cast its entire vote for General Grant; but it is believed that fully one-third of the delegates are Blaine men, and that Blaine will get every vote in the event of the abandonment of the Grant movement either before or during the session of the National Convention.

The *Inter-Ocean* says: The action of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention yesterday gives the boom additional strength and places the Keystone State for Grant. The results summed are that the delegation is instructed to vote as a unit for Grant at Chicago, and that the action of Pennsylvania must at least be a strong card for the Grant supporters.

The *Times* only recites the facts, with an evident condemnation of the proceedings at Harrisburg.

CINCINNATI, February 5th.—The *Enquirer* regards the result as deciding that Grant will be nominated at Chicago. In case something should intervene and Grant withdraw, Blaine would doubtless be the nominee. Sherman stands no show.

The *Commercial* regards it as an injury to Grant to force the real sentiment of the State into the shade, but enjoins Blaine's supporters not to be downcast.

The *Gazette* takes the same grounds.

NEW YORK, February 5th.—An Albany special to the *Evening Post* says: The result of the Pennsylvania Convention is commented on by Republicans here with some degree of caution. Outspoken Grant men approve, and are in favor of the New York Convention following the example. They say that the action of the Harrisburg Convention shows that Pennsylvania is for Grant, and he will, if nominated, carry that State with ease. More conservative Republicans are reluctant to criticise the result of the Convention. The Blaine men predict trouble in the New York Convention if the attempt is persisted in to instruct the delegation in favor of Grant.

NEW YORK, February 6th.—A. M.—A staff correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Harrisburg that nine-tenths of the delegates to the Convention were opposed to the nomination of Grant for President, and that the exposure of the weakness of the Grant movement was due to Cameron's determination to secure the passage of a resolution of instructions. Interviews with several Republican and Democratic Congressmen are given. Many of the Republicans members think Grant's prospects were injured by the action of the Convention.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, February 5th.—The contest over John M. Morton's nomination was ended to-day in accordance with the uniform predictions of these dispatches, except that the majority against it proved not to be only large, but absolutely overwhelming. Colonel Holloway, Senator Voorhees and Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, the managers of the fight for Mr. Morton, having positively declined to avail themselves of the opportunity, courteously afforded them by yesterday's postponement of action, to procure a withdrawal of the nomination, the California Senators forced the fighting at an early hour this afternoon by means of a motion offered by Senator Farley to go into an executive session. The motion being carried, Senator Voorhees asked that the further consideration of the case be postponed, to await the reception of some documents, which he stated were then being prepared at the Treasury Department, and which he said would show that the objection to Morton's confirmation, based on the non-existence of a vacancy and the alleged meritoriousness of the present incumbent, was really unfounded. He further said that these documents would show that several members of the California delegation had asked for Collector Higby's removal, and also, upon the authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the recent department recommendations of Higby's efficiency were merely high-sounding Pickwickian phrases, intended to "let him down easy." The California Senators rejoined that without taking up the time of the Senate with a discussion on this point, the other objections against Morton's confirmation were amply sufficient, and they therefore insisted that the case should be disposed of without further postponements. A debate then ensued, which was substantially a repetition of yesterday, although much briefer, and a vote being finally taken on the question of confirmation resulted in ayes 10, noes 42. So the nomination was rejected. The only Democratic vote cast in favor of the confirmation was that of Senator Voorhees. All the other Democratic Senators who voted at all followed the lead of Senator Farley, and only two or three, it is understood, refrained from voting. The nine Republican Senators who voted for Morton were Messrs. Anthony, Burnside, Hoar, Morrill of Vermont, Platt, Rollins, Saunders, Terry and Windom. Messrs. Edmunds, Hamlin, Conkling and all the other Republican Senators not above named voted to reject the nomination. Nearly all who voted to confirm it based their action solely upon grounds of sympathetic interest in the family of their late distinguished colleague, and it may therefore be said to be practically the unanimous feeling of the Senate that the nomination was ill-advised, and, in view of the united protest of the California delegation and other attendant circumstances, unjustifiable.

Representative Davis and Senator Booth called at the Postoffice Department to-day, and handed to Judge Key the memorial described in last Sunday night's dispatches, signed by themselves and the other members of the Pacific coast delegation, requesting an abatement, or, if possible, the total relinquishment of the charge made by this Government for transporting the Australian closed mails across the Continent. The Postmaster-General expressed great interest in the Australian steamship line, and a warm desire to avert any danger threatening its discontinuance, but said he would not feel justified in remitting all of this charge against the British Government without Congressional authority to relinquish it, as the Postal Union Convention at Berne had expressly authorized such charges to be made. He promised, however, to see whether it could not be diminished, and to this end will open a correspondence with the transcontinental railroad companies, with a view of securing reduced rates, on the ground that they, in common with the Pacific coast, are specially interested in upholding the continuance of the steamship line.

The Indian Commission Matter.

NEW YORK, February 5th.—The special committee on the Indian Commission have completed their report in the case of ex-Commissioner Hayt. After reciting the evidence concerning Hammond, Hart and Hayt, the report says:

We cannot consider Hayt's excuse for withholding important papers from the Secretary of the Interior as sufficient, inasmuch as the additional evidence and correspondence submitted to the Department of Justice, together with affidavits, in January, does not add to the strength of the testimony sufficiently to show why the same may have not been transmitted before. We cannot avoid the conclusion that, while one case against ex-Agent Hart was promptly forwarded to the Department of Justice for execution, with regard to the other case, involving more serious charges, neither the Commissioner nor Inspector were sufficiently in earnest. Inspector Hammond admits that in the spring of 1879 he was personally interested in the proposed purchase of the Washington mine, and that in August, upon the arrival in Arizona of Edward Knapp, so-called, a nephew of the Commissioner, he devoted much time and attention in assisting Mr. Knapp to secure the mine for Mr. Hogencamp of New Jersey. Late in the progress of our investigation the following facts were elicited: When Hogancamp telegraphed Hammond that he would send out a special agent to purchase the mine, he replied to Hogancamp, "How shall I know him?" to which Hayt replied, "You know Knapp"—which circumstance, if true, connects Mr. Hayt with the mining transaction. Mr. Hayt does not admit sending such a reply. Another fact elicited was that Edward Knapp, so-called, a nephew of the Commissioner, who figures so conspicuously in this transaction, was passing under an assumed name, and was really Edward Knapp Hayt, son of the Commissioner, and that he adopted this name of Knapp at the suggestion of his father. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the Commissioner declined to give his testimony until Hammond had testified, his alleged unwillingness to have General Hammond correct his statement concerning the genuineness of his letter to Hoyt, and long delay in the prosecution of Hart, though furnishing no positive evidence of complicity or guilt in compromising a crime for consideration, as was charged, may be taken as sufficient proof that the Commissioner was cognizant of the sale of the mine by an ex-Indian agent (charged with gross offenses) through his own son, under assumed name, to some of his intimate friends, a fact which can scarcely be relieved by his own assurance that he had no interest in the transaction. It is proper to state that the Secretary of the Interior has been kept fully and constantly advised during the progress of our examination. His desire has been repeatedly expressed that we should probe this matter to the bottom, and promptly notify him of all important facts that might be developed. It is also but right to state that we have found no trace of the implication of any officer, clerk or employe of the Indian service in the above transaction, except those above named. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT K. SMILEY,
WM. STICKNEY,
For the Committee.

A. C. Barstow presented a minority report, in which he says: General Hammond's testimony, which of all the evidence offered alone directly connects Commissioner Hayt with the wrong-doing charged, was taken January 29th, but afterwards altered. In this alteration his testimony on one important point was entirely reversed. Though there are many suspicious circumstances which bear against Mr. Hayt sufficient to justify his removal, they do not necessarily imply his guilt. If these circumstances raise doubt, the accused is entitled to the benefit of them. The report of the committee was adopted by the full Board. They also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the facts developed in the report of the special committee touching the conduct of the late Commissioner, this Board approved the action of the Secretary of the Interior in removing Mr. Hayt from the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Proposed Reduction of Duty on Steel Rails.

WASHINGTON, February 5th.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day heard Samuel M. Felton, President of the Bessemer Steel Association, on the proposed reduction of duty on steel rails. He had heard that there was an association in England formed to influence our tariff on steel rails, but he knew nothing of the matter of his own knowledge. He did not know that any member of Congress was a member of the Cobden Club when the tariff was changed, although he had heard it. Regarding the Vulcan Works at St. Louis, Felton said there was a mortgage of $1,000,000 on them, and it was once feared that they would have to be sold, but other manufacturers stepped in as a matter of business and paid the $70,000 interest annually until the time came when they could be started and run at a profit. They were to begin to run when the demand for steel rails was greater than the supply.

Emory A. Storrs closed the argument, and denied that the reduction was sought in the interest of railroad companies. No great trunk line has asked it. The principal roads in the Northwest were not advocates of a reduction, but were opposing it. The Illinois Central alone urged it, and that was really an English road.

The Chairman said the railroad companies in all parts of the United States, all the Pacific companies, all the Southern companies and some of the Northern and Eastern roads, had sent memorials desiring a reduction of the tariff.

Storrs said nevertheless by far the greater number opposed it.

Morrison said the Illinois Central was an Illinois, not an English road, for it paid the State seven per cent. of its earnings.

Proposed Amendment of the Census Act.

WASHINGTON, February 5th.—The bill which passed to-day amendatory of the Census Act provides, first, for the free transportation of census mail matter; the second strikes out the provision for an inquiry as to the naturalization of residents; the third allows for reports of railroad, telegraph, express and insurance companies; the fourth requires the enumeration, in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, to be taken within two weeks from June 1, 1880; the fifth allows the Enumerator to be appointed from the county where no one suitable is found in the district; the sixth requires the filing of the information obtained in the County Clerk's office, and to be corrected on reliable information; the seventh requires the Supervisors to forward one return to the Census Office at Washington and one to the Secretary of State; the eighth appropriates $350,000 for the necessary additional expenses of the Enumerators.

Conduct of Secretary Schurz in the Hayt Affair.

NEW YORK, February 5th.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: Carl Schurz has been acting a double part in the official melodrama which has ended with the removal of Commissioner Hayt. In a letter to Fisk, February 2d, he denies that he has said that Fisk's accusations had nothing to do with Hayt's removal. As a matter of fact, Schurz positively asserted on the day Hayt was removed, that he made the discharge simply because the Commissioner had withheld information, and not because any of the charges under investigation had been proven. Moreover, Schurz wrote a statement about the case for general publication, in which he said no proof of any dishonest act or corrupt practices on his (Hayt's) part had been found. Schurz knew at this time that Hayt had sent his son, under an assumed name, to buy a silver mine in a Government reservation. He also knew that the exposure of this fact was solely due to Fisk's publication and charges.

The State Prison of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, February 5th.—The Legislature is now investigating the State Prison. The committee report that its condition is shamefully bad; it is overcrowded; its sewerage is defective and unclean, and its diet improper. Scurvy prevails among the prisoners to a fearful extent. At one time over 200 were in the hospital with it. There was a total of cases during the year of 775 out of 1,000 inmates. The sole cause has been improper food and treatment, and it is wholly inexcusable. The mortality has nearly doubled that of preceding years, and yet the number of prisoners is not much if any greater. The flogging of prisoners is carried to a cruel extreme. The clothing is insufficient, as are the beds and bedding. Six hundred and forty-eight of the cells are only 6 feet 8 inches long, 3 feet 9 inches wide, and 6 feet 3½ inches high, and yet over one hundred of these badly ventilated cells have been compelled to hold two convicts during the night for ten or twelve hours. Beastly practices have resulted, and disease has been generated. The committee advise the Governor to remove the Keeper, J. W. Louth.

Death of Ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5th.—Adolph Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died here this morning. He had been in ill health for a long time. His demise is attributed to a general breaking down of his system. His death occurred at half-past 3 o'clock. His age was 71 years.

The Japanese Indemnity Fund.

NEW York, February 5th.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution declaring it wise, just and expedient to return to the Government of Japan such portion of the so-called Japanese Indemnity Fund as remained after making an equitable compensation to the Americans interested therein, and that it should be done without unnecessary delay. Copies were ordered to be sent to Congress.

Two Men, a Woman and Six Children Burned to Death.

COLUMBIA (S. C.), February 5th.—A negro cabin on the plantation of Captain William Stack, thirteen miles north of Columbia, was burned Tuesday night. Two men, a woman and six children perished in the flames. The fire was discovered by a colored woman, who ran to the burning house and pulled off a board, when she heard one of the children attempting to awaken its father, but without success. Before other assistance arrived the house and all in it were burned.

The Militia Force of Different States.

WASHINGTON, February 5th.—From a report submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, it appears that the organized strength of the militia force of the different States consists of 145 general officers, 1,605 regimental field and staff officers, 6,198 company officers, and 117,037 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. The unorganized force, or number of men available for military duty, is put down at 6,516,758.

A Nice Point Decided.

CHICAGO, February 5th.—Judge Rodgers yesterday, in the replevin suit of Clark vs. the Michigan Central Railroad Company, decided a nice point in the law of stoppage in transitu. A Boston firm had sold goods to a San Francisco firm, and delivered them to a partner of that firm in Boston, who shipped them to their destination. After shipment the San Francisco firm went into bankruptcy, and the goods were replevied in Chicago. The Court held that although the goods were delivered to the partner in Boston at his store, it was only for shipment to the final destination, and that when they had once been shipped toward that point it constituted simply one transit. The right to stop the goods and revoke the sale was not lost, the purchasers having been shown to be insolvent at the time.

Affairs in Maine—The Governor's Inaugural.

AUGUSTA, February 5th.—Governor Davis, in concluding his inaugural message, thus refers to the late difficulties: "There can be no half-way ground in regard to this great public wrong, which should receive the condemnation of honest citizens, that it may serve as a warning in the future to those who, under a free Government, may attempt to trample on the rights of the people. I would recommend an investigation of the whole subject of arranging, tabulating and counting the returns, that the facts ascertained may be made public."

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, February 5th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento February 9th: J. C. Pierce and wife, Red Wing, Minn.; H. W. Cornish, A. Mann, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; A. Wood, East Providence, R. I.; Miss Nellie Savage, C. R. Greathouse, J. Y. Collins, M. Friedlander, San Francisco; M. V. Donaldson, Pontiac, Mich.; John Caperton, Louisville, Ky.; F. E. Myers, Chicago.

Fifty-nine through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento February 12th.

Festivities at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5th.—The procession of the Knights of Momus to-night had for its subject, "the fair women of history," "the women whose portraits adorn the great picture gallery of the past," "a dream of fair women." The tableaux appeared on handsomely decorated cars, and the procession was greeted with applause all along the route. The festivities closed with a grand tableaux and ball at the Opera House.

Decision Reversed.

WASHINGTON, February 5th.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day reversed, in favor of the railroad company, the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of James Newton vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Visalia, Cal.

Legislation in Wisconsin.

MADISON, February 5th.—A bill was introduced in the Assembly to-night to re-enact the Potter law; also a bill prohibiting the Northwestern and St. Paul Railway Companies from charging more than three cents per mile on local passengers.

Seeking Harmony.

SYRACUSE, February 5th.—A meeting of all the prominent men of both factions of the Democratic party was held to-night for the purpose of harmonizing differences. Hon. Wm. C. Ruger was made Chairman. It was resolved to sink personal prejudices and preferences and unite the party.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, February 5th.—The large six-story chair factory of Smith & Crane, 123 and 125 West Twenty-eighth street, is now in flames with every probability of the fire spreading to other buildings. Many hydrants being frozen the firemen find difficulty in obtaining a good supply of water. The loss of Smith & Crane will reach $100,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Railway Calamity in France.

PARIS, February 5th.—The calamity which occurred on the Circular Railroad at Clichy Tuesday night was even more horrible than estimated from the first report. Eleven persons have already died, the most notable among them being Count de Puyferrat. The number of wounded is computed at sixty, and of these some will likely die. Biendome, the engineer of the train of the Circular Railroad, died yesterday. In his ante mortem statement he gave his version of the particulars of the terrible disaster. He was within a few yards of the Argenteuil train before he observed the lights on the rear car, and before he had time to do anything the crash came, and he knew no more. Two causes are mentioned as tending to explain the collision. One is the reprehensible practice of dispatching a fast express train a few minutes after the departure of a slow train, and the other the utter insufficiency of the fog signals on the line. At the time of the collision the express was running at full speed. M. Maret, of Place Vendome, who was among the killed, was an eminent architect, and had been in the service of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. He seemed to have a presentiment of his fate, as he insured his life for $30,000 a few hours before he took the train. M. Kayne, stage manager, and M. Jolly, comedian, of the Bouffes Parisienes, are dangerously injured, and in a very critical condition. M. De Milleville, another of the wounded, is the husband of Emilie Broisat, of the Theater Francais.

Germany and the Vatican.

BERLIN, February 5th.—In the debate in the Lower House of the Landtag to-day on the public worship estimates, Herr Windthorst regretted that Herr Von Puttkammer, Minister of Worship, had laid stress on continuing the principles of Dr. Falk, and demanded the complete severance therefrom. He did not feel any extraordinary confidence in the success of the negotiations with the Vatican, but said the Ultramontanes would refrain from introducing any definite motion, so as not to interfere with those negotiations, and would acquiesce in any agreement that might be concluded. Herr Von Puttkammer expressed the high esteem for the Catholic Church entertained by the Government, and said, although compelled to protect her rights, the State had never relinquished the hope of restoring peace with the Church. He gladly noted the inclination of the Catholics toward a compromise, which, however, could only be effected on a basis of existing legislation, and added that he must inflexibly maintain the interest and rights of the monarchy. To obtain peace, he said, all parties must observe great moderation. During the course of debate Herr Hammerstein stated that the Conservatives would await the result of the negotiations with the Vatican and simply accept the result, whatever that might be. Herr Stergel, in behalf of the Free Conservatives, expressed a willingness to assist in bringing about a modus vivendi, on condition that the inviolable rights of the State be maintained. Dr. Falk spoke in refutation of the charges made against him by members of the Center.

Special Regiments to be Formed in Alsace-Lorraine.

BERLIN, February 5th.—Intimation this morning in some semi-official papers that an increase in the German army is intended even beyond that already announced, namely, by the formation of special Alsace-Lorraine regiments, have caused no little sensation. It is understood that Baron Von Manteufel, Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, supports the prospect as tending to create a national feeling in the annexed provinces.

The Cuban Slavery Question.

MADRID, February 5th.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the discussion on the interpellation of Senor Portuando was continued. Senor Elonayen declared that in his opinion on Canovas del Castillo's Cabinet had devolved the glorious task of abolishing slavery in Cuba, and introducing economical reforms into the island. He said that Spain would furnish Cuba with 20,000 soldiers to insure the integrity of her territory. The Constitutionalists asked an explanation of the substitation of the present Ministry for that of General Martinez Campos'. He expressed the approval of those for whom he spoke of the reforms projected by General Campos for Cuba, and condemned those proposed by the Canovas del Castillo Ministry.

Movement of the Grant Party.

HAVANA,