THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 19, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109⅝ for 4s of 1907; 102¾ for 5s of 1881; 110¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84½; silver bars, 112¾.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 2-16d; consols, 98 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105; 4s, 112½; 4½s, 114.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 92½ buying, 93 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 10½@10s 3d for average California.

Mining stocks opened quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning. There was not much change in values from Saturday. Prices, as a rule, were fully as good, if not better than on that day.

The storm in the Northwest Saturday and Sunday was unprecedented at this season of the year, causing great loss in property and considerable in life.

Indian Agent Berry, Hoyt, Cline and Meacham are all in jail at Gunnison City, Col., charged with the murder of young Jackson.

A Mormon Elder with 30 missionaries sail from New York to-day to proselyte in England, Wales, Scotland, Norway and Sweden.

John A. Woodward, Cashier in the Treasury Department, has disappeared from Boston with $82,000 of funds not his own.

An old feud culminated at Buena Vista, Tenn., in six persons being wounded, two mortally.

The railroad war in the West shows no signs of ceasing.

Five million salmon eggs from California have arrived at Chicago, for distribution among the different Fish Commissions.

John H. Richards was fatally injured near Dutch Flat Sunday, by the blowing out of the breechpin of his gun.

Owing to a belief that the Government intends to prosecute the agitators, a lull has occurred in the Irish agitation.

The Turks are concentrating a large number of troops in Smyrna.

Prince Hohenlohe is seriously ill at Berlin with gastric fever.

A St. Petersburg dispatch announces that the Tekki Turcomans have again resumed the offensive.

A report has reached Berlin that the Czar intends to abdicate in favor of the Czarowitz.

A terrific snow-storm in the province of Buenos Ayres, September 18th, caused the death of 700,000 cattle, 500,000 sheep, and 250,000 horses.

Demetrius Dominguez has been sentenced to be hanged at Phœnix, A. T., for murder.

The Presidential party left San Francisco yesterday morning for the Yosemite valley.

Hon. E. R. Galvin, a prominent citizen, died at Sonora, Tuolumne county, yesterday.

J. Pres. Moore, a pioneer of Tehama county, fell dead at Chico yesterday.

Ten thousand Chinamen are about to leave Cuba for New Orleans.

About a foot of snow fell yesterday in north and northwestern Ontario.

The Viceroy of India announces that Kurum valley was evacuated Saturday.

Russia has ordered a survey of the entire coast of Corea.

Five steamers are to be built on the Clyde for a new French company to trade with the United States.

Enthusiastic Republican meetings were held throughout the State last evening.

THE UTE DIFFICULTY.

The present Ute difficulty, like all which preceded it, has undoubtedly grown out of the covetousness and dishonesty; not of Indians, but of white men. The history of the relations between the Utes and the Government has resembled nearly all Indian affairs. The Government made a treaty with the Utes, and deeded a large reservation in Colorado to them, pledging its word that they should be unmolested. The word of the Government was as usual worthless. White men saw that the Utes had good land. Miners found minerals upon other parts of it. Then followed invasion, breach of treaty stipulations, remonstrances, and presently a proposal from the Government to purchase a part of the reservation. After much discussion the Indians, finding they could not help themselves, consented to this sale. But they were only at the beginning of their troubles. The Governors of Colorado, who appear to have been mostly unscrupulous demagogues, and of whom the present Governor, Pitkin, is decidedly the worst, set themselves to make capital by favoring new aggressions upon the reservation. The border ruffians, who were mixed up with contractors and other scenters of plunder, were encouraged in their hostility to the Indians, and when the latter had been exasperated beyond endurance the troops were called in, as usual, and it was doubtless hoped that they would be destroyed. The massacre at the White River Agency last year, and the attack on Major Thornburgh's command, were heralded as acts of wanton atrocity on the part of the Utes. In truth the Indians had suffered their young men to be killed, and their women and children to be stolen, before they went upon the warpath. Judging from Governor Pitkins' abominable misrepresentation at that time, we are indisposed to place any confidence in his present statements. We do not believe that the Indians provoked a conflict with the teamsters, as stated. It is not even proved that they have killed the teamster they are said to have taken from his guard. All this is mere unsupported assertion, and it comes from sources which are notoriously untrustworthy. Governor Pitkin appears to be a great braggart, gifted with little or no judgment, anxious rather to stand well with frontier bullies and roughs than to sustain the dignity of his office; and he is altogether too friendly to the conscienceless scoundrels who have been seeking to rob the Utes of their lands ever since the reservation was made over to them. We hope therefore that Secretary Schurz will stand firm, and that he will not allow his agent Berry to be bulldozed by the brutal border ruffians who want to get an excuse for "cleaning out" the Utes, and who are quite capable of inventing the whole story to serve their foul ends. The United States has suffered enough disgrace through yielding to white thieves whose greedy clutches it had not the nerve to wrest from the lands of the Indians. It is time that it showed a little resolution in support of its own honor and the lives and property of its wretched wards, and a better opportunity than the present may not occur.

THE CHILEAN INFAMY.

The Chilean war upon Peru becomes more atrocious as it proceeds. The bombardment of Callao and the movements which are projected to follow it, are of a nature to compel the intervention of whatever Governments desire to avoid sharing the responsibility for the most wanton infamies of modern times. The United States Government is incurring a heavy debt by its indifference to the perpetration of these barbarities, and it would almost seem that the department of foreign affairs had no longer any policy, or recognized any responsibility outside of the national boundaries.

ORDER No. 40 committed Hancock to a very positive part in the struggle between loyalty and rebellion going on within his district, and that on the side of the rebels. Although professing so much respect for the civil authorities, he did far more than ever Sheridan had done in interfering with the State governments in removing and appointing officers, and in modifying and controlling administration, but all done with the apparent view of removing every effect of General Sheridan's orders, and of restoring more completely the power of the rebels in Louisiana and Texas. What Sheridan had done with a view to secure impartial juries and fair registration, Hancock set aside.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE CLAIMS QUESTION.

The Cleveland *Herald* publishes a letter written by a prominent Southern business man to a friend in that city, and as it contains an evidently truthful and candid statement of the Southern view of the claims question, some extracts from it may be instructive. The writer says: "I am, "as you know, a native of the South; was "educated and have been engaged in busi-"ness here all my life. Am now nearly "sixty years of age. Was in the war, and "a friend of General Hancock. I tell you "the Southern people do not intend to "abandon the Southern claims. General "Hancock speaks for himself alone on that "subject. He cannot get the assistance of "a single Southern man of position to aid "him in defeating the Southern claims. "General Hancock is grandly mistaken if "he supposes these claims are 'bugbears' "anywhere in the South. They are not "'bugbears' in the estimation of the "Democrats of the North. The records "will show that Bragg, of Wisconsin, is "the only Democrat who ever set his face "strongly against Southern claims. No "Southern man ever asked a Demo-"cratic Presidential candidate to com-"mit himself against such claims. It "was left to the dough-faced Demo-"crats of the North, who were for "a vigorous prosecution of the war "against the South, and who fattened "and grew rich out of contracts and "sutlers' permits, to urge a Democratic "candidate to write a letter reflecting on "the integrity of Southern claims. I tell "you the Southern people do not feel any "more kindly to General Hancock after "his writing that letter than they did to-"ward Samuel Tilden. They will, how-"ever, vote the ticket to get the control of "affairs. Mr. English is well thought of "in the South. His public record shows "that he has at all times been in sym-"pathy with the South. No Northern "doughface could have gotten him to "write a letter against Southern claims." This is a frank and outspoken presentation of the prevailing sentiment at the South on the claims question. The Southern people do not like Hancock's letter on the question, but they will vote for him "to "get the control of affairs," feeling confident that if once they can accomplish that the resistance of Hancock to their claims will be easily overcome. That this letter represents the Southern view faithfully cannot be doubted, because it is at once evident that it fully harmonizes with all the positive action taken by Southern men in this connection. The Northern Democrats have endeavored to make it appear that General Hancock was right in referring to these claims as "bugbears," but it is certain that the bills which have already been introduced to Congress, and the claims which have been already carefully drawn up and placed in the hands of Washington claim agents, were not manufactured for the mere sake of amusement, nor was that scheme for increasing the United States Supreme Court embodied in Manning's bill, devised for any such purpose. All these proceedings, systematic, regular, and purposeful, indicate the existence of a powerful and far-reaching popular determination behind them. Like the Southern practice of keeping registers of slave property, they reveal a vigorous and sanguine expectation of reimbursement, and it would be simple imbecility to shut our eyes to these speaking evidences, and to refuse to believe what has in fact never been concealed.

The Southern people, says the correspondent we have quoted, do not intend to abandon the Southern claims. Why should they, viewing the case from their standpoint? They hold, and have always held, that they had a perfect right to secede, and that the North had no warrant for making war upon them. They regard themselves as the victims finally of a superiority of physical force, and though conquered they have never been convinced. They view the United States Treasury as a mine from which they may extract compensation for their losses. They do not look upon it as the North does, as the agency whereby the national affairs, in which all American citizens are equally interested, are to be carried on. If the South should get its hands upon the Treasury through the election of Hancock it would at once utilize the opportunity to recoup its losses as fully as possible. This is the serious purpose of a majority of the Southern people, and they think themselves justified in pressing it. While, therefore, they resent Hancock's attempt to curry favor with the North by "reflecting on the integrity of "the Southern claims," they do not for a moment doubt their ability to compel him to abandon all opposition to these claims in the event of his election. They know that in that case he must fall into their hands, and that the Northern Democrats will have to stand aside as soon as the Brigadiers come to the front. There is nothing imaginative about the outlook, as the letter we have quoted shows. The South does not attempt to deny the claims. Even the Southern press has not done this, but on the contrary several Southern journals have expressed surprise and mortification that Hancock should have been so hasty in taking mistaken ground in the matter. To suppose that the Southern claims will be abandoned because of Hancock's letter, would be fatuous. In a case of this kind it is the feebler influence which must yield to the stronger, and the feebler is undoubtedly Hancock's. Should he become President, he would find himself powerless to resist Southern pressure, and that it would be exerted no sane observer can doubt. The Democrats, with their usual reliance upon subterfuges, thought that Hancock's letter would put an end to all apprehensions on this subject, but in fact it has merely served to show how impotent the writer of that letter would be to resist the claims certain to be pressed upon the Government by the section to which he would owe everything, and which consequently he could refuse nothing to.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The tenth plank of the Cincinnati platform is as follows: "Amendment of the "Burlingame Treaty. No more Chinese "immigration, except for travel, educa-"tion, and foreign commerce, and therein "carefully guarded." What does this mean, and what promise does it hold out to the people of California? To ascertain this we must study the exceptions named. According to them, Chinese are to be permitted to come here for purposes of travel, education, and foreign commerce. Do these exceptions exclude any Chinese at all? Would they have excluded any who are here now? And if so, how? Under these heads of travel, education, and commerce, there is no avocation which Chinese would not find it possible to pursue. The one category "education" would include almost everything, for whatever business a man is engaged in he is always and necessarily educating himself in it. Combined with the elastic categories "travel" and "foreign commerce," there is no pursuit conceivable in which Chinese could not engage as freely as at present. There is not in fact a Chinaman now in California who would be obliged to leave the State if the Burlingame Treaty was amended in accordance with the resolution of the Cincinnati Convention. The Democrats therefore have merely endeavored to deceive and cajole the voters of California, and particularly the Pacific coast members of their own party. They were asked for positive assurances on the Chinese question, and they have given a plank which means nothing at all. They have said in effect: "No more Chinese immigration except "such as pleases to come." If the Democracy were successful in the coming election it would stand committed to nothing on the Chinese question, and the simple workingmen who had voted the straight ticket in confidence would learn too late that the only real aim of the party had been to get possession of the offices, and the key of the National safe. If the Chinese are not got rid of until they are expelled through the operation of the Democratic platform, they have a long time to stay, and they need not disturb themselves in the least. They have, in fact, as little to fear from the Democrats as they have from Kearney, and that is saying a great deal. The Democratic plank on the Chinese question is as clumsy a bait as has ever been set for political gudgeons, and its utter want of sincerity shows how low an opinion the Democratic leaders entertain of the intelligence of the voters who are expected to be caught by this flimsy fraud.

A CRITIC CORRECTED.

The Santa Barbara *Independent* (Greenbacker) criticises some statements made by Mr. Pacheco in a recent speech. It represents him as saying that "there never was "any paper currency in our country a full "legal tender or at par with gold until "Sherman made it so by receiving it the "same as gold." To this the *Independent* replies that "the first $60,000,000 of "greenbacks were a full legal tender, and "never fell below gold, as they were re-"ceivable for revenue and all debts." This is a common Greenbacker assertion, and, like most assertions of the kind, it is untrue. The first $60,000,000 of greenbacks was not a full legal tender. Neither the first nor any other issue was a full legal tender. What the Greenbackers are floundering about and misrepresenting in their accustomed muddle-headed fashion, is that at the beginning of the rebellion $50,000,000 of demand notes (not greenbacks) were issued, and subsequently increased to $60,000,000. These demand notes, however, were not full legal tender when issued. They were made receivable for all dues to the United States, including duties on imports, but they were not legal tender in payment of private debts. The demand notes were made redeemable in gold coin, and that is what kept them at par. The first issue of greenbacks was of $150,000,000, and shortly after their issue the demand notes were made legal tender for all obligations. They were, however, not made legal tender until after the greenbacks had depreciated, and they were certainly not kept at par by being receivable for customs' dues, but by the fact that they were redeemable in gold. The greenbacks, not being redeemable, depreciated, and the demand notes, being the superior currency, at once passed out of circulation, and were thenceforth used only in the payment of import duties, when they were interchangeable with gold. Their par value was based on their redeemability, and upon nothing else, and the Greenbackers are as much at sea upon this question as they are upon all other financial topics. The *Independent* had better overhaul its information another time before it undertakes to criticise public speakers. No currency has ever been kept at par with gold in this country without being redeemable in gold. That is the fact, and the Greenbackers will have to admit it whether it suits them or not.

THE "SUN" ON THE TARIFF.

The New York *Sun* has something to say on the tariff, which, if we understand it, is a deliberate justification of insincerity and fraud in national platforms. The *Sun* perceives that the Democratic resolution on the tariff is doing the party harm at the East, and it sees at the same time that Hancock is being instructed to hedge on the question, even at the risk of putting himself at issue with the platform. And so, notwithstanding its holy horror of anything in the shape of fraud, as evidenced by its protracted and hysterical shrieks against President Hayes, this model Democratic journal coolly tells its readers that platforms do not signify much, anyhow, and that the Democrats can be trusted not to carry out any plank in theirs which may be regarded as objectionable. This is the most cynically impudent statement yet made on that side of politics. It has long enough been conspicuous that the Democrats had no principles and no morals, but it was hardly to have been expected that they would come forward and advertise their own shamelessness in this way. And after all the *Sun's* brazen confession is certain not to make any Democratic votes, so that all this self-degradation will be endured for nothing.

THE masses of the Democratic party are honest, and believe in their party and its record. There are two things in this nomination that will shock them. It throws aside and abandons their trusted party leaders, whom they have for so many years been accustomed to love and follow, and confers the highest party honors upon a stranger to please outsiders. May they not say of him, "What of our party principles does he hold? We dislike the army, and for years have believed it dangerous, yet our candidate has never been out of it. He is another 'man on horseback.' We opposed the war, and yet you give us one of its heroes. We have professed to be friends of the common people, and yet you have given us a military aristocrat. We love our party and its history, and yet you have thrown overboard every man who represents either. And in addition to the nomination of Hancock, you have nominated for Vice-President a national banker, who has enriched himself in the misfortunes and failures of the unfortunate people around him." These considerations will trouble the conscience of many an honest Democrat, and if they do not affect his vote, will greatly cool his ardor.

AN EDITOR'S CLOSE CALL.—The following is from the Nevada *Transcript* of October 14th:

While Brother Downer, of the Downieville *Messenger*, was in the depths of the Bald Mountain gravel mining claim the other day with a surveying party, he strayed away from his companions while in search for items, and wandered into an abandoned gangway where the water was up to his knees. After proceeding some distance he struck foul air, his candle went out, and he was overcome with the peculiar sensations common to persons who are surrounded by vitiated atmosphere. After great exertion he managed to grope his way back through the darkness of the main tunnel, where he arrived in an exhausted condition. Downer avers that while he regards it mere child's play to scale the precipitous sides of the Sierra Buttes or traverse the snow-fields of Sierra county in mid-winter, he wants no more underground explorations in his.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE GREAT STORM IN THE WEST.

Telegraphic Wires Prostrated and Trains Blockaded.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Bloody Culmination of an Old Feud in Tennessee.

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTY IN COLORADO.

California Salmon Eggs Planted in the Waters of Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Frightful Work of a Snow Storm in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

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

DOMESTIC.

The Great Storm in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, October 18th.—The train that left Dubuque on Friday morning over the Illinois Central for the west is still stuck in a snow-drift west of Howell, and the wind fills in the snow faster than it can be shoveled out. The company does not expect to get the road open to Sioux City before Tuesday.

The steamer Depere has been heard from. She left Grand Haven for Milwaukee on Saturday morning, just before the storm, and fears were entertained for her safety, but a dispatch to-day announces that she has put in at Manistee, Mich., without any loss of life.

The Captain of the barge S. A. Irish reported that he parted company with the missing steamer Alpena, after sailing with her three hours, ten miles off Kenosha. She was then heading shoreward. Nothing has been heard of her since.

MONTAGUE (Mich.), October 18th.—A mail-carrier from Clay Banks who arrived at this place at 11 o'clock A. M., reports that as he was leaving Clay Banks with the mail H. R. Wheeler told him that the deck of the Alpena had been discovered on the beach at Stony Creek. The mail-carrier did not stop to get the particulars.

CHICAGO, October 18th.—The *Journal's* Des Moines special says: The ground is frozen several inches deep hereabouts. Two-thirds of the potato crop is not dug, and is probably a total loss.

The crew and passengers of the wrecked steamer Alpena are variously stated at forty to seventy. The Captain, Napier, was a trusty and skillful officer. The officials of the Goodrich line, to which she belonged, refuse to give any particulars about her other passenger list. She was not the stanchest vessel on the line.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, October 18th.—Friday's and Saturday's storm was unusual for this season. Snow fell all Friday night and melted as it fell. It has turned cold since, with a raw northwestern gale, and the roads are frozen solid and very rough. On the Maple Valley branch of the Northwestern snow-drifts have blockaded the trains. The snow is five to seven feet deep all along the Sioux City Railroad. From that point to Sioux City snow fell continually Friday night and Saturday, melting almost as fast as it fell. Saturday night a sheet of ice and snow was reported three to five inches thick. Trains from St. Paul and Yankton due Saturday have not arrived here.

ST. PAUL, October 18th.—The storm was not very severe here, but the wires are down in all directions around the city. Nothing is known of the Northern Pacific country yet, except a report that the storm is more severe and the snow heavier than at any time last winter.

DETROIT, October 18th.—No reports of disasters yet. The vessels are generally in port. The gale is still blowing.

TWO RIVERS (Wis.), October 18th.—The following is a list of the casualties known of here upon Lake Mackinaw: A boat with fish was swamped and two fishermen drowned, the boat being recovered; deck load of schooner Dunham lost, and she ashore; schooner Hungarian ashore—a total wreck; schooner Perry Hannah sunk; steamer City of Woodstock ashore; barge Brunelle, with 48,000 bushels corn, ashore in 3½ feet of water; schooner Conway high on the beach; schooner Lotta May, wheat laden, high and dry; schooners Lawrence and Ebenezer, both stone-laden, beached—total wrecks; schooner Gazelle damaged; schooners Reciprocity and Contest ashore. The Captain of the Brunelle was lifted bodily by the wind, dashed through the cabin and a leg broken. Several piers are destroyed and other damage done along the shores. The minor injuries to the craft are numerous.

The Trouble in Colorado.

DENVER, October 18th.—A telegram to Governor Pitkin says that Indian Agent Berry, Hoyt, Cline and Meacham, are all now in jail at Gunnison City, charged with the murder of Jackson, the freighter.

NEW YORK, October 18th.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Dispatches of a very serious tenor were received at the Interior Department to-day from Colorado. The officers at present decline to make them public. A conference was held with the officers of the War Department, and grave trouble is evidently apprehended.

DENVER, October 18th.—Advices from Saguache say: A. Peck, a Government scout, gives testimony which goes to prove that Berry, Meacham, Holmes and Cline intentionally gave young Jackson over to the Indians. He says Colonel Beaumont, who with his cavalry were a short distance from Cline's ranch, en route to Garland, offered to protect the freighters, but Berry and the others ordered him to proceed to Garland. The scout states that he examined the place where the Indians were supposed to have forcibly taken Jackson, but found no sign of a struggle.

DENVER, October 18th.—A dispatch received here to-day says that Indian Agent Berry has not been arrested, and has been secreted either by the Indians or United States troops.

WASHINGTON, October 18th.—The Government authorities in this city have received no news from Colorado as recent as that given by to-day's press dispatches. The following dispatch, dated Los Pinos Agency, October 16th, was this afternoon received at the Interior Department, and was immediately made the subject of consultation with the Department of Justice, but no decision was reached. Meanwhile a press dispatch announced that Agent Berry and other persons for whom warrants were issued had been arrested and lodged in jail at Gunnison:

To the Secretary of the Interior: I have this day called on the commanding officer of the post in this vicinity to eject from the reservation one Smith and others, who claim authority to arrest me, and which I don't recognize. Furthermore, I consider that the peace and welfare of the Indians, and country in general, on the reservation and in the State, demands this course. BERRY, Agent.

Secretary Schurz, before leaving Washington to-day, telegraphed as follows to Governor Pitkin at Denver, Col.:

The Associated Press reports that two companies of militia have been started for the Ute reservation to arrest Agent Berry, and that a conflict between them and the Indians is anticipated. It seems almost inevitable that if this proceeding goes on a conflict will come. Such a force is not necessary to secure obedience to State or Government officers, and the Government of the United States will be entirely ready to aid in enforcing such process without an aggressive movement of State troops, calculated to bring on a disastrous conflict with the Indians. Any prisoner arrested under a process is entitled to absolute protection against mob violence, and the State authorities should accompany arrests by adequate guarantees of personal safety to their prisoners. This being evident, there will be no reason why accused persons should not willingly obey any lawful process, and if they did not, certainly the Government of the United States would not countenance any such disobedience. I now certainly press upon you to arrest any movements or conduct on the part of the State militia which can possibly lead to so disastrous a consequence as an Indian war would be.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, October 18th.—Indian Commissioner Meacham writes, October 21, a private letter from Los Pinos, detailing the past forty-eight hours of excitement, when the Utes stripped for a fight and demanded the murderer of the Indian. He says:

The facts of the affair were that an Jox teamster, upon little or no provocation, killed young Johnson, son of Chief Shavanaux, thirty miles from the agency. The next morning fifty armed Utes came before the Agent's door and demanded the blood of the murderer—every man with arms uncovered, and the wife and mother of the dead boy filling the air with wild cries. Berry and Meachem assured them that the man should be caught, and the Agent went out after the murderer, followed by the human tigers. To satisfy the Utes, fifteen men and one officer went along, and at Cline's ranch the murderer was found in charge of citizens. The soldiers guarded him all night, the Indians forming an outer guard. The scene was exciting beyond description. It was 1 o'clock at night when all became quiet. The citizens desired to wreak vengeance on the murderer, and the Indians sat watching like hyenas every movement. Berry worked as a man never worked before to keep the Indians from exploding, but at 9 o'clock the Utes prepared for a general slaughter, saying, "No use: white man made; all Utes die; white man no care." The citizens understood the peril, and Berry consented that the prisoners might be taken to Gunnison. The army escort then left for Camp Berry, and I remained until everything seemed settled and every Ute had started home. Last night three white men—good, sober men—came into the Agency and reported that white men and Utes had surprised them and taken the prisoner. They were terribly excited. The name of the murderer is only conjectured at this time. The Utes are coming in as I close this. They seem quiet, and I think the peril is over unless some attempt should be made to discover the rescuers of yesterday. If that is done I cannot see the end. The only thing that will save the treaty, save blood and secure peace, is to let the matter rest where it is and make the payment without delay. A. B. MEACHAM.

California Salmon in Illinois.

CHICAGO, October 18th.—About a week ago there arrived in Chicago from Sacramento, Cal., an express car containing 5,000,000 salmon eggs, which were distributed among the different Fish Commissions. These eggs have been taken from the United States salmon-breeding ranch, which is situated on the McCloud river. N. K. Fairbanks, Fish Commissioner for Illinois, received 2,000,000 eggs, and took them to his hatchery at Geneva Lake, where they will be hatched and placed in fish ponds until next spring, when half of them will be placed in the lake and the other half kept in ponds until fall before depositing. Fairbanks has at his own expense been stocking Geneva Lake with salmon for several years. In 1867 he placed 100,000 in the lake, and has made several like deposits since, and now fishermen who hook for salmon there are beginning to reap the reward, as this fall quite a number of large fish have been taken from the lake, one of them weighing 12¼ pounds, and a number weighing 9 or 10 pounds. Mr. Fairbanks says Illinois never made an appropriation that would justify establishing a hatchery. This year only $1,000 was appropriated, and the Commission have used that in taking care of the fish found left in the bayous along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers after high water.

Westward Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, October 18th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 2 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento October 22d: John Timmins and daughter, George D. Rowan, Mrs. E. J. Bowen and two daughters, Col. J. C. Kelton, William Newhall, Irving M. Scott and wife, Mrs. Brown, Thomas T. Gamble, San Francisco; L. L. Moody, Northfield, Mass.; Ira D. Sankey, Mark Luther, Helen Beck, F. W. Shaw and wife, Brooklyn; J. H. Huntington, Sacramento; H. S. Rowe, wife and son, E. W. Sharp and wife, Kansas City; Mary C. Lang, Buffalo. The following are in a special car: Col. Geo. E. Gray, Mrs. Geo. E. Gray, Miss Anna S. Gray, Master Vernon Gray, Miss M. A. McAlpine, Thomas McCord, all of San Francisco. The following are in a special car: Sir G. W. Desvoeux, Governor of Fiji Islands; Mrs. Desvoeux and 2 children; Captain Herbert, his chief of staff.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey will make a short stop at Salt Lake.

Seventy-three through emigrants left on Saturday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento October 24th, and 38 last night, to arrive October 25th.

The Railroad War.

CHICAGO, October 18th.—Rates to Peoria this morning by the Wabash road are 50 cents; return tickets (limited), $2. Rates to St. Louis are unchanged. All the ticket offices are besieged.

ST. LOUIS, October 18th.—Yesterday the Alton road cut the rates to Council Bluffs to $6 50, and to Omaha, via Kansas City, and to-day the Wabash dropped to the same. Prices to Chicago and Kansas City remain at $1, and the round-trip rates to Chicago $3 40. The Missouri Pacific meets all cuts west. Speculation has about ceased. There is no public announcement of a cut to Eastern points, although a participation of Eastern roads is likely.

The Charleston Cotton Fire.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), October 18th.—The fire which broke out on North Commercial Wharf Sunday afternoon is still burning, but is under control. This morning the fire was found in the Bedford (steamer), but was put out. The hold of the Borrawdale is alive with flames, and probably the vessel will be ruined, with her cargo of 320 bales of cotton. She has been scuttled. The estimate of the loss is as follows: Real estate, $50,000; cotton, $120,000; Vanderhorst wharf, $20,000; furniture, $13,000; the Borrowdale, $50,000 in cargo and $14,000 on vessel; the Tuscarora, $107,000; the Bradford and cargo, $100,000—fully insured.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

NEW YORK, October 18th.—In the Protestant Episcopal Convention a report was adopted that the Church is not ready to make a rule regarding the free-pew system. The committee on the subject reported resolutions that a canon be adopted setting apart Deaconesses for church work, care of the poor and sick, education of the young, charity, etc., as being their work. The Deaconesses must be 21 years old, and usually 25, and be fitted for such work. The report was placed on the calendar.

Culmination of an Old Feud.

BUENA VISTA (Tenn.), October 18th.—Dr. Lebe Johnson, his two sons and Mr. Steele, attacked two men named Owens and Sadberry at the latter's residence. The entire party were wounded, Owens and one of Johnson's sons mortally. The attacking party have fled. The cause was an old feud.

Refused to be Bounced.

CHICAGO, October 18th.—The *Journal's* Rockford special says: Rev. Dr. Thomas this morning read his refusal to withdraw from the church, which was referred to a special committee, of which Dr. Jewett is Chairman, to decide what action shall be taken with the refusal.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, October 18th.—Silver bars, 112⅞; money, 2½@3; Governments quiet; stocks closed weak; Western Union, 103⅜; Quicksilver, 11; Pacific Mail, 45½; Mariposa, 11½; Wells-Fargo, 112½; New York Central, 134⅞; Erie, 42⅞; Panama, 198; Union Pacific, 91⅞; bonds, 112⅞; Central Pacific, 74½; bonds, 112; Sutro Tunnel, 1½.

FOREIGN.

The Agitation in Ireland.

DUBLIN, October 18th.—A great demonstration of Orangemen took place on Saturday at Don Aghaloney, county Down, to protest against the Parnellite agitation. Two policemen took notes of the speeches.

LONDON, October 18th.—The *Times*, in its editorial says: The belief that the Government intend to prosecute the agitators has already produced a lull in the agitation. The second rate leaders are cowed, and the Land League is unusually quiet. Parnell at Longford uttered an uncertain sound. It may be suspected that he has not yet made up his mind what course to pursue, and that his followers share his hesitation.

Lady Mountmorris returned to her residence, but was so persecuted that she had to leave again.

CORK, October 18th.—Hutchins, who was shot at, is a Justice of the Peace. Only one man attacked him. Hutchins and his driver were armed with revolvers, but did not use them.

The Czar's Domestic Affairs.

VIENNA, October 18th.—The *Presse* says: We learn on the best authority that Princess Dolgorouki, married to the Czar, is the younger niece of the Governor-General of Moscow, and not a sister of Count Albertinski. Negotiations respecting the future position of Princess Dolgorouki and their children are still pending. It is proposed that the latter be recognized as Princes of the blood, and take rank after Grand Dukes. Should the Czarowitz consent to this arrangement, the Czar will appoint him coregent, and transfer to him the reins of government, the Czar retaining Imperial privileges and retiring permanently to Livadia.

A Precursor of Annexation.

PARIS, October 18th.—*Le Temps* says an English coaling station has been established at New Hebrides. It regards this as a precursor of annexation, and blames the French Government for not taking prior possession of the islands, which, after the construction of the Panama Canal, will, on the other hand, be troublesome neighbors.

The Religious Decrees in France.

PARIS, October 18th.—The Carmelite and Barnabite establishments closed Saturday number sixteen, with 200 inmates. There were demonstrations of sympathy with the communities at several places. At Montpelier a Bishop in full pontificals waited on the Prefect, and informed him that he was excommunicated.

Snow in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, October 5th.—A terrific snow-storm occurred in this province on the 18th of September, and it is estimated that 700,000 cattle, 500,000 sheep and 250,000 horses perished.

Snow in Ontario.

TORONTO, October 18th.—Dispatches from north and northwestern Ontario reports a severe snow-storm in progress. About a foot of snow has already fallen.

I CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters for dyspepsia, habitual constipation and liver complaint They have made me a well man.
R. DAVIS, 411 K street, Sacramento.

I HAVE TRIED Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters, and find they are all they are recommended to be. O. N. CRONKITE, Sacramento.

I CONSIDER Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters a superior medicine.
JOHN CLEAVE, Sacramento.

The tan-bark business is brisk in San Mateo.

POLITICS.

Hancock to Write Another Letter on the Tariff Question.

REMARKABLE "SUN" EDITORIAL.

The Political Situation Considered from a Financial Standpoint.

WADE HAMPTON AND SECRETARY SHERMAN.

A Question Propounded which is Promptly Answered.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, October 18th.—The *Herald's* reporter at Governor's Island mentions a rumor that in view of the fact that Hancock's recent letter to Randolph defining his views on the tariff not being sufficiently explicit and comprehensive to make it as effective a campaign document as the exigencies of the case demand, he will write a supplementary letter on the subject, making his views so clear and broad that there can be no mistake in the matter.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION FROM A FINANCIAL STANDPOINT.

The *North American Review* for November publishes a long and carefully prepared address on "The Political Situation from a Financial Standpoint," signed by E. D. Morgan, Hamilton Fish, J. J. Astor, and a dozen other equally prominent business men, in which the following occurs:

We have entered upon a period of hopeful activity in commerce and industry. Trade multiplies, manufactures start forward with vigor, labor rejoices in fair wages and full employment—yet we have but just emerged from that period of disaster in which the resources of all were greatly strained and the reserves of capital greatly exhausted. There has not been time yet for business and industry, in their various branches, to get fully into condition for profitable work. Much less has there even been time for the accumulation of new reserves. The business interests are not prepared to bear another period of strain or disaster. They have just began to thrive. A reaction now, like a relapse from fever, would be more dangerous than the original disorder. The business of this country is not in a condition to endure the enormous strain, grave anxiety and prolonged uncertainty of a complete change of the financial policy. The fear of a disastrous change would prostrate public credit almost as much as those changes themselves.

CALLED UPON TO TOE THE SCRATCH.

NEW YORK, October 18th.—John I. Davenport has addressed to John Kelly and the members of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall a letter in reference to statements made by members of that committee that they possessed evidence of colonization of voters in this city in the interest of the Republican party. He calls upon them to produce their evidence, and promises, in every case where established, to cause the arrest of the offending persons, and to permit them to be brought before such United States Commissioner as Kelly or his counsel may designate.

CALL FOR COIN.

NEW YORK, October 18th.—Leonard W. Jerome, as President, and the notorious H. H. Hanley as Secretary, issue an address to conservative Republicans, denouncing as organized corruptionists the Radical party, as wielding all the resources of the Federal Government, and determined in 1880 to repeat, under one or other forms, the crime by which in 1876 the express will of the American people in the choice of their rulers was audaciously defeated and set at naught. They appeal for money in single subscriptions of $5. A more violent arraignment of the Republicans has not been published.

REMARKABLE EDITORIAL BY DANA.

NEW YORK, October 18th.—The *Sun* has a remarkable editorial under the heading "No Mincing Matters," from which the following are extracts:

The Democrats have sustained an unexpected and mortifying defeat in Indiana and Ohio. It is disastrous enough, it is silly to make light of it, and idle to try to whittle it away by cunning calculations and adroit figuring. The Democrats are beaten—badly beaten—whether beaten to death or not is the only question. It has seemed to us that the whole Democratic campaign was a series of blunders. The party had one man—only one—whose immense strength had been demonstrated on the national field—Samuel J. Tilden. It is the one great, pre-eminent name in the Democratic party. He was a Reformer indeed, as his record in the office of Governor had proven. He was a statesman, as all his public papers, especially his letter declining to compete for the nomination, has emphatically shown. Childless, like Washington, he had only his country to love, and even ties of kindred were ruthlessly ordered by his stern and unrelenting hand. Not the faintest blush of improper practice rested upon them. So patriotic, so lofty, so convincing was his great letter to the Convention which made the nomination, that the most adroit and abiest of his enemies, after reading it, avowed his disposition to support him. This illustrious man the Democratic party thought it could afford to dispense with as a candidate. There is a word of one syllable with two o's in it which might not inappropriately be inserted here. The party nominated General Hancock, a good man weighing 250 pounds; but Hancock is not Tilden. Then, as a crowning to the act of folly, the party went into the State of Thomas A. Hendricks and took another man for Vice-President. Any name other than that of Hendricks would have been folly enough; but to go one step further, they had to take a man with the most odious reputation—that of a skinflint—to overcome. There is said to be a fellow who made an occupation of butting his head against a rough New England stone wall for twenty-five cents. The Democratic party, in making the nomination, resemble him—only, if report be true, they do not get the twenty-five cents. Now, we are for looking the actual facts squarely in the face. He who cannot do that without blinking, in defeat and disaster as well as in victory, has no manhood in his make. We are beaten—we are thrown; but we are not destroyed. The disaster we have experienced may yet be retrieved.

WADE HAMPTON AND SECRETARY SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, October 18th.—Secretary Sherman furnishes for publication the following:

DAGGERS SPRINGS, September 17, 1880.

To Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury—Sir: Some days ago I saw a report of your speech at a conference held by the National Republican Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and you were quoted as having used the following language: "And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton and the Kuklux, and the little segment in the North that is called the Democratic party." May I ask if you used these words, and if you did so, did you mean to connect me, directly or indirectly, with what was known as the "Kuklux Klan?" Requesting an early reply, addressed to me in care of Augustus Schell, Esq., New York, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WADE HAMPTON.

REPLY.

WASHIN