THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 28, 1880.

THREE ORIGINAL STORIES.

During the coming year, and commencing December 1st, the WEEKLY UNION *will publish three Prize Stories of California. The first, the publication of which will commence in the first week of December, will be entitled, "The Ventures and Adventures of Charlie Gould." This is an intensely interesting story of the Stock-Gambling period of California, and was written by Edward F. Cahill, of Los Angeles. The price of the* WEEKLY UNION *will be $2 50 per annum.*

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109½ for 4s of 1907; 103 for 5s of 1881; 110½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82½@4 85; silver bars, 112⅜.

Silver in London yesterday, 51¾d; consols, 99 3-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105; 4s, 112⅜; 4½s, 113¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 92 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 9d@10s 1d for average California.

Mining stocks were irregular in San Francisco yesterday morning. The south-end stocks spurted a little, but so far as known it was only a spurt. The north-end stocks were still further depressed in most cases. Union Consolidated sold as low as $12 25, Sierra Nevada at $8 25 and Savage at $1. This is the lowest for Sierra Nevada since May 10th, and the lowest for Savage since July 28th, when an assessment of $1 became delinquent. The price of Union Consolidated is the lowest in three years.

The prisoners in the County Jail at Walla Walla, W. T., made an unsuccessful attempt to escape Monday night.

A little son of S. C. Wait was scalded to death Monday at Dayton, W. T.

The Pacific Coast Coursing Club are having a "meet" at Merced.

Disastrous fire in Brooklyn; loss, $1,000,000.

The alleged forger of the Garfield Chinese letter was arraigned in the Supreme Court at New York yesterday.

Grant thinks New York will give Garfield a majority of at least 40,000.

The drought in the Atlantic States is beginning to be felt in commercial as well as manufacturing circles.

Albert Talbott, his mother and brother, have been arrested at Marysville, Mo., on a charge of murdering their husband and father.

E. D. Mansfield, a prominent writer and politician, died at Cincinnati yesterday.

The officers and crew of the ship Isaac Webb, abandoned at sea in a sinking condition, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday purchased $2,500,000 of United States bonds for the sinking fund.

The death of Alexandre Murie Guilleman, a French painter, is announced.

Henry Frederick Schapin, the French painter, is dead, aged 76.

The Bank of France will raise its rate of discount to-day.

The twelve students recently reported as drowned at Amsterdam in a yachting accident still live.

The King of Greece has ordered the formation of fifty battalions of infantry of 960 men each.

The Pope deplores the French decrees against the religious communities and their application.

The small-pox reported at Reno, Nev., proves to be a mild case of varioloid.

Barney Fitzgerald was sentenced last night at Reno, Nev., to twelve years' imprisonment, for killing Thomas Lasweil.

The Democrats had a barbecue at San Jose yesterday.

Arrests are being made at Vallejo for fraudulent registration.

The official return of the election in Ohio shows that 716,233 votes were cast; highest Republican majority, 23,356.

At the municipal election in Baltimore yesterday the Democratic majority was 8,137.

Fifty thousand people gathered at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, to see General Grant.

At West Albany, Minn., yesterday, Robert Lowe killed his wife and infant child, and then committed suicide.

Billy D. trotted a mile at Providence, R. I., yesterday, in 2:18¾.

Bishop D. S. Daggett, of the Methodist Church, died at Richmond, Va., yesterday.

TRAPPED AT LAST.

Yesterday Kennard Phelps, the Bohemian accused of the forgery of the Morey letter, was arrested in Brooklyn, and steps were at once taken to hasten his prosecution. The charge under which he was taken into custody was that of malicious libel, this form having been adopted lest he might wriggle out of the charge of forgery on some technicality, such as that the forged signature does not really spell "Garfield," but something else. The manner in which this rascal has been hunted down, in accordance with the directions of General Garfield, shows that there will be no child's play in the prosecution, but that the conviction of the defendant will be followed by an exemplary punishment. The Democratic press, having ignored General Garfield's denial over his own signature, will probably continue to use the forgery for what it is worth. It is worth a great many votes to the Republicans if there is any sense of shame left among the members of the Democratic party, and that there is is proved by the fact that this crowning infamy has sickened many Democrats who had accepted all that went before.

REGISTRATION FRAUDS.

The Democrats are evidently trying their hand at frauds upon the registry wherever opportunity is afforded them. At Leadville, Colorado, they have been so industrious that there are already twice as many names on the register as the whole population amounts to. The enormous increase of the registration in New York city points to the employment of the same kind of methods there, and intelligence from Chicago, Philadelphia and several other places shows that the "still hunt" in which modern Democratic managers most delight is being carried on with activity. The fact that all these attempts at fraud are already exposed gives assurance that they will do nothing for those who have perpetrated them. It is only at the South that the Democracy are able to carry out their designs upon the suffrage with success, and there they have been able to intimidate their opponents as Republicans in no other part of the country can be intimidated. All these desperate resorts will be useless, however, for the doom of the Democracy has been knelled already.

SIGNIFICANT.

General Grant observed in a recent speech, "The Republican party permits a "ballot to be cast by every voter. When "beaten by ballots so cast, they will sur-"render, and will submit to what may "happen." If they were called upon to surrender at all this year, it assuredly would not and could not be to "ballots so "cast," for the solid South means the suppression of free voting. Should such a disaster as Hancock's success occur by any fatality, he must be an optimist who would venture to predict another peaceful Presidential election in the United States. Grant realizes this, and hence the significance of the language we have quoted.

Is the House of Representatives, on January 23, 1880, Mr. Manning, by unanimous consent, introduced the following bill (H. R. 3,818) to reorganize the Supreme Court of the United States: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be, and it is hereby increased to twenty-one, and that twelve Associate Justices, additional to those now constituting that Court, be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

THE IMPORTANCE OF A DECISIVE VICTORY.

It is not enough that the Republican party should triumph next Tuesday. It is necessary that the defeat of the Democracy should be so emphatic and conclusive as to put an end forever to the hopes and prospects of that party as now constituted. The nation cannot afford to dally with the malignant influences which are controlling that organization. It cannot afford to exhibit any half-heartedness in rebuking the infamous methods and destructive purposes which have characterized the Democratic campaign. A sweeping rout of the opposition will shatter the solid South to pieces. That combination is like the Southern Confederacy—a hollow shell. And as Sherman pierced that hollow shell and marched through it to the sea, so will the onset of the solid North crumble and pierce its successor. The Democratic party is trying an audacious experiment. Failing to win power by the profession of principles which it could not gain credit for belief in, it has this year abandoned all principles, and boldly undertaken to base its fight on the fraudulent suppression of the Southern Republican vote. By trampling on republican institutions it has made the South solid, and its only hope outside of the South lies in the desperate lying of its press and speakers. All the means it is employing are hostile to the well-being of the republic. It has, in fact, ventured, for the first time in American history, to openly overthrow the freedom of the suffrage. This act is an emphatic step in the direction of revolution. It is a systematic adoption of lawlessness as a party policy, and since it involves the use not only of fraud, but force, it constitutes an assault upon the fundamental guarantees of free government. It is necessary that this experiment upon the patience, long-suffering, and patriotism of the nation, should be shown to be a disastrous failure. It is necessary that the popular judgment to be rendered next Tuesday should be so comprehensive and unmistakable that there shall be no possibility of misinterpreting its meaning. The solid South and all that the phrase implies must be condemned with the weight of emphasis so high-handed an outrage demands. The determination of the American people to preserve and perpetuate and establish every one of the righteous consequences of the rebellion must be made so clear that none can doubt the position taken. The absolute right of every citizen of the United States to the political privileges conferred by the Constitution must be once more affirmed. The repudiation of the dishonest, insincere, untruthful, policy of the Democracy must be made overwhelming. In short the verdict of the people must be so strongly delivered that the public enemies who seek to disturb the growing prosperity of the country, and to resurrect the issues and the abuses which the war was fought to settle and abolish, will at last realize the futility of their efforts, and accept a situation which it is beyond their utmost power to change. Nothing less than so unanimous and telling a judgment will suffice to put an end to the myriad-headed mischief now threatening the republic.

It is evident that a close result would be dangerous. The Democratic party has in this campaign so familiarized itself with Mexican methods that it would in such an event find it easy to proceed a step further in the same direction, and the North would assuredly not sit quietly and permit this. A close result therefore would be a grave menace to the peace of the country, and because this is so every man who realizes the danger of the situation ought to throw all his influence and all his energy on the Republican side, nor remit his efforts until the sun has set on the day of the election. There is no room for apathy anywhere in this conflict. We have to do with an unscrupulous and desperate foe, who realizes fully that this is his last chance, and who is literally prepared to do anything, no matter how lawless or infamous, to secure a victory. Every foot of American territory is therefore battle-ground. The remotest State, the most thinly populated, should be defended as resolutely and vigilantly as the great central positions. It will not do to say that everything depends on New York, for example. The spirit that animates the Republicans of that State should animate those of California, of Oregon, of Nevada, of Colorado. The danger is everywhere. The loss of the smallest State may prove fatal. It is the duty of Republicans to fight as though the whole issue depended upon the carrying of every single point. The largest vote ever cast by the party ought next Tuesday to be polled, not here or there, but everywhere. And in this great struggle it is not only a question of partisan difference. It is the old fight, old as Humanity, between the Good and the Evil principles. The Democratic party to-day represents all that is most hostile to good government, to good morals, to freedom, to honesty, to truth. It stands for no principles. Fraud and Violence are its weapons, and Mendacity is its counselor. The Republican candidates stand for liberty, law, order, equal rights, intelligence, education, honor and veracity. Between such combatants there can be no compromise, nor can there be any doubt as to the issue of their strife. All that constitutes national progress, all that conduces to national prosperity, all that elevates humanity and increases the happiness of the race, is involved in the triumphant vindication of the principles for which the Republicans are in arms. The nation should realize this, and see to it that when the day of election closes it shuts out forever the baleful and sinister agencies which the Democracy has chosen for its own, and the acceptance of which would be a badge of shame and a precursor of ruin for any people.

A WELCOME RECRUIT.

Charles Francis Adams has abandoned the Democratic party, and declared for General Garfield. Mr. Adams is a welcome recruit to the Republican party, where indeed his talents and judgment ought to have carried him long ago. He has never been at home with the Democracy, which has no longer any use for statesmen, but which prefers leaders of the character of John Kelly. Mr. Adams has not only declared for Garfield, but he has given the reasons of his change of position, and they will not be pleasant reading for Democrats. He says he believed, four years ago, that Tilden had been elected, but that when he came to analyze the situation he found he had been misled, and that the Democratic party itself had been so saturated with fraud that its outcry reminded him of a man who was cheating at cards clamoring that his pockets were being picked. Mr. Adams discusses the leading views with his usual clearness, and reaches the conclusion that the Democracy no longer has any principles; that it is proceeding upon a wholly illegitimate policy; and that the best interests of the country demand its repudiation and defeat. We shall now hear Mr. Adams abused by the Democratic press, which, whatever else it may abandon, is always prepared for vituperation. Nevertheless the defection of Mr. Adams doubtless marks the withdrawal of the decent elements generally from the Democratic party, and thus tends to remove the last possible remnant of compunction from those who are destined to execute justice upon the recreant and corrupt faction.

A BASE JOURNAL.

The San Francisco *Examiner* is a base journal, and unless its conduct is radically changed will never be anything but a conscienceless partisan organ. Though General Garfield's personal repudiation of the Morey forgery has been published in this State for full three days, it continues to print the forgery as genuine, and impudently endeavors to brazen out this act of rascality by pretending not to know that the denial has been made. The *Examiner* in this matter is serving as a shocking example. It is exposing to the community the rottenness of the party whose organs are so corrupt as to lend themselves willingly to such miserable dishonesty, and it is demonstrating the utter hopelessness of looking to that party for anything honorable or manly or straightforward. Even the New York *Sun*, no scrupulous journal for the most part, finds its gorge rise at the shameful trick, and reads the forgers a lecture which ought to bring the blood to their brassy faces if they retained any lingering traces of sensibility. The *Examiner* had an opportunity on this occasion to have made its mark in a very different way, but it was evidently incapable of profiting by the opening, and so has taken its stand on the moral and intellectual plane of the dirtiest cross-roads sheet in the country. There must be many Democrats in the State who, in the light of this evidence of its character, will deeply regret the change which the paper has lately undergone, since few can doubt that under the old management it would at least have exhibited some self-respect.

GRANT AT AUBURN.

Some of Grant's short speeches are both pithy and forcible. At Auburn the other night he spoke for a couple of minutes at two Republican wigwams, yet what he said deserves to be remembered. "We are not "ready," he said, "to surrender the in-"terests of this country into the hands of "those who have for twenty years en-"deavored to destroy it. They must give up "the principles for which Lee and Jackson "fought before we will receive their system "of doctrine. Before it will be safe to "surrender our convictions they must give "up the doctrine of State Rights." This is sound and true. The Democratic party must cease to mean a solid South controlled by unreconstructed rebels and haters of the Constitution and the North, before it can hope to be admitted to power. To take it at its word now would be madness, even if its word was coherent, which it is not. The spirit of rebellion to the verdict of the war must be exorcised before the Democracy can be trusted. That spirit is too rampant now to admit of the formation of confidence. Sectionalism must cease at the South before it can be abandoned as an issue. When there is no longer a region known by its inhabitants distinctively as "the South," it will be time enough to banish distrust. At present the old sentiments are far too prevalent throughout that region for it to be regarded otherwise than with misgiving.

NEW YORK.

The latest and most careful estimates of the political prospect in New York city are very encouraging. It is reported that the aggregate city vote will not be less than 200,000. This, however, is based on the assumption that there will be no Democratic defection, whereas it is certain that the strong feeling among all the business classes in favor of maintaining the existing conditions will materially diminish the Democratic vote. Mr. Simonton thinks the Democratic majority is likely to fall to 45,000 in the city, and unless the Democratic increase of registration is very much greater than the Republican increase it appears possible that the Democrats may come into the country with even less than those figures. The great Republican majorities and expected gains in the country districts will easily offset this majority, and there is, therefore, good ground for hoping that the State may be carried for Garfield by at least 25,000. The anxiety of Tammany to secure control of the municipal Government is another important factor in the case. The Democrats of New York will willingly surrender the State for the sake of carrying the city, and they care little or nothing for Hancock. Altogether, therefore, the outlook is propitious, since it is needless to point out that lacking New York the Democrats must be beaten out of sight.

THE Democrats in Congress have tried time after time to repeal the distinction in respect of claims of loyal and disloyal persons, and they have bills now pending in the Senate to effect that object, and they will effect it by a solid or nearly solid Democratic vote the moment they get possession of all the departments of the Government.—[Senator Edmunds.

GARFIELD FLAG AT WINTERS.—The following communication from an "Old Citizen," dated Winters, Yolo county, October 23d, has been received: "It has been the custom in this place when there is a political meeting of any kind to stretch a rope across the street from the hall to a two-story building on the opposite side of the street, from which to suspend the American flag; and at two Democratic meetings here this fall the flag was so suspended. But this evening the Republicans were about to have a little rally, and as usual were about to stretch the rope across the street, when a Mr. Truett, the owner of the building, refused to have it fastened to his house, for the reason, as he stated, that the name of Garfield was detestable to him. We took our rope to another place, as the Republicans were bound to have a flag across the street. We had a large bonfire, an anvil salute instead of cannon, a band from Davisville, torchlight procession, etc. The hall was well filled with Republicans, and some Democrats with their wives. Addresses were made by Mr. Clark of Woodland, and G. W. Scott, Republican candidate for the Assembly. There was much enthusiasm. The speakers used no harsh language against the Democrats, but depended wholly upon arguments on the tariff and other questions. Everything passed off harmoniously, except interruption caused by some twenty or thirty persons who had congregated upon the opposite side of the street from the hall, who kept up an almost constant cheering for Hancock, varied occasionally with cheers for the red, white and red. But I do not want to be understood to say that all the Democrats were concerned in that, for I know of no better men than some of our Yolo Democrats. There is scarcely a doubt but that G. W. Scott will be elected to the Assembly, as I have heard several Democrats say they would vote for him, and he is very popular. When I first came here I could scarcely find a Republican; I now find plenty of them, and they are live Republicans at that. People here all speak well of the RECORD-UNION. The Democrats say, leaving out politics, it is the best newspaper in the State."

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.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DAMAGING DROUGHT IN THE EAST

Commercial and Manufacturing Circles Feeling its Effects.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Important Decision in the Matter of Mining Surveys.

A WEEK'S CLEARING-HOUSE BUSINESS.

Loss of One Million Dollars by Fire in Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The Agitation in Ireland and the Anxiety in England.

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

DOMESTIC.

Important Decision in the Matter of Mining Surveys.

WASHINGTON, October 27th.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered an important decision in the matter of the surveys of the Beatrice and Monitor mines in California, claimed by the Ivanpah Consolidated Mill and Mining Company, on the appeal of Julius A. Bidwell from Commissioner Williamson's instructions of August 16th to the Surveyor-General of California, and a letter recently prepared by the Commissioner directing the Surveyor-General to approve and deliver the plats of said surveys to the proper parties without further delay. The Commissioner, in transmitting the appeal to the Secretary, requests him to dismiss it, to approve the recently prepared letter, to give him explicit authority for him to dismiss all other like appeals, and to direct the Surveyor-General to refuse to receive any protest or appeal relative to the survey of a mining claim except from the party entitled to such survey. The Secretary, in reply, holds that under his decision concerning the surveys of the Occident, Orient and other mines in August last, no such appeal should have been accepted or forwarded by the Surveyor-General, if that officer had received instructions, in accordance with said decision; but having been received and forwarded, it should have been promptly dismissed by the Commissioner. He continued: "The practice of permitting adjoining claimants, or persons not applicants for the survey in a case like this, to protest, object, file evidence and appeal, where no case in which any question of their right of possession or to a patent is involved is before this Department for decision or final action, is, in my opinion, altogether wrong, and the sooner it is entirely discontinued the better it will be for all parties concerned. Very proper objections can be made to the survey whenever it is put, or offered to be put, in evidence in support of an opposing or conflicting right or claim. The anticipation of such objection before the plat is offered in proof of support of claims seems to me a little worse than useless. I do not think it necessary for me to approve your letter to the Surveyor-General, for it is not at all likely that he will refuse to obey your instructions. I will say, with reference to letters of that character, directing the approval of such surveys, that they are not to be considered in any way as decisions effecting the merits of the case. They will not preclude objections to surveys presented in support of applications for a patent or adverse claim, and the approvals of surveys by direction from your office are not to be considered as having any more or greater force or weight than ordinary approvals of surveys of mining claims by the Surveyor-General, without reference to your office or direction therefrom. I think the decision of August 9, 1880, in the case above mentioned, gives you full authority to do what you request me to specially direct in that matter. If special instructions to Surveyors-General themselves are deemed necessary that decision is ample warrant for your issuing them."

Disastrous Fire at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, October 27th.—The Ansonia Watch and Clock Works at Brooklyn were burned to-day. The loss is over half a million. The works have been in operation about fourteen months, and the building and machinery originally cost over half a million. From time to time additional machinery has been added and improvements made until it is said the works were the most complete in the country. Some of the machinery were new inventions, which it will be difficult to replace. Mr. Davis, superintendent of the works, says it is not likely that the factory will be erected on the same scale, but the company will put up another factory as soon as they can settle up their business. He did not know the amount of insurance. The origin of the fire is not definitely known. The watchman heard an explosion and gave the alarm immediately, but too late to save the building. The building covered fifty city lots. Phelps, Dodge & Co. were largely interested in the works. Twelve hundred workmen are idle, half young women. The company estimate the loss at $1,000,000; insurance, $395,000—distributed among 95 companies. The explosion which the watchman heard was probably gas, which they manufactured themselves.

The Drought in the Atlantic States.

NEW YORK, October 27th.—The moderate rains of the past day or two have brought but partial relief to the industries dependent on water power. The drying up of streams in the Atlantic States may be said to extend from the Androscoggin down to the James, and even some of the local rivers like the Delaware are fordable at points where such a thing has not been known for many years. The drought, however, is felt more seriously at the eastward, and its effects are beginning to be felt in commercial as well as manufacturing circles.

The Boston *Journal* of yesterday says: The scarcity of water is having a bad effect upon nearly all kinds of merchandise, restricting the demand, especially for raw materials. The cotton, woolen and paper mills are all running on short time. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware not a few important industries have been brought to a dead halt by the stoppage of the mills. The Passaic and Raritan rivers are unprecedentedly low, the Brandywine is quite dry, and at Wilmington and other places in that part of the country several establishments have been compelled to shut down.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, October 27th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento October 31st: A. J. Bryant, Mrs. Bryant, Rosalind Bryant, Grace B. Holaway, Miss Emma Purnell and child, W. R. D'rees, Mrs. Nutall, J. Foster, San Francisco; L. P. Wisner, wife and son, Elder, Iowa; Mrs. J. S. Harbezon, San Diego; Mrs. A. Thompson, Geneva Lake, Wis.; Dr. F. A. Seymour, Oakland; Mrs. E. Ruddell, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Miss M. Lizzie Parsons, Chicago; H. S. Crocker and wife, Charles H. Crocker, San Francisco; Mrs. A. A. Reddington, Sacramento; J. E. Carter and wife, Tulare City, Cal.; Thomas Lyle and wife, Seattle, W. T.; Mrs. Monson and family, Miss M. Brown, Mrs. John O. Bennett and family, Gold Hill, Nev.; Mrs. General Graham and family, Fort Canby; L. A. Wood, Sacramento; Chester Williams, San Francisco.

Forty-eight through emigrants left last night, to arrive in Sacramento, November 3d.

The Property of the Chicago Jockey Club.

CHICAGO, October 27th.—The property of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club was sold to-day for $29,500 to A. W. Richmond, owner of Young Hopeful and son of Dean Richmond, of New York. The property was sold under a judgment note held by the Downer & Bemiss Brewing Company, amounting to $29,000. This sale does not in any way affect the interest in the Club of J. H. Haverley, who has a three years' lease of the pool, club-house and bar privileges, which will not expire until 1883, and the sale is made subject to that lease. It is considered a good investment, which will steadily grow more valuable.

Work of the Northwest Educational Mission.

NEW YORK, October 27th.—Rev. C. F. Bliss, of Santa Fe, had a reception and supper yesterday from the Congregational ministers, and gave at some length an account of the work done in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Dakota, under the organization known as the Northwest Educational Mission. The Professor said the work was being satisfactorily prosecuted as well as the funds at their command would enable them, and the best of results were already manifest. Schools are in operation in Leadville and Trinidad, Col., in Las Vegas and Santa Fe, New Mexico, in Salt Lake City, in Spearfish, Dakota, and other places. These were all comparatively free schools, the price charged for tuition being not more than $1 50 per month. The intense ignorance of the people of New Mexico, the dominion of the Spanish priesthood over them, and the great need of schools and teachers to educate the children, were graphically described. The Professor spoke in relation to the schools in Salt Lake City, and what a power for good they would prove in the future.

Business of the Country—Clearing-House Exchanges.

NEW YORK, October 27th.—The *Public's* table of Clearing-house transactions, to be published to-morrow, shows the following gains and losses for the week over the corresponding period of last year. Gains—New York, 7 3-10 per cent.; Chicago, 19.6; Baltimore, 1.2; Cincinnati, 15.5; St. Louis, 13.6; New Orleans, 18.6; Pittsburg, 51.2; Louisville, 4.2; Providence, 3.9; Kansas City, 20.8; Cleveland, 1.5; Indianapolis, 2.8; New Haven, 20.9; Lowell, 31.6; Syracuse, 15.7. Losses—Philadelphia, 17; Boston .7; San Francisco, 26.7; Milwaukee, 22.7. The volume of business this week foots up $1,135,000,000, against $1,004,000,000 for the same time last year. Were it not for the gigantic stock speculation last year, New York's increase this year would be 44 per per cent. Probably some very large transactions in stocks during week before last were of such a character as not to appear in the exchanges until this week, so that the operations reported last week were deceptive in the amount of decrease shown, and those of this week, on account of the disturbing influence of political interest. Reports will not be of as much significance as usual until the Presidential question is settled.

The Episcopal Convention.

NEW YORK, October 27th.—In the Episcopal Convention to-day, the House of Deputies refused to confer with the Bishops in changing the existing canon on the reinstatement of clergymen who have abandoned the Church. Rev. Dr. Beers of the joint committee on securing a missionary Bishop for each Territory in which there is not at present a Bishop, reported in favor of the proposition. The report was adopted, together with a resolution appointing a committee of twenty-one to act as auxiliary to the Board of Managers of Missions, and to create a missionary Bishop fund. A resolution from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, declaring it inexpedient at the present time to amend the constitution, so as to require future legislation to be by canon, was adopted. The report of the joint committee on the subject of Deaconesses was adopted. It sets forth that women of devout character and approved fitness may be set apart by any Bishop for the work of Deaconesses.

By the vote which follows, the House of Deputies adopted the report excluding extempore prayers from the services: Clergy—Ayes 26, noes 12, and eight dioceses divided. Lay—Ayes 11, noes 25. The majority report was then adopted, and the subject will now be passed to the Diocesan Conventions for ratification.

The Committee on Amendments reported adversely to the proposition to permit missionary Bishops to speak on questions before the House, but not to vote. Judge Prince of Long Island contended that these delegates had a right to speak, and declared that it was a mockery to bring these gentlemen thousands of miles simply to sit in the House, without the privilege of opening their mouths.

After the passage of complimentary resolutions to the officers of the Convention, the House adjourned *sine die*.

Those Counterfeit Bonds.

WASHINGTON, October 27th.—A number of the $1,000 coupon bonds found in the possession of J. B. Doyle when arrested in Chicago, have been examined by officers of the Secret Service and by experts in the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, who pronounce them remarkably good counterfeits. No one but an expert, they say, would be likely to detect their spurious character. Smith, who engraved the plate, it appears, said that originally there were thirty coupons on the bonds. When taken from Doyle there was but one coupon attached. The others had been cut off in a jagged way, to look as though they had been clipped one at a time. They are several places of wider spaces of white near the margin in the counterfeit than in the genuine. The large seal, with "Washington" right through the center, is but feebly brought out in the counterfeit. In the Loan Division they detected the counterfeit better in the initials "D. L. P." and "J. O." "D. L. P." entered the bonds in the loan office, and "J. O." received them in the Register's office. The signatures are stiff in the counterfeit—not written in the round, easy hands of the genuine. The numbers of the bonds are a little larger in the counterfeit than in the genuine. The signature "E. M. Platte, for Register," is pronounced an excellent counterfeit, and the vignette of Secretary Chase is perfect. It is not considered that the one coupon left on each bond could be detected as counterfeit anywhere. Doyle will have an examination to-morrow in Chicago. Brockway will also be examined to-morrow in Brooklyn. The twenty-seven $100 notes found in Doyle's valise were also forwarded to the Secret Service. Upon examination they were found to be genuine, and word sent back to Chicago to further look into Doyle's doings.

Bishop Simpson on California.

NEW YORK, October 27th.—Bishop Simpson, who has been on an extended trip in the West, says the land, the railroads, the steamships and the capital of California, are all in a very few hands; that the masses of the people are poor, and that it possesses fewer homes for workingmen than perhaps any other part of the country.

Sara Bernhardt's Welcome.

NEW YORK, October 27th.—Sara Bernhardt was given a formal welcome to this country by the President of the Circle Artisque, who, with a number of other gentlemen, went down the bay to-day to meet the steamer. Many persons were upon the wharf anxious to see the famous artist, and in front of the hotel where Miss Bernhardt is lodged a group of people stand and stare at the windows.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, October 27th.—Silver bars, 112⅜; money 2½@3½; Governments, quiet but firm; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 103⅜; Quicksilver, 11; Pacific Mail, 45½; Mariposa, 11½; Wells-Fargo, 112½; New York Central, 135; Erie, 44⅞; Panama, 195; Union Pacific, 92½; bonds, 114½; Central Pacific, 74¾; bonds, 113⅜; Sutro Tunnel, 11½.

Heavy Business Failure.

NEW YORK, October 27th.—C. Risley & Co., 77 Wall street, a thirty-year-old coffee house, failed to-day, and made an assignment to Morgan J. O'Brien. They make only one preference, and that to a $12,000 creditor. Their liabilities are about $400,000. The cause of the failure is a shrinkage in the value of coffee held a long time, and out-of-town failures.

A Husband Kills His Wife and Child and then Commits Suicide.

ST. PAUL, October 27th.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* says: Robert Lowe, of West Albany, Wabasha county, in this State, shot and instantly killed his wife and infant child, and afterwards blew his own brains out, this afternoon. Domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

Death of a Bishop.

RICHMOND (Va.), October 27th.—Bishop D. S. Daggett, of the Methodist Church, died here to-night at 10:30 o'clock.

Another Trotter Coming to the Front.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), October 27th.—At a private trial at Narragansett Park this afternoon, J. Barnaby's trotter Billy D., with a running mate, made a mile in 2:13¾.

FOREIGN.

The Trouble in Ireland.

DUBLIN, October 27th.—At the weekly meeting of the Land League yesterday, John Dillon, Member of Parliament for Tipperary, presiding, the reporter of the Ulster *Gazette*, a Conservative journal, was ordered to withdraw. Letters were read from Justin McCarthy and Frank Hugh O'Donnell, both Members of Parliament, expressing a desire to join the League. A resolution was passed reciting that, in view of the prosecutions of the League, we call on the Irish race throughout the world to answer these coercive measures by a resolute organization, and we request Mr. Davitt to remain in America for the purpose of directing a great responsive movement among Irishmen there.

DUBLIN, October 27th.—Between Templemore and Thurles signal flashes on the most approved military system are carried on nightly, and answered by flashes from various points on the hills. There appears to be quite a system of communication by such signals and flashes, which is generally considered ominous of mischief.

LONDON, October 27th.—At a meeting of the borough magistrates of Limerick to-day, it was resolved that 100 additional police be drafted for service in the town on the occasion of Parnell's reception, November 1st. It was also decided that the liquor shops should be closed that day.

DUBLIN, October 27th.—At a meeting of the Dublin Diocesian Synod, a resolution was passed asking the Government to take measures to protect their Protestant countrymen. A copy of the resolution was sent to Gladstone.

The workhouse of Bantry is being prepared for a company of soldiers.

LONDON, October 27th.—The Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain and representatives of the Radical Clubs of London have passed resolutions condemning the prosecution of Irish agitators.

Austria and the Berlin Treaty.

PESTH, October 27th.—At the sitting of the Austrian delegation's Committee on Foreign Affairs, Baron Von Haymerle, President of the Imperial Ministry, replying to several questions, said that for the Montenegrin question there could be but one programme, namely, the extension of the Berlin treaty; that the intention of the Porte to cede Dulcigno was beyond all doubt, and that the present hitch in the negotiations is connected with purely military details. The Austrian Government, he said, felt bound to exercise its full diplomatic influence in favor of Greece. The principal aim of the Powers was to confer with one another on each individual incident, and to conciliate their respective views. There could be no doubt that Austria and other Powers still intend to maintain the Ottoman Empire. There was every reason to hope that the commercial treaty with Germany would be satisfactorily concluded. Baron Von Haymerle asserted positively that Austria and Germany had acted in close concert in every single incident in relation to the Eastern question, more especially with regard to the naval demonstration.

Direct Negotiations.

VIENNA, October 27th.—Direct negotiations will commence on Thursday between Riza Pasha and Montenegro.

The Trouble at Cabul.

LONDON, October 27th.—The most recent official intelligence possessed by the Government leaves no doubt that the district around Cabul is in a state of disturbance.

Home officials thus account for the break in communications between Cabul and Simla. The British political agent at Cabul was constant in his communications with the Indian Government, and the fact of these communications being interrupted, added to the absence of Afghan news in the Viceroy's recent telegrams, tends to a belief in the probability of the alleged outbreak having occurred.

Split in the Prussian Parliament.

BERLIN, October 27th.—The Clericals and Conservatives in the Prussian Parliament formerly voted together for President of the House Now there is a decided difference between them, caused by the non-appearance of the President at the Cologne festivities on religious grounds, and the Clericals and Conservatives are completely separated.

The Case of General De Cissey.

LONDON, October 27th.—A correspondent of the *Standard* at Paris learns from an authentic source that General Farre, Minister of War, has minutely inquired into the conduct of General De Cissey and submitted a report of the investigation to M. Gambetta. It was then decided not to prosecute General De Cissey.

The Dulcigno Affair.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 27th.—The reliefs of Janina District have been called out. Dervish Pasha has been appointed Governor of Albania, and is charged to arrange a mode for effecting the cession of Dulcigno.

State of Siege at Hamburg.

BERLIN, October 27th.—It is said that the Federal Council to-day approved the motion for a proclamation of a minor state of siege at Hamburg,

Disastrous Inundations.

RIO JANEIRO, October 9th.—There have been great inundations in the Santa Catherina colonies, induced by an overflow of the river Itajabay. The loss of property is immense. Hundreds of houses, many mills and all the bridges are destroyed, and the crops carried away. Great distress prevails among the colonists. But few lives were lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer Illyrian arrived at Boston yesterday from Liverpool with the officers and crew of the ship Isaac Webb, abandoned in a sinking condition.

Hon. E. D. Mansfield, an eminent writer and politician, died at Cincinnati yesterday.

Albert Talbott has been arrested on a charge of shooting his father, Dr. R. H. Talbott, a prominent Greenbacker of Marysville, Mo., a month ago. Mrs. Talbott and another son, and a hired man named Wyeth, have been arrested as accomplices.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday purchased $2,500,000 in United States bonds for the sinking fund.

Alexandre Murie Guilleman, a French painter, aged 63, died yesterday.

Henry Frederick Schapin, also a French painter, is dead, age 76.

The *Bourse* newspaper of Paris says: We believe the Bank of France will again raise its rate of discount on Thursday. It is rumored that 4,000,000 francs in gold have been withdrawn.

The twelve students missing from the yachting party at Amsterdam were saved by jumping aboard the steamer with which the yacht was in collision.

Aleko Pasha opened the Provincial Assembly. He observed in his speech that the peaceful condition of the country was the best pledge of a happy future for the province.

A dispatch from Vienna announces that the King of Greece has issued a decree ordering the formation of fifty battalions of infantry of 960 men each.

The man named Warschofsky, who was arrested in Odessa, Russia, is not the celebrated army contractor.

The Paris *Monde* says: The Pope has written to the Archbishop of Paris, deploring the decrees against the religious communities and their application.

At the Newmarket (Eng.) meeting yesterday, stakes for two-year olds was won by James R. Keene's Don Fulano; Mazura second and Street Arab third. There were nine starters.

J. De Molinaire, the Paris representative of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, has arrived at Montreal. The net amount received by the local Government for the Paris $4,000,000 loan is $3,773,669.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.
DENSON, Judge.
WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1880.

Estate of Geo. Hamilton, deceased—Order made for sale of personal property.

A. Spinks vs. His Creditors—Decree of insolvency filed.

Mary D. Leroy vs. James Leroy—Default of defendant entered. Case heard. Decree of divorce in favor of plaintiff on the ground of desertion and failure to provide.

Murie Segalia vs. Frank Swift—Judgment for defendant.

Court adjourned.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Filed October 27th.

David Kilpatrick to Anthony Kuhn, October 27, 1880, for $130—The east half of lot 2, between T and U, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sacramento.

Robert W. Sharp to Owen T. Davis, October 27, 1880, for $2,180—The north half of northeast quarter of section 35, township 8 north, range 5 east, containing 80 acres, more or less.

I MYSELF am from a northwestern State. We are all carpet-baggers in that section. The whole of it has been built up in the lifetime of many here present; and see the result of carpet-bag settlement in the Northwest, out of which has been grafted five or six States. See the prosperity and thrift that has been brought to these new States by these carpet-baggers. They built up our Cincinnati, our Chicago, our Detroit, our Indianapolis and Cleveland, and a hundred of smaller towns of great prosperity. With the same privileges extended to carpet-baggers, the growth that has been seen in the Northwest would have been seen ere this in the Southern States. We claim that no great prosperity can overtake these until every citizen of every State is regarded as a citizen of the United States, no matter where he goes, and with the privileges of proclaiming his political principles without molestation [U. S. Grant.

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.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLE OF TAR, for coughs and colds, Try it.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, October 23—By