THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 12, 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 P. 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 110¼ for 4s of 1907; 101¼ for 5s of 1881; 111¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 83¾; silver bars, 112.

Silver in London yesterday, 51 13-16d; consols, 99 11-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106¾; 4s, 113¾; 4½s, 114¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90½ buying, 91 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s @10s 4d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks were fairly active in San Francisco yesterday morning, as things go at present, and prices in most cases were from 5 to 75 cents higher than at the corresponding Board on Wednesday morning.

A deck hand fell overboard from the steamer Ancon on Wednesday, off Point Sal, and was drowned.

Hiram Reed, a school teacher, hanged himself at College Grove, Siskiyou county.

Fire at Corvallis, Or.; also near Dixon, Solano county.

A man known as Dutch Henry shot and killed himself in Columbia county, Oregon.

The inauguration of General Garfield promises to eclipse any similar event, in some features, ever known in Washington.

Senator Grover's health is improving, and he will probably be in his seat upon the reassembling of Congress.

The explosion of a cannon at Safe Harbor, Pa., killed two men and injured several others.

A cyclone demolished the town of Keatchie, La., Wednesday, killing one person and injuring a large number of others.

The loss by the fire at Chicago Wednesday night amounted to $90,000.

The Women's Mining and Stock Exchange at New York has collapsed, and the proprietress, Mrs. Warren, is missing.

The caving of a bank near Orange Court-house, Va., yesterday, killed two men and injured five others.

Hancock again says that he has written no letter in reference to the proposal to throw out the New York Electoral vote.

P. Hayes and D. D. Sullivan have been sentenced at Philadelphia to be hanged January 6th.

The National Congregation Council is in session at St. Louis.

At Bordell City, Pa., Wednesday night, eight men perished in the flames of a burning building.

A collision between the Orangemen and Land Leaguers in Ireland is imminent.

The earthquakes in Austria continue, great damage to property resulting.

Baudry d'Asson, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, was so disorderly at the session yesterday that a military guard was called in to remove him.

The Liberals in Spain are uneasy in regard to the large body of religious orders settling there.

Kelly, the notorious Australian bushranger, has been hanged.

Numerous arrests are being made in South Carolina of violators of the election laws.

Further details of the confessions of the perjurers in the Morey letter case are given this morning; also the statements of Clark and Sanborn, of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

HOLIDAY ISSUE.

Following the custom first established by this paper the RECORD-UNION will on the 1st day of January, 1881, issue a mammoth edition containing valuable statistics, business review of Sacramento, and interesting special articles

The superior value of the New Year's issues of this paper is already so well known as to require no detail of the prospectus. The editions of this special issue have often reached 30,000 of the daily alone. All matter presented in the daily reappears in the WEEKLY UNION, thus receiving the widest and most general circulation.

The RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers published outside of the metropolis having a general circulation.

The WEEKLY UNION has over TEN TIMES the circulation of its local cotemporaries, and the largest and most general circulation of any weekly published on this coast.

UNNECESSARY DELICACY.

General Hancock is reported as saying that he has written no letter of the character attributed to him in our dispatches yesterday, and that he has not refused to have anything to do with Barnum's conspiracy. He further remarked that he was "one of the few persons who could not "discuss the Presidential question at present without indelicacy." We should like very much to know what he means by that. Unless report belies him he has already discussed it, and certainly in no delicate way, if he observed that he "was "sorry for the people" because he had failed to be elected. But why should not he be in a position to discuss the result of the election? It is over, and he has been rejected by the people. That is all there is of the matter, and he is as free to say what he thinks about it as any other man. It might be thought from his assumption of ultra-delicacy that he was preparing to accept Barnum's view, and pretend that he is not sure whether he really has been defeated. Is that the lurking inclination of the very delicate chief of Governor's Island? If it is, the less said of his delicacy the better.

BRINGING IT CLOSER HOME

The confessions of Morey and Lindsay have brought the forgery business a great deal closer to the really responsible parties. The Democratic National Committee is connected directly with the shameful attempt to bolster up the fraud by suborned testimony, and the indications are that through the perjured witnesses who have made clean breasts of it, some if not all of the principals will be traced and caught. Naturally the leading Democrats are seeking to get as far away from the dirty transaction as possible, and one by one are trying to disclaim all knowledge of or connection with it. Messrs. Barnum and Hewitt have yet to be heard from, however, and it is possible that they may be called upon sooner than is agreeable to either of them. The Grand Jury has got to work upon the facts without delay, and though the nature of the evidence placed before it is concealed for the present, for obvious reasons, there can be little doubt that it has received information justifying quite a batch of indictments.

THE YUBA DAM.

The great brush dam which has been completed across the Yuba above Marysville, and a very interesting account of which we published yesterday, has served to bring out the energy and spirit of the Drainage Commission, and to convince the public that that body will give the scheme every opportunity of being fairly and fully tested. The dam has been built with wonderful speed, and its completion in advance of the rains is really an engineering triumph. Very much is expected from this structure, and the engineers are confident that it will perform the functions it was destined to fulfill. Now that it has been put in position, and the Yuba, after being turned so rudely out of its bed, has been allowed to return to its channel, those who are interested in the great drainage and reclamation problem will be impatient for the commencemet of the rainy season, to the end that the new filter may be tested.

THE ABUSES OF FACTION.

The attempts now being made by Barnum and some other men of his kind to cast doubt upon the result of the Presidential election show how completely the spirit of faction may obscure and paralyze all considerations of public spirit and patriotism, and how indifferent it may make men to the most criminal acts. There is not, as a matter of fact, any ground whatever for doubting the lawfulness of the vote of New York city and State. The result is explicable in the plainest way, and it is as certain as anything can be that Hancock has been fairly defeated. The impossibility of overcoming a majority of twenty-five thousand by quibbles and subterfuges is clear to the least intelligent. The work upon which Barnum and his congenial colleagues have entered is so preposterous and so illegitimate that it is denounced by prominent members of their own party, who do not hesitate to say that they regard the whole question as settled. Nevertheless the men who so discredited themselves in the late campaign by the baseness of their methods, appear unable to refrain from making a further exhibition of their unscrupulousness, nor are they deterred by the manifest hopelessness of the undertaking. It is highly improbable that any one of them believes in the possibility of reversing the popular judgment by hocus-pocus tricks, but for all that they are resolved to proceed with the tricks. They cannot help their party, but they can and it is to be feared will very seriously injure the country by what they are doing; and it is their contemptuous indifference to the public interests that demands special notice at this time. It is notorious that a Presidential election unsettles business for some time, and that this effect has been particularly marked of late years. The reason of this is evident. The issues involved have been of the most momentous character. It has been to a large extent a question between stable government and anarchy. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the considerations which tended to render business relations uncertain, for every one knows them. The fact that they were in an unsettled condition for some time previous to the election is too well understood to require demonstration. The election of General Garfield by a majority of the electoral votes which left no room for doubt or dispute was obviously an event to be thankful for. The election of General Hancock by an equally decided majority would have been much better than a close vote on either side. Democratic business men had precisely the same reasons as Republican business men for desiring that the outcome should be emphatic and decisive. The actual result was therefore, from a commercial and financial standpoint, satisfactory, no matter what the political bias of the observer. But in order that the benefit of this culmination of the political struggle should be enjoyed by the people, it was necessary that there should be prompt and loyal submission to the popular will. This was a duty which both parties alike owed to their common country. It was the one test of patriotism which Americans exact from every faction at such junctures. The country needed repose and harmony after the long turmoil of the summer, and it had a right to expect it from the defeated party.

At this point the unpatriotic tendencies of blind faction become conspicuous. The Democratic managers, when put to the test, have failed signally in their duty. Instead of accepting the inevitable like men who regard themselves as first of all American citizens, they have made it apparent that they put party before country. They have in effect declared that they are resolved to plunge the nation into all the anxieties and apprehensions of a disputed election rather than surrender when all the people can see they are beaten, and when they have no excuse for holding out. The wicked recklessness of their conduct is made more apparent by the evident futility of their endeavors. It is not anywhere believed for a moment that they can prevent the inauguration of General Garfield. The absolute destruction of their party is all they could finally achieve by persistence in their present policy. But what they may do is to make business and enterprise stagnate, to alarm capital, to paralyze industry, to cause the postponement of beneficent projects, to check progress and diminish the prosperity of the country. And this, it is unnecessary to point out, is thoroughly Mexican. The politicians of the sister republic have always been selfish and reckless factionaries. They have always preferred anarchy to submission. They have brought the best constitutional machinery to ruin and confusion by their unconquerable propensity to repudiate its legitimate results. The faculty of accepting lawful defeats is perhaps that which has contributed most powerfully to the establishment of American institutions. It is a faculty bred in this people by many generations of Anglo-Saxon training and discipline in the use of freedom. Without it there can never be ordered or stable government, and whatever party shows impatience of it, or a tendency to exchange submission for intrigue or revolutionary methods, is thereby convicted of retrograding in civilization. The Democratic party has used Mexican methods at the South, and it is therefore not surprising that it should attempt to employ them at the North. It will not succeed any better in the one case than in the other, but it may do much mischief, and those who do not think it justifiable to inflict such injury upon the business of the country ought to lose no time in condemning the proceedings of Barnum and his evil councilors. The Democratic party can vindicate itself by repudiating the action of its managers, but assuredly it cannot afford to carry the responsibility of what they are attempting to do.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A story has been circulated in London to the effect that Mr. Gladstone has respectfully but firmly declined the Queen's request that he ask Parliament to pay the more pressing debts of the Prince of Wales, amounting to £40,000, and to increase his income by £10,000 a year. It is said that the Premier suggested the propriety of liquidating the debts of the heir apparent from the private revenue of Her Majesty. This story has an apocryphal air about it, to say the least, for while it is quite possible that Mr. Gladstone might decline to ask Parliament to pay the debts of the Prince of Wales, it is not conceivable that he should propose to the Queen that she should pay them herself. Indeed, it is already intimated that the story was perhaps put in circulation by an enemy of the Prince, and this is more likely than the original version. Nevertheless it is evident that the situation gives opportunity for such inventions, and points them with rankling venom. For it is undeniable that the English nation has long carried a very wearisome burden in its royal family, and that this burden has been made more heavy by the indisposition of the Queen to relieve the country of any part of the load by employing her large private fortune for the benefit of her children. And the present case appears to be peculiarly exasperating. Her retirement from public life since the death of the Prince Consort has been so complete as to throw nearly all the cost and responsibility of State pageantry and ceremonial upon the Prince of Wales. He has had to maintain the dignity and splendor of a regal court upon an income quite inadequate to that position. And though the resources of the Queen have been extremely large during the whole of this period, and her expenditures necessarily very moderate, she has evidently been altogether disinclined to spare the nation any part of the increased outlay necessitated by her exaggerated affliction. The popular impatience of taxes which are levied for no better purpose than to maintain in idleness and luxury a large family of young men and women who never have done and never will do anything in return, is a deepening sentiment. The democratic spirit has long since invaded England, and now every time the enormous expense of maintaining royal princes is brought to public attention by some fresh demand upon the Treasury in their behalf, the people ask one another more seriously whether after all the game is worth the candle. Some day, not very distant, they will decide that it is not, and then there will be a change, and not for the worse.

STUDIES IN THE SCHOOLS.

The City Superintendent of Schools cannot convince the majority in the Board of Education that there are too many studies in the Grammar School. Some of the arguments relied on by these gentlemen in support of their position that the schools are all that can be desired, were singular, to say the least. Thus it was stated, as it were triumphantly, that so many pupils of the public schools had grown up and gone into active live without being withheld by educational deficiences. This reminds us of the remark of a celebrated man, about female education. "There can be no doubt," he observed, "that our girls are being badly educated; "but our boys will never find it out!" That a great deal of time is worse than wasted in our school course at present ought not to require to be said. The course is in many respects extremely ill-arranged, and a degree of importance is given to several studies which they by no means deserve. We are disposed to hold that almost all the time spent in the study of grammar is wholly thrown away. A great deal of time is lost in arithmetic also, despite the popular fallacy that this is one of the vitally necessary studies. We think it probable that the lessons in several of the schools are too long, but this would not matter so much if they were at all worth learning in most cases. The Board of Education seems disposed to uphold the existing situation somewhat jealously, though why it should take this position it is difficult to understand. Practical education is very far from being attained in our schools yet, and everything which tends in this direction ought to be welcomed by intelligent educators. Certainly nothing can be worse than the cramming system, and any schools which are made to depend upon that are little better than hollow shams.

CURIOUS INSTANCES OF NEGLIGENCE.

It is a curious illustration of the general disposition to leave things undone when it is not made the special business of some one to do them, that no matter how important an election may be there is always some technical irregularity committed in connection with it. It might be thought that in the contest for the Presidency the obvious importance of making no mistakes in the choice of Electors would insure complete accuracy in that particular, but in 1876 it appeared, directly there was a dispute as to the result, that irregularities had been committed in at least three cases. In the late election it was known for months beforehand that the struggle in the State of New York would almost certainly decide the contest. There was, therefore, every conceivable incentive to vigilance and accuracy on both sides. Each was wrought up to the most extreme pitch of anxiety and apprehension, and each knew that the other would take advantage of every mistake or omission. Yet in spite of these extraordinary motives for caution and supervision it appears that many irregularities have been discovered, and that in so important and clear a matter as the statutory provisions regarding the printing of the tickets, blunders were perpetrated. There never was an occasion when technical errors of the kind could be less excusable. Everything might have depended upon almost any part of the State. And yet, though there were managers in abundance, and an elaborate campaigning machinery, and profuse advice to be had, and hundreds of active politicians flitting about everywhere, these mistakes occurred. It is possible, no doubt, that sometimes such things are not accidental, but are the result of deliberate treachery. It is, however, generally more likely that they spring from stupidity or carelessness, which in their time have wrecked so many well planned adventures. So true is it that eternal vigilance is the price, not alone of liberty, but of complete success in almost everything.

A PROMISED GREAT DISCOVERY.

Mr. Frederick Marriott, publisher of the San Francisco *News Letter*, announces in the current issue of that journal that he has at last solved the great problem of aeronautics upon which he has been engaged during a lifetime. Mr. Marriott has been an enthusiastic and persevering student of this problem, and has expended a considerable fortune in experiments. He has tested every suggestion and device that has been attainable. He has refused to be discouraged by failures which were so near success as to be doubly aggravating. He has begun at the beginning again a score of times, and, if therefore, he has at last been rewarded by success, there can be no question that he has deserved it. And the genuine discoverer in this field of science may well be pardoned if he permits his imagination to kindle over the contemplation of the possibilities of his invention. To say that the discovery of a really practicable and safe method of navigating the air would effect a revolution is to put the case very mildly. The implications of such a discovery are so vast that the mind fails to embrace them at one view. It would obviously create changes in the relations between men far more surprising than the invention of the steam engine brought about. The marvelous novelties linked with air navigation have, however, been dreamed over so often that sober men will naturally insist upon the demonstration of the alleged discovery as a vital preliminary to all further consideration. Given the reality of the discovery and nobody doubts the vastness of the changes it must introduce to civilization. Hitherto, however, all that science could or would say of it has been that it was not impossible. To prove it practicable has been reserved for an inventor not yet heralded to the world. If Mr. Marriott is the fortunate man he will assuredly require no monument to remind posterity of his existence and keep his memory green. It must be admitted, however, that the many failures of the past have not only confirmed, but seemed to justify, modern skepticism upon this subject, and that whoever solves the problem will be called upon to make good his credentials in the most satisfactory and unmistakable way.

A SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCE.

It is stated that the *Aurora*, the organ of the Vatican, published at Rome, has printed an article favorable to the Irish Land League, in which the following language is used: "In consequence of the "insupportable state of the Irish peasant-"ry, the people must shake off their op-"pressors. The crimes committed in Ire-"land are not attributable to the Land "League. Radical reform is indispensable, "otherwise Ireland will be compelled to "choose between anarchy and starvation." The presumption of course is that this article was inspired by the Vatican, and viewed in that light, it acquires considerable significance. The Church of Rome has hitherto carefully abstained from approval of the Land League. The Irish higher clergy have in fact been for the most part openly hostile to it, and some of the Bishops have denounced it in their pastorals. When Parnell visited this country it was reported, apparently on good authority, that Cardinal McCloskey had seriously offended the Vatican by his warm welcome to and recognition of the agitator. The Church, indeed, has until now been rather at variance with the movement than in accord with it, and therefore the present expression of the Papal official organ would seem to indicate an important change of policy on the part of the Vatican. The intimation that the Irish peasantry "must "shake off their oppressors," can hardly be otherwise interpreted than as an encouragement to insurrection. That certainly would be a new position for Rome to occupy, and it would mark the adoption, not merely of a new, but of a very strange and mysterious policy. Mr. Gladstone may perhaps think that he has deserved more considerate treatment from Rome by his disestablishment of the Irish Church. Perhaps, however, the article in the *Aurora* is merely put forward as a feeler, and if not favorably received may be disclaimed. Such things are done sometimes.

LORD MOUNTMORRES.

When the assassination of Lord Mountmorres occurred, the view conveyed abroad concerning him was to the effect that he had been a hard and tyrannical absentee landlord, grinding down his tenants, refusing to listen to any appeals, and generally brutal and overbearing. The facts, however, are so essentially different that it seems necessary to state them. The unfortunate nobleman was one of those people whose possession of a title seems a satire upon their position. His estate was so small that it brought him in no more than $500 a year. His manor-house was only a superior sort of cottage. He was so poor that he had to work in his own fields. Far from being an aggressive or brutal landlord he was the friend and familiar associate of his few tenants, and possessing some medical skill he acted as doctor to the neighborhood. He had on the representations of his tenants reduced their rent ten per cent. More he could not do without bringing starvation upon his own family. There was no enmity toward him in the countryside, but on the contrary he was esteemed and respected. In short, the more the case is examined the plainer does it appear that his assassination was a wanton atrocity of the most aggravated character: a crime of that savage, irrational, and abominable kind which has done so much to disgust humane and intelligent men everywhere with Irish agrarianism, and has helped to alienate sympathy from those who condone or justify such deeds.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Twenty-two couples were married at San Jose last month.

The Suisun *Republican* has reduced its size, the proprietors proposing hereafter to print a paper for the purpose of making money, not to gratify pride.

The Bodie *Chronicle* and *Union* have been consolidated, and will hereafter be published and printed at Bridgeport as the Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union*.

Decisive steps have been taken in regard to the Santa Fe (N. M.) water works. By May, 1881, Santa Fe will have water works and gas works in full operation.

In Dakota Territory the Republicans elect Pettigrew Delegate to Congress. In the Legislature two Democrats and five Republicans have been chosen from Deadwood.

A Candelaria (Nev.) young woman recently got a young tarantula in her stocking before she put it on. The next day she could not walk. The swelling was only temporary, and there were no serious consequences.

The *Russian River Flag*, published at Healdsburg by Leslie A. Jordan, has entered upon its fourteenth volume. The appearance of the journal indicates that the publisher has not found his pathway "a hard road to travel."

A correspondent of the Winnemucca *Silver State* says that at Bellevue, the principal town of the Wood River country, Idaho, he found eighty families living in log houses, while at least thirty more houses were in process of erection.

Stockton grain warehouses are filled with wheat to their utmost capacity, and a large amount of grain is accumulating on the wharves. Notwithstanding the fact that shipments average over 500 tons per day, the piles of grain sacks are constantly growing larger.

The whalers in Monterey bay are having lively times. A school of six whales came in near the town the other day, and a company took after them. They killed one and hooked on to another, which took them out to the Heads and sunk, compelling the whalers to cut loose.

The Arizona Territorial election resulted as follows: G. H. Oury (Dem.), Delegate to Congress; M. H. Sherman (Rep.), Superintendent of Instruction. The Legislature will be Republican in both branches by a large majority. The majority of the county officers are Republican.

It is said that a lunatic is now east of Elko, Nev., on the way west with a large trunk and big box. The fellow carries the trunk about a quarter of a mile at a time, and goes back and gets the box. In this way he travels over the road three times, and has made the trip from Omaha west this summer.

J. M. Higgins, of Los Angeles, adopts a system of irrigation new to many. The system consists in making large basins around his trees. These basins are filled up to the depth of eight or ten inches with pure sand and manure. This mixture is left, year after year, undisturbed, and is periodically filled with water. He claims that there can be no baking of the soil, and that he virtually gets in this manner subirrigation.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for Hammer's Glycerole of Tar for coughs and colds, and take no other.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE RAILROAD WAR IN THE WEST

A Louisiana Town Demolished by a Hurricane.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Eight Men Burned to Death in Pennsylvania.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Collision Between Land Leaguers and Orangemen Imminent.

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

DOMESTIC.

A Louisiana Town Demolished by a Cyclone.

NEW YORK, November 11th.—A special to the *Telegram* from New Orleans says: A dispatch from Shreveport says a cyclone passed over Keatchie, Louisiana, yesterday, literally demolishing the town. Professor Reynolds, of the Baptist Church, was instantly killed, and a large number of persons injured, some, it is thought, fatally. The destruction of property is said to be very great, many houses being completely wrecked.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SHREVEPORT, November 11th.—A cyclone passed over Keatchie yesterday evening, literally demolishing the town, including the Baptist Church and Baptist Female College, killing Professor Reynolds, who had arrived the day before from Mississippi, badly wounding and breaking the leg of Rev. Mr. Tucker, principal of the College; also breaking the leg and shoulder of his son Bush, and wounding Mrs. Fannie Thomas badly. Many others received painful but not dangerous injuries. The residences and out-buildings of Hon. Sidney E. Hall, Jasper McMillan and Mrs. Thomas, were blown entirely away.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, November 11th.—The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court to-day: Henry B. Underhill, of San Francisco, was admitted to practice. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael Ryan, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of California. This was an information against Ryan for depriving a colored man of his right to a seat in the parquet of a theater in San Francisco. The counsel for the defense in the Court below filed a demurrer, which the Court sustained, and the information was dismissed. The United States thereupon set out this writ of error, submitted by Assistant Attorney-General Smith, for plaintiff in error.

Lamentable Affair—Eight Men Burned to Death.

BORDELL (Pa.), November 11th.—Last night as a number of men were sitting around a fire in their boarding-house, the four others having gone to bed, one of them took a dipperful of oil from a bucket near at hand and poured it on the coals. The fire quickly communicated to the person, who threw the blazing dipper into a bucket. An explosion followed, and the room was deluged with a liquid fire of the flaming oil. The men rushed out and writhed on the ground in agony. Meanwhile the house burned, and in its embers the charred remains of Elliot, Brown, Staley and Hyde were found. Of those down stairs, Joe Dannock, Henry Warner, Frank Welsh and an unknown man are dead, and a fifth will probably die.

Chinese Methods of Doing Business.

NEW YORK, November 11th.—Foreign advices represent that there are lately more complaints made about Chinese methods of transacting business than at any previous time. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has taken up the cudgels on behalf of Blaine & Co. This firm had a dispute respecting the weight of some tea which was purchased from Chinese merchants. The case was submitted to arbitration, when it was conclusively shown that Blaine & Co. had made allowances for an ice weight than they had actually received, but the Chinese "guild" of tea merchants were not satisfied. The house of Blaine & Co. was tabooed, and most effectually shut off from doing any business.

Rockaway Beach Improvements.

NEW YORK, November 11th.—The *Spirit of the Times* says: Parties interested in the growth of Rockaway Beach are making arrangements to organize a Jockey Club and build a race course there immediately. Those directing the move declare that there will be no admission fee charged to the trotting-grounds or field, but only for the grand stand and quarter-stretch. The purpose is to erect a grand stand upon a more liberal and extensive scale than any other in this country.

Prosperous Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 11th.—The *Tribune*, illustrating the activity in business in this city, says: An Omaha firm, desirous of starting a wholesale tea and tobacco business here, sent a representative here last week to procure a suitable place. He finds every desirable place occupied, and cannot find a vacant store in the city. Dwellings are also all taken, and every house or store that is built is snapped up and occupied before fairly completed. Yet there is tremendous activity in building. Nothing like the prosperity now prevailing ever was before known.

Growth of Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 11th.—Thirty thousand buildings have been reared inside the city limits since Apr l. The growth of the city was never so rapid or healthy as at present.

Settling Up the Northwest.

CHICAGO, November 11th.—Land-grant excursions to the Western States and Territories are attracting vast numbers of travelers. Yesterday 4,000 of these visitors passed through Chicago, the same number Tuesday, and probably as many to-day. They come from all parts of the country to look at the valuable lands along the lines of the various land-grant railroads.

The Western Railroad War.

CHICAGO, November 11th.—A *Tribune* New York special says: Eastern lines are scared and uneasy about the demoralization in passenger rates caused by war among the southwestern roads, which has been precipitated by the Wabash. It is not likely that the Chicago and Alton will seek a reconciliation.

CINCINNATI, November 11th.—The low rate to the East promised from St. Louis by the Wabash line have not yet been made.

CHICAGO, November 11th.—The Alton road advanced the price of tickets to St. Louis to-day to $2, necessary in order to relieve their overtaxed resources for transportation. The Wabash rate remains at $1. The Wabash and Alton both began cutting rates to Council Bluffs on Tuesday, the lowest price being $6. The regular rate is $15 30.

ST. LOUIS, November 11th.—Last night's dispatch giving the rates East should read: The cut fares are based on the $20 rate to New York over the Wabash combination. This does not yet meet the Alton cuts.

Operations of the Postoffice Department.

WASHINGTON, November 11th.—The forthcoming report of Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen makes an interesting exhibit of the operations of the Registry Department. The total number of letters and parcels registered throughout the country during the fiscal year ended June 20th last was 6,996,512, of which, in round numbers, 520,000 were domestic letters and 45,000 domestic parcels; third and fourth class matter, 250,000 letters to foreign countries, 825,000 parcels to foreign countries and upwards of a million letters and parcels of mail matter forwarded for the Government by law exempt from payment of registry fees. Amounts collected, $595,774—an increase of nearly 30 per cent over preceding year. The increase over number and parcels registered was 1,567,491. Actual losses of registered matter during the year, 1,118 letters and parcels, which is at the rate of one in about every 6,260. This is a proportionately smaller loss than for the previous year. The newly-authorized registration of third and fourth-class matter—merchandise, etc.—is reported to be still attended with extraordinary success, as 153,523 parcels were registered during the fiscal year at the New York Postoffice alone. General Hazen, in view of the fact that most of the losses of registered matter occur on star-service routes, recommends that mail contractors on star routes be held accountable for losses directly traceable to carelessness or other fault of their agents, and suggests that in all contracts hereafter a clause be inserted providing for such accountability.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, November 11th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 2:30 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento November 15th: George B. Clifford, Napa City; Mrs. General Edward W. Serrell, Mrs. H. S. Edwards, New York; Edward Edmondson and family, Dayton, O.; Miss E. D. Low, Gloucester, Mass.; C. W. Matten and wife, Chefow, China; C. G. Thurber, New York; Pedro Del Rio Emiliana Fuentes, Chile; George P. Schofield, Utica, N. Y.

Assault with Intent to Kill.

BROOKLYN, November 11th.—Ex-Alderman Dunne, who made a brutal attack upon ex-Judge Morris, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for assault with intent to kill. The Judge is suffering intensely, and unable to move or speak.

National Congregational Council.

ST. LOUIS, November 11th.—The National Congregational Council met to-day at Pilgrim Church. A large number of delegates are present, especially from the East. H. M. Dexter, of Boston, was elected Moderator, with J. M. Sturtevant, of Iowa, as assistant.

New Mining Camp.

LEADVILLE (Col.), November 11th.—The new camp at Battle Mountain, in the Eagle river district, continues to improve, and promises to be one of the richest camps in Colorado. The first load of bullion from that district arrived here to-day. The Belden is delivering to the smelter 20 tons per day. Experts pronounce it the best smelting ore yet discovered in Colorado.

Death of Lucretia Mott.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11th.—Lucretia Mott died this evening.

Railroad Communication with Mexico.

NEW YORK, November 11th.—The *World* reports that Romero, formerly Minister of Mexico in the United States, entertained at a dinner at Delmonico's General Grant, together with a number of leading railway men of the United States, including Gould, General Palmer, Cooledge of Boston, Huntington, Samuel Sloan, Woerishoffer and Russell Sage, and laid before them the question of railway communication with Mexico in a long and elaborate speech, in which he urged American capitalists to come to the assistance of Mexico in developing her means of interior communication. General Grant, being called upon by Mr. Romero to express his views, made a lengthy speech, urging the cultivation of friendly and commercial relations with Mexico, and saying that with the building of railroads and telegraphs there need be no more apprehension for the safety of the capital invested there than in our own country.

General Pope's Report.

CHICAGO, November 11th.—The *Times'* Washington special says; General Pope's report says there will be no trouble with the Utes until late in the spring, nor probably in the future, as their lands prove too barren to attract white immigration. The Navajos are the most formidable, mustering 2,000 fighters. It is very desirable that the question of the right of whites to settle in Indian Territory be passed upon as soon as practicable by a United States Court. Batch and Morrow receive commendation for the Victorio campaign.

The Emma Mine Suit.

NEW YORK, November 11th.—Trenor W. Park was questioned by a reporter regarding the dispatch announcing a settlement of the Emma mine disputes in London, and said he had been informed some time ago that the London company desired to compromise the suit, and he had been asked to go to London, or send an agent to affect a settlement. About three weeks ago he authorized D. A. Gager, of the firm of Field, Haviland & Co., to go to London and act as agent. Park said he purchased the mine at Sheriff's sale in 1878 for $350,000; that he had never had any fears as to the result of the suits, but that he had always been ready to make any settlement by which he should recover what the mine had cost him, and he had given Gager authority to settle on this basis, taking the amount due him in the shape of mortgages, stock or other satisfactory equivalent or security. He received a cable dispatch from Gager Tuesday night, to the effect that he had made satisfactory progress, and expected to complete the settlement the next morning. He understood that all litigation had been withdrawn.

Marriage Bells.

CEDAR RAPIDS (Mich.), November 11th.—A niece of Colonel Tom Scott was married this evening with a brilliant ceremony to Willard T. Black of Hannibal, a young railroad man.

CHICAGO, November 11th.—A notable wedding occurred at the house of Judge H. W. Blodgett of Waukegan, Ill., this evening, his youngest daughter, Miss Ovis Blodgett, being married to Clarence Burley.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, November 11th.—Silver bars, 112; money, 3@5; Governments strong; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 98½; Quicksilver 12½; Pacific Mail, 47¼; Mariposa, 1½; Wells Fargo, 113; New York Central, 137; Erie, 44; Panama, 197; Union Pacific, 94½; bonds, 114; Central Pacific, 85½; bonds, 113¾; Sutro, 1.

The Libby Prison.

RICHMOND, November 11th.—Libby Prison was sold by auction to-day to James T. Quay for $6,725. It is now a tobacco factory, and part of the wall has been carried away by relic-hunters. The auctioneer told the assemblage that each brick would sell for a dollar in the Northern cities.

FOREIGN.

The Trouble in Ireland.

DUBLIN, November 11th.—It is expected that the Boycott relief expedition will reach Claremorris at 2:30 this afternoon, and will be searched to ascertain if they are armed. They will have to walk from Claremorris to Lough Mask, fifteen miles, as conveyances cannot be procured for them.

A telegram from Ballina represents that great excitement prevails there in consequence of a report that fifty Orangemen would pass through that place for Boycott's farm. Firearms were purchased and carried by bands of men to oppose the passage of the Orangemen. A meeting was held last evening attended the wedding at Cleveland of a son of State Geologist Newberry and a daughter of Dan P. Eells. It was a brilliant social event.

The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad shows the gross earnings to have been $11,425,900; net earnings, $3,380,690.

Burglars entered the Appleton (Wis.) Postoffice, opened 2,500 letters and carried off the contents—of unknown value.

The receipts from internal revenue since the commencement of the current fiscal year, up to and including yesterday, were $48,240,768, against $43,780,935 for the corresponding period of last year.

The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 515,000 ounces of fine silver, for delivery at the United States Mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

A St. Catharines (Ont.) dispatch says: The Government has canceled the order of October 22d for the partial opening of the Welland Canal on Sunday.

A Grand Reputation.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has reached a reputation that is not limited by the confines of section or country. There are no injurious substances nor false and temporary stimulants in the preparation. It is purely vegetable and compounded under a formula that has passed severe tests and won indorsements from some of the highest medical talent in the country.—[New York World. H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

Says the Butte *Miner*: There has been a rumor in Glendale that the Hecla Company has sold out for $1,000,000. It has been understood that the above figure was the price at which the Hecla mines and works were to be sold, and it looks like a very small price for such a large concern. The Penobscot sold for half a million in cash less than three years ago when the deepest shaft was not over 70 feet. The Alta Montana mines at Wickes, with works similar to the Hecla, is stocked at $5,000,000.

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS touches the right spot in dyspepsia, constipation and liver complaint.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLE OF TAR, for coughs and colds, contains no opiates or astringents. The best preparation out for children.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLE TAR. The most perfect cough cure extant. Hundreds can testify to its good effects

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS cures all complaints arising from an obstructed state of the system.

REGULATE THE LIVER with Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters, and health is the result.

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, November 11th—midnight.—Indications for Pacific: Clear or fair weather.

MARRIED.

Nevada City, November 3—C. Kahl to Miss Hitchings.
Downieville, October 25—B. T. Patterson to Mary Wilkinson.
Near Downieville, November 1—L. Blatchley to Amy Hardy.

BORN.

Healdsburg, October 31—Wife of T. Holleran, a daughter.
Healdsburg, September 28—Wife of George C. Rawson, a daughter.
Healdsburg, October 30—Wife of George Dow, a son.
Arbuckle, November 1—Wife of Jacob Kissling, a daughter.
Columbia, November 2—Wife of William D. Davies, a son.
Nevada, November 9—Wife of Leonard S. Calkins, a daughter.
Grass Valley, November 9—Wife of Stephen Cocken, a son.
St. Helena, November 4—Wife of J. C. Howard, a daughter.

DIED

Sacramento, November 11—Carl H., son of Myron D. and Cornelia R. Eldred, 11 months and 23 days.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from State House, corner of Tenth and K streets, this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.]
Grass Valley, November 9—Mary M. Scoble, 47 years, 3 months and 9 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Sailor Boys.—I desire to express my sincere thanks for your expressions of kindness in electing me an honorary member of your Club, and for the beautiful floral tribute presented November 10th. KATE CROSS.
Sacramento, November 11th. n12-1t*

Notice.—Service at the Synagogue by Rev. J. Bloch of Little Rock, Arkansas, on Friday evening at 6:30; subject, "The Three Principal Phases in Jewish History." Also a sermon on Saturday morning at 9:30; subject, "The Hebrew Mother;" and a lecture on Sunday at 3 P. M.; subject, "The Genius of the Hebrew People." n12-1t*

A Special Meeting of Section No. 162, Endowment Rank, K. of P., will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Odd Fellows' Hall. A full attendance is requested. Important business.
W. E. OUGHTON, President.
A. B. CHENEY, Secretary and Treasurer. n12-1t*

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF J. W. GALLY, author of "Sand." The address will reach the advertiser if sent to the RECORD-UNION office, Sacramento. n12-1w

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT; old established and well known paying business, with lodgings attached. Furnished in first-class style. Can be bought at bargain. Address MRS. M. DAVIDSON, Woodland, Cal. n12-4w*

A Musical and Literary

TREAT,

At Sixth-street M. E. Church, bet. K and L,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 12.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will take part: MRS. HANSBROW (nee Miss Etta Leavitt), MRS. CARTER; MR. CRANDALL, MR. DEYO