

THREE ORIGINAL STORIES.

During the coming year, and commencing Dec. 26, the Weekly Record-Union will publish three original stories...

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 112 1/2 for 4s 1897; 101 1/2 for 5s 1891; 112 1/2 for 4 1/2; sterling, 81 1/4 for 2 1/2; silver, 116...

At Liverpool yesterday, which was quoted at the 2 1/2 for 4s 1897; 101 1/2 for 5s 1891; 112 1/2 for 4 1/2; sterling, 81 1/4 for 2 1/2; silver, 116...

The San Francisco market was booming again yesterday. The market for wheat was particularly active...

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DR. TYNG AND THE LOURDES PHENOMENA.

Dr. Tyng, the eminent Episcopalian minister of New York, appears to have created quite a sensation by preaching a sermon in which he announced his belief in the genuineness of the alleged miracles of Lourdes, in France...

He is reported as saying that "no one dare attempt to deny that a multitude of cures took place there. The lame leaped, the deaf heard, the blind saw. It will never do in this generation to deny these authenticated facts."

The Doctor argued from what he had seen at Lourdes that "the Roman Catholic Church was wise above all other churches of 'levers,' and he intimated that he was, in his feeble way, 'striving to attain to the same results.'"

This is a very interesting subject, but it has been generally treated by the scientific men in which it has been generally dealt with. Those who do not believe in the possibility of miracles have usually thought it both necessary and sufficient to impeach the authenticity of all relations whatever concerning cures alleged to have occurred mysteriously.

As there exists a mass of evidence in regard to such occurrences, capable of substantiating any other kind of proposition; as the reality of the phenomena is in fact too clear to be rationally denied; this blind incredulity has only encouraged as blind a credulity. Science does not deal with phenomena in this way.

The first step is to ascertain that they actually occur. That established, it proceeds to seek a natural explanation of them. In the case of what are called miraculous cures that natural explanation has fortunately been reached, and when it is stated it will be seen that while it justifies Dr. Tyng in insisting upon the genuineness of the Lourdes cures, it does not justify him in ascribing them to any supernatural powers on the part of the Church under whose auspices they have occurred.

The truth is that this is a question of mental physiology, and particularly of the influence of the mind upon the body. Dr. Carpenter observes in this connection, "That the confident expectation of a cure is the most potent means of bringing it about, doing that which no medical treatment can accomplish, may be affirmed as the generalized result of experience of the most varied kinds, extending through a long series of ages."

Elsewhere he says, "In all ages, the possession of men's minds by dominant ideas has been most conspicuous, among those ideas have been religious aberrations. And hence it is only to be expected that the effects of such 'possessions' should exert an unusually powerful influence on the organic functions. Now we have in these sentences the clue to the so-called miraculous cures of Lourdes, and to all those apparently mysterious cures which have been so frequently brought about, not under the stimulus of religious excitement, but by strong faith in a multitude of imaginary influences. The cures of Valentine Greatrakes, the so-called miracles of the Abbe Paris, the phenomena induced by Prince Hohenlohe, by the Zouave Jacob, by Perkins' Metallic Tractor, by Dr. Vernon, by a great number of layers on of hands, and 'spiritual' and 'magnetic' healers, are all alike explained by the influence of expectant attention.

To quote Dr. Carpenter again: "The volitional direction of the consciousness to a part, independently of emotional excitement, suffices to call forth sensations in it, which seem to depend upon a change in its circulation; and if this state is kept up automatically by the attraction of the attention, the change may become a source of modification, not only in the functional action, but in the nutrition of the part. The circumstance that no religious system appealing strongly to the emotions has been without its miracles of this kind, may be cited in support of the facts we have advanced. The entire sanity between the cures effected under the presence of magnetism, or spiritual influences, or electricity, and those effected ostensibly under supernatural religious influences, still further verifies the explanation which Science furnishes. In all these cases there is the same expectant attention, the same dominant ideas, the same 'faith,' as it is called, in the genuineness of the influences which are put forward in explanation of the phenomena. The mistake of the skeptics has arisen from their ignorance of the extent and nature of the influence which may be exerted by the mind over the body. They have therefore refused all credit to genuine phenomena, whereas they should have accepted the genuineness of the phenomena, and traced them to their real sources. Dr. Tyng is quite right in his premises, but he draws wrong conclusions from them. No doubt cures have been effected at Lourdes, but not as claimed by the Roman Catholic Church. No doubt also confidence diseases have been cured by the royal touch, but not because, as used to be asserted, a divine effluence went forth from the hands of kings. The child who charms away a wart is an illustration of the wonderful influence of expectant attention upon the body, and the natural laws which explain the disappearance of the wart equally account for the so-called miracles of Lourdes and other places. Dr. Tyng has fallen into error through failure to study medical physiology. A knowledge of the laws of existence is necessary to the understanding of many problems, and this among the rest. The cures of Lourdes are no doubt in some instances real, but it does not follow that they are miraculous, and indeed it seems to us that the employment of that term is of itself a confession of mental confusion sufficient to disqualify those who use it for appreciating the value and significance of the facts which are before them.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT. The report of the Postmaster-General is chiefly interesting for its recommendations. The system is flourishing generally, but the need of postal savings banks and a postal telegraph is felt more strongly every year. The sluggishness of Congress in regard to these improvements has probably been due in great part to the opposition of private corporations; but this cannot be kept up forever, and when the country realizes the nature of the impediments it will tolerate no further procrastination. The example of England has given ample assurance of the practicability of the proposed projects. Savings banks and a postal telegraph system have been established in that country several years ago, and each year their earnings increase, and also their popularity and usefulness. It has been found that the postal savings banks are peculiarly adapted to gather the small sums which in the absence of such conveniences would be squandered, but which aggregate very large amounts every year. They are especially beneficial to the working classes, and being thoroughly safe financially they dispel all fears. These banks and the postal telegraph are adjuncts of the higher civilization which we as a nation cannot afford to be without. It is to be hoped that General Garfield will endeavor to have both these projects carried out during his administration, and assuredly no statesman could desire better monuments to his sagacity and public spirit.

Wild hay is very plentiful about Baker City, Or. It is raised on the bottom lands adjacent to the Howland river, and delivered in town at present for 85 per cent.

GENERAL NEWS.

(SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

Continued from first page. The property-owners of San Francisco ought to find out why manufacturers have not heretofore been established there. The rational presumption in such a case always is that they would not pay. If the conditions which have militated against them in the past are such as to continue to operate, how can it be expected that they can be profitable? If the conditions which have discouraged them in the past are temporary and evanescent, the case will no doubt be different, but the actual facts ought first of all to be clearly and fully ascertained. It must not be forgotten that manufacturers in California have thus far been handicapped by Eastern competition. The East has the advantages we have named above, and is likely to retain them. What has San Francisco to set against these advantages? There is one great opportunity for the establishment of manufacturers in this State, but it does not exist at the metropolis. The water power of the American river at Folsom has long marked out this region as the seat of great industries at some future time. This is in fact the one opening for manufacturers which does not seem to be fatally loaded down. There may come a period when it will be possible to make a manufacturing center of San Francisco, but obviously it cannot be until that city is able to compete on equal terms with the East, against which there never can be any protection. Philadelphia succeeded because all the conditions of success were present there. Those conditions are not present here, and therefore the proposition under discussion appears to us to be the nature of a forlorn hope. No doubt if five millions of dollars were raised by the property-owners of San Francisco they could establish manufacturers; but it appears extremely doubtful whether they would be able to stand alone when the time came for withdrawing their props. Certainly the results of such experiments as have been made in the past do not encourage further attempts of the kind, and when the great railroad system, now in its infancy, has been completed, it must be realized that competition with the rest of the country will become sharper than ever.

IN TIME OF PEACE, PREPARE FOR WAR. The most important and interesting topic in the report of the Secretary of War is the discussion of the urgent necessity for improving the coast defenses of the United States. For years past thoughtful observers have from time to time called attention to the defenseless condition of our principal ports. This defenselessness, however, has been made more conspicuous by the rapid advances of science in projectiles and armor. The fifteen years which have elapsed since the end of the rebellion have been prolific in warlike inventions. Naval architecture and naval artillery have in that period undergone revolutionary changes. Vessels and guns are now made which would laugh to scorn the most formidable of our marine forts and batteries; which would silence our most elaborate fortifications; and pass our most solid fortifications; and pass our most elaborate fortifications to prey upon our shipping and our commercial and financial centers. There is to-day no American port which could prevent the entrance of the modern warships of heaviest armament. Even as we write an illustration of the changes which have occurred in naval warfare is being given current in the war between Chile and Peru, for a Chilean vessel is now lying off Callao, far beyond the range of the city's heaviest guns, and pitching shells a distance of eight miles right into the heart of the place. What could New York, or Philadelphia, or Boston, or New Orleans, or San Francisco do against such guns? And yet the Chilean gun is feeble compared to many of the enormous cannon now being constructed. In fact it is perfectly clear that if we should within any brief period find ourselves embroiled with a foreign power, we should be obliged to rely altogether upon torpedoes for the defense of our seaports. Torpedoes might, perhaps, keep an enemy out of our harbors for a time, though even that is doubtful, for science has invented as many a mine, and has perfected devices as destructive agents, and nowadays the torpedo service is so well understood that attacking vessels experience little difficulty in finding and neutralizing the defensive magazines. But torpedoes, however skillfully laid, would be useless to protect ports against long-range guns. The harbors might be effectually guarded, but of what service would that be when the enemy could lay six or eight miles away and throw shells over the fortifications and into the city? It must be remembered that we have no navy capable of coping with the latest development of the ironclad. Extemporized monitors and Mercurias would be quite incapable of resisting the attacks of these monsters, or of barring their approach to our ports. Nothing but the armament of our ports with the most powerful long-range guns attainable can give us any real security, and this is a measure which demands a great expenditure not only of money but time. Unless the recommendations of the Secretary of War are acted upon by Congress, therefore, and at least a beginning is made to this indispensable coast armament, it may be regarded as certain that some day we shall become involved in war only to discover, when it is too late, that neither national wealth nor national confidence are effective substitutes for rational and timely precautions. Our coast line is our weak place, and as a matter of course that is where an enemy would strike first and hardest.

MORE REVELATIONS. The whole of the truth regarding the Morey forgery leaks out very gradually, perhaps because there is so much of it. Every new discovery, however, only serves to intensify the villainy of the plot, and to demonstrate more clearly the thoroughgoing rascality of the Democratic "statesman" who invented and originated it. The latest revelation is to the effect that the envelope in which the forged letter was, had been altered. It is said that the microscope shows an erased address underneath that of Morey, and it is probable that the name of the person to whom the envelope was originally sent may furnish a new clue. It is further stated that General Averitt went about several days before the publication of the forgery, whispering mysterious words about a certain card upon which was to be sprung upon the country, and which, according to him, had been concocted, or at least discussed, at the Governor's Island. While, therefore, the deck house was smashed and thirty-five head of cattle killed, the State of Nevada, which arrived at Glasgow on the 23d from New York, encountered a terrible storm, which resulted in the destruction of the ship, and the loss of the lives of several of the crew. The vessel was smashed and thirty-five head of cattle killed. She was hoisted to two days.

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LOCAL BRIVITIES.

(SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

Continued from first page. The property-owners of San Francisco ought to find out why manufacturers have not heretofore been established there. The rational presumption in such a case always is that they would not pay. If the conditions which have militated against them in the past are such as to continue to operate, how can it be expected that they can be profitable? If the conditions which have discouraged them in the past are temporary and evanescent, the case will no doubt be different, but the actual facts ought first of all to be clearly and fully ascertained. It must not be forgotten that manufacturers in California have thus far been handicapped by Eastern competition. The East has the advantages we have named above, and is likely to retain them. What has San Francisco to set against these advantages? There is one great opportunity for the establishment of manufacturers in this State, but it does not exist at the metropolis. The water power of the American river at Folsom has long marked out this region as the seat of great industries at some future time. This is in fact the one opening for manufacturers which does not seem to be fatally loaded down. There may come a period when it will be possible to make a manufacturing center of San Francisco, but obviously it cannot be until that city is able to compete on equal terms with the East, against which there never can be any protection. Philadelphia succeeded because all the conditions of success were present there. Those conditions are not present here, and therefore the proposition under discussion appears to us to be the nature of a forlorn hope. No doubt if five millions of dollars were raised by the property-owners of San Francisco they could establish manufacturers; but it appears extremely doubtful whether they would be able to stand alone when the time came for withdrawing their props. Certainly the results of such experiments as have been made in the past do not encourage further attempts of the kind, and when the great railroad system, now in its infancy, has been completed, it must be realized that competition with the rest of the country will become sharper than ever.

IN TIME OF PEACE, PREPARE FOR WAR. The most important and interesting topic in the report of the Secretary of War is the discussion of the urgent necessity for improving the coast defenses of the United States. For years past thoughtful observers have from time to time called attention to the defenseless condition of our principal ports. This defenselessness, however, has been made more conspicuous by the rapid advances of science in projectiles and armor. The fifteen years which have elapsed since the end of the rebellion have been prolific in warlike inventions. Naval architecture and naval artillery have in that period undergone revolutionary changes. Vessels and guns are now made which would laugh to scorn the most formidable of our marine forts and batteries; which would silence our most elaborate fortifications; and pass our most solid fortifications to prey upon our shipping and our commercial and financial centers. There is to-day no American port which could prevent the entrance of the modern warships of heaviest armament. Even as we write an illustration of the changes which have occurred in naval warfare is being given current in the war between Chile and Peru, for a Chilean vessel is now lying off Callao, far beyond the range of the city's heaviest guns, and pitching shells a distance of eight miles right into the heart of the place. What could New York, or Philadelphia, or Boston, or New Orleans, or San Francisco do against such guns? And yet the Chilean gun is feeble compared to many of the enormous cannon now being constructed. In fact it is perfectly clear that if we should within any brief period find ourselves embroiled with a foreign power, we should be obliged to rely altogether upon torpedoes for the defense of our seaports. Torpedoes might, perhaps, keep an enemy out of our harbors for a time, though even that is doubtful, for science has invented as many a mine, and has perfected devices as destructive agents, and nowadays the torpedo service is so well understood that attacking vessels experience little difficulty in finding and neutralizing the defensive magazines. But torpedoes, however skillfully laid, would be useless to protect ports against long-range guns. The harbors might be effectually guarded, but of what service would that be when the enemy could lay six or eight miles away and throw shells over the fortifications and into the city? It must be remembered that we have no navy capable of coping with the latest development of the ironclad. Extemporized monitors and Mercurias would be quite incapable of resisting the attacks of these monsters, or of barring their approach to our ports. Nothing but the armament of our ports with the most powerful long-range guns attainable can give us any real security, and this is a measure which demands a great expenditure not only of money but time. Unless the recommendations of the Secretary of War are acted upon by Congress, therefore, and at least a beginning is made to this indispensable coast armament, it may be regarded as certain that some day we shall become involved in war only to discover, when it is too late, that neither national wealth nor national confidence are effective substitutes for rational and timely precautions. Our coast line is our weak place, and as a matter of course that is where an enemy would strike first and hardest.

MORE REVELATIONS. The whole of the truth regarding the Morey forgery leaks out very gradually, perhaps because there is so much of it. Every new discovery, however, only serves to intensify the villainy of the plot, and to demonstrate more clearly the thoroughgoing rascality of the Democratic "statesman" who invented and originated it. The latest revelation is to the effect that the envelope in which the forged letter was, had been altered. It is said that the microscope shows an erased address underneath that of Morey, and it is probable that the name of the person to whom the envelope was originally sent may furnish a new clue. It is further stated that General Averitt went about several days before the publication of the forgery, whispering mysterious words about a certain card upon which was to be sprung upon the country, and which, according to him, had been concocted, or at least discussed, at the Governor's Island. While, therefore, the deck house was smashed and thirty-five head of cattle killed, the State of Nevada, which arrived at Glasgow on the 23d from New York, encountered a terrible storm, which resulted in the destruction of the ship, and the loss of the lives of several of the crew. The vessel was smashed and thirty-five head of cattle killed. She was hoisted to two days.

At St. Louis yesterday, Thaddeus Barber was found guilty of murder in the first degree at St. Louis yesterday. The military commission at New Orleans