THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....NOVEMBER 29, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 111½ for 4s of 1907; 101⅝ for 5s of 1881; 113 for 4½s; sterling, $4 81@4 83; silver bars, 111⅞.

Silver in London Saturday, 51¾d; consols, 100 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104½; 4s, 116½; 4½s, 115.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90½ buying, 91 selling.

At Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 9s 11d@10s 3d for good to choice California.

There was a fair demand for mining stocks in San Francisco Saturday. Benton sold up to $1 90. Alta continues active, with sales of several thousand shares at $7 37½ to $7 75. Justice was right lively, several thousand shares changing hands at $1 80 to $1 95. Sierra Nevada sold after the morning session at $7 37½, Union Consolidated at $11 25, Mexican at $6 75 and Bullion at $1 50.

John Ayers committed suicide near San Bernardino Friday.

The Republicans at Los Angeles have nominated a full municipal ticket.

Nelson Lewis dropped dead at Seattle, W. T., Friday evening.

Thomas, the Brumfield murderer, has been sentenced at Walla Walla, W. T., to be hanged.

British Columbia miners are becoming excited over reports of rich discoveries in Alaska.

The manager of Booth's Theater at New York announces that he will not produce any representation whatever of the "Passion Play."

Three persons were killed at Charlotte, Michigan, on Saturday, by a boiler explosion, and four others injured.

The total vote in the Presidential election was 9,192,595. Garfield's plurality, 3,401.

Justices Strong and Swayne of the United States Supreme Court will soon retire from the Bench.

The President will issue a proclamation this week declaring that Chinese vessels are not subject to any discriminating duties.

A riot is reported in progress among the miners at Robinson's Camp, Col.

Mrs. Mary C. Weinhar has been convicted at St. Paul, Minn., of murder in the first degree.

Four railroad accidents occurred in the vicinity of Buffalo on Saturday.

The outbreak of a horrible war, with fearful butchery, is reported at New Calabria.

The De Cissey case in Paris has terminated in favor of the General.

Spencer, Indian Agent at Pyramid Lake reservation, died Friday.

Rev. Mr. Packard, thrown from a buggy and injured at Stockton recently, died yesterday.

Five million francs were withdrawn from the Bank of France Saturday for America.

The English Parliament will meet January 6th.

Bernard J. Beck killed himself in New York Saturday.

The recent severe weather damaged the cotton crop 500,000 bales.

A man and woman were fatally injured at Norwich, Conn., in a row.

During a fire in New York James Dewitt was suffocated in bed.

Colonel M. D. Brown, an ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature, was killed Friday by Cass Wilkins.

A fireman was killed and an engineer badly scalded at Baumer's Station, Pa., Friday night.

Cadet Pierce died at Annapolis, Md., yesterday—the third death at the Naval Academy within three weeks.

Annie Artis, five years old, was drowned at Jersey City yesterday.

A baggage car on the Texas Pacific Railroad was burned near Sulphur, Tex., Friday night, with 50 sacks of mail.

The Wales Consolidated hoisting works at Eureka, Nev., were destroyed by fire Saturday evening.

George Kennedy was fatally stabbed at Boise City, Idaho, yesterday, by James Gates.

Carrie Hines threw herself before a passenger train at Fairmount, Ill., yesterday, and was instantly killed.

General Garfield leaves Washington to-day for home.

In an accident on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad yesterday, an engineer and fireman were killed.

Saturday's telegraphic news, domestic and foreign, will be found upon the last page this morning.

THE FATE OF THE TOWPATH CLUB.

The fate which befell the Washington Towpath Club will we hope be a warning to political aspirants of an unsophisticated kind for some time to come. This club failed to realize the distinction between campaign romance and stern reality. Having gone through the Presidential canvass with the customary enthusiasm, the Towpath Club thought it would be an appropriate finale to pay a visit to General Garfield and delicately call his attention to the immense services it had rendered, and to the cheerful willingness of each and all its members to take public office. This brilliant scheme was accordingly carried out. We are not informed whether the club went to the house of the President-elect in their uniforms, and with a canal-boat in tow, but it is stated that they had cards printed on which the positions of the members were duly indicated by the phrases "First Deckhand," "Second Deckhand," and so forth. So equipped they called upon General Garfield—and were forthwith snubbed in the iciest manner. The report says "the reception "he gave the party was absolutely glacial. "He curtly nodded to them, standing, "and not asking them to sit down. One "of the spokesmen feebly said that he "was glad to see that the Garfield "canal-boat was finally entering its "last lock, when Garfield shut him off "with such a stern look that the "speaker choked in the middle of the sentence, and almost strangled. Gradually "it began to dawn upon the callers that "they were not pleasant company, and "they crept silently away, hoping, as "they went, that they had not intruded." General Garfield is reported as having subsequently remarked to a friend that "he had no patience with such idiocy. He "was not ashamed of having been a canal "boy, neither was it a matter of boasting. "It was a mere incident in his life, "and not of the least importance "in shaping his after career." This is a view which of course had never occurred to the Towpath Club. They imagined that if there was anything in his past life of which General Garfield was prouder than another it must be the circumstance that he had once driven mules on a towpath. In the heat of a Presidential campaign the most absurd things often become the focus of factitious enthusiasm. The log-cabin, the hard cider, the rail-splitting, the canal-boat, the thousand and one trivialities which serve to excite attention and interest for the moment, and which sometimes enlist the sympathies of lower intelligences by flattering them with the fallacious idea that they are after all not really inferior to the higher intelligences, have their hour. But when the campaign is over and the object of it has been accomplished, these accessories are as obsolete as the flowers of rhetoric and the drafts upon the imagination with which partisan orators endeavor to kindle the enthusiasm of the masses at such periods. This the Washington Towpath Club failed to comprehend, and the consequence was that they made fools of themselves. No doubt their absurd course was embarrassing to General Garfield; but it is to his credit that he could not bring himself to join in the imbecilities of the occasion as some men in his position would have done. He was disgusted and annoyed, and he showed it. The Towpath Club at least had sense enough to perceive that it had blundered, and retired in confusion. Another time its members will understand that campaign fooleries ought to be laid aside when the campaign is ended.

A HOPEFUL INDICATION.

A delegation of the Independent Republican Association of New York called on General Garfield recently and presented an address to him on behalf of civil service reform. A discussion on the subject followed, and in the course of it General Garfield is reported to have said that "he "hoped to have the co-operation of Con-"gress in establishing a legal basis for all "routine appointments, so that it should "not be in the power of anybody, even "the President, to remove any capable and "faithful appointee during his term of "office, whether the term be long or "short." This is the most encouraging indication yet given of the intentions of the President in regard to this important subject. We believe that if General Garfield makes up his mind to carry out the programme here outlined, he can obtain so solid and well organized a popular backing that Congress will be compelled to fall in with his policy. The time is ripe for a radical change in regard to the organization of the civil service. The people have had much enlightenment on the question during the past four years, and the gravity and imminence of the dangers which have been already incurred mainly through factional passion and intemperance have convinced all sober-minded men that the present conditions cannot safely be tolerated any longer. General Garfield is about to assume the Presidency at a very critical juncture. His predecessor, though falling far below the expectations of the friends of reform, has nevertheless paved the way for better things by showing how much good even a very partial and unsystematic reform movement could produce. It is evident that this question must either be dealt with from the standpoint of enlightened patriotism, or it will become more dangerous with every Presidential election. As the country grows the civil service must become more complex and expensive. At present there are a hundred and ten thousand offices to be disposed of. That is a very large number, but it must be realized that in the natural course of national expansion a time will come when this number will be even twice as large, and when, consequently, if the present modes of distribution are maintained, the difficulty of introducing any reform will be also doubled. In fact, it is apparent that if nothing is done in the direction of reform our Presidential elections will become more and more mere furious scrambles for office, and that all the corrupt and demoralizing agencies of which we now complain will be increased immeasurably. There is of course but one wholly just and tenable point of view from which to consider this subject, and that point of view is, the national interest. It must be thoroughly realized that no party has or can have a lien upon the civil service; that no party has or can have the right to interpose its pretensions between the country and reform; that no Administration is or can be justified in putting the claims of a party above the interests of the country; that those interests require stability, efficiency, fidelity and accuracy in the organization of the civil service; and that these qualifications are incompatible with the maintenance of the spoils system. That system is thoroughly vicious, and we believe that this is now so well understood that no party which sets its face against reform can hope to retain the confidence and support of the country.

It is not to be expected that abuses which have become intrenched by half a century of toleration can be removed at once. All permanent reforms of so extensive a character must be gradual. Such a change as General Garfield suggests is by no means all that can be hoped for, but it is quite possibly as much as can be gained for the time being. To give stability to the subordinate positions under the Federal Government would be to secure a great deal. Such a measure would at once do away with the scandal of campaign assessments. It would take the office-holders out from under the control of the party managers, and make them dependent upon their own efforts and conduct alone. It would elevate them to the dignity and independence of free men, whereas heretofore they have been political serfs, liable to oppression and coercion by partisan politicians, and obliged to pay to party a higher allegiance than to the country. This measure would also elevate the character of Congress, and so prepare the way for further reforms. The candidates for Congressional honors would no longer be compelled to purchase their election by promises of place in advance. They would no longer be fettered by the degrading consciousness that their positions depended upon upholding the spoils system. They would not be perforce obliged to resist every proposition looking to better things, lest it should thwart the plans of the wire-pullers upon whose services they rely for re-election. There would then be not only a better civil service, but a higher order of national representation. Those who sought federal offices would have to demonstrate their fitness, instead of depending upon those political services which are as often as not public injuries. Half the evils which spring from the abuse of party organization would be eliminated by this one measure, and it would become comparatively easy to introduce further improvements. If General Garfield will resolve to carry out this reform he will assuredly have the best intelligence of the country with him, and he will not encounter the same kind of resistance which so checked the efforts of President Hayes. We believe that he possesses the courage and the capacity to do what he has suggested, and we are very certain that if he does it he will deserve and receive the thanks of an emancipated people, and that he will take rank among the greatest statesmen and public benefactors the republic has known.

THE DIVISION IN GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

It is evident that the Irish problem has caused a division in Gladstone's Cabinet which may prove embarrassing. The opposition of Bright and Chamberlain to coercive measures may be justified, but at this distance, and in the absence of full information, it seems to be remarkable that there should be so broad a divergence of opinion upon what ought to be a question of facts. The Bright wing of the Cabinet declares that there is no present need for coercive measures. The Forster wing insists that such measures are demanded. It would appear that such a dispute ought to be determined by a cool examination of the existing situation. If the laws are obeyed in Ireland, if crimes against person and property are not abnormally numerous, if there is no ground for apprehending any access of turbulence, then certainly there can be no justification for coercive measures. But if the reverse is the case it ought to be possible to prove it, and if it be proved it is difficult to understand the attitude of Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain. Mr. Gladstone himself is undoubtedly disposed to do without any extension of power if it be possible. Mr. Forster is emphatically of opinion that it will not be possible. Gladstone, perhaps, wishes the Land League to make it quite apparent that he has not forestalled the situation in any way, and that if the Government demands further powers it is because anarchy has been established in Ireland. If the Forster wing is right in its conclusions the Government will not have long to wait for this justification, but it is hardly doubtful that Mr. Bright is mistaken if he supposes that any land bill whatever is capable of silencing an agitation which has long since gone beyond the land question, and is more and more tending to center upon the insoluble problem of repeal of the union.

THE DECLINE OF SHIP-BUILDING.

The annual report of the Register of the Treasury shows that the total tonnage of the country exhibits a decrease of 101,500 tons. The amount of ship-building during the past year has been less by 35,620 tons than that of 1879. This kind of exhibit is now made almost every year. Under the stimulating influence of the tariff and the navigation laws American ships are being driven out of existence, and no new ones are built to take their places. The remedy proposed for this state of things by Mr. John Roach is large bounties. This, however, appears to be a too circuitous method of reform. It is in fact much the same as first breaking a man's legs, and then furnishing him with wooden ones at the public expense. If we really desire to have a mercantile navy the common-sense plan would be to remove all restrictions from ship-building and ship-owning together. The present laws have paralyzed both, though ostensibly directed to encourage the first. Capital is evidently being taken out of ship-building more and more, and the commerce of the United States is being made more and more dependent upon foreign bottoms. From a strictly commercial point of view this change would perhaps not matter much, but it must be remembered that a nation is obliged to regard its mercantile marine from a broader standpoint. In the event of a foreign war that marine may become of the utmost importance from a belligerent point of view, and the present indications are that a few years more of the existing conditions will destroy it altogether. No bounty system can meet the necessities of the case, Mr. Roach to the contrary notwithstanding. If we are to have ships as formerly we must have free trade in them and their constituents, and nothing else will serve the purpose.

THE MISSION INDIANS.

The account of the Mission Indians given in the report of the Indian Bureau is extremely pitiful. They have been gradually ejected from the lands which belonged to them by a far better title than any white man on the continent possesses. With the conventional brutality of injustice which always characterizes the treatment of feeble by powerful races, their claims of inheritance were ignored, first by the Spaniards and Mexicans, and then by the Americans, and the territory they had cultivated for centuries was coolly given away under their feet, they themselves being regarded precisely as though they had been wild beasts. The result is that one of the most peaceable, industrious and docile of Indian tribes, which with anything like humane and honest treatment could have been easily civilized, has been transferred into a wretched mob of vagrants, homeless, propertyless, hopeless, reduced to chronic vagabondage and destitution. Nobody, no authority, has recognized the duty or the right of providing for these Indians. They have been first robbed and then neglected. No oppression or inhumanity recorded in what we conceitedly call the "dark ages" exceeds in cruelty and callousness the treatment of which this unfortunate tribe have been the victims. They have not been made sullen and revengeful by their wrongs. Had they been warlike, and taken to arms for redress, it is probable that they would have had a reservation assigned to them long ago. But they are meek and long-suffering, and so they are ground between the upper and the nether millstone. Will some of our newly-elected Representatives undertake to force this crying shame upon the attention of Congress, and agitate it until some relief is secured for these poor creatures?

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The police raided the policy dealers again in New York Saturday.

The Treasury, Saturday, succeeded in getting $250,000 worth of 6's of 1880 at 102⅞.

Israel M. Parr & Son, one of the largest grain houses in Baltimore, have suspended.

Five million francs were withdrawn from the bank in Paris, Saturday, for America.

The English Cabinet decided to summon Parliament on the 6th of January for the dispatch of business.

A Quebec dispatch says the schooner Wasp is ashore in Cellis bay. The crew and passengers have been saved.

Hudson river navigation is practically closed. There are quantities of drift ice between Newburg and Poughkeepsie.

Bernard J. Beck, formerly in the stationery business at 156 William street, New York, killed himself Saturday.

The amount of grain now reported frozen in canals is 1,498,000 bushels wheat and 4,538,000 bushels corn, besides oats and barley.

The cotton dealers of St. Louis and Memphis estimate that the damage to the crops by the recent severe weather is half a million bales.

Two petty officers of the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco have been arrested in New York, on charges of smuggling bay oil. It is understood the vessel will be libeled.

The jury in the case of Minnie Dixon, on her second trial for the murder of her paramour, Thomas Delaney, in Chicago, disagreed, and were discharged Saturday morning.

Last Friday night James Goode was mortally injured, and Mrs. Kelley fatally stabbed, during a quarrel between Goode and James Kelley and his wife at Norwich, Conn.

A great attempt is being made in Germany to create indignation among the students against the Jews by the Stocker party. This is also beginning to have effect at Leipsic, where stormy meetings are being held.

During a slight fire in the boarding-house, No. 15 Grand street, New York, James Dewitt was suffocated in bed. Mary Hawkes threw her baby into the street and jumped after it. Neither were injured, the firemen catching them.

Colonel M. D. Brown, a prominent citizen and member of the last Kentucky Legislature, was shot and killed by Cass Wilkins last Friday night during a quarrel over the care of Brown's horses, in a livery stable where Wilkins worked.

Last Friday night, the east-bound express on the B. and O. went over the embankment at Baumer's Station, Pa., on account of a broken rail. The engineer was badly scalded and the fireman killed. The passengers were very little injured.

Saturday a street car in New York was turning into Twenty-third street from Fourth avenue, when a freight car on the Harlem Railroad crashed into it, smashing one entire side. The passengers were hurled against each other, but no person received more than trivial damage.

Rev. Mr. Enright, recently declared by the Dean of the Court of Arches to be incompetent, for continuing his ritualistic practices despite orders of the Court suspending him from office, was arrested at Birmingham, England, Saturday, and taken to the County Jail at Warwick.

Last Thanksgiving Day in Michigan was a notable one. A man who quarreled with his wife in Ingham county disappeared Thursday, and has not been found since. A wealthy farmer in Mayfield, Toper county, hung himself in a barn the same day. A woman in East Saginaw hung herself in the woodshed the same day.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

PACIFIC COAST POSTAL CHANGES.

The Killing of Lieutenant-Governor Robinson in Colorado.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

A Twelve-Year-Old Hero Rescues a Child from Drowning.

POLITICAL GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

A Young Woman Throws Herself Under a Passenger Train and is Killed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Further in Regard to the Prevailing Agitation in Ireland.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Garfield's Movements—Cabinet Talk—Arrival of Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—Garfield leaves for home Monday morning. His public business has sadly retarded his private matters. He was at the Christian Church service this morning, and took tea with the President.

The most absurd stories are afloat respecting his Cabinet and his relation with Sherman. It is safe to say that no person whatever knows anything about the formation of his Cabinet, and that his relations are most friendly with Sherman. The latter, however, will not be a candidate for Cabinet position unless beaten in the Senatorial race.

Only about twenty Congressmen are in town, although Congress meets in a week.

The Signal Service Squabble—Probable Military Changes.

CHICAGO, November 28th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: General Miles arrived to-day, and the squabble over the Signal Service appointment has broken out afresh. It is understood that both Hayes and Garfield favor Hazen, and believe that he will be appointed. Ord will be retired, and Miles will be given his place; but it is understood that Ord objects to retirement unless McDowell is retired. Ord is nevertheless past the retiring age, and his disinclination is considered ungracious. It is understood that Schofield will, by permission, take a year's absence. This will simplify matters, for as he leaves West Point there will be no place for him unless a new department be created.

The Trouble in Colorado—Unsatisfactory Statement.

DENVER, November 28th.—There seems to be some mystery about the shooting of Lieutenant-Governor Robinson at Robinson's Camp last night. The particulars, so far as heard, are these: There is a dispute about the possession of a mine there, and a guard has been placed to watch it. Last night Governor Robinson and the manager of the mine went to it after dark. The guard not recognizing them, and not hearing an answer to the inquiry as to who they were, fired, he says, into a rock overhead. Governor Robinson fell, shot in four places. He is still living, but his wounds are believed to be fatal. The fact that there has been trouble between the miners and the manager during the last week, the guard's story and the peculiarity of the wounds, makes the theory that it was accidental unsatisfactory.

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—The following Pacific coast postal changes were made last week: Postmasters appointed—Wm. H. Calvin, Camptonville, Yuba county, Cal.; Philander Clark, Milpitas, Santa Clara county, Cal; D. G. Paul, Marietta, Esmeralda county, Nev.; George Sheriff, Soda Springs, Nevada county, Cal.; Patrick Cusick, Eureka, Juab county, Utah; H. E. Lacy, Fort Apache, Apache county, A. T. Offices discontinued—Buttercup, Walla Walla county, W. T.; Pleasant Valley, Whitman county, W. T.; Patagonia, Pima county, Arizona.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, November 28th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento December 2d: Major-General Irwin McDowell, Mrs. McDowell, Miss M. E. McDowell, Major D. B. Keeler, W. S. Hopkins, P. F. West and wife, O. Howell, San Francisco; C. J. Shepard, Pittsburg; Miss E. R. Wirman, Edward W. Hanauer, Philadelphia; J. S. Welch and wife, Cleveland.

Immigration Movement in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, November 28th.—The Missouri State Immigration Society, of which Lieutenant Thomas W. Fish, son-in-law of General Sherman, is President, has issued an address, setting forth what the Society has already accomplished, and asking material aid from the city merchants to assist in carrying out the plans for the future. It concerns chiefly residents of the State and intending immigrants. The movement to obtain immigrants is very active.

Arrangements Perfected.

DALLAS, November 28th.—The officers and Directors of the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Railroad Company met here yesterday and perfected arrangements for the rapid construction of the road. This will be the headquarters.

Given Up the Fight.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), November 28th.—Nicholas Ford, Republican Greenbacker, will have no contest, his opponent, General Craig, having given up the fight.

Action Indorsed.

BALTIMORE, November 28th.—Grain men are beginning to confess that the action of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was wise in regard to elevator charges, and are publishing cards to that effect for the purpose of reassuring the public as to the grain trade. Had not action been taken and charges raised, there would have been, in place of a temporary demoralization, a much worse condition of things.

Baggage Car Burned.

GALVESTON, November 28th.—The *News'* Texarkana special says: The baggage car of the night express on the Texas Pacific Railroad was burned near Sulphur, Texas, Friday night, with nine pieces of baggage and fifty sacks of mail. Loss, about $20,000.

Cotton Fire.

NORFOLK (Va.), November 28th.—Two hundred bales of cotton, belonging to the British steamer Sandrigham and stored on Baker's wharf, were nearly destroyed by fire to-day; insured.

Child Drowned—A Youthful Hero.

JERSEY CITY, November 28th.—Mamie and Annie Artis, respectively 7 and 5 years, while playing on the ice, broke through and fell into the water. John Barton, aged 12, ran to their assistance and gathered them both up in his arms, but before reaching the shore the younger was dead.

Death of a Cadet.

ANNAPOLIS, November 28th.—Cadet Pierce died to-day—the third death within three weeks.

Unrequited Love Causes the Death of a Young Lady.

FAIRMOUNT (Ill.), November 28th.—Unrequited love caused Carrie Hines, aged 20, to throw herself before a passenger train. She was instantly killed.

Train Thrown from the Track.

DENVER, November 28th.—Train No. 1, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, was thrown from the track by a broken rail to-day between Pueblo and Colorado Springs. Engineer Deckman and fireman Symasuretti were both killed. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

Early Closing of Navigation.

NEW YORK, November 28th.—On account of thaws and rain, navigation was resumed on the Penobscot river, in Maine, but has since closed—the earliest since 1842. Boats are frozen up in six inches of ice.

Fast Mail Train.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—The new fast mail train between Boston and New Orleans placed the New York morning newspapers on the streets at 10 A. M. The train was half an hour late in arriving at Washington, but reached Richmond on schedule time. "Fast mails and slow politics" was one of the toasts at the dinner.

The Expelled Steamship

BALTIMORE, November 28th.—The steamship Sandrigham arrived here to-day from Norfolk.

The Morey Letter Business.

CHICAGO, November 28th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: John I. Davenport has been here to-day. He and Marshall Jewell had a consultation with Garfield in relation to the Chinese forged letter. Davenport says in few days more indictments will be returned. It is understood that he is after certain Democratic politicians in Washington, who do not suspect it will fall on them.

Central Land League.

CHICAGO, November 28th.—Preliminary steps were taken to-day for the formation in Chicago of a Central Land League, the purpose being to assist in the defense of Parnell and his confreres in Ireland, and to encourage the land agitation of that country. A committee of nine Irishmen and Americans was appointed to report next Sunday on organization. The plan is to have Clubs formed in each ward of the city, all being tributary to one central body, and through these branches to raise money to be forwarded at once to Ireland. Considerable zeal was manifested, and substantial aid will doubtless result.

Mormonism and Polygamy—A Mormon Bishop Interviewed.

NEW YORK, November 28th.—John Sharp, one of twenty-one Mormon Bishops, is here. He is President and Superintendent of the Utah Central and Utah Southern Railroads, and Vice-President and Superintendent of the Utah Southern extension; also a Director of the Union Pacific. Being interviewed, he said the death of Brigham Young had not altered the Mormon policy. We do not expect railroad extension or mine developments to interfere with us as Mormons, or with Mormon institutions, in the least, along the lines of our new roads. We seek alliances of settlers and capitalists. They give us no trouble, and we do not interfere with them. We aid each other. There are, of course, some noisy, troublesome do-naughts and a smattering of busy-bodies always trying to create a sensation, and always attribute their failure to get up in the world to Mormonism; but they don't amount to much. Eighth-tenths of the people are Mormons, and very few of the younger people leave the faith, while additions are constantly being made by immigration. Two thousand immigrants arrived at Salt Lake this season from Europe. The Quorum of Twelve, which became the head of the Church at the death of Brigham Young, still retain their power. Their functions as Apostles have been in no way abridged by the election in October of John Taylor as prophet, or by two Councils chosen to act with him. He further said that Utah was anxious to be admitted as a State, and added: "Not only is polygamy a part of the Mormon faith, but it was obligatory. Those who say otherwise are not true Mormons, or do not know what they are talking of. Some made their consciences easy with only one wife on one pretext or another, and doubtless, in some individual cases, polygamy is perhaps impossible. It is now compulsory. There are no penalties, but it is obligatory, a part of our religious faith, and it cannot be routed. But since the decision in the Reynolds case there has perhaps been a comparative decrease in polygamy; but that it is not due to the decision any more than it is to the fact that Mormon girls are devotees of style and fashion as much as New York girls, and young men find it somewhat harder to support more than one family than their fathers and grandfathers did. Before the Reynolds decision was made, we did not believe that the anti-polygamy law of 1862 was constitutional, and paid no attention to it; but of course now it is law, and it has a certain effect." He says the Church has in Italy fifteen preachers, 1,800 communists, 2,085 children in schools under 21, 800 Sunday-school scholars; also seventeen students in a theological seminary, which is located within forty rods of the Vatican at Rome, and two professors. There were now five different Protestant evangelizing agencies in Italy—the Baptist, American Episcopalian, Wesleyan, English, Waldenseans and the Free Church of Italy, the last two being mainly supported by the Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

Grant in Beecher's Church.

NEW YORK, November 28th.—General Grant and ex-Minister Romero of Mexico attended service to-day in Beecher's church, Brooklyn. The congregation became aware of the presence of the distinguished gentlemen, and remained in their seats after the benediction and doxology. Mr. Beecher informed the people that the services were ended, and asked them to leave the church. There was yet no manifestation or disposition on the part of the congregation to leave before Grant and Romero. Mr. Beecher then said, "This house is for the worship of God, not of man," and appealed to the assembly to disperse. The seats being still retained, Grant and Romero left, quickly followed by the whole congregation.

Arrival of a Noted Italian Clergyman.

NEW YORK, November 28th.—Father Gavazzi, a noted Italian clergyman, has arrived. He comes to collect funds for the support of the Free Church of Italy. Father Gavazzi was advertised to speak during the day in three churches. His steamer, the Algeria, some days overdue, arrived in the morning, and he was thus enabled to appear according to announcement. He was accompanied by Signor Arrighi, a representative of the Free Church of Italy in this country, and by Rev. John N. Thompson. The latter will accompany Father Gavazzi on a tour through the country, and will return with him to Italy next August.

Sherman and Garfield—The Treasury Secretaryship.

CHICAGO, November 28th.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Secretary Sherman appears much agitated over the dispatches of to-day that Garfield had given him to understand in so many words that he could remain in the Cabinet if he desired. He says they had the frankest consultation, and have the kindest feelings for each other. He is especially anxious to have a denial of the Cabinet offer made, as coming from him direct, as Garfield will be embarrassed by the publication remaining undenied. Sherman adds that Garfield told him he should make no selections for his Cabinet until February. It was a prominent official who gave the information of the tender of the position, and Private Secretary Rodgers says he knows positively that Garfield is anxious to have Sherman remain.

Confession of a Train Robber.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), November 28th.—Baasham, who has been some months in jail here, has pleaded guilty of being one of the Glendale train robbers. He gave the details of the crime, and the names of six perpetrators. In consequence of his revelations, Tally and Rose, of Independence, have been arrested as participants.

Beecher and the Calvanistic Creed.

NEW YORK, November 29th—A. M.—The *Sun* has this: In his sermon yesterday morning, Beecher became very much excited over the notion of God conveyed by the Calvanistic faith. He advanced to the edge of his pulpit and cried, "I tell you, brethren, emphatically and undeniably, that the Calvanistic creed is hideous in its idea of Almighty God. In it God is made repulsive, despicable and dastardly in the extreme. None of the thousands of ministers believe a word of their orthodox theological training, which teaches that God is a merciless being, who brings millions of men into earth only to send them to everlasting hell if they do not live up to the letter of their creed. If ministers of the Calvanistic creed profess a belief in their worth, they profess to a lie. If any minister does believe in the doctrines he is some 'stiff' old lightning-rod man, who spends his life in his pulpit, and doesn't know his congregation, nor do his congregation know him."

An Odd Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, November 29th—A. M.—At this moment an odd fire has called out the down-town department, it being the burning of a signal box on the West Side Elevated Railroad. Of course the box was burned, but small loss was inflicted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Agitation in Ireland.

LONDON, November 28th—The *Observer* understands that the first battalion of the Guards has been ordered to Ireland. The *Observer* says: What the Irish malcontents desire is a repeal of the Union. If the more extreme proposals of the Land Leaguers were to be carried into effect the popular agitation against English rule would lose nothing of its intensity. It is well nigh idle to hope that the Irish disaffection can be removed by remedial legislation. Our interest and duty equally bind us to remove any real grievances, but we have also got to bring home to the Irish mind the conviction that the Nationalist demands are inadmissible. Things in Ireland are drifting toward a crisis, whose only possible outcome is another famine rising. The calamity can only be averted by making it clear that no amount of agitation will induce England to yield to pretensions inconsistent with the welfare of the realm.

DUBLIN, November 28th.—A large land meeting was held at Sligo to-day. Davitt, Dillon and Sexton were present. Two bottles of gunpowder were found under the platform before the meeting began.

LONDON, November 28th.—The battalion of guards ordered to Ireland numbers 800 men. It contains few if any Irishmen. The battalion leaves Wednesday.

DUBLIN, November 28th.—The magistrates of county Clare have resolved to call upon the Government to take measures to maintain law and order.

The Vacant Judgeship.

LONDON, November 28th.—Lord High Chancellor Lord Selborne yesterday presided at a meeting of Judges of the High Court of Justice, for the purpose of considering the existing vacancies on the judicial bench. The conference adjourned until Monday. This council of Judges is empowered to meet under the provisions of the Judicature Act and make recommendations regarding the constitution of law Courts and status of Judges. It is thought that it will recommend that the offices of Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Chief Justice of Common Pleas be allowed to lapse. The appointment of Lord Coleridge as Chief Justice of England virtually fuses the three common law divisions. Chief Justice Coleridge ranks as President of the common law side of the High Court, the Lord High Chancellor ranking as supreme on the chancery side, while all the other Judges become Judges of the first instance on their respective sides, without reference to the Court to which they hitherto belonged. It is believed that a great step will thus have been gained towards carrying out the reforms which the Judicature Acts were intended to effect.

Ordered to Quit.

MADRID, November 28th.—The Duke of Medina, brother-in-law of Don Carlos, was ordered to shorten his stay in Spain, because he received visits of prominent Ultramontanes. He did not comply, whereupon he was ordered to leave the country forthwith.

Military Preparations in Greece.

ATHENS, November 28th.—The Government is determined to continue its military preparations. The King is present almost daily at the drills of the troops.

Closed by the Authorities.

PRAGUE, November 28th.—A popular meeting of the Young Czech party here was closed by the authorities, on account of the tumultuous proceedings.

Russia's Position.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 28th.—The *Golos* says: Russia will continue to support Greece morally, but cannot spend blood or money on the Greek cause.

The *Agence Russe* says: If Persia is unable to subdue the Kurds, Russia, considering the vicinity of her own frontiers, would doubtless feel bound to aid Persia.

Resignation Accepted.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 28th.—The resignation of the Governor-General of Kasan, implicated in recent acts of cruelty to Tartars, has been accepted.

Put Up or Shut Up.

LONDON, November 28th.—Hanlan has issued a challenge to Laycock, offering to row him for £400 a side, Hanlan to choose the course, and the match is to be made Monday, otherwise Hanlan will sail for home.

State of Siege—Socialists Coming.

BERLIN, November 28th.—The *Gazette* declares that Berlin and neighboring towns will be in a state of siege for another year.

Another ship load of Socialists have left Hamburg for America.

Occupation Without Opposition.

LONDON, November 28th.—The Chileans occupied Pisco, 150 miles south of Lima, on the 20th instant without opposition.

Seven Men Murdered.

MELBOURNE, November 28th.—The commander and six of the crew of her Majesty's schooner Sand Fly have been murdered at Solomon Island.

Affairs in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, November 28th.—The rebels have been dislodged from the Leribe mountains. The colonists lost four men. It is believed the rebels lost heavily. The patrol from Mafeteng found a large body of Basutos in their front, and the patrol retired without engaging the enemy.

Advices from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 18th.—The French Minister was expected on the 20th.

General Francisco Mena, ex-Governor of Guarajuto, has been appointed Minister to Germany.

General Trevino has been offered the portfolio of war, and is en route to the Capital.

The concession for a railway from San Luis Potosi to Tarpicoban has been transferred to Mr. Simon, representative of the Atchison and Topeka Company. Simon, also, as representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, made a contract with the Government that steamers of the direct line between San Francisco and Panama shall touch twice a month at Mazatlan, Manzanillo and Acapulco, and once a month at San Blas. He also contracted for the establishment of a line to be called the Oriental Line, whose steamers shall make round trips monthly, touching at Acapulco, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Puerto, Angles and Tonala. The company will receive a subvention of $3,000 per month. Many censure the Government severely for making a number of contracts through one and the same person. Congress has by a decree approved of the manner in which the Executive has made use of the authorization to make contracts for the construction of an international and interoceanic railroad.

General Gonzales observes the strictest reserve with regard to his future views or intentions.

Arrest of Bank Robbers.

LONDON (Ont.), November 28th.—Harry White and Matthew Allen, believed to be leaders of a gang of bank robbers, have been arrested by the police after a stout resistance. An accomplice escaped. They had robbed the safe last night in the office of F. L. Clarke, a broker, of a large amount of money. The sum was recovered from the persons arrested.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

David C. Hyer has bought the Lassen *Advocate*.

Tramps are an intolerable nuisance in Petaluma.

The Reno *Journal* says that for $5,000 the Nevada State Prison can be completed.

Tough times, freezing weather and total absence of news at Monitor, Alpine county.

The selection of Brownsville, Or., as one of the points to be taken in by the narrow-gauge railroad has caused a business boom at that place.

The Candelaria *True Fissure* estimates that it cost Fair $150,000 to convince the people of Nevada that he was the right man for Senator.

The Oakland *Times* says it learns from good authority that J. C. Flood, the bonanza king, will be a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Newton Booth. He is credited with having put up immense sums of money with which to carry this State for Hancock, and to show their gratitude for his assistance the Democratic members of the Legislature think of giving him the party nomination. He would lack ten votes of election. It is said that Flood, with an army of wire-pullers, will go to Sacramento and endeavor to bring about a split in the Republican ranks so as to elect him.

Engineer Rhodes came up from Bear river yesterday, says the Marysville *Appeal* of November 28th, and reported that the dam was finally completed last evening. It is 6,600 feet long and is considered as more substantially built even than the Yuba dam, because there was no water to battle with and the contractors had more time in which to do the work, though some trouble was caused by the scarcity of brush. The building of a long line of levees on Bear river is also progressing finely. Concerning the Yuba river dam Mr. Rhodes states that the water where it touches the dam has deposited sand and slickens to an average depth of three feet. Even where the currents run through with so much force deposit is being made and all indications are highly favorable to the complete success of the work.

PROBABILITIES OF A RECOUNT.—The following is from the San Francisco *Alta* of November 28th:

Investigations of a private nature in the various polling places in this city show that on a recount changes sufficient will be made—on account of destruction of ballots by Democratic Inspectors, by wrongfully calling the ballots, and by other peculiar means known to ticket manipulators—to insure the election of Judge Edmonds over J. V. Coffey by from thirty to forty majority. It is also surmised that if a recount can be obtained on Presidential Electors, sufficient fraud can be ascertained in miscalling the ballots as to insure the election of the entire Republican Electoral ticket in the State. The law is not sufficient to demand a recount on the Electoral ticket, but if the Democracy demand a recount in the matter between Judge Edmonds and Mr. Coffey, means will be taken to ascertain the exact returns on all the candidates, thereby showing correct returns for the entire ticket.

An Editor's Escape.

OFFICE OF THE "INDUSTRIAL ERA,"
ALBIA, IOWA, May 26, 1880.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I take great pleasure in making the following statement: "I have been afflicted with a disease of the kidneys for the past two years, and have tried numerous remedies with only partial and temporary relief. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was recommended to me, and after taking it the pain and distress left me, and I am to-day feeling strong and